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The Textile-Finishing Machinery Company Providence, R. I. PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

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February 21, 1918

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Thursday, February 21, 1918

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TRADE COMMISSION HAS NEWS PRINT HEARING

Time Is Given Over Very Largely to An Exhaustive Statement From William Scott, Vice-President and Manager of the Anglo-Newfoundland Co., Ltd. Mr. Scott, Who Was Called to Washington at the Invitation of the Federal Trade Commission Presented Many Interesting Statistics Showing Conditions Under Which the Big Harmsworth's Mill At Grand Falls Is Operated.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1918.—William Scott, vicepresident and general manager of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, operating the Northcliffe Paper Mills, was today called upon by the Government to appear as its witness before the Federal Trade Commission in the news print controversy. Today's hearing developed into what was undoubtedly, from the standpoint of costs, one of the most interesting sessions in which the news print manufacturers have participated.

Mr. Scott read a statement to the Commission, following which he was examined for the remainder of the day, first by Guthrie B. Plant on behalf of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and later on behalf of the manufacturers by Henry E. Wise. At the outset, Mr. Scott made the following statement:

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company was organized to carry out a contract with the Government of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the establishment of paper and pulp mills there. The company was incorporated January, 1905, under the laws of the Colony of Newfoundland. The stock is held by British Newspaper Companies and individuals.

The mills were constructed at Grand Falls, on the Exploits River in the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, under the plans prepared by George F. Hardy, mill architect, New York City.

The plant is fully integrated, making its own sulphite and ground wood. The mill began operations late in 1909 and the product was sold to consumers in England from this time until August, 1917, and since then a certain proportion has been sold to consumers in the United States.

The mill has a power development sufficient to operate the entire mills and supply light and power for the town of Grand Falls.

The company has 99-year leases of Crownland limits with a total area of 3.718 square miles. Almost all wood used by the company is obtained from these limits and is entirely river driven.

Investment in Plant Equipment

The total capitalization of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company is \$8,288,444, of which \$1,099,823 represents investment in woodlands and \$1,387,960 represents investment in railways, town, farm, schools, clubs, wharves, sheds etc.

The original book investment in the actual plant and equipment in amount is shown by the following table:

Save all Machine shops, foundry, etc	 . 20,258 . 224,778 . 982
Yard trackage	

The book investment in the plant and equipment listed above represents the actual cash outlay for these properties.

The output of news print paper for the 12 months ending December 31, 1915, which was the last period of full production, was 62,007 tons, which on the basis of 310 working days gives an average daily output of about 200 tons.

The maximum capacity of the ground-wood mill, the cost of

which is given above, is 213 tons per day, being the product of $21\frac{1}{2}$ grinders at 9.9 tons per stone, the average for the financial year ended August 31, 1917.

The maximum capacity of the original sulphite mill, the cost of which is given above, is 80 tons of sulphite per day. There are three digesters, two 15 x 52 feet, and one 12 x 52 feet. The capacity has since been enlarged by the addition of two new digesters paid for out of earnings and not needed for the manufacture of news print.

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The maximum capacity of the news print mill, the cost of which is given above, is about 217 tons, based on the average production of late. There are five machines, one 124-inch machine with a speed of 529 feet per minute; two 156-inch machines with a speed of 605 feet per minute; one 134-inch machine with a speed of 605 feet per minute; one 164-inch machine with a speed of 605 per minute; the slowest machine is used for running wrapper stock.

Surplus Ground Wood and Sulphite Capacity

The ground wood mill has a surplus capacity of about 11 per cent. and the sulphite plant a surplus capacity of about 18 per cent. over the demands for maximum production of news print paper. I consider that the surplus capacity both for ground wood and sulphite is necessary in order to cover all contingencies, which may arise in the course of operations.

Depreciation Schedule

The following rates of depreciation have been adopted by the directors of the company and are included in our production costs:

Buildings, 2½ per cent.; water wheels, 5 per cent.; boilers, 5 per cent.; machinery, 5 per cent.; laboratory, 10 per cent.; wooden sheds, 5 per cent.; wharves, 15 per cent.; booms, 20 per cent.; boom piers, 20 per cent.

The total depreciation on the plant and mill equipment listed above amounts to \$140,516 per year, which gives an average of 4.25 per cent. on the investment.

Based on the normal production of 62,000 tons, the depreciation on the plant and equipment amounts to \$2.26 per ton of news print paper.

Cost of Pulp Wood

Pulp wood is charged into costs at an arbitrary figure, which was \$5 per 128 cubic feet for rough wood delivered at the mill boom until September, 1916, when the charge was raised to \$5.87 per cord. The arbitrary figure covers the actual cost of cutting scaling, driving, etc., with a depletion charge sufficient to amortize the woodland investment at the expiration of the leases, and there has been a surplus left over each year, whicth has been carried to a reserve account.

Ground Wood Cost

The production and cost of making slush ground wood by months for the calendar years 1915, 1916 and 1917 were as follows:

	1915.		1916.		1917.	
Month.	Produced (Tons).	Cost.	Produced (Tons).	Cost.	Produced (Tons).	Cost.
January February March	. 4,564	\$9.68 9.58 9.59	3,679 3,428 3,146	\$9.74 9.66 9.69	2,452 931	\$12.49 13.85
April	. 3.923 . 3.974	9.59 9.66	1,835 3,262	10.02 9.55	1,654 1,664 1,526	13.02 12.65 12.55
Tune	. 3.784	9.60 9.49	3,129 2,430	9.43 9.75	1,034 2,509	12.88

February 21, 1918

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

Total tons		33,655		31,419	
August 3,893 September 3,368 October 3,207 November 3,803 Dreember 4,100	9.39	2,599	10.22	4,042	11.70
	9.39	2,794	11.23	3,719	12.73
	9.25	2,761	11.40	4,291	12.25
	9.48	1,683	12.29	3,829	12.89
	9.33	2,909	11.61	3,768	12.88

Average cost \$9.50 \$10.28 \$12.57 These costs include depreciation, but not other general expenses such as taxes, insurance, general administration, etc.

Sulphite Costs

The production and cost of manufacturing slush sulphite by months for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 were as follows:

	1915		1916	i.,	1917.		
	oduced Tons).	Cost.	Produced (Tons).	Cost.	Produced (Tons).	Cost.	
January		\$23.17	1,264	\$27.42	2,869	\$33.24	
February	1.329	22.83	1,288	26.59	3.030	33.60	
March	1,392	23.04	1,904	26.75	3,614	33.69	
April	1.137	26.40	1,628	28.58	3.151	34.38	
May		22.73	1.876	26.79	1.792	34.16	
	1,353	22.82	1.900	26.32	1.428	35.90	
July		21.72	1.964	26.68	920	37.52	
August	1.515	22.01	2.056	26.63			
	1.368	25.58	2.060	29.05			
	1.424	26,40	2.072	29.70	495	38.35	
	1,400	25.69	2,020	30.69	791	44.95	
	1,340	26.12	2,228	31.94	1,207	41.10	
Total tons1 Average cost		\$23.96	22,260	\$28.23	19,297	\$35.16	

These costs include depreciation, but not other general expenses such as taxes, insurance, general administration, etc.

News Print Costs

The production and cost of making news print paper by months for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 were as follows:

	1915.		1916.		1917	
Month,	Produced (Tons).	Cost.	Produced (Tons).	Cost.	Produced (Tons).	Cost.
January February	. 4,628	\$26.33 27.3F	5,008 5,004	\$29.69 28.79	3,637	\$40.11 47.28
March Aptil May	. 4.779	25.63 26.67 25.34	4,688 2,839 4,689	29.51 32.96 28.16	2,454 2,447 2,136	43.92 37.21 37.46
June July	. 5,107	$25.20 \\ 25.16$	4,462 3,533	26.83 30.96	1,289 3,471	$37.80 \\ 36.40$
August September	., 4,830	25.95 26.73 26.45	3,544 3,787 3,905	34.00 33.34 34.22	5,286 4,694 5,102	34.26
November December	. 4,955	28.11 27.91	2,408 4,247	37.83 37.51	4,191 4,695	34.43 38.00 41.19
Total tons Average cost		\$26.37	48,114	\$30.67	40,749	\$37.88

These figures include overhead charges. Up to the end of July, 1917, the paper was made for consumption in Great Britain and contained a high percentage of sulphite and also clay, aniline dyes, etc., which have been eliminated from the paper sold in the United States market.

Itemized Ground Wood Pulp Cost

of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company for month of December. 1917:

Net Tons. Production, 3,768.185 Stock Cost	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount. Gr	Cost Per Ton of ound Wood.
Prepared wood, cds	4.107.32	\$9.60	\$39,430.27	\$10.46
Conversion Cost- Manufacturing labor Pulp stones-felts-wires . Screen plates, belts-lubrica Repairs-materials labor Puel-coal and wood Power-electric and water.	nts		3,878,13 972,63 82,87 1,116,25 572,58 188,88 936,39	1.029 0.259 0.022 0.296 0.152 0.05 0.249
Total conversion General Expenses—			\$7,747.73	\$2.057
Depreciation			\$1,363.25	\$0.362
Total general	***********		\$1,363.25	\$0.362
Total cost			\$48,541.25	\$12.878

These costs are preliminary, but the probable error, based on past experience, is not more than 3 per cent.

Itemized Sulphite Fiber Cost

of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company for month of December, 1917:

Net Tons. Production, 1,207 Stock Cost—	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.	Cost Per Ton of Sulphite.
Prepared wood, cds Sulphur, lbs Lime and limestone, lbs	2,534.7 285,400 555,220	\$9.60 26.80 4.64	\$24,333.12 3,824.36 1,288.11	\$20.16 3.17 1.07
Total stock Conversion Cost—		******	\$29,445.59	\$24.40
Manufacturing labor Felts—wires Screen plates—belting and lubr Repairs—materials labor Fuel—coal and wood Power—electric	icants	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$2,804.08 170.73 104.23 2,132.11 732.69 12,911.15 404.71	2.324 0.141 0.086 1.766 0.607 10.698 0.335
Total, conversion General Expenses—			\$19,260.70	\$15.957
Depreciation Miscellaneous		******	\$887.71 16.51	\$0.735 0.014
Total, general			\$904.22	\$0.749
Total cost			\$49,609.51	\$41.106

These costs are preliminary, but the probable error, based on past experience, is not more than 3 per cent.

Itemized News Print Paper Cost

of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company for month of December, 1917:

Net Tons. Production, 4.695.44 Stock Cost—	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.	Cost Per Ton of Paper.
Sulphite, lbs. Ground wood, ibs. Waste paper, lbs.	7,441,862	\$41.10 12.88 9.00	\$43,589.70 47,925.59 63.51 56.96	10.207 .014
Total stock Conversion Cost—			\$91,635.76	\$19.516
Manufacturing labor Felts Wires Screen plates—belting—lubri Finishing material and cores Repair material Repair fabor Fuel—coal and wood Power—electric	ic infs		\$14,665.58 6,951.01 5,217.82 801.12 9,806.22 3,791.11 3,357.17 36,944.65 1,887.57	1.48 1.111 0.171 2.689 0.807 0.807 0.715 7.869
Total conversion General Expenses—			\$83,422.25	\$17,767
Depreciation		*******	\$3,823.38 14,533.54	3.095
Total general			\$18,356.92	
Total cost			\$193,414.93	

These costs are preliminary, but the probable error, based on past experience, is not more than 3 per cent.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY TELEGRAM.

William Scott, Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

Your telegram twenty second, desire you Washington by February fourth , repared full information relating your mill; first actual total investment, per daily ton, maximum capacity, groundwood, sulphite and news print mill separately, second proper proportion investment deductable from total for surplus production groundwood and sulphite, also for power, and water supply and fire protection to town; third investment for railway, town, farms, docks, clubs, schools, churches separate from mill; fourth, depreciation schedule all mill buildings, permanent works, equipment and machinery; fifth, estimated cost entire mills and equipment under which they were financed and built, and original contemplated capacity provided in estimates; sixth, net cost of electric and hydraulic power delivered at paper and pulp mills; seventh, monthly cost per air dry ton slush groundwood and slush sulphite for years nineteen fifteen, sixteen, seventeen; eighth, estimated monthly cost news print paper of quality now manufactured for United States market for years nineteen fifteen, sixteen, seventeen; ninth, monthly cost for repairs per ton sulphite, groundwood and news print for years nineteen fifteen, sixteen, seventeen; items seven, eight, nine figured on basis full normal capacity of mills; tenth, report on manufacturing ma-(Continued on page 34)

PRODUCTION OF BOOK PAPER DECLINES DURING JANUARY

Shipments and Mill Stocks for the Five Weeks Also Show Considerable Decline—Lack of Coal and the Orders of the Fuel Administrator Were Responsible for Much of the Loss of Production—Exports of Book Paper for 1917 Were Nearly 25 Per Cent Less Than in 1916—A Considerable Part of the Tonnage of Machine Finished and Super-Calendered Paper Sold on Long Term Contracts.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1917.—Reports from 48 companies operating 74 book paper mills for the five weeks beginning December 31, 1917, and ending February 3, 1918, show the following results of operations:

Week ending.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.
Mill stocks, first of week: Total book paper	21 200	31,168	30.557	28,302	29.254
Periodical paper		4,409	4,144	3,495	4,258
Produced during week:				10 101	10 640
Total book paper		15,762 5,175	11,931 4,210	10,684 4.158	12,648 4.535
Periodical paper Shipped during week:	6,019	5,175	4,210	4,130	4,333
Total book paper	17,032	16,294	13,297	9,620	12,836
Periodical paper	6,001	5,420	4,461	3,289	4,848
Mill stocks, end of week: Total book paper	31,195	30,636	29,187	28,920	29,087
· Periodical paper	4,415	4,164	3,892	4,364	3,945

Norg.—Periodical paper includes that known by manufacturers to be used for printing magazines and periodicals. The total figures include the periodical bock paper.

The figures indicate a considerable decline in production, shipment and mill stocks during the five weeks. The total stocks in transit or held at delivery points at the end of the month were 16,977 tons, a considerable proportion of which was in transit.

Commitments up to December 31, 1917, were 371,884 tons, and after December 31, 1917, 2,039 tons, making a total of 373,923 tons, as compared with 348,068 tons at the first of the month.

Loss of Time

The reports for 244 machines showed the following loss of time for the five weeks:

Lack of	Lack of orders.		Lack of coal.		asons.
No. of machines.	Hours idle.	No. of machines.	Hours idle.	No. of machines.	Hours idle.
First week 24	2,104	17	1.002	35	1.223
Second week 36	2,282	44	1.745	50	1.291
Third week 23	1,789	38	1,992	215	10.318
Fourth week 21	1,402	46	3,625	223	8,463
Fifth week 14	955	61	2,856	225	5,372
				A	

Norz.—Lack of coal, and for the third week the order of the Fuel Administration, were responsible for most of the loss of production. Fourteen machines for the third week, 27 for the fourth week, and 9 for the fifth week, did not run at all on account of the lack of fuel. The loss of time by order of the Fuel Administration is included under "Other Reasons."

Jobbers' Stocks

Reports from 265 jobbers showed the following results:

W	No. 1 estern and estern ma- ine finish.		Coated book cost- ing 10c. or less.	Total.
cu	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
archouse stocks, first of month.	2,404	7,048	7,684	26,773
ipped out during month archouse stocks end of month		1,431 6,775	2,007 7,670	6,702 25,625

The figures indicate a small decline in jobbers' stocks.

W

Consumers' Stocks

Reports from publishers, printers and commercial users of book paper show the following results:

Periodic and magazir		Book pub- lishers.	Commercial users.	Total.
No. of concerns 24	4 62	18	35	359
Stocks on hand, first of month 39,19	4 9.958	2.368	9,109	60.629
Received during month 18,26	0 2,450	838	3,176	24.724
Used and sold during month. 19.78	8 3.626	660	3.581	27.655
Stock on hand, end of month. 37,66	6 8,782	2.546	8,704	57,698
In transit 5,30.		72	500	6 631

The figures indicate a small decline in consumers' stocks except for book publishers and and increase in the quantity of paper in transit.

Imports and Exports

The exports of book paper from the United States and imports of chemical pulp for the calendar year 1917 as compared with 1916 were as follows: 12 months 12 months 1917. 1916.

	Net tons.	Net tons.	
Exports of book paper	1) 47,212	62,073	
Imports of unbleached sulphite (tota			
From Canada			
From Sweden			
From Norway	. 6,666		
Imports of bleached sulphite (tota	1) 41,037		
From Canada	. 11,927		
From Sweden	. 12,281		
From Norway	. 15,687		
Total imports of unbleached chemical pulp.		368,302	
Total imports of bleached chemical pulp	42,662	52,946	

Exports of book paper were nearly 25 per cent. less in 1917 than in 1916. The exports to particular countries were as follows:

1	Net Tons		Net Tons
Brazil	6,502	Cuba	4,846
Australia	5,777	Canada	4,681
Argentina	5.074	Chile	. 3.167

Book Paper Prices

During the month of January, 1918, the following contracts for book paper were made:

Kind.	contracts.	Aggregate tonnage.	Price per 100 lbs. includ- ing discount.
Machine finish		61,652 39,095	\$4.40-\$7.50
Supercalendered Coated		4,902	5.28- 8.15 7.25- 9.50
Total		105.649	

It is important to note that the variation in prices of different grades of book paper is due to considerable extent to difference in quality.

A considerable proportion of the tonnage of machine finish and supercalendered paper was sold on long term contracts at prices based on cost of production.

Reports from jobbers showed the following prices per 100 lbs. quoted for various grades of book paper during January:

	Ream lots.	500 lbs.	Ton lots.
No. 1 Eastern M. F			
East and Middle West jobbers	\$6.75@10.50	\$6.25@ 9.50	\$5.50@ 9.25
Pacific Coast jobbers		9.50@11.75	8.25@11.50
No. 1 Western M. F			
East and Middle West jobbers	6.00@ 9.50	5.75@ 8.25	5.25@ 7.00
Pacific Coast iobbers		9.50@ 9.75	8.25@ 9.50
No. 1 Eastern Super-			
East and Middle West jobbers	7.00@11.00	6.50@10.75	5.75@10.50
Pacific Coast jobbers	10.75@11.25	9.75@10.50	8.50@10.25
No. 1 Western Super-			
East and Middle West jobbers	7.50@ 9.50	6.25@ 8.50	6.00@ 7.25
Pacific Coast jebbers	10.75@	10.00@10.25	8.50@ 9.75
No. 2 Coated-			
East and Middle West jobbers	9.75@13.00	9.00@12.50	8.00@11.25
Pacific Coast jobhers	11 00@14 50	10 75@14.00	10 50 @ 13 00

Pacific Coast jobbers...... 11.00@14.50 10.75@14.00 10.50@13.00 The variation in prices is due in part to difference in quality of

paper and also to location. As will be noted prices on the Pacific Coast are much higher than in other parts of the country.

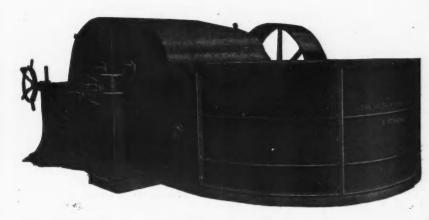
Pulp Prices

The bulk of the bleached sulphite receipts of book paper manufacturers for contract purchases during January was at prices ranging from \$100 to \$110 per ton inclusive. About 14 per cent. was at prices ranging from \$90 to \$100 and about 15 per cent. was at prices ranging from \$110 to \$120, inclusive. Receipts of bleached sulphite on current orders were at similar prices.

The bulk of the unbleached sulphite receipts on contract and on current orders was at prices ranging from \$60 to \$70 per ton. About 25 per cent. of the contract receipts were at prices ranging from \$50 to \$60 per ton and another 25 per cent. at less than \$50.

The bulk of the soda pulp receipts on contract were at prices ranging from \$80 to \$90 a ton, inclusive. About 24 per cent. of the contract receipts were at prices ranging from \$70 to \$80 a ton and 18 per cent. at prices less than \$70. Receipts on current orders were very small.





Dilts Machine Works

INCORPORATED

Fulton, N. Y., U. S. A.

PAPER MILL MACHINERY MACHINE KNIVES

We have been making a Specialty of BEATING and WASHING Engines for many years.

Our Knife Department for the past fifty years has been making a Specialty of Quality M A C H I N E KNIVES for Paper and Pulp Mills. Specialization makes for excellence. We solicit you inquiries.

LESS NEWS PRINT PRODUCED DURING MONTH OF JANUARY

Report of the Federal Trade Commission Indicates That the Production Was Considerably Curtailed by the Order of the Fuel Administrator, the Lack of Fuel and Car Shortage—The Figures Show That Jobbers' Shipments Exceeded Receipts, Causing a Considerable Decline in Stocks of Both Rolls and Sheets—Bulk of Ground Wood Received Was at Less Than \$30.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1918.—The Federal Trade Commission, on Saturday, gave out the following review of the news print paper market for the month of January:

Results of Operation

Reports from 35 domestic companies operating 58 news print mills show the following results of operations for the five weeks beginning December 31, 1917, and ending February 3, 1918: Production:

Week ending	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan.20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
Total Print	23,754	25,078	20,363	21,067	22,751
Standard News	21,887	23,142	18,628	19,742	20,622
Shipments :					
Total Print	19,552	25,592	20,949	23,638	22,847
Standard News		23,929	19,394	22,140	21,241
Mill Stocks:					
Total Print	36,720	36,404	35,801	33,206	32,537
~		20.044	00.045	07074	07 000

Standard News... 31,534 30,964 30,275 27,974 27,232 The decline in mill stocks during the month was due mainly to reduced production, which averaged about 3,750 tons a day as

compared with a normal production of 4,500 tons.

In addition to the decline in mill stocks there was a decline in stocks held at delivery points from 5,150 to 3,056 tons.

Loss of Production

Production of news print paper was considerably curtailed during the month of January, 1918, by the order of the Fuel Administration, the lack of fuel and car shortage. Two mills at Niagara Falls ceased operations during the month. The production from January 1 to February 3, 1918, compared with the corresponding period of last year was as follows:

	Total	Stand-	
	Print	ard	
	Paper	News	
	Tons	Tons	
Production from January 1 to February 3, 1918.	108,638	100,315	
Production of corresponding period, 1917	125,894	118,149	

Jobbers' Stocks

Monthly reports from 260 jobbers showed the following stocks:

	Newsprint raper		
	Rolls,	Sheets,	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Stocks in warehouses, first of month	2,604	6,823	9,427
Quantity received during month	2,074	2,397	4,471
Quantity shipped out during month	2,330	2,848	5,178
Stocks in warehouses, end of month	2,348	6,372	8,720
The figures show that shipments exceed	led rec	ainte can	cing a

considerable decline in stocks of both rolls and sheets.

Publishers' Stocks

Monthly reports from 637 newspaper publishing concerns show the following stocks:

	4 0
Stocks on hand, first of month	124,789
Received during month	91,767

Used and sold during month	95,016
Stocks on hand, end of month	121,540
In transit	44 622

The figures indicate a decline in stocks in the hands of publishers but an increase in the quantity of paper in transit. Probably 1,800 cars of news print paper were in transit at the end of the month.

Imports and Exports

The imports and exports of printing paper valued at not above 5 cents per pound (practically all news print) and of ground wood pulp for the 12 months of 1917 as compared with 1916 were as follows:

		12 months, 1916,
	Net tons	Net tons
Imports of news print paper:		
From Canada	533,081	467,952
From Newfoundland	24,748	* * * * * * *
Exports of news print paper	93,891	76,327
Imports of ground wood pulp	279,072	262,517
From Canada	. 251,099	261,638
Exports of domestic wood pulp	. 38,919	40,023

The exports of news print paper for December, 1917, were 12,034 net tons. During the last four months of 1917 they averaged 12,879 tons a month, which was double the normal rate of export. The principal countries to which news-print paper was exported in 1917 and the quantities sent to each were as follows:

Argentina		Australia	7,749 tons
Brazil		Mexico	5,305 tons
Cuba	8,910 tons	United Kingdom.	3,219 tons
Chile	6.599 tons		

News Print Prices

Of the 93 new contracts for roll news reported during the month, representing 207,863 tons, only eleven were at higher price than \$3 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. mill. Most of these contracts covered only three months, January, February and March, 1918. Several of them, however, covered a period of four years. Current prices of roll news during the month ranged from \$2.90 to \$3.50 for car lots and current prices of sheet news ranged from \$3 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. for car lots.

Monthly reports from jobbers for deliveries in small quantities from warehouses showed the following price quotations on rolls and sheets:

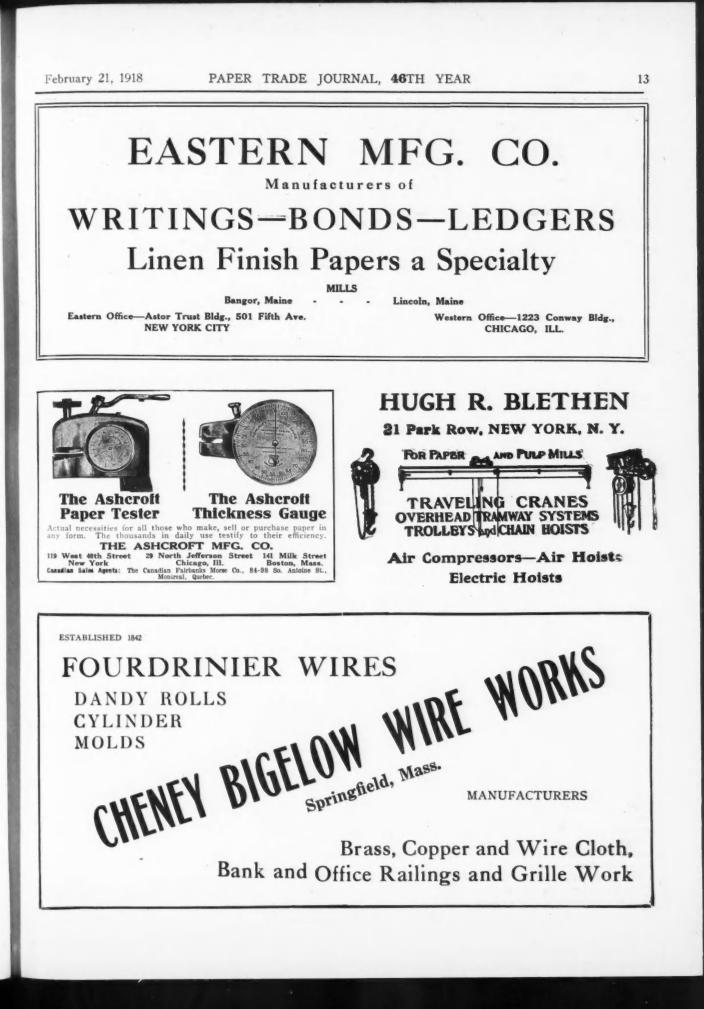
East and 1	East and Middle West		Pacific Coast	
Rolls	Sheets	Rolls	Sheets	
Ream lots Case lots—	\$4.50-\$7.00	*****	\$6.75-\$9.00	
500 lbs	4.25- 6.50	*****	5,10- 8.50	

reflecting the changed market conditions resulting from curtailed production and difficulty in securing deliveries.

Pulp Prices

The bulk of the tonnage of unbleached sulphite pulp received by newsprint manufacturers during January, 1918, whether on contract or on current orders, was at prices ranging from \$50 to \$60 per ton. About 25 per cent. of the contract receipts, however, was at prices ranging from \$60 to \$70 per ton.

The bulk of the tonage of ground wood pulp received by news print manufacturers on contract was at less than \$30 per ton. About a third of the contract receipts, however, was at prices ranging from \$35 to \$40 per ton. The bulk of the receipts on current orders was at prices ranging from \$40 to \$45 per ton, although about 40 per cent. of the receipts cost less than \$40 per ton.



PAPER MAKERS ASK INCREASE IN WAGE SCALE AFTER MAY 1

Statement of the Conference Between Certain Paper Manufacturers and Representatives of the Labor Unions with Regard to the Proposed Request for Higher Pay After Present Agreement Expires—Manufacturers' Committee Which Considers the Proposal States That Conditions Dc Not Warrant Even Consideration of Wage Increase at the Present Time—To Have Another Conference in New York.

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, has just sent to members the following statement prepared by T. L. Philips concerning the recent conference between certain paper manufacturers and representatives of the labor unions with respect to proposed requests for increases in pay after May 1, 1918.

Pursuant to invitations previously addressed to the various manufacturers of paper in the United States and Canada by the general officers of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Workers, representatives of several manufacturers met with delegates to the convention of the two brotherhoods at the Hotel Astor in New York City on February 7, 1918. There were also present at the meeting general officers representing the machinists' organization (and also representing generally all mechanical crafts) and stationary firemen. The manufacturers represented at the meeting were the Abitibi Power & Paper Comrany; the Pejepscot Paper Company, International Paper Company, Cherry River Paper Company, Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Minnesota & Ontario Power Company and Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company and Union Bag & Paper Corporation.

Want Substantial Increases in Pay

The meeting was addressed by President Carey of the Paper Makers Brotherhood and by President Burke of the Pulp & Sulphite Brotherhood, and also by special request by representatives of each of the manufacturing companies represented. Messrs. Carey and Burke stated that it was the purpose of the organizations represented by them to present requests for substantial increases in pay to become effective at the expiration of the present labor agreements, which expire May 1, 1918, and copies of schedules proposed by the Pulp and Sulphite Brotherhood were delivered to certain of the manufacturing companies represented at the conclusion of Mr. Burke's remarks.

Upon motion of President Keeley of the Stationary Firemen, a resolution was adopted by the representatives of the organized crafts present directing the appointment of a committee by the chairman (President Carey of the Paper Makers) and that the manufacturers present be invited also to appoint a committee to meet in conference with the committee to be appointed by President Carey, such conference between the two committees to be held at the earliest practicable date.

Select Committee of Manufacturers

In accordance with the request contained in the resolution just mentioned, representatives of all of the manufacturing companies present, with the exception of the Cherry River Company, met on the morning of February 8 at the office of the Pejepscot Paper Company, 111 Broadway, New York. It was the sense of the meeting that those present ought not and could not in any manner undertake either to speak or act for any manufacturer not present, and further that the individuals present could not and should not undertake to bind the companies represented by them either by the formation of any committee to exist after the conference requested by the labor organizations, or by any final statements at the present time, but that it was desirable for the purpose of reciprocating the courtesy and good will indicated by the resolution above mentioned that an informal committee of the manufacturers present be selected for the purpose of meeting with the committee appointed by President Carey.

The following committee was accordingly selected: F. H. Anson, Abitibi Power & Paper Company; W. W. Nearing, Pejepscot Paper Company; J. Lundrigan, International Paper Company; R. B. Wolf, Spanish River Paper & Pulp Mills, Ltd.; S. W. Backus, Minnesota & Ontario Power Company; E. D. Murray, Union Bag & Paper Corporation.

After discussion, an appointment was made for a meeting between this informal committee and the committee representing the labor organizations at the Hotel Astor at 2.30 P. M. on the same date, and T. L. Philips, attorney for Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, was requested to state to the labor representatives the views of the members of the committee of manufacturers.

Conditions Not Favorable for Advance

In the afternoon an informal conference was held between the two committees, Mr. Lundrigan, of the International Paper Company, presiding. On behalf of the manufacturers represented the statement was made that it was the personal conviction of each of the individuals upon the committee that it was impossible, in the light of existing business conditions and the present situation of the paper manufacturers in both the United States and Canada, to even consider increases in wages and consequent increases in cost of production at this time; and further, that there was no such uniformity either in the scales proposed by the pulp and sulphite workers or in the increases proposed by them above existing scales as would permit of their consideration collectively, and that it would be necessary for each company to which the brotherhood proposed to present schedules involving increases to consider such schedule individually. The statement was further made that the manufacturers' representatives present at the conference had constituted themselves a committee for the day only, and represented only themselves, for the purpose of being able to respond in a proper spirit to the invitation for conferences extended by the labor organizations.

Another Invitation to Be Extended

After a general discussion of an amicable nature the meeting broke up with a general understanding on the part of all present that at some later date, probably during the month of March, the committee representing the labor organizations would extend a further invitation to all pulp and paper manufacturers individually to be present or represented at a further conference on the same subject to be held in New York.

Millinocket Mills Resume Operations

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MILLINOCKET, Me., February 16, 1918.—After being shut down since Sunday for lack of coal, the paper mill of the Great Northern Company, at Millinocket, resumed operations Friday. Ten carloads of coal arrived Thursday from Searsport where a steamer with 4,600 tons which has been unable to dock for ten days on account of the ice is now being discharged. There is also a barge with about 1,500 tons waiting.

This is a little over a two weeks' supply for the mill at Millinocket, if none is used at East Millinocket where the mill has been shut down since Sunday.

It was reported Thursday that a number of employees of the East Millinocket mill had left for work elsewhere as there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of resuming work. It is expected that the coal supply can now be kept up with ordinary weather conditions.

February 21, 1918	PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR	15
KRA	FROM	
	EW YORK ILADELPHIA	
	DTATION WILL INTEREST YOU	Ţ
Value of Swedish Kronor durin February 19th. Normal rate of Krono = 26.80 cents. Feb. 13th-33.35 cents-increase " 14th-33.35 " " " 15th-33.35 " " " 16th-33.35 " " " 18th-33.10 " "	of exchange: I A. J. I AULL & CC	ork

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

BIG POWER DEVELOPMENT FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Terms Provide for the Expenditures of Money on Various Enterprises Which Will Have An Important Bearing On Many Pulp And Paper Enterprises—Annual Report of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Shows That the Firm Experienced A Prosperous And Satisfactory Year in 1917 —Wayagamack Paper & Pulp Co. Elects Directors— North American Paper Co. to Go Out of News Print.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., February 18, 1918 .- The Provincial Legislature has adopted a programme of wide scope for the development of the water powers of the province-a development which will have an important bearing on many pulp and paper enterprises. The measure provides for the acquisition of half a million dollars' worth of property for the maintenance, operation and utilization of the big dam at La Loutre, on the St. Maurice River; it authorizes the raising of the amount for the completion of the dam from \$1,500,-000, authorized in 1912, to \$2,500,000; and it provides for the storage of waters of Lake Kenogami, one of the branches of Lake St. John, by erecting storage dams in Lake Kenogami and in the Chicoutimi and Au Sable rivers, at a cost of not more than \$1,800,-000. Bills have also been passed increasing the amounts for water storage on the St. Francis River, the Ste. Anne and Savanne, and other places, the whole meaning an expenditure of approximately \$4,000,000.

Abitibi Paper Makes Good Gain

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, held in Montreal, it was reported that the company's earnings for the year 1917, before providing for depreciation, exhaustion of timber areas, interest, etc., were \$1,323,001. After providing for these charges a balance of \$341,123 was carried forward. This, added to a surplus of \$360,925 at the end of 1916, made a total of \$702,047, out of which were paid dividends on the preferred stock amounting to \$70,000, leaving a net surplus of \$632, 048. The year's net surplus of \$341,123 compares with \$256,164 in 1916. If a full year's dividend were allowed on the preferred stock in each case, the surplus would equal 5.4 per cent. earned in 1917, against 3.7 per cent. in 1916. The gross profit of \$1,323,001 compares with \$625,878 in 1916.

The report told of the new sulphite mill coming into operation on September 1, and described the whole operations of the year as very satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that the operations of the company were necessarily hampered to a large extent by the construction work carried on and by the adverse conditions imposed by the war. Owing to these conditions the construction of the sulphite and groundwood plants alone was completed, and the installation of the paper machines and construction of the Twin Falls power plant were deferred until conditions became more favorable.

An expenditure of \$2,162,897 was made on extensions and improvements, by which the daily capacity of the plant had been increased to 325 tons of groundwood pulp, 130 tons of sulphite, and 225 tons of news print.

President F. H. Anson stated that the entire output of paper for the ensuing year had been contracted for and also a portion of the excess pulp production, but as far as price was concerned, the company, like other paper companies, was subject to Government regulation both in Canada and in the United States. Although the price had not yet been definitely fixed, it was the belief of the company's directors that the price ultimately fixed in both countries would not be unfair to the manufacturers. As to the coal supply, in view of the importance of newspapers to the public, it was expected that the news print manufacturers would be placed in a favorable position.

Wayagamack Elects Directors

At the annual meeting of the Wayagamack Paper & Pulp Company, Ltd., held at Three Rivers, Que., the following directors were re-elected: C. R. Whitehead, Alex. Pringle, James W. Pyke, G. H. Duggan, J. N. Greenshields, K.C., Henning Helin, Hugh Mackay, K.C., Alex. McLaren, and Sir William Price. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Whitehead was re-elected president and general manager, and Messrs. Pringle and Pyke vice-presidents.

Depression in News Print Ventures

There has been a good deal of comment here over the statement of J. E. A. Dubuc, president of the North American Pulp & Paper Company, that "We are out of the news print business entirely, and we will never again go into it. We do not want to be connected with a business where the publishers are allowed to run it for us." A representative comment is that of the *Financial Times*, which says:

"The N. A. Pulp Company is not the first, and probably will not be the last Canadian firm to cease making news print. These news print manufacturers have been given shameful treatment by the Government, on the command of the newspaper proprietors. The industry at one time gave promise of a great future. It promised to deprive Germany of a profitable market for news print in Great Britain, but the promise may never be fulfilled, and thus one of our 'great natural resources' will fall back into the old method of grubbing along."

J. M. McCarthy, vice-president of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., says that "Owing to the interference of the Government and the consequent uncertainty of the future, we have abandoned indefinitely the idea of building another paper mill."

Ice Jams Cause Trouble

A sudden thaw, after heavy snowfalls and severe weather over a prolonged period, has caused considerable trouble to some of the mills through ice jams. Perhaps the worst sufferer was the St. Lawrence Division of the Provincial Paper Mills, located at Mille Roches, near Cornwall. The water backed up over the generators and put them out of commission, and the mill was out of commission while the lengthy process of drying them out was under way.

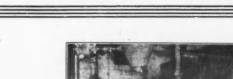
Big New Mill for B. C.

Within the next sixty days construction of one of the largest pulp mills in British Columbia is to be started at Beaver Cover, about 100 miles up the coast from Vancouver. W. H. White, of Boyen City, Mich., in making the announcement, states that his company controls 2,000 acres of pulp lands adjacent to the proposed site, and that on these lands there are 5,000.000,000 feet of timber. A lumber mill will be operated in connection with the industry. On the completion of the plant the output will be forty tons per day, but this will ultimately be increased to 200 tons.

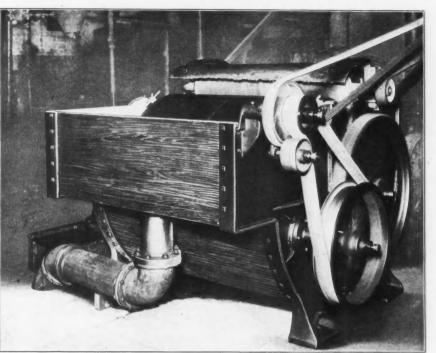
New Capital for Whalen Mills

New capital is to be raised for adequately developing the big pulp and paper proposition in British Columbia known as the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited. With immense resources of pulpwood, splendid water powers, and proximity to the great paper-consuming population of the Western States, as well as with facilities for shipping to the Orient, the company is in a unique position for developing a great industry, and the general opinion is that the company will be one of the most important of its kind in the Dominion. The company was formed by an amalgamation of the B. C. Sulphite & Fibre Company, of Mill Creek, B. C.; the Empire Pulp & Paper Mills, of Swanson Bay, B. C., and the Colonial Pulp & Paper Mills of Quatsino, B. C. It is already producing. Through the combination it has control of 150,000 square miles of timber properties and some fine water powers.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR



February 21, 1918



Why the Bird Save-All?

The Bird Save-All was not a chance happening but was—in the first place—specifically designed and developed for a mill where other save-alls had failed. The owners who were convinced that something new and something better was essential said that a satisfactory save-all would have to meet the following requirements:

A Save-All not requiring a labor charge.

- A Save-All of low operating cost.
- The first cost so low that overhead charges would not be great.
- A machine that would run twenty-four hours a day, day in and day out.
- A design including a mould of fine mesh to take out a very large proportion of the solids.
- A Save-All that would return stock to where it was to be used.

The Bird Save-All was the developed and perfected machine which met the conditions in this mill and which has now been adopted by dozens of other mills.

If interested in reclaiming the waste stock from your white water, send for our new catalog.

General Sales Representative T. H. SAVERY, Jr. 1630 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill.

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY

East Walpole, Mass.

PAPER MARKET AT TORONTO IS REPORTED AS IMPROVED

Although Transportation Difficulties Are Interfering with Shipments Business Is Being Transacted in Fairly Satisfactory Volume—Prices Are Firm with Indications That They Will Increase as the Year Advances—Rags and Waste Paper Market Also Shows Improvement—Government's Acceptance of Controller Pringle's Rate of \$2.85 for News Print Regarded as Fine Piece of Diplomacy.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, February 16, 1918.—The paper market is in a healthy condition and, with the exception of transportation difficulties, which are hampering shipments, business is being transacted in satisfactory volume. Prices are holding well with every indication that the market will strengthen as the year advances. This condition will arise primarily through the inability of the mills to operate to capacity. The labor shortage, coupled with such other influences as lack of raw materials, shortage of power, scarcity of coal and the congestion of the railways, are bound to affect output very seriously. On the other hand, there is little indication of any lessening of the demand for paper. While in some directions there is a lessened consumption, as for instance, in ordinary catalogue work, in others the consumption is greater. Mail order catalogues were never larger or editions so extensive as at present.

Rag Market Also Improves

One indication that the situation is changing is afforded by the condition of the rag and waste paper market. The demand for waste was pretty slack during the fall months and prices fell off considerably. This indicated that the supply was getting in excess of the demand. The surplus, however, has now been used up and demand is again being felt. There is a strong request for new cotton rags, while shirt cuttings, unbleached cotton cuttings, fancy shirt cuttings and similar lines have advanced in price. The strength of the rag and paper stock market is a straw that shows how the wind is blowing.

Big Piece of Diplomacy

To-day's announcement from Ottawa that the government had decided to accept Commissioner Pringle's recommendation, and fix the price of news print at \$2.85 per cwt. from February 1 to May 1, with the proviso that the 35 cents in excess of the former rate of \$2.50 be handed over to the Paper Controller pending a definite price settlement, is regarded here as a master stroke of diplomacy on the part of the special sub-committee of the cabinet. Ministers of the crown who had the decision to make were obviously in a dilemma. They recognized the justice of the manufacturers' demands, but did not care to antagonize the press by granting them. For some time it was thought that they would decide on an intermediate figure by way of compromise. However, they have done better than this. While the manufacturers do not actually receive the \$2.85 rate, the government's tacit admission that it is a reasonable rate is reflected in their decision. And as for the publishers, they can live in hope that they will be able, by the strength of their representations, to get back a part at least of the extra payment that they will be called on to make for the next month or two.

Ice Jam Puts Mill Out of Commission

The St. Lawrence division mill of the Provincial Paper Mills is still out of commission on account of the ice jam, which has been flooding the premises. This mill is located on the St. Lawrence River at Mille Roches, near Cornwall, and produces book and writing paper. Owing to the suspension of operations, the company has had to load orders on its other mills at Georgetown and Thorold, and production is very much delayed in consequence.

Port Arthur Mill Starts

The Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company's new sulphite mill at Port Arthur was set in operation this week, and the first cook was taken off on Friday. The first shipments will be made on Monday. The mill contains two digesters, with a daily capacity of 65 tons, and bleachers to handle 75 per cent. of the output.

Mattagami Co. Installing Digester

The work of erecting the third digester at the mill of the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company, at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., is now under way. At present about sixty tons of sulphite pulp are being turned out and the company report an ample supply of pulp wood for the coming season. It is announced that Andrew Block, an experienced Swedish sulphite maker, who has recently been employed with the Bathurst Lumber Company, Bathurst, N. B., has been appointed mill superintendent, succeeding W. S. Haley, who has resigned.

Safety Conference to Be Held

On March 14 and 15 there will be held at Ottawa a conference of those interested in safety work in pulp and paper mills. A. P. Costigane, safety engineer for the Ontario pulp and paper companies, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, has the arrangements in charge, and is preparing a programme which will contain several papers and addresses on various phases of safety work.

Box Makers Meet

The Canada Paper Box Makers' Association held its convention in Toronto last week. The new officers elected were: Bresident, A. Harris, Canada Paper Box Company, Montreal; vicepresident, W. P. Bennett, Rudd Paper Box Company, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, S. J. Frame, Toronto; committee, D. H. McDermid, Somerville Paper Box Company, London; C. T. Reid, Charles & Co.; Hamilton, and E. Newell, Dominion Envelope & Carton Company, Toronto. A welcome visitor from the United States was H. C. S. Stevenson, Rochester Folding Box Company, Rochester, who gave a talk on "Folding Box Costs." The next convention will be held in Montreal.

Interesting Amendment to Mining Act

An amendment is being made to the Ontario Mining Act at the present session of the provincial legislature making it illegal for those staking out claims to take more than sufficient timber from the property than would be required in working the claim. Hitherto a good many claims have been staked out, not for the purpose of mining, but to secure pulp wood, and it is the intention of the amendment to put a stop to this practice.

Looking for Site in Vancouver

A report from Vancouver states that the Sidney Rubber Roofing Company, which operates a plant at Sidney on Vancouver Island, where building paper of various kinds is manufactured from waste paper, is looking for a site in Vancouver. It is the company's intention to establish a plant at a cost of \$125,000 to make building paper and roofing felt from rags and paper refuse. The company's market is in the prairie provinces, New Zealand and Australia.

Pulp Productions in Sweden

In a review of the European pulp situation written by Hans Lagerloef, head of the Lagerloef Trading Company, a typographical error caused it to appear in an early paragraph that "the production in Sweden has been lowered to 4 per cent. of normal because of lack of fuel." This should have read 40 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. February 21, 1918

"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.

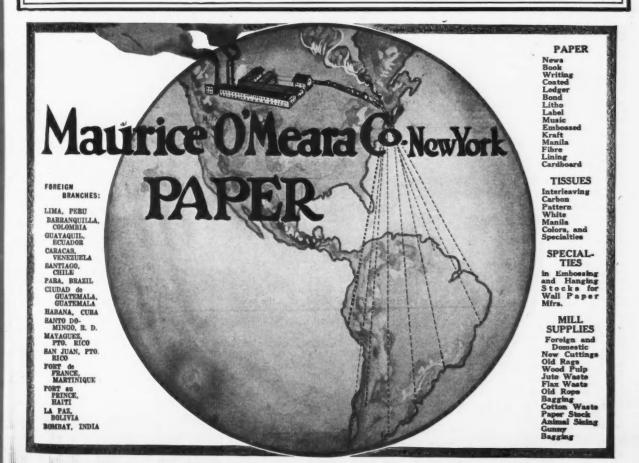
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IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

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



BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids on Various Lots of Paper to Be Used Throughout the Year —Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Opens Bids on Paper of Various Descriptions, for Which Awards Are to Be Made Soon—Bids and Awards on Different Varieties of Paper to Be Used by the Various Departments of the Government.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1918.—Bids will be opened at the Government Printing Office on February 23 for the following paper items:

40,000 pounds of 24 x 36 in.-80, high finish jute manila paper. 500,000 pounds (625 rolls) of white M. F. printing paper in 38 in. rolls, basis of 25 x 38 in.-40.

Following are paper bids opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

10,200 pounds (50,000 sheets) of 21 x 31 in.-102, gray bristol board; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.059 per pound; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.0575; and American Writing Paper Company, at \$.0775.

100,000 pounds (100,000 sheets) of 26 x 38 in., No. 50 chip board; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.03; United Press Board Company, at \$.0325; C. L. La Boiteaux Company, at \$.025; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.0233; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$44.48 per ton; R. P. Andrews Paper Compony, at \$48.80; and Bogota Board Company, at \$50.

60,000 pounds of yellow bristol board in 2034-in. rolls; basis of $22\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ in.-100; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.1045; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.057; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.05\frac{1}{2}; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.07\frac{1}{2}; and George W. Wheelright Paper Company, at \$.0925.

500,000 pounds of white M. F. printing paper in 48-in. rolls; basis of 25 x 38 in.-35; Bryant Paper Company, at \$.07; and United States Press Company, at \$.0675.

528,000 pounds (6,000 reams) of 24×38 in.-48, and 38×48 in.-96, white S. & S. C. printing paper; New York & Pennsylvania Company, at \$.0685.

20,400 pounds (300 reams) of 30 x 43 in.-68, white S. & S. C. printing paper; New York & Pennsylvania Company, at \$.0685.

Bids for Navy Department

The following bids were opened last week by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for furnishing various navy yards with 1,200,000 rolls of toilet paper; Domestic Paper Mills Company (part), at \$127,750; Osburn Paper Company, at \$140,400; and Cal Hirsch & Sons Mercantile Company, at (a) \$160,800; (b) at \$183,600.

Bids were also opened last week for furnishing the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., with 3,000 pounds of typewriter paper as follows: R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.245; Osburn Paper Company, at \$.23; William P. Clarke Company, at \$.415; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.24; and Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.3298.

Bids for the Panama Canal

The following paper bids have been opened at the office of the Panama Canal here:

3,000 pounds of pink bond printing paper in 17 in. rolls, substance No. 16; Bishop Paper Company, at \$558.00; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$492.00; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$480.00; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$480.00; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$570,000; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$477.00.

100 reams of 22 x 34 in., No. 24 canary laid writing paper; Bishop Paper Company, at \$547.20; George W. Millar & Co., at \$619.20; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$339.80; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$525.00; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$504.00.

2,500 pounds and 16 reams of banker's safety paper, various sizes; George La Monte & Son, at \$596.00; and R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$572.28.

800 pounds of yellow unglazed manifold tissue paper and 800 pounds of white in 8½ in. and 16 in. rolls; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$494.40.

20 reams of 22½ x 28½ in.-90, white index bristol board; Elsinore Paper Company, at \$185.00; George W. Millar & Co.. at (a) \$340.20, (b) at \$202.40; Old Dominion Paper Company, at (a) \$214.20, (b) at \$363.60; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$260.00; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$370.00; United States Press, at \$357.01; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at (a) \$252.00, (b) at \$238.60.

200,000, $3\frac{1}{2} \ge 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. manila tag containers; Dennison Manufacturing Company, at (a) \$310.00, (b) at \$344.00, (c) at \$462.00; and Denny Tag Company, at \$406.00.

Bids for Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

Bids were opened last week by the Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department for furnishing the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., with 100,000 pasteboard packing boxes as follows; R. Carter Ballantyne, at (a) \$.048 each, and (b) at \$.0415; Frank T. Lisiecki, at \$.036; Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, at \$.02(25; and Thompson & Norris Company, at \$.036.

Folding Box Association Meets

The annual meeting of the Folding Box Manufacturers National Association was held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Monday, February 11. The official reports disclosed the following results of the first year's activities: Organized a year ago with eighteen members, a steady growth during the year has brought the total up to fifty-two, the present membership. Uniform and reasonable trade customs have been adopted and put into general practice. A uniform cost accounting system has been devised, adopted and 'is now being installed in the plants of the members. This system was devised after expert analyses were made of a half dozen of the best systems of the industry, the best features of these systems appropriated and other modern principles introduced, making a system that is now regarded by industrial engineers as in advance of any system heretofore in vogue in the industry.

By an amendment to the Constitution a new geographical division was added to the nine districts into which the United States had originally been divided. This new division embraces British North America and Edward Newell, vice-president and managing director of Dominion Envelope & Carton Company, Ltd., Toronto, was elected as the director for that district.

J. E. Clenny, vice-president of Sefton Manufacturing Corporation, Chicago, was re-elected president of the association, as were also William Ottman, of Brooklyn, vice-president, and H. C. Stevenson, of Rochester, treasurer.

The next meeting is to be held in Cleveland.

Correspondence in relation to the affairs of the association should be conducted with H. A. Dickie, secretary, 1457 Broadway, New York City.

Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades, which was recently issued, contains an unusually large number of revisions. Order now from the Lockwood Trade Journal Company, 10 East Thirty-ninth street. February 21, 1918

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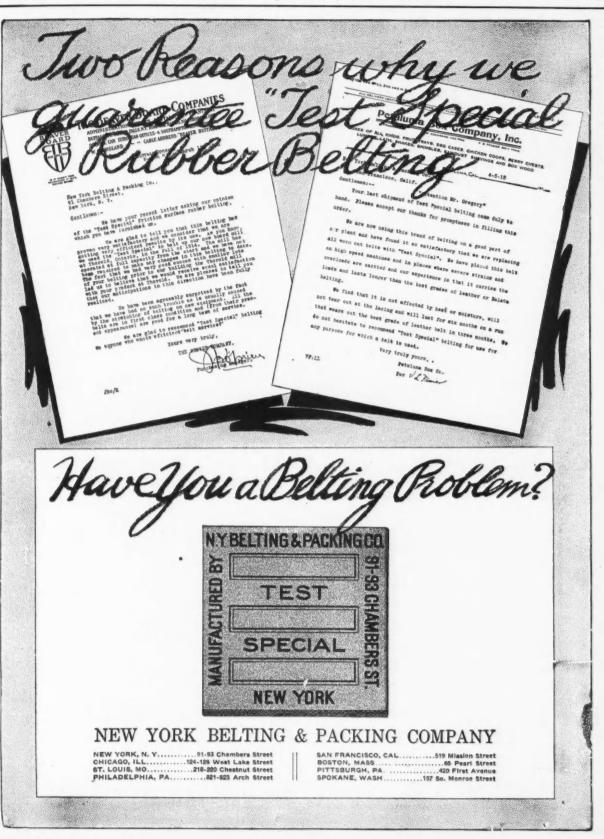
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ied rge de PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR



COAL SHORTAGE IS NOW SERIOUS IN MIAMI VALLEY

Paper Making Plants And Machinery Establishments Have Been Receiving Large Supplies of Coal And Are Now Said to Be in Good Shape As Regards Fuel—Various Matters of Social Interest to Members of the Paper Trade —High Water in the Miami River And Its Tributaries Cause Considerable Scare But No Real Damage—Mrs. Talbott Shows Great Interest in War Welfare Work

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., February 18, 1918.—The Middle West is not now experiencing the shortage of coal which has been the bane of industrial lines in the East and particularly New England. Just now this city has more than 6,500 tons of coal with more arriving every day and for the first time this winter there is a surplus for domestic use. The paper mills in Hamilton, Middletown, Dayton, Franklin, Urbana, West Carrollton and Miamisburg have received large supplies and today found all paper plants and machinery establishments in good shape. It is probable the Coal Exchange will be abandoned here and the deliveries again placed in the hands of the dealers. The Butler County Fuel Advisory Board is still doing business in Hamilton. It has reported an average of 46 cars of coal for industrial plants each day for some time.

Mr. Catchings Resign from Platt Iron Works

A message was received here the latter part of last week announcing the resignation of Waddill Catchings, of the Platt Iron Works of this city, as president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, in order that he may give his time to administrative work in Washington. Mr. Catchings is president of the local company, which position he will retain. He became identified with the Platt Iron Company when it was involved in financial troubles.

Matters of Local Interest

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Catherine Calvin Pease and George Webster Pease in the apartments of the bride's mother in New York. The groom is connected with the Mead company of this city and upon the return of the couple they will be at home in the Pease apartments on West Second street.

Another society announcement of interest to the trade is the engagement of Miss Janet Nevius, charming daughter of Arthur H. Nevius, of the Miami Paper Company, and Frederick Curtis, of Wilmington, Del. The groom-to-be was here on a visit the past week from Camp Sheridan, Ala., where he is a member of the 134th Ohio Field Artillery.

A farewell luncheon was tendered Mrs. Henry M. Waite, wife of the retiring city manager, who has gone to France, surrendering a \$12,500 position, by Mrs. W. Sunderland, wife of the president of the Miami Paper Company. Mrs. Waite's friends regret her departure for her home in Lexington, Ky., quite as much as the city manager's friends regret that he decided to leave.

High Water Scare in Miami Valley

The Miami Valley had one of its periodic scares last week on account of the sudden rising of the Miami and its tributaries due to melting snows and ice gorges. However, there was no real danger. The announcement that the Miami Conservancy Board, which met last Saturday, had ordered practically all of the machinery required for beginning work on the \$25,000,000 flood prevention project, carried considerable encouragement. A temporary office for the engineers and contractors is being erected on Monument avenue adjoining the permanent Flood Conservancy building. The temporary building will cost more than \$13,000. The danger which always threatens Middletown during high water, due to unsatisfactory levee construction at the State Dam, will be obliterated providing the State Board of Public Works acts on a report which has just been filed with that body. Edward Farley, assistant state engineer was sent to Middletown by Governor Cox to investigate conditions there last week. After the 1913 flood faulty work was done on levee construction and water leaves the bed of the river, making possible in cases of extremely high water, the flooding of the Miami and Erie Canal and the Middletown hydraulic, both of which are used to an extent by millmen.

Mrs. Talbott in Patriotic Work

The operation of the local theatres on Tuesday for the benefit of welfare work at the Chillicothe cantonment, added to the revenues obtained in several other Ohio cities, netted a large sum. The theatrical managers agreed to give all of their receipts for the afternoon and evening, less employes' salaries. The erection of the Red Cross hostess house and its maintenance where the soldiers may entertain their families, has been largely in charge of Mrs. H. E. Talbot, wife of the vice-president of the Mead Pulp & Paper Company, which has a large pulp mill at Chillicothe. Mrs. Talbot also is interested in the Masonic hostess house and the Daughters of the Revolution. She has spoken in many Ohio cities in the interest of the project which represents no small amount of money. The object has been first, to interest every woman in a small way, inviting Ohioans to take up dollar memberships. However, there have been some substantial contributions, and to Mrs. Talbott is due much of the success of the project. Her own son, Captain Nelson Talbott, famous Yale football star, is on the General's staff at Camp Sherman.

Canadian News Print Price Approved

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., February 19, 1918.—The sub-committee of the cabinet which studied the news print question last week has approved of the price of \$2.85 per hundred pounds fixed by Commissioner Pringle, and an order-in-council to this effect has been passed. There is the condition attached that the manufacturers are to receive the old price of \$2.50 for the three months from February 1 to May 1, and that the balance of 35 cents on each hundred pounds is to be paid into a bank at Ottawa to the credit of the government through the Controller. If after a complete investigation the increase is found to have been warranted, the manufacturers will get this money, while if it is found that the publishers should only have paid \$2.50, they will get this extra money returned. If it is found that a price in between is fair, the trust fund will be divided.

The commissioner has designated the Ottawa branch of the Royal Bank to receive these moneys, and it is estimated on the average quarterly sales of 18,000 tons of news print that about \$150,000 will be paid into the local bank. The order in council also provides for the carrying on of a more thorough investigation on a more limited scale, and it has been decided to try and find the actual cost of news print through taking the figures of four of the principal mills instead of all of them. The selection of the mills was left to Commissioner Pringle, and it is likely he will designate the Laurentide Company, Grand Mere; Fort Frances Company, at Fort Frances; Abitibi Company, at Iroquois Falls, and one of the local companies: J. R. Booth or E. B. Eddy. The investigation is to be completed by April 20.

The order-in-council urges the publishers to get back into the inquiry and give all the assistance they can and it recommends that Mr. Pringle be assisted in his work by the services of a competent expert in the pulp and paper business. The order provides for an enlargement of the powers of the commissioner even to the extent of going into the actual newspaper publishing business.



UNUSUAL MID-WINTER STORM DOES DAMAGE AT KALAMAZOO

Blows Off Portion of the Roof of the Stock House of the Plant of the Rex Paper Co., but Fortunately Causes no Personal Injuries—Kalamazoo Loose Binder Co. Has Completed the Most Prosperous Year in Its History—Officers and Directors of Various Important Concerns in the Paper Making and Allied Lines Are Elected for the Ensuing year—Elkhart, Ind., a Busy Paper Town.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 18, 1918 .- The weatherman can do anything he choses this year and apparently get away with it. Thursday afternoon, just four days after he had the thermometer down below the zero mark, he dished up a regular mid-summer thunder shower, with vivid lighting and an incipient tornado in its wake that roared across the Kalamazoo River Valley and hit the Rex Paper Company's plant a most unlooked for wallop. The result was a portion of the roof on the extreme west end of the stock house was torn off and a portion of the sidewalls fell with a crash into the interior of the structure. Fortunately none of the 15 or 20 hands usually employed in this department were at work at the time, having quit for the day, so the personal injuries were nil. Merrill King, assistant general manager of the plant, reports that the damage will not interfere with the operations of the mill and that all repairs will be completed within a week at the most.

Loose Leaf Binder Co. Has Prosperous Year

The Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Company has completed the most successful year in the history of the organization. The business expansion during the past 12 months has been remarkable. The size of the plant has been practically doubled, while the force of employees now numbers about 300 hands. The company has an efficient welfare association organized and also carries life and accident insurance of all employees. Death means that the family of the deceased will receive one year's full pay as compensation.

The directors and officers named for the ensuing year are: Directors, J. J. Knight, F. W. Blowers, W. M. Blinks, C. A. Peck, H. S. Humphrey, E. S. Rankin and George P. Wigginton; president, George P. Wigginton; chairman of the board, F. W. Blowers; secretary, Harry Allyn; treasurer, Walter J. Briggs; assistant treasurer and auditor, Harry J. Broomhall.

President Wigginton and his family have gone to California. Mr. Wigginton is much in need of a rest and intends to take a thirty days' lay off to build up for future activities. He will also visit the Pacific Coast offices of the company. His family will remain in California until the early summer months.

Elkhart a Busy Paper Town

Elkhart is to Indiana what Kalamazoo is to Michigan, the most important paper manufacturing city in the Hoosier state. Reports from that center indicate the past year has been generally satisfactory in a business way. The employees in the various plants number over 500, while the aggregate investment in real estate and equipment is between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

The Wheat Paper Company is the largest concern in the Indiana town and gives employment to about 200 men and women. A. A. Wheat, a resident of Kalamazoo, is treasurer of the company and one of the largest stockholders. He is forced to divide his time between Elkhart, Otsego and Petoskey, having business connections in each city. A. G. Gilman, since becoming connected with the Monarch Paper Company, of Kalamazoo, has resigned as president of the Wheat Paper Company. At a recent meeting of the directors of the Indiana concern, E. B. Zigler, an Elkhart attorney, was elected president, while Harry A. Bardeen, a distant relative of George E. Bardeen, was given the office of vice-president and general manager and succeeds Mr. Gilman as head of the mill property.

C. C. Colbert, president, treasurer and general manager of the American Coating Mills, reports, business good with that concern. About 75 hands are employed, the company specializing in coated card board, folding box board, suit case fibre and container fibre. Mr. Colbert is the chief organizer of the White Pigeon Coated Paper Company, a concern with \$150,000, now engaged in the erection of a coating plant at White Pigeon, Mich., immediately adjoining the mill of the Eddy Paper Company.

Barger Brothers and the Mengle Box Company are engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes and have had a most prosperous year during 1917. The latter named concern is now preparing plans for an enlargement of their present capacity.

General Trade Notes

The Central Michigan Paper Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., reports officers elected for the ensuing year as follows: President and general manager, George L. Warren; treasurer and sales manager, Stanton W. Todd; secretary and assistant general manager, George S. Clarke.

Two years ago this concern established the policy of paying their employees a dividend of 10 per cent. on their salaries. It was voted to continue the plan.

The American Paper Box Company, of Saginaw, Mich., now occupies over half a city block and its arge plant is a model of its kind. The concern was founded 12 years ago and has grown steadily. The output includes everything in the box line, from fancy candy boxes to the larger types of cartons.

News Print from Reclaimed Waste Paper

In a recent issue The Green Bay Press-Gazette, of Green Bay, Wis., printed the following:

"This issue of The Press-Gazette is printed on paper made from reclaimed waste paper in the mill of the Green Bay Paper & Fiber Company, of this city, by a reclaiming process invented by John Welsh, the general manager of that company.

"Note the superior strength of this sheet as against the ordinary news print; also, the clean-cut type impression and how soft and restful to the eye, making reading easy.

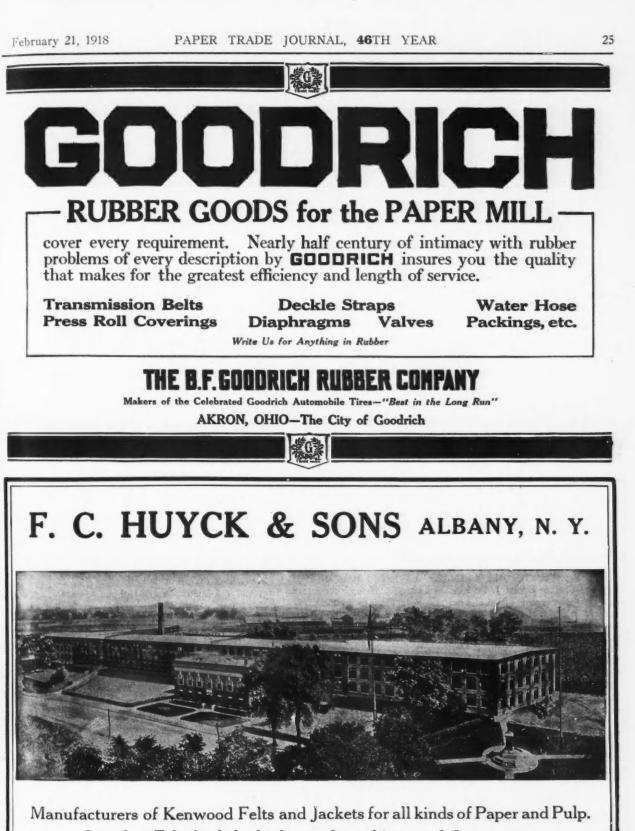
"In view of the demonstrated success of this process for making news print from waste material, it would seem that the print paper problem which is now worrying the publishing industry is solved so far as method is concerned. All that remains now is to produce paper by this method on a large scale.

"Mr. Welsh states that by his process, which is patented, all waste paper can be resolved into fresh paper, as often as brought back to the mill, much the same as soiled linen is renewed by the laundry.

"Inventors have been working for years to discover a commercially available process for making print paper from reclaimed waste paper, but without success until Mr. Welsh perfected his invention. His is not only the first, but is today the only process which gives uniform and satisfactory results, and which can be used successfully in commercial operations on any scale, large or small.

"Mr. Welsh's invention marks an epoch in industrial economy, fully as important, if not more so, than the reclaiming of waste metals and waste fabrics, which have created immense industries and brought about vast economies.

"The cost of operating the process is even lower than the operating cost in new pulp, and since the waste material is much cheaper than new paper making materials, the economy is evident."



Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.

Obituary

William H. Stewart

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, February 17, 1918.—News of the death of William H. Stewart, at his home in Cincinnati last night, was received by his business associates here today. Mr. Stewart had been identified with the Kinnard Manufacturing Company in this city for more than 14 years, having become associated with Dayton investors in the reorganization of the firm when it succeeded the Crume-Sefton Company, which removed to Chicago.

He served as secretary and treasurer for some years and became acting president about one year ago upon the retirement of George B. Smith. On account of the condition of his health and other heavy business responsibilities he did not assume the active leadership of the Kinnard organization.

He was also president of the Brownell Boiler Company of this city, having been elected to that position seven or eight years ago. Consequently, in his business associations here he became well known to the paper and machinery trade.

Mr. Stewart was 55 years of age. He is survived by his wife and one son.

During the time that he served with local concerns he never gave ap his interests in Cincinnati, the principal one being as a halfowner of the W. H. & G. S. Stewart Lumber Company.

Herbert Read Erskine

OTTAWA, Ont., February 18, 1918.—Herbert Read Erskine, paper salesman for the J. R. Booth Company for a great many years, died in Buffalo recently in his 53rd year. He had been away from his duties for two months endeavoring to recover his health. He leaves a widow and three sons, one of them being overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary force. The funeral was held here.

Eight-Hour Day Bill in Massachusetts

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, February 19, 1918.—Arguments for and against the passage of the bill to provide an eight-hour day for tour workers in paper mills were heard today by the committee on mercantile affairs. Representative John J. Murphy and John Cronin, of Holyoke; Senator Daniel J. Buckley, of Chicopee; Henry Sterling, legislative agent for the American Federation of Labor, appeared in favor of the bill. Those who appeared in opposition to it were W. D. Judd, of the Hampshire Paper Company in South Hadley Falls; Harold S. Hixon, of the Chapin & Gould Company of Huntington; William McCorkindale, of the Parsons Paper Company of Holyoke, and H. P. Carruth, of the American Writing Paper Company.

More than 91 per cent. of all the paper manufactured in Massachusetts is produced in mills operating on an eight-hour basis, according to a statement made to the committee on labor today by George W. Wheelwright, Jr., of the George W. Wheelwright Paper Company, with mills at Hardwick and Fitchburg. The average production of these mills, Mr. Wheelwright said, is 3,475,600 pounds of paper every 24 hours. The two-tour mills produce only 246,000 pounds each day.

The total number of mills working on the eight-hour, or "threetour" system, is 94. There are at present 12 which operate on the two-tour system, in which the operatives work 13 hours per day one week and 11 hours per day the following week. One paper mill operates with a single shift, not being in continuous operation.

Of the 12 mills now operating on the two-tour basis, one intends within a few weeks to change to the three-tour system. The reason for this, Mr. Wheelwright said, is that the competition from other States is forcing Massachusetts manufacturers to obtain the maximum production in their plants, and they realize that the production is greater with three shifts of operatives than it is with two shifts. This, he explained, is due to the fact that the operatives naturally are fresher during the latter part of an eight-hour tour of duty than they are at the end of 11 or 13 hours of work.

Of the two-tour mills, he said, one plant produces nearly onethird of their aggregate product and another produces 50,000 pounds a day, these two putting out more than one-half of the entire product in Massachusetts which comes from two-tour mills. All of the others are small mills.

Mr. Wheelwright opposed the bill to make three tours compulsory in all paper mills, contending that the statistics show clearly that it is not needed in this State. For mercenary reasons, it for no others, he said, all manufacturers are certain within a very short time to adopt the three-tour system, without legislation, and the only effect of the passage of the bill would be to make illegal and to prevent the mutual agreements now entered into by the tour-workers, by means of which they "swap tricks" and make things much more pleasant for themselves. For example, he said, it is not at all uncommon during the summer for workers to make an agreement that each will do the work of the other during one day or week, and, as a result, each worker and his family is able to get a vacation which he could not have if he were compelled to work his regular tour in the mill.

Sales Meeting of National Binding Machine Co.

Much enthusiasm characterized the Sales Convention of the National Binding Machine Company held in New York City recently. Its salesmen from all parts of the country responded to the "National Mobilization" call and did their bit in the form of gratifying reports for the year 1917 and optimistic predictions for 1918.

The meeting opened with a lunch at the Machinery Club. The first business session of the convention consisted of an informal and general talk on gummed tape; its influence upon shipping; how it has entered the portals of the different industries and modernized the transportation of merchandise; how it has gained a place of eminence in commercial circles, etc. The initial conference was followed by other discussions along the same lines during the course of the convention.

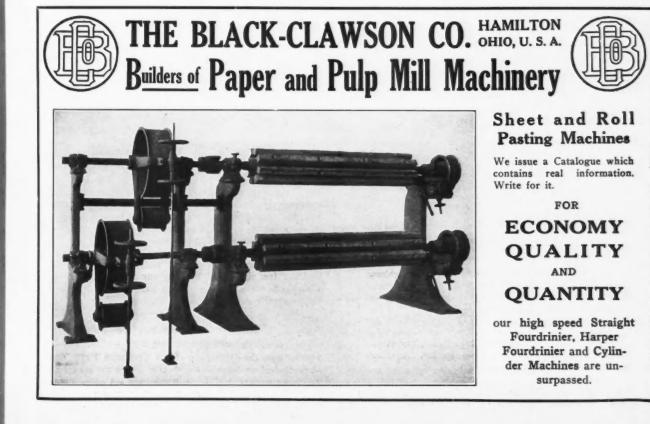
An important and interesting event of the affair was a trip to the extensive gumming plant where a whole day was spent observing the various processes through which gummed tape goes until it becomes a finished product. After a dinner at the County Club the delegates returned to New York. All rested over Sunday convening early Monday morning, at which time a thorough inspection of the manufacturing and printing departments was made and the salesmen thoroughly schooled in the work of both these departments.

One of the features of the convention—which by the way was not included in the program—consisted of a dinner given by the visiting salesmen to the officers and department heads at the Breslin a few nights after the company acted as host at a similar affair in the same hotel. A theatre party constituted the finale of the memorable gathering.

Kurtztown Paper Box Co. Sold

KURTZTOWN, Pa., February 18, 1918.—Jacob K. Boyer bought on private terms the entire plant of the Kurtztown Paper Box Company, situated on Main street, directly across the bridge spanning the Saucony Creek. This plant was for ten years operated by U. B. Ketner, who will retire from the business. Mr. Boyer will take possession just as soon as the transfer can be made.

February 21, 1918 PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR 27 THE ELIXMAN PAPER CORE CO., Inc. Can be Save two-thirds used on COMPRESSED PAPER CORES of your any freight paper -andby using machine paper STEEL CAPS FOR PROTECTING ENDS using instead of iron iron cores. cores WRITE US CORINTH, N. Y. A Trial Advertisement in the Paper Trade Journal will convince you of its merits :: Let us send you rates



New York Jottings

John F. Sarle Company, Inc., has sent out to the trade an advertising souvenir in the form of a thermometer. * * *

E. H. and A. D. Naylor are back in New York after attending che funeral of their mother who died recently in the West. * *

Renovations are being made in the offices which quarter the sales department of the International Paper Company at 30 Broad street.

John E. Linde, treasurer of the J. E. Linde Paper Company, has arrived safely in France. He is doing special army work, and holds a commission.

* * Hamilton & Hansell, Inc., importers and exporters of foreign and domestic paper and wood pulp at 13-21 Park Row, speak enthusiastically of the paper export market.

* *

Charles Bamman, of Daniel M. Hicks, Inc., finds himself making excellent progress as an outside salesman for this concern. He states he has been hunting new raigs of late.

* * *

Benjamin La Bree, manager of the advertising department of the Parsons Trading Company, 17 Battery place, goes to Cuba on Wednesday of this week. Mr. La Bree will look after the export interests of the concern while there.

* *

The International Paper Company employees' banquet will be held later than usual this year, if it is held at all. The date is usually in February, but according to talk now heard at the Broad street office of the company, the prospects are that it will be held in March.

. . .

R. S. Kellogg, succeeding Robert Houk, Jr., as secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, is now actively at work. He is fast making acquaintances in the news print trade, although it cannot be said that he was without a wide acquaintance with paper men before he came to New York.

. *

Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed by the Bell Paper Company, consisting of John Hovendon and Julius J. Kling, of 35 Nassau street. The liabilities are \$41,834 and assets \$5,856. Among unsecured creditors are the Eastern Manufacturing Company, \$1,882, and the Strathmore Paper Company, \$1,514.

* *

The Metropolitan Bag & Paper Jobbers Association, Inc., comprising the leading jobbers of the Metropolitan district, recently held their first meeting of the year, in the Oak Dining Room at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. The attendance was large and jovial, and the meeting was thoroughly enjoyed. After the dinner there was a fine entertainment by members of the Keith circuit.

The Corrugated Fibre Association will hold meetings in New York on March 11, 12 and 13, at the Hotel Biltmore. These are the first gatherings of the association for the new year. Other meetings will be held at Chicago in May. The topic that will come up for consideration at the Biltmore in March is the use of corrugated boxes for war supplies. Interesting data have been compiled on this subject.

* *

After 30 years in its location at 5 Beekman street, J. Andersen & Co. have decided that the uptown trend in the paper business has made it necessary for them to move to 21 E. 40th street on the northwest corner of Madison avenue. The firm expects to take possession of its new quarters during the latter half of April. It will occupy almost the whole of the nineteenth floor.

* * The chemical importing and exporting firm of Madero Brothers passed into the hands of receivers on Monday, following the filing in the Federal District Court of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy by three small creditors. Within the last few days several persons have been arrested on charges of having used the name and standing of the firm in swindling several banks out of \$218,000. The firm made no objection to the naming of the receivers. The creditors are: New York Consolidated Drug Company, \$2,000; Edward J. Barry, \$144 and Rockhill & Vietor, \$4,000.

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The nominating committee of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, which was appointed last December, consisting of Paul H. Loewenthal, Mark Speer and Sali Moers, has reported the following list of candidates to be presented to the association members for election at the March meeting: President, Emanuel Salomon; 1st vice-president, James Rosenberg; 2nd vice-president, Edward Stone; 3rd vice-president, Henry Lissberger; 4th vice-president, Ivan Reither; 5th vicepresident, F. W. Reidenbach; 6th vice-president, Paul H. Loewenthal; treasurer, Mark Sherwin; secretary, Charles M. Haskins.

To Expedite Imports of News Print

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PAPER TRADE TOURNAL.] WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1918.—It is understood that the War Trade Board is about to issue a ruling on the import into the United States of news print paper in connection with the recent proclamation of the President. The ruling it is understood will in effect allow the customs officers on the Canadian border to make out applications and vise them for all shipments of news print, which will expedite the shipment of the print paper and save all delay.

American Writing Paper Report

American Writing Paper's report for 1917 may be expected shortly and will probably show not more than about 5 per cent earned on the preferred stock, that is to say, a surplus of some \$600,000 says "Broadan Wall" in the New York American. In the previous year it had a surplus of about \$2,500,000. This falling off is due to a change in the conditions regarding raw supply. The so-called big contract that insiders were talking of as coming from the Government calls for gross business of only about \$600,000."

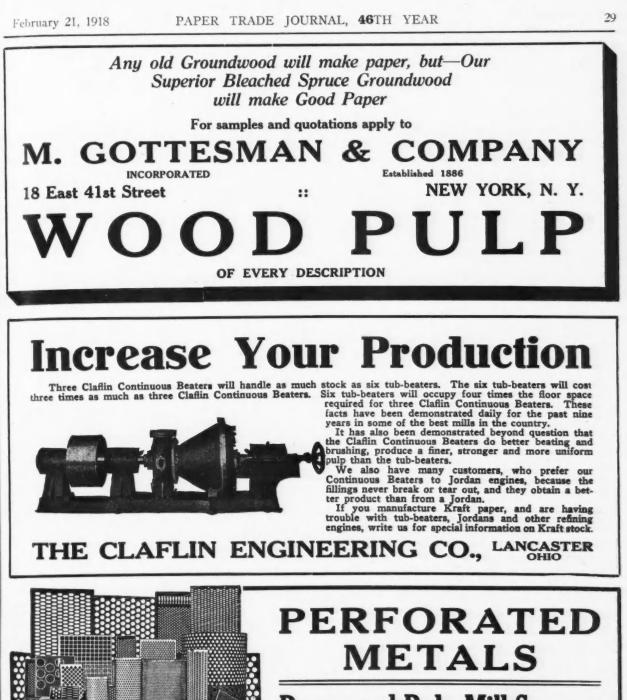
Shutdowns and Their Effect on News Print Output

It has been calculated that the recent three-day shutdown in Canada means a loss in Canadian news print production of 1,700 tons for the week ending February 9.

The loss including American and Canadian mills from February 1 to 16 was over 16,000 tons, because of fuel shortage, workless Mondays and shutdowns in Canada. The principal loss due to fuel shortage and workless Mondays occurred in Northern New York and New England, with little loss in Western production.

Licenses on Paper

Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, wired H G. Craig & Company the following: "It is unnecessary to obtain licenses for import of paper from Canada. General licenses issued today permit importation from Canada without individual licenses of all articles in President's proclamation of February 14."



Paper and Pulp Mill Screens steel, IRON, COPPER, BRASS, BRONZE

Centrifugal and Rotary Screens—Drainer Bottoms—Filter Plates—Pulp Washers, etc. All sizes and shapes of holes in many thicknesses and dimensions of sheets. Accuracy in all details and excellence of quality at lowest consistent prices.

THE HARRINGTON & KING PERFORATING CO. 618 NORTH UNION AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. 114 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Recent Incorporations

NATIONAL PAPER TRADES EXCHANGE, Manhattan, New York, Capital \$10,000. Incorporators: H. E. Herman, A. O. Ernst, G. G. Newhause, 170 East 74th street, New York.

E. N. ROWELL COMPANY, INC., Batavia, New York, make paper boxes, labels, and printing; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: E. N Rowell, C. H. Ruprecht, E. G. Buell, 368 Broadway.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, INC., Manhattan, New York, book publishing; capital, \$200,000. Incorporators, F. W. Smythe, W. E. Ellis, W. J. Clark, 232 West 14th Street.

SOUTH BERGEN PUBLISHING COMPANY, newspaper publishers, Garfield, New Jersey;; capital, \$14,000. Incorporators: George W. Harrop, L. H. Garies, Garfield; K. H. White, Newark.

S. L. SCHWARZ PAPER COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware; to manufacture all kinds of paper; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, local Wilmington incorporators.

POLLOCK-BURT PAPER COMPANY, Dallas, Texas; capital stock, \$10,000, all paid in. Incorporators: Lawrence S. Pollock, Sol Dreyfus and William J. Burt.

ARLINGTON PAPER BOX COMPANY; capital, \$3,000; Manhattan, New York. Incorporators: Samuel Brand, Benjamin Ribarove, Jacob Postal, all of New York.

THE CAPITAL PAPER COMPANY, Hartford, Connecticut; capital, \$80,000, divided into 800 shares. Subscribers: Alex. J. Tulin, Nathan F. Rubin and Joseph L. Tulin, of Hartford.

Entertainment of Big McClellan Family

The annual Christmas entertainment of the McClellan Paper Company, Minneapolis, proved an unusual success.

The offices were beautifully decorated with garlands of red and green. A large Christmas tree illuminated with colored electric lights and loaded down with goodies for the children of the employees, added to the attractiveness of the occasion.

During the early part of the evening an excellent program was rendered by the employees, F. L. McClellan, the president, doing his bit in the way of a vocal solo and a very interesting talk on "What Christmas Means to You and Me." W. C. Wilson, vicepresident, gave a talk on "How People in Other Parts of the World Celebrate Christmas."

A hand engrossed greeting bearing the signatures of every employee of the company, 74 in number, was presented to Mr. Mc-Clellan.

After the programme, refreshments were served and then the orchestra tuned up for the dance, which put the finishing touches on one of the most pleasant evenings ever enjoyed by the Mc-Clellan family as a whole. There were 158 present.

Names Dyestuffs Tariff Committee

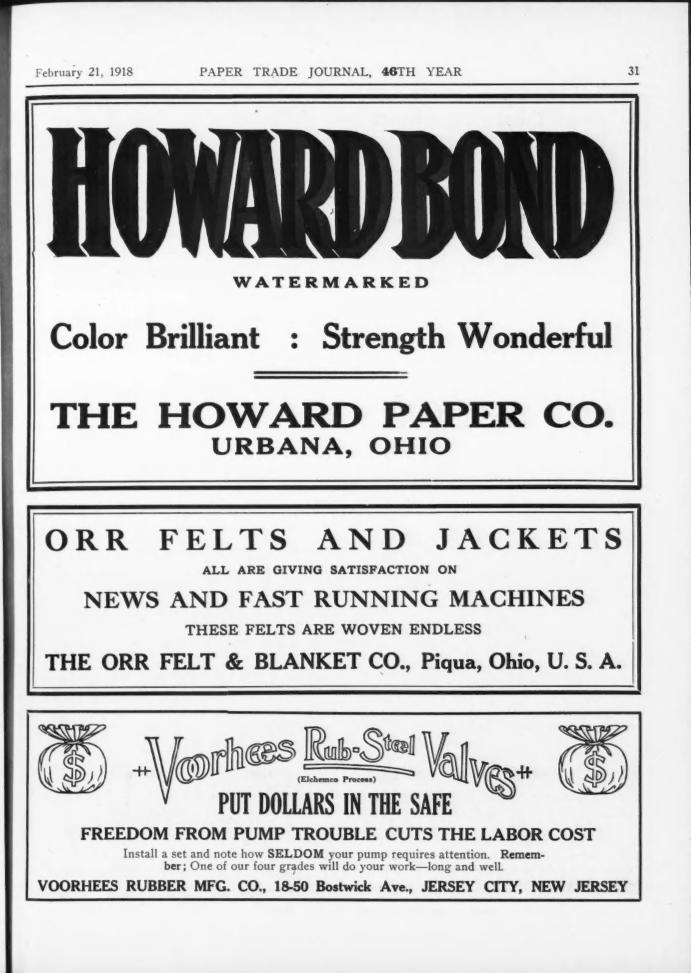
The work of crystallizing on a concrete basis the tariff issues, which are recognized as comprising the most vital phase of the development and permanency of the domestic dye industry, has been delegated to the following committee of the recently organized Dyestuffs Association of America:

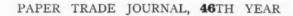
Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, August Merz, of Heller & Merz; R. T. Dicks, of Dicks, David Company, and H. G. McKerrow, of E. F. Drew & Co., all of New York; L. A. Ault, of the Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, and C. S. Althouse, of the Althouse Chemical Company, Reading, Pa.

Meetings have been held by the committee to consider the various points of tariff recommendations for # conference with the Government Dye Commission. It is believed that the association committee will be able to render a valuable report on the outcome of the tariff negotiations at the meeting scheduled for March 6, at the Chemists' Club, when a permanent organization will be effected.

PICTURE TAKEN AT THE ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MCCLELLAN PAPER COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS







Editorial

Vol. LXVI. New York, Thursday, February 21, 1918 No. 8 FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

How Exports May Be Affected

The order of the President issued last week restricting exports of all descriptions to Federal license will interfere more or less seriously with the plans of some paper exporters who, because of conditions produced by the war, have been preparing to cultivate the foreign markets more intensively than ever. Possibly the setback to these plans, however, will not be so great as appears at first sight. This assertion is ventured because, as is well known, the bulk of certain lines of paper which have been showing a fine increase of late go to South America, which has numerous commodities which we greatly need and which it wishes to exchange for our paper of which it stands in great need. This situation will undoubtedly cause paper exports to continue more nearly normal than might otherwise be the case.

In view of the order of the President, statistics of the exports and imports of paper and the manufacture of paper taken from the monthly summary of foreign commerce of the United States which have just been issued for November will prove of more than ordinary interest as showing the condition of our oversea trade in paper at the present time. The total exports of paper and manufactures of paper for the month showed a slight decrease as compared with October, but showed a good increase over the same months last year. The figures for November were \$4,424,403, as against \$4,656,714 for October and \$3,656,441 for November of last year. The figures for the eleven months ending with November amounted to \$40,036,258, as compared with \$35,-630,759 for the same period in 1916 and \$19,883,199 in 1915.

The export of new print also showed a decline as compared with October, but continued to show a big increase as compared with November a year ago. The figures for November were \$1,032,861, as compared with \$1,367,066 for October and \$310,625 for November a year ago. The foreign rates of news print for the eleven months ending with November amounted to \$6,623,515, as compared with \$3,746,747 for the same period ending with November, 1916, and \$2,419,813 for the same period in 1915.

The foreign sales of wrapping paper for the month showed a good increase both as compared with the preceding month of this year and with the same month a year ago. The sales of wrapping for November amounted to \$419,626, as compared with \$341,509 for October and \$311,211 for November of last year. The exports of wrapping paper for the eleven months' period ending with November amounted to \$3,378,913, as compared with \$3,693,459 for the same period in 1916 and \$1,513,559 in 1915.

The exports of writing paper and envelopes for the month also showed a decided increase both as compared with the preceding month of this year and the same month a year ago. The exports for November amounted to \$569,478, as compared with \$354,295 for October and \$240,619 for the same month a year ago. The foreign sale of writing paper and envelopes for the eleven months' period ending with November amounted to \$3,143,069, as compared with \$2,197,076 for the same period in 1916 and \$1,105,872 in 1915.

The foreign sale of paper boards for the month amounted to \$195,556. This compared with sales of \$226,649 for October and \$137,314 for November a year ago. The exports of paper board for the eleven months' period ending with November amounted to \$1,910,068, as compared with \$1,788,374 for the same period in 1916 and \$747,322 in 1915.

The total imports of paper and the manufactures of paper for November showed an increase both as compared with October and with November a year ago. The figures for November were \$3,578,913, as compared with \$3,491,761 for October and \$2,484.321 for November a year ago. The total imports of paper and manufactures of paper for the eleven months' period ending with November amounted to \$37,778,655, as compared with \$25,683.386 for the same period in 1916 and \$22,241,306 in 1915.

The imports of printing paper for the month, valued at not above 5 cents per pound, amounted to \$2,809,267, as compared with \$2,721,621 for October and \$1,655,815 for November a year ago. The imports of this commodity for the eleven months' period ending with November amounted to \$27,722,835, as compared with \$16,920,622 for the same period in 1916 and \$12,785,074 in 1915.

The imports of both mechanical and chemical woodpulp showed a decrease as compared both with October of the same year and November of the preceding year. The imports of groundwood for November amounted to \$493,390, as compared with \$526,049 for October and \$784,888 for November a year ago. The imports of groundwood for the eleven months' period ending with November amounted to \$7,374,092, as compared with \$4,013,050 for the same period in 1916 and \$2,250,405 in 1915.

The imports of chemical pulp for November amounted to \$1,409,-296, as compared with \$2,186,701 for October and \$1,853,256 for November a year ago. The imports of chemical pulp for the eleven months' period ending with November amounted to \$28,118,248, as compared with \$13,380,896 for the same period in 1916 and \$9,977,-633 for the same period in 1915.

Handling Our Fuel

Mr. Charles S. Allen, secretary of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, has written the editor of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL a letter which in part is as follows:

"It having come to the knowledge of the officers of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York that the United States Fuel Administrator purposes issuing regulations which would provide for a flat price for coal at the mine, thus effectually eliminating the jobber or wholesale distributor of coal, a meeting of the wholesale coal trade of New York and vicinity was called and held Wednesday afternoon, attended by representatives of practically all of the trade. Those in attendance having in view the extremely unsatisfactory conditions which have been brought about through the mismanagement of the fuel situation of this country by the Fuel Administration, composed largely of men wholly inexperienced in the coal business, conceived it to be their duty as patriotic citizens to call to the attention of the public the threatened coatinuance of the disastrous conditions under which it has labored in the past few months with respect to its fuel supply. The sense

February 21, 1918

of his meeting was that the application of practical business methods to this situation could not be hoped for from the Fuel Administration, and being impressed with the fact that it was the obligation of practical men to take every possible step to remedy this situation, the officers of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York were, by the following resolution, requested to handle the matter:

"That the Board of Directors of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, Inc., be directed and empowered to pursue with Congressman Lever, Senator Reed and any other members of Congress, the matter of the amendment to or repeal of the Lever Law, with a view to having such restrictions placed on the Fuel Administration as will result in a proper administration of the law, being mindful of the interests of the public and the usefulness of the coal jobber."

Nothing undoubtedly so vitally concerns the success of this country in the war as the proper handling of its fuel. The coal men, therefore, deserve to be supported in their determination to terminate the control of the fuel situation by men who know nothing of its requirements. Especially after recent experiences it is pretty obvious to most thinking men that the placing of the distribution of coal in the hands of inexperienced men can spell nothing but disaster for the country.

Popularizing War Sentiment

That the people of the land are coming to a practical realization of the earnestness of the war campaign, is evidenced in the many agencies aiding the government in the successful promotion of the earnest task it has undertaken. This is particularly true among the business men of the country who have come forward with unstinted loyalty and devotion to Uncle Sam and are doing their "bit" on this side of the Atlantic in helping our boys "over there."

How well the various trades have fallen in line in this patriotic service may be seen by the progress of sales of the War-Savings and Thrift Stamps which are recorded by the Chairmen of the various trade fields under the guidance of the National Committee of War-Savings Stamps of this city. Every effort is being made by employer and employe, not along in the active participation of the campaign, but in personal sacrifice for the good cause. Though the War Thrift Campaign is but three months old, already millions are owners of Thrift cards containing little 25 cent stamps, building up to War-Savings Certificates in which are placed the **\$5 stamp**.

Such a gilt-edge investment as this, coming as it did during war time, was not easily understood when the plan was launched among the people. Never in the history of this country has such an investment been offered to the citizens to take a self-respecting part in the affairs of the government by aiding it in financing the war. The War-Savings Stamp project is, in reality, a two billion dollar loan launched among the masses of the people and is intended for the benefit of those who cannot afford to buy the larger hond issues. It is a most democratic plan in that it reaches the entire population from coast to coast, men, women and children, tich and poor alike.

There certainly is not a person in this prosperous land so

humbly placed that he or she cannot buy a 25 cent Thrift Stamp as a tribute of loyalty towards Uncle Sam.

This War-Savings Stamp plan is a means of directing the nickels, dimes and quarters of the ordinary man into the United States Treasury for safekeeping so that at the end of the war the poor man may find himself no less poor, if not richer, than he was at the beginning. It means "postponed" prosperity, and thus from the business point of view is a most desirable asset.

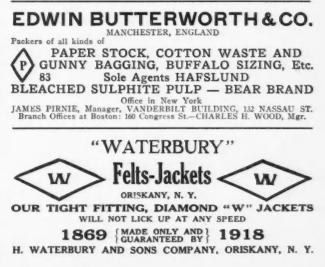
The remarkable effect of this buying of War-Savings Stamps has been the development of a finer sense of "thrift" and economy among the people. Every field of endeavor, every manufacturing interest has been radiated with the War-Savings Stamp thought. In the stores, in the shops, in the factories, from employer down to the humblest employe, the War-Savings Stamp idea has become a practical thing and it is interesting to note the keen, but friendly, rivalry among the employes of any particular concern in the building up of the War-Savings Stamp books.

In the paper trade, Mr. Paul E. Vernon, of Paul E. Vernon & Co., has been rendering effective co-operation to the National War-Savings Committee in promoting the sale of these stamps. While the trade has been making a splendid showing, there must be no let up, so that by this aid to the government, both as members of the paper trade and as individual citizens, we will over-reach our highest hopes and set an example of enlightened citizenship.

Upson Co. Buys St. Clair Paper Co.

LCCKPORT, N. Y., February 18, 1918.—The Upson Company of this city last week completed the purchase of the St. Clair Paper Company's property at Capac, Mich., which cost its former owners over \$1,500,000, and plan moving the equipment to western New York, possibly Lockport, giving employment to 250 men. The plant was recently bid in by the Upson Company at receiver's sale, but owing to legal details, ownership has only just passed to the local concern.

Charles Upson, president of the Upson Company, stated that with the purchase of the property at Capac his company has already started to dismantle the machinery and prepare it for shipment. The company's present plant here manufactures Upsonboard for interior finishing.



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION HAS NEWS PRINT HEARING

(Continued from page 9)

terials, felts, wires, chemicals and other supplies with unit prices since January first, nineteen fifteen; eleventh, average percentage loss on paper machines, also average loss grinders to beaters and blowpits to beaters, giving details as to how losses made up; twelfth, percentage loss barking wood in drums and on knife barkers, also percentage sinkage, and if this covers difference in bush and mill cull as well; thirteenth, yield per cord prepared wood from both spruce and fir of groundwood and sulphite pulp; fourteenth, excess cost manufacturing in Newfoundland over Canadian and American mills due to custom duties, freight and abnormal distance from source all supplies.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Unit Cost of Materials

The unit cost of principal materials used in the manufacturing of groundwood, sulphite and news-print paper for the years 1914 to 1917 inclusive are shown by the following schedule. These costs are the averages for the year at the point of origin. To them must be added transportation, rail and water, import duties, etc., in order to arrive at the cost at the mill.

S				

SCH	EDULE.			
ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND	DEVELOP	MENT Co.,	LTD.	
Description- Unit.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
AlumLbs.			\$0.0125	\$0.0163
AlumLos.	0.0201		0.045	0.0567
Baling wireLbs.	5.11	8.05	7.50	10.00
FlourBbls.	0.10	0.095	0.13	10.00
GlueLbs. HessianYards	0.0638		0.0705	0.0996
Flessian	1.84	1.78	3.94	3.39
Pulp mats	64.53	116.35	101.71	118.67
Pulp stones	0.0217	110.35	101.71	110.07
RosinLbs. Soda ashLbs.			0.045	0.0326
Splicing tissue		0.39	0.39	0.45
Silicate of sodaBbls.	6.75	7.56	9.97	9.99
-	0.70	1100		
Dyes-	\$0.28			
BrownLbs. Ferric chlorideLbs.	\$0.20	\$0.11	\$0.08	
Perric chlorideLos.		4.52	40.00	
PinkLbs.		0.55	0.88	
Pruss. potashLbs.		0.55	0.00	
RedLbs.		0.18	0.24	
UltramarineLbs. Violet (loose)Lbs.	0.27	4.65	5.91	
Violet (tins)Lbs.		4.05	12.62	
China clayLbs.	0.0395	0.0402	0.0413	
Coal2,240 Lbs.	0.0075	3,20	3.67	5.00
Sulphur		16.40	16.40	22.95
		10.40	10,10	marre o
Machine No. 1- Wires (Fourdr.)	\$122.61	\$193.71	\$368.64	\$427.01
Wires (Fourdr.)	4.22	\$172.71	\$300.04	16.85
Wires (Dandy) Jackets		49.04		52.54
Felts, Dryer		339.48	335.25	332.13
Felts, 1st Press	004.00	60.81	76.25	87.36
Felts, 2nd Press		64.29	89.40	07100
Felts, 3rd Press		89.83	80.05	
		00100	00100	
Machine Nos. 2 and 3-	234.20	258.42	406.43	583.77
Wires (Fourdr.)		8.57	12.91	25.46
Wires (Dandy)		82.71	82.73	84.31
Jackets		446.31	467.82	467.82
Felts, Dryer Felts, 1st Press		83.03	88.58	136.22
Felts, 2nd Press		108.73	116.00	178.50
Felts, 3rd Press		104.35	109.91	184.61
		104.00	197.71	201102
Machine No. 4-	188.36	218.87	392.64	509.12
Wires (Fourdr.)		218.87		18.93
Wires (Dandy)	***	57.36		10.20
Jackets	282.08	283.15	389.63	389.63
Felts, Dryer	202.00	68.70	82.11	94.08
Felts, 2nd Press		88.27	98.11	163.00
Felts, 3rd Press		82.41	93.25	156.64
Machine No. 5-	277.44	277 42	519.23	604.30
Wires (Fourdr.)		277.43 91.02		36.88
Wires (Dandy)	72.39		84.81	86.26
Jackets	16.39	527.47	515.38	515.38
Felts, Dryer		84.95	93.40	143.65
Felts, 1st Press	***	116.08	122.31	202.58
Felts, 2nd Press		115.90	1122.31	194.69
Felts, 3rd Press Groundwood felts		27.27	37.45	
Sulphite felts		45.42	48.48	60.22
Sulpline feits	07.01	40.46	40.40	VV.2.4

Waste in Production

The wastes in production at our mill as determined by actual tests were as follows:

The loss in stock in white water on paper machines ranges from 2 to 8 per cent of the total weight of paper made.

The loss in screenings from grinders to beaters ranges from 7 to 10 per cent of the total weight of pulp made. In addition there is a loss of approximately 2 per cent in white water.

The loss in screenings from blow pits to beaters amounts to about 5 per cent.

Loss in Barking Wood

Actual tests made in our mill indicate that the waste in wood room was slightly less than 25 per cent. All of our wood passes through knife barkers, but we also have four experimental drum barkers. The average diameter of the wood is about 6 inches.

Factors affecting the amount of loss in using knife barkers are size of wood, quality of wood, quality of help, etc.

Tests made in our mill show that the percentage of bark to total rough spruce wood ranges from 14.25 per cent for logs of 3 to 4 inches diameter to 11.55 per cent for logs of 10 to 11 inches diameter. For fir the average is slightly higher.

Yield From Pulpwood

Tests in our mill show that the average yield of ground wood pulp per prepared cord of fir (128 cubic feet, two-thirds solid wood and one-third air space) was 1,442 lbs. of bone dry pulp. For prepared spruce wood the yield was 1,976 lbs. bone dry.

In our costs we use 1.46 rough cords of 128 cu. ft. to make 1 ton of air dry groundwood, and 2.82 cords of rough wood to make 1 ton or air dry sulphite. Our wood runs about 50 per cent fir on which the yield is less than on spruce. On a basis of 20 per cent of sulphite and 80 per cent of groundwood we would use 1.73 cords of rough wood (128 cu. ft.) to make a ton of news-print paper.

Excess Cost Items

On account of the location of the mills in Newfoundland there are some items of cost in excess of those incurred by United States mills, especially tariff duties and ocean and rail freights. "Every stock or repair material imported is dutiable except sulphur. The aggregate import duties amount to \$1.44 per ton of news-print paper."

The present freight rate from New York to Grand Falls, Newfoundland, via water and rail to Grand Falls, averages \$1.50 per 100 lbs. on the mill supplies imported."

Itemized Groundwood Pulp Cost of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company for Month of December, 1917

Net Tons. Production. 3.768.185	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount	Cost Per Ton of Groundwood.
Stock Cost-	Quantity.	A LICC.	zinount,	Groundwood,
Prepared wood, cds	4,107.32	\$9.60	\$39,430.27	\$10,46
Manufacturing labor			3,878.13	1.029
Pulp stones-felts-wires			972.63	0.259
Screen plates, belts-lubricar			82.87	0.022
Repairs-materials			1,116.25	0.296
labor			572.58	0.152
Fuel-coal and wood			188.88	0.05
Power-electric and water	******		936.39	0.249
Total conversion	**********	*******	\$7,747.73	\$2.057
General expenses-			** *** **	40 900
Depreciation	**********		\$1,363.25	\$0.362
Total general		******	\$1,363.25	\$0.362
Total cost		*******	\$48,541.25	\$12,878
1954				

These costs are preliminary, but the probable error, based on on past experience, is not more than 3 per cent.

(Continued on page 39)

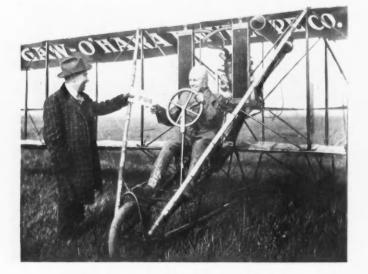




February 21, 1918 PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR 35 THE QUALITY PAPER ISING OND MANUFACTURED BY **MUNISING PAPER COMPANY** MUNISING, MICHIGAN

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46th YEAR

Annual Number



The Speed Kings in the Envelope Business

We make Envelopes for every commercial purpose



Gaw-O'Hara Envelope Company 725-29 South Wells Street : Chicago



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46th YEAR

CONFRENCTION CO.

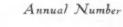
The Speed Kings in the Envelope Business

We make Envelopes for every commercial purpose

Gaw-O'Hara Envelope Company

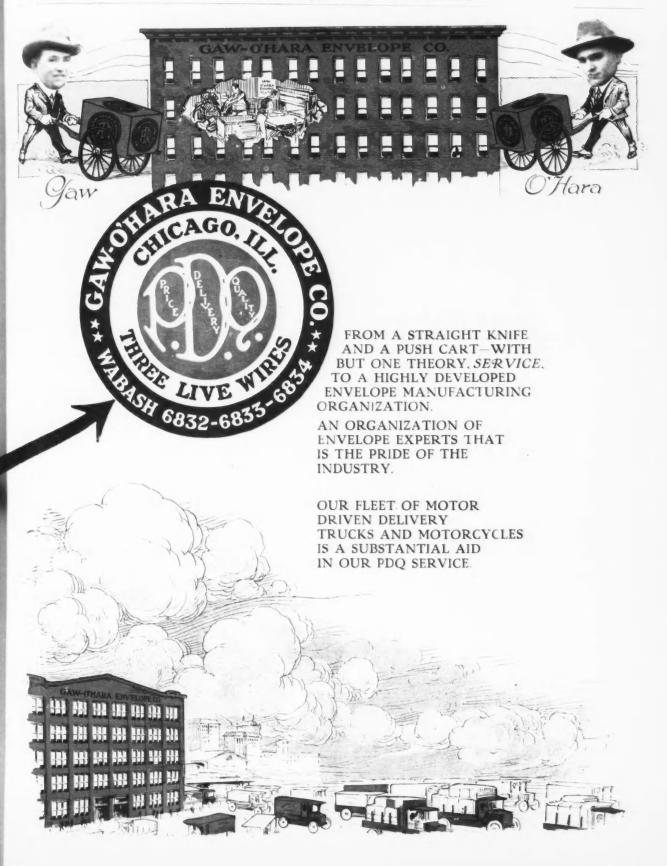
725-29 South Wells Street + Chicago

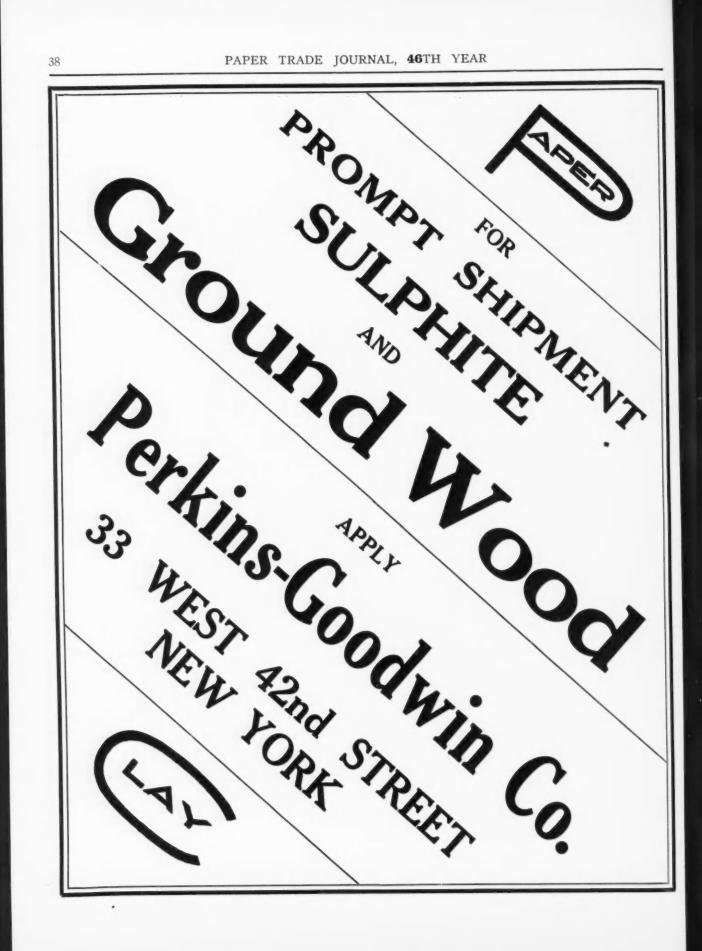




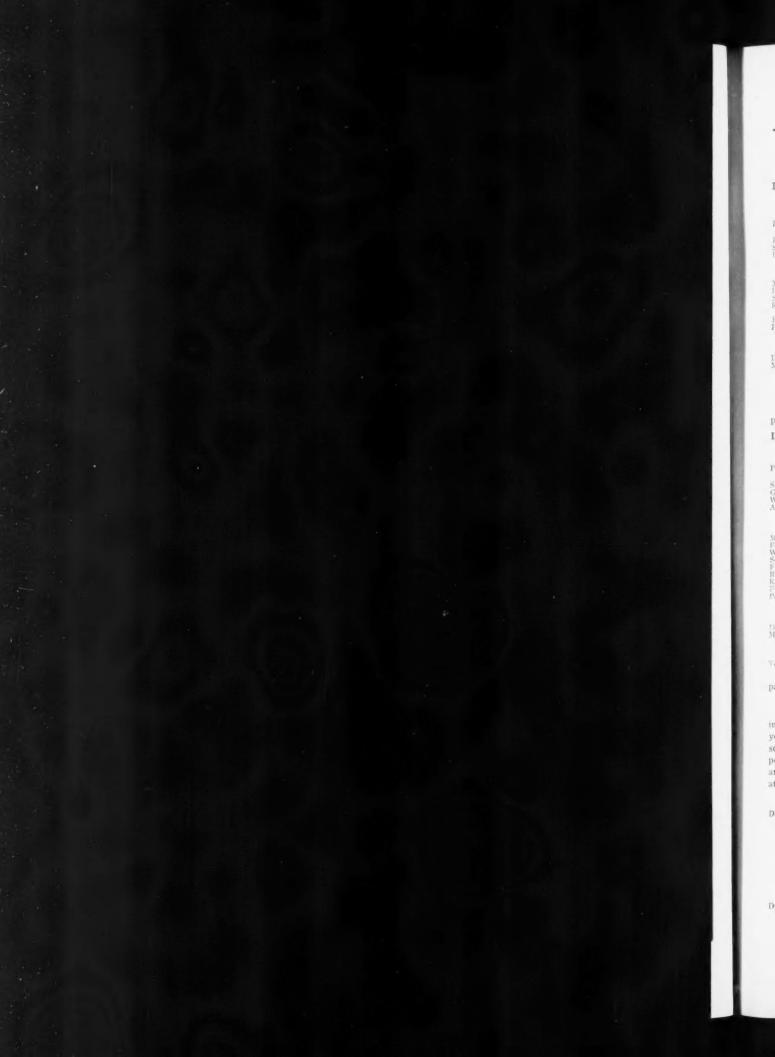
February 7, 1918

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46th YEAR









FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION HAS NEWS PRINT HEARING

(Continued from page 34)

Itemized Sulphite Fiber Cost of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company for Month of December, 1917.

Net Tons. Production, 1,207	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.	Cost Per Ton of Sulphite.
Stock Cost- Prepared wood, cds Sulphur, Ibs. Lime and limestone, Ibs	2,534.7 285,400 555,220	\$9.60 26.80 4.64	\$24,333.12 3,824.36 1,288.11	\$20.16 3.17 1.07
Total stock			\$29,445.59	\$24.40
Conversion Cest- Manufacturing labor Felts-wires	ricants	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$2,804.08 170.73 104.23 2,132.11 732.69 12,911.15 404.71	\$2.324 0.141 0.086 1.766 0.607 10.698 0.335
Total, conversion			\$19,260.70	\$15.957
General Expenses- Depreciation Miscellaneous			\$887.71 16.51	\$0.735 0.014
Total, general			\$904.22	\$0.749
Total cost			\$49,609.51	\$41.106

These costs are preliminary but the probable error, based on past experience, is not more than 3 per cent.

Itemized News-Print Paper Cost of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company for Month of December, 1917.

Net Tons. Production, 4,685.44 Stock Cost-	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.	Cost Per Ton of Paper.
Sulphite, Ibs Ground wood, Ibs Waste paper, Ibs Alum		\$41.10 12.88 9.00	\$43,589.70 47,925.59 63.51 56.96	\$9.283 10.207 .014 .012
Total stock			\$91,635.76	\$19.516
Conversion Cost— Manufacturing labor Felts Wires Screen plates—belting—lubri Finishing material and cores Repair material Repair labor - Puel—coal and wood Power—electric	cents	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$14,665.58 6,951.01 5,217.82 801.12 9,806.22 3,791.11 3,357.17 36,944.65 1,887.57	1.46
Total conversion			\$83,422.25	\$17.767
General Expenses- Depreciation Miscellaneous		* * * * * * * * *	\$3,823.38 14,533.54	\$0.814 3.095
Total general			\$18,356.92	\$3.909
Total cost			\$193,414.93	\$41.192

These costs are preliminary but the probable error, based on past experience, is not more than 3 per cent.

Unit Cost of Materials

The unit cost of principal materials used in the manufacturing of ground wood, sulphite and news-print paper for the years 1914 to 1917 inclusive are shown by the following schedule. These costs are the averages for the year at the point of origin. To them must be added transportation, rail and water, import duties, etc., in order to arrive at the cost at the mill.

SCHEDULE.

ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND	DEVELOPM	TENT Co.,	LTD.		
Description- Unit.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	
AlumLbs. Baling wireLbs.	\$0.0068 0.0201	\$0.0135	\$0.0125 0.045	\$0.0163 0.0567	
FlourBbls.	5.11	8.05	7.50	10.00	
Glue	0.0638	0.0720	0.0705	0.0996	
Pulp mats Pulp stones	1.84 64.53	1.78	3.94	3.39	
RosinLbs. Soda ashLbs.	0.0217 0.0073 0.39	0.39	0.045	0.0326	
Splicing tissueReels Silicate of sodaBbls.	6.75	7.56	9.97	9.99	
Dyes-					
BrownLbs. Ferric chlorideLbs.	\$0.28	\$0.11	\$0.08		
PinkLbs. Pruss. potashLbs.		4.52 0.55	0.88		
RedLbs.	***	***			

UltramarineLbs.		0.18	0.24		
Violet (loose)Lbs.	0.27	4.65	5.91		
Violet (tins)Lbs.			12.62		
China clayLbs.	0.0395	0.0402	0.0413		
Coal2,240 Lbs.		3.20	3.67	5.00	
Sulphur		16.40	16,40	22.95	
Machine No. 1-					
Wires (Fourdr.)	\$123.61	\$193.71	\$368.64	\$427.01	
Wires (Dandy)	4.22			16.85	
Jackets	56.29	49.04		52.54	
Felts, Dryer	334.55	339.48	335.25	332.13	
Felts, 1st Press		60.81	76.25	87.36	
	***	64.29	89.40		
Felts, 2nd Press					
Felts, 3rd Press		80.83	90.05		
Machine Nos. 2 and 3-					
Wires (Fourdr.)	234.20	258,42	406.43	583.77	
Wires (Dandy)	6.34	8.57	12.91	25.46	
Jackets	68.59	82.71	82.73	84.31	
Felts, Dryer	206.89	446.31	467.82	467.82	
Felts, 1st Press	200.05	83.03	88.58	136.22	
Falts 2nd Deces		108.73			
Felts, 2nd Press			116.00	178.50	
Felts, 3rd Press		104.35	109.91	184.61	
Machine No. 4-					
Wires (Fourdr.)	188.36	218.87	392.64	509.12	
Wires (Dandy)				18.93	
Jackets		57.36			
Felts, Dryer	282.08	383.15	389.63	389.63	
Felts, 1st Press	202.00	69.70	82.11	94.08	
Felts, 2nd Press		88.27	98.11	163.00	
Felts, 3rd Press		82.41	93.25	156.64	
		04.41	23.63	130.04	
Machine No. 5-					
Wires (Fourdr.)	277.44	277.43	519.23	604.30	
Wires (Dandy)		91.02		26.88	
Jackets	72.39		84.81	86.26	
Felts, Dryer		527.47	515.38	515.38	
Felts, 1st Press		84.95	93.40	143.65	
Felts, 2nd Press		116.08	122.31	202.58	
Felts, 3rd Press		115.90	115.90	194.69	
Ground wool felts	35.01	27.27	37.45		
Culobite felte				ca 22	
Sulphite felts	39.37	45.42	48.88	60,22	

Waste in Production

The wastes in production at our mill as determined by actual tests were as follows:

The loss in stock in white paper on paper machines ranges from 2 to 8 per cent of the total weight of paper made.

The loss in screenings from grinders to beaters ranges from 7 to 10 per cent of the total weight of pulp made. In addition there is a loss of approximately 2 per cent in white water.

The loss in screenings from blow pits to beaters amounts to about 5 per cent.

Loss in Barking Wood

Actual tests made in our mill indicate that the waste in wood room was slightly less than 25 per cent. All of our wood passes through knife barkers, but we also have four experimental drum barkers. The average diameter of the wood is about 6 inches.

Factors affecting the amount of loss in using knife barkers are size of wood, quality of wood, quality of help, etc.

Tests made in our mill show that the percentage of bark to total rough spruce wood ranges from 14.25 per cent for logs of 3 to 4 inches diameter to 11.55 per cent for logs of 10 to 11 inches diameter. For fir the average is slightly higher.

Yield From Pulpwood

Tests in our mill show that the average yield of ground wood pulp per prepared cord of fir (128 cubic feet, two-thirds solid wood and one-third air space) was 1,442 lbs. of bone dry pulp. For prepared spruce wood the yield was 1,976 lbs. bone dry.

In our costs we use 1.46 rough cords of 128 cu. ft. to make 1 ton of air dry ground wood, and 2.82 cords of rough wood to make 1 ton of air dry sulphite. Our wood runs about 50 per cent fir on which the yield is less than on spruce. On a basis of 20 per cent of sulphite and 80 per cent of ground wood we would use 1.73 cords of rough wood (128 cu. ft.) to make a ton of news-print paper.

Excess Cost Items

On account of the location of the mills in Newfoundland (Continued on page 40)

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION HAS NEWS PRINT HEARING

(Continued from page 39)

there are some items of cost in excess of those incurred by United States mills, especially tariff duties and ocean and rail freights. Every stock or repair material imported is dutiable except sulphur. The aggregate import duties amount to \$1.44 per ton of news-print paper.

The present freight rate from New York to Grand Falls, Newfoundland, via water and rail to Grand Falls, averages \$1.50 per 100 lbs. on the mill supplies imported.

Mr. Scott Cross-Examined

Beginning the cross examination of Mr. Scott, Mr. Plant (for the publishers) brought out the fact that the Northcliffe mills have a water power capacity of 23,500 horsepower, and that they are now using about all of that capacity. The leased crownlands are valued at about \$1,099,000 Mr. Scott told the Commission. In his cross examination on the question of depreciation, as shown in his original statement, Mr. Scott stated that he did not entirely agree with the depreciation values which had been allowed. He thought that in some cases they were not high enough.

Mr. Scott stated that he had just received word from the mill managers that the cost of producing news print during last month (January, 1918) was about \$45 per ton.

Repair materials, Mr. Scott told the Commission, was figured at about 64 cents a ton by his firm and labor at 65 cents. In 1916, the repair material was figured at 43 cents and labor at 47 cents, and in 1915 the repair material was figured at 43 cents and labor at 42 cents. He said that at this time the mill is not running at its full capacity. During the month of January, only two machines were running out of the five. In August, September and October of last year (1917) the mill was running at full capacity.

The cost of supplies for running the mill, Mr. Scott testified, is increasing daily and the end is not in sight. He said that his mill is now paying \$14 a ton for bituminous coal. It requires about 1,000 pounds of coal, he stated to dry and heat a ton of paper.

The question of knife and drum barkers was taken up, and Mr. Scott gave it as his experience that there is a loss by the knife barker of some 30%, while by the drum barker there is only a loss of from 13 to 15%. However, the knife barker produces the cleaner wood, he said.

Paper now being manufactured for the American market, contains no dyes and, therefore, cost somewhat less to make. Also less sulphite is used at this time than formerly for the British market and this also, Mr. Scott said, had a tendency to reduce the cost. The sulphite content of the paper has been reduced from 2 to 3%, Mr. Scott stated. Mr. Scott told the Commission that if there had been any complaints from the American market on the paper being furnished by his mills, the complaints had not reached him.

Brotherhood of Paper Makers Ask Hearing

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Commissioner Colver announced that the Commission had received a letter from the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers asking that they (the paper makers) be allowed a hearing. After a short discussion it was decided that the Brotherhood would be allowed time (to be arranged later) after the attorneys meet here again on March 4 as already arranged when the regular hearings will go ahead. It was further decided that the publishers and the manufacturers would give way to the Brotherhood, inasmuch as it was believed that they would not require much time. At the afternoon session, Attorney Wise (for the manufacturers) began his cross examination.

Mr. Wise Begins Cross-Examination

Through his questions, Mr. Wise brought out the fact, as stated by Mr. Scott, that the Newfoundland Development Company had paid \$400,000 for a million acres of timberland as well as the water power being used. This land also included the land on which the mill now stands. There is a 99-year lease. It is estimated by the company, Mr. Scott stated, that the timberland yields about 5 cords to the acre.

All through the cross examination, Mr. Wise brought to the front the fact that conditions in the Northcliffe Mill are rather abnormal and advantageous, and that they cannot well be compared with the average American mill because of the exceedingly favorable circumstances.

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The water power does not reach a maximum and minimum, but is very much of a constant, Mr. Scott told the Commission. He said he believed that if built to do so the water power could be developed to about 40,000 horsepower, or nearly twice its present capacity.

Other timberlands have been purchased by the company, Mr. Scott stated, some in 1911 and some in 1914, in addition to the criginal 1,000,000 acres. The acreage stood the company about 50 cents an acre. The mill now controls some 2,300,000 acres, Mr. Scott said, all of which stood them about 50 cents an acre. Moreover the lands largely reforested themselves. The company pays an annual rental of \$2 per square mile, which amounts to about 1/3 cent per acre, and the mill pays no stumpage charges to the Government. There is no charge, Mr. Scott stated, for power added to the price of the paper when finished. Moreover, the present price of timber is not taken into consideration, but the price actually paid is all that is so taken.

When the mill was erected, Mr. Scott said that they paid \$1.35 per day for common labor, or 13½ cents an hour, and now they pay \$1.90, or 19 cents an hour. This in discussing labor costs.

The working capital and the stock on hand is valued at about \$7,800,000, Mr. Scott said. In other words, taking into consideration the capacity of the mills, the working capital is \$17,500 per ton of paper.

Asked as to the questions of having schools, clubs, etc., in connection with the mills, Mr. Scott stated it to be his belief that such acquisitions were necessities at this time.

The point was brought out that at the Northcliffe mills, the slush ground wood does not have to be stored, and Mr. Scott said that only about 500 tons is carried on hand for emergency purposes. There is no carrying charge for this and no storage expense, save for the small amount of 500 pounds.

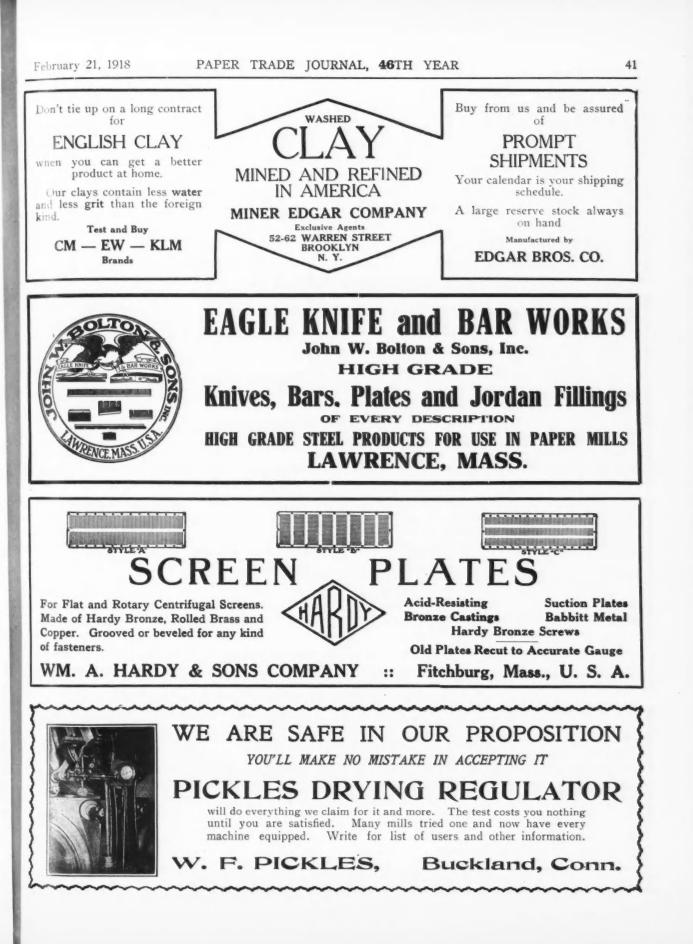
Mr. Scott admitted that in the figures presented to the Commission, all of the ingredients in making news print (as generally known) was not included. He spoke of China Clay normally allowed at about 45 cents a ton; analine colors at about 50 cents a ton; and rosin, amounting he said to only a few cents a ton.

Mr. Scott stated that he believed that the common labor in this country is not as good as in Newfoundland. He stated that in unloading some shipments from boats recently he paid American labor 40 cents an hour, which he paid $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour for in Newfoundland, and the labor was better in the latter place.

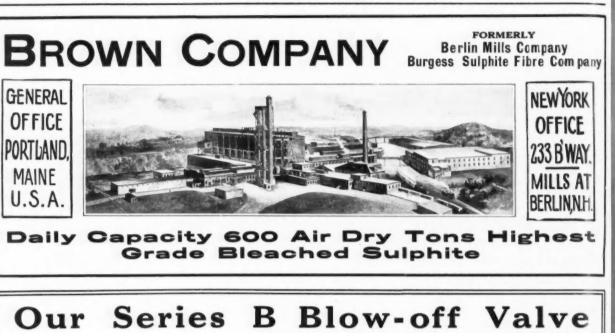
Mr. Wise brought out the point that the Newfoundland mills have to bring their wood only from 20 to 100 miles. The latter being the maximum. Also that the timber is cut from only 1 to 3 miles from the river. Mr. Scott repeated again that the costs of everything going into the making of paper is going up daily.

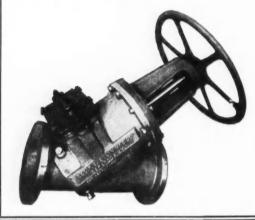
Smith Paper Co. to Increase Capital

BOSTON, Mass., February 18, 1918.—The Smith Paper Company hsa applied to the Secretary of State of Massachusetts for permission to increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,300,000 by the issue of 13,000 shares of common stock at par, \$100.









as here illustrated, is made in 8", 10" and 12" size and has desirable features found in no other valve. The hand-hole arrangement is such that all repairs to the seat and disc can be made during the life of the body of the valve without removing the same from the line of piping or disturbing the joint between the yoke and body. Being made of the very best known composition for use with sulphuric acid, of all new metal and extra heavy dimensions throughout, they give the very best of satisfaction in length of service. Feb:

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Baker Manufacturing Corporation Formerly BAKER & SHEVLIN COMPANY Sole Manufacturers

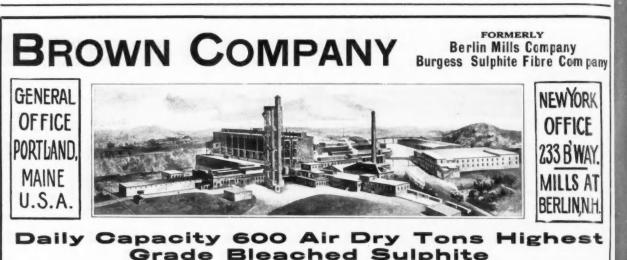
SARATOGA SPRINGS NEW YORK



The Noble & Wood Machine Co., Hoosick Falls, N.Y.







Our Series B Blow-off Valve



as here illustrated, is made in 8", 10" and 12" size and has desirable features found in no other valve. The hand-hole arrangement is such that all repairs to the seat and discecan be made during the life of the body of the valve without removing the same from the line of piping or disturbing the joint between the yoke and body. Being made of the very best known composition for use with sulphuric acid, of all new metal and extra heavy dimensions throughout, they give the very best of satisfaction in length of service.

Baker Manufacturing Corporation Formerly BAKER & SHEVLIN COMPANY

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The Noble & Wood Machine Co., Hoosick Falls, N.Y.



PHILADELPHIA PAPER TRADE TO HAVE SPECIAL MEETING

Numerous Important Matters Will Be Taken Up Including the Election of Delegates to Executive Committee of the Two Sections of the Association, the Shipping Situations and the Inauguration of Motor Truck Routes—Business Is Still Considerably Restricted Because of the Various Embargoes —Representative Dealers Look for Still Higher Paper Prices—Scott Paper Co. to Have Sales Convention.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1918.—A special meeting of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association for the purpose of discussing a number of questions of immediate importance has been called by the president of the association, Francis A. O'Niell, of the Paper Manufacturers' Company, 529 Cherry street. It will be held on the afternoon of March 1 at the Philadelphia Typothetae headquarters. Members of both fine and coarse paper sections of the local association have been notified to attend.

One of the matters to be taken up will be the election of delegates to the executive committees of the two sections comprising the local association. Nominations will be made from the floor. There has been no campaigning among the members, but it is probable that most of the present officers of the main body will be named to positions on one or the other of the two committees.

Shipping Situation to Be Discussed

President O'Niell has also announced that there will be a discussion of the shipping situation in the light of the present day trend toward embargoes on short hauls. Following the announcement by the three railroads entering Philadelphia last week that the embargo in effect for some months on shipments between stations within the city limits had been extended to all points within a radius of ten miles from City Hall, it has become known that the railroad executives and the government are considering additional extensions. In this district it is known that various transportation committees are studying the advisability of extending the embargo to a forty-mile radius. This would take in many paper mills and would also touch more than a hundred rather important towns to which Philadelphia paper men are now shipping.

To aid in the inauguration as soon as possible of motor truck routes sufficiently standardized to take the burden of the short haul when the railroads drop it, the Philadelphia association is anticipating a demand for figures on the tonnage now moving in the forty mile radius. Members of the association will be asked to get as much information as possible as to their shipments into the hands of the officers, or a committee that may be appointed, as soon as possible. The Paper Trade Association is the first in this district to take such a step, but it is understood that certain transportation interests are contemplating a call upon all trade bodies in Philadelphia for similar information.

Business Still Restricted

Abandonment of the coal-less Mondays in this district has made little material change in the situation. Dealers are still unable to do business up to full efficiency owing to the difficulty of getting shipments in or out. One large manufacturer of paper specialties wired his mill a few days ago for a carload order and found it impossible to quote owing to the lack of information as to when it will be possible to ship.

Two of the representative local dealers who look for still higher prices are Mr. O'Niell and Harvey L. Pratt, vice-president of the coarse paper section, of the National Association. Both agree that the present rise is due more than anything else to the shortage of material. "The present is unquestionably a bull market," said Mr. Platt to the correspondent of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL "How long it will keep up, however, is a question. Shortage of cars and the various embargoes have curtailed production in many instances and unquestionably have put business 'up in the air' to a certain extent.

Pleased With New Ruling

Paper dealers as a rule are pleased with a new ruling from the railroads under which permits to cars will be issued only to consignees instead of to shippers. "This rule should conserve car space and go a long way toward relieving congestion," said President O'Niell, in discussing the freight situation, "as consignees will not seek a permit for a car in which to transport their orders until they are ready to accept the goods. Under the old system shipments were made to suit the shipper. This did not always meet the convenience of the consignee and often it was cheaper to pay even present day demurrage rates than to unload the goods immediately upon arrival. This delay should be eliminated when permits are issued only to the consignee, for he will not apply for it until he is ready to unload his shipments without delay."

Scott Paper Co. Convention

The annual convention of the Scott Paper Company sales force, one of the largest meetings of its kind held by any single concern in any branch of the paper industry, begins on Wednesday of this week and will continue until Friday. Main sessions are to be held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. The object of the convention is to get jobbers and their salesmen who handle the Scott products in closer touch with the producers and in general to foster the spirit of co-operation that has meant so much in the Scott company's success.

The address of welcome at the opening session will be delivered by Dr. Wilmer Krusen, director of the Department of Public Health and Charities of this city.

General Trade Notes

Alterations to the building occupied by the Megargee-Hare Paper Company, 14 and 16 South Sixth street, are rapidly nearing completion. When they are finished the company will have one of the most up-to-date show rooms in the city.

Fire that partially destroyed the old Times Building at the southwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets last week for a time threatened to spread to the entire block. In the rear of this block are located Lindsay Brothers, Incorporated, at 810 Sansom street, and the Consolidated Paper Tube Company, a subsidiary concern of Auer & Twitchell, on the second floor of the same building. Firemen extinguished several incipient fires started by sparks from the Times fire.

The Standardizing of Coal

NEW YORK, February 15, 1918.

Editor PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:

The enclosed letter was sent to the Merchants' Association and it is hoped that other paper dealers, who have had the same experience, will take this up with the Merchants' Association in order to secure action by them. Yours very truly,

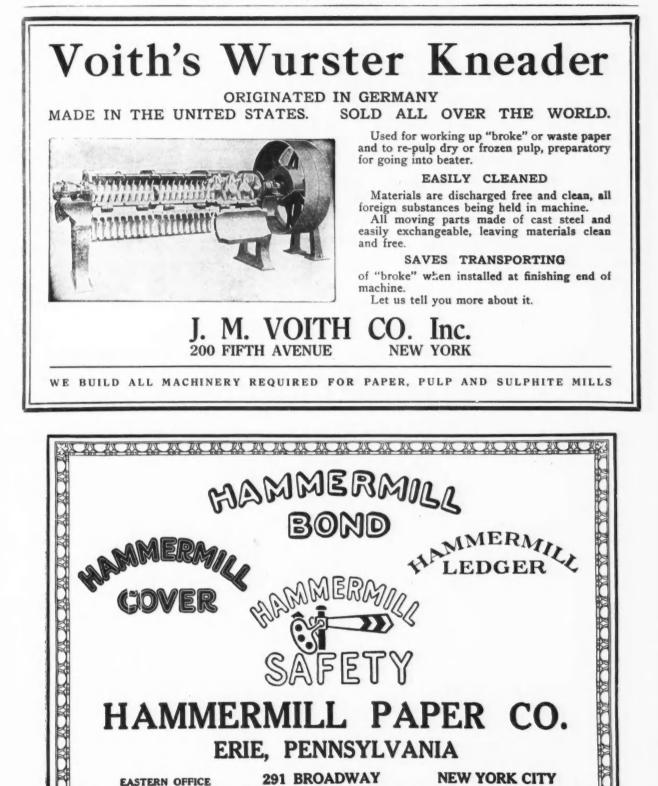
PAUL E. VERNON & Co.

"Would it not be in order at this time to attempt a movement looking to the standardizing of coal, the price being based on the heat units developed? As it is now we buy a ton at a price—it may be good and it may be poor. One day our steaming unit develops seven cans of ashes and another day twenty-three. This excess of slate is a waste to shovel into the cars, a waste to transport, a waste to tow around the river and a waste to deliver. Our fireman objects to the extra work entailed in cleaning his fires, the ash man has extra duties and the city dump has more waste to dispose of—all of which could be prevented if the shipment could have been cleared of slate at the mine.

"We hope that some of your committees will think well of this idea and take it up with the Coal Administrator."

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Month Ending November 30, 1917, and for the Eleven Months Ending November 30, 1917, as compared with Corresponding Months of Three Previous Years.

			AMIL ON .	IS-PAPER	41					
		Noven		-		Eleven	Months End	ed Novembe	er 30	_
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	Quantity.	6. Value.	Quantity.	7. Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	6. Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Books and other Printed Matter { Free Dut.		\$281,681 126,452	*******	\$220,190 107,795		\$2,438,799 1,421,146		\$3,023,248 1,344,960	*****	\$2,960,567 1,316,002
Lithographic Labels and Prints (except Post Cards)	******	13,200	************	23,723 11,671 35,121		366,102		415,608 300,468 635,368		286,214 272,631 620,167
PRINTING PAPERS FOR BOOKS AND NEWS- PAPERS- Valued at not above 5 cents per pound, IbsFree All other	77,473,246 47,938	1,655,815 4,643	98,820,091 9,517	2,809,267 3,271	664,733,481 2,273,649	12,785,074 147,891	863,501,849 1,090,798	16,920,622 106,920	1,007,698,299 343,520	27,722,835 63,875
Souvenir Post CardsDut. Surface-coated	126,606 321,168	2,807 12,942 15,527 4,533	24,132 303,802	5,364 9,278 23,513	3,036,757 21,269,279	63,435 250,980 599,930 37,764	1,097,703 6,300,144	21,449 123,601 227,111 96,829	483,319 6,313,619	54,296 89,023 438,166 132,37 3,822,500
Total Paper, and Manufactures of		\$2,484,321		\$3,578,913		\$22,241,306		\$25,683,386	*********	\$37,778,654
			CRUDE P.	APER STO	CK.					
Rags, other than WoolenlbsFree All other kinds of paper stockIree	1,854,877	\$54,658 320,364	2,407,354	\$60,840 342,041	71,657,623	\$1,182,290 2,483,449	40,793,189	\$902,722 3,500,897	39,184,492	\$1.052,981 4,245,813
Total		\$374,932		\$402,881	10, 10, 40 = 10 (0, 10 = 10 (0, 10 = 10 (0)	\$3,665,739		\$4,403,619		\$5,298,800
			woo	D PULP.			1			
Mechanically groundtons Free	32,067	\$784,888	16,392	\$493,390	136,599	\$2,250,405	208,793	\$4,013,050	229,960	\$7,374,095
Imported from— Canada Other countries	31,840 227	\$780,349 4,539	16,138 254	\$483,227 10,163	136,250 369	\$2,240,331 10,074	208,208 585	\$4,001,309 11,681	209,889 20,071	\$6,717,915 656,177
Chemical— Unbleachedtons. Free Sulphatetons. Free Sulphitetons. Free	8,525 19,436	\$432,502 1,420,754	7,850 10,618	\$660,305 748,991	260,912	\$9,977,633	120,575 44,785 98,965	\$5,255,297 2,306,553 5,819,046	90,608 210,704	\$9,528,82 18,589,42
Totaltons	27,961	\$1,853,256	18,468	\$1,409,296	260,912	\$9,977,633	264,325	\$13,380,896	301,312	\$28,118,24
Imported from— Norway Sweden Canada Other countries	609 11,673 15,679	\$38,752 847,979 966,525	18,468	\$1,409,296	23,329 115.901 105,508 16,174	\$913,812 4,174,355 4,220,984 668,482	8,224 95,656 159,425 1,020	\$419,564 4,864,937 8,045,928 50,467	7,811 116,088 175,719 1,694	\$761,49 10,783,09 16,396,07 177,57
BleachedFree SulphateFree SulphiteFree	358 1,516	\$18,210 121,312	500 1,139	\$60,812 140,348	58,825	\$3,053,531	26,146 4,118 11,696	\$1,506,034 302,909 749,872	1,439 35,779	\$194,18 4,410,37
Totaltons	1,874	\$139,522	1,645	\$201,160	58,825	\$3,053,531	41,960	\$2,558,815	37,218	\$4,604,56
Imported from— Norway Sweden Canada Other countries	875 560 439	\$63,622 40,830 35,070	506 1,139	\$60,812 140,348	31,608 13,734 8,587 4,896	\$1,700,619 633,335 457,389 262,188	25,063 9,657 7,158 82	\$1,448,041 585,437 518,212 7,125	$13,899 \\ 11,578 \\ 10,845 \\ 896$	\$1,854,16 1,308,67 1,331,28 110,44
	CHEM	ICALS AN	D OTHER	PAPER M	AKERS' MAT	ERIALS.				
Colors or DyesDut.		\$477,105		\$359,789		\$3,154,055	*********	\$4,177,005		\$2,523,71
Imported from— Germany Switzerland United Kingdom Other countries		\$308,690 94,720 43,676 30,019		\$192,439 73,403 93,947		\$2,229,633 631,680 149,205 143,537		101 000		
Alizarin and alizarin dyeslbs { Free Dut. Indigo, natural and syntheticlbsFree	1	\$2			3,126,506	\$826,773 2,799,927	42,651 2,249 3,553,360	3,052 6,035,319	21,389	\$81,8
Natural	32,942 626,764 100 25,798	58,290 94,757 6 4,474	- 89,740 426,651	76,637 59,766	6,794,655 7,246,759 6,261,296	447,873 93,259 1,104,330	118,838 11,747,394 1,605,036 8,525,633	1,476,970	-1,383,493 11,784,159 4,000	4,082,20 874,60 1,792,00 14 1,425,20
Citrate of	4,199,349 11,355 10 1,404	42,118 5,905 326 7,592	1,711,946 500 80	45,184 56 2,630	53,463,912 2,037,142 24,382 166,334	377,889 100,308 400,830 1,018,159	17,908,854 48,700 21,406	186,844 16,754 361,368	6,286,864 61,097 948	191,08 26,00 19,33 1,256,65

(Continued on page 48.)

FRED C. STRYPE

Domestic and Export

WRAPPING PAPER 320 BROADWAY. N.Y.C.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR



Our experts can show you how these starches can be used advantageously in your mill. They will gladly call on request.

47

Corn Products Refining Company 17 Battery Place New York

Starch

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 46.)

			PUL	P WOOD.						
		Nove	nber	_		Elever	1 Months En	ded Novemb	er 30	_
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	Quantity.	16. Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	5. Value.	Quantity	16. Value.	Quantity.	7. Value.
RoughcordsFree PeeledcordsFree RossedcordsFree	20,769 30,556 15,612	\$128,382 202,164 124,395	15,625 55,404 19,031	\$129,539 528,281 239,711	254,548 514,226 164,648	\$1,482,007 3,227,280 1,290,233	187,265 708,942 149,508	\$1,109,380 4,548,928 1,179,377	201,118 629,124 146,753	\$1,464,73 4,989,00 1,567,71
Total Pulp Woodscords	66,937	\$454,941	90,060	\$897,531	933,422	\$5,999,520	1,045,715	\$6,837,685	976,995	\$8,021,43
	1		EXPOR	TS-PAPEI	t.		1			
Bags		\$150,293		\$124,237		\$452,666	***	\$899,372		\$999,61
Books, Music, Maps, Engravings, Etchings, Photographs and Other Printed Matter		902,969		778,791		7,239,892		9,234,819	****	9,474,5
Boxes and Cartons Carbon Paper Cash-register and adding-machine paper	N N	45,601		35,910	*****	389,995 380,831	***********	. 522,773	***	462,7
Paper Board, Strawboard, etc Paper Hangings Playing Cards		137,314 30,656		31,534		2.37,022		1,788,374 445,429		1,910,00 422,70
PRINTING PAPER— News PrintIbs.	11.228,118		23,421,868	\$1.032.861	98,660,506		141,237,231		163,712,197	\$6,623,51
Exported to— United Kingdom	1,032,970	\$25,704	954,001	\$65,261	11,748,250	\$285,852	9,599,594	\$258,689	5,160,876	\$293,4
Canada Mexico Cuba Argentina Chile Other South America. Australia Other countries	421,874 785,200 1,076,419 3,065,639 284,648 1,165,421 2,580,823 815,124	$\begin{array}{c} 17,770\\ 34,364\\ 28,616\\ 72,212\\ 10,238\\ 47,546\\ 45,025\\ 29,150\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 469,293\\ 2,148,008\\ 7,582,825\\ 695,344\\ 5,991,597\\ 1,083,169\\ 4,497,631\end{array}$	22,473 68,324 342,942 27,906 254,721 53,911 197,323	$\begin{array}{c} 696,260\\ 4,147,426\\ 12,295,324\\ 32,822,391\\ 2,116,572\\ 13,508,066\\ 14,150,266\\ 7,175,951\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,922\\ 121,112\\ 284,501\\ 794,686\\ 50,364\\ 347,413\\ 344,861\\ 177,102\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,506,046\\ 5,148,977\\ 14,899,330\\ 41,022,455\\ 6,370,602\\ 17,102,284\\ 16,091,865\\ 29,496,078\\ \end{array}$	53,941 199,341 393,537 977,529 189,302 517,120 346,961 810,327	520,383 10,704,157 14,950,096 41,945,575 11,301,913 33,186,303 13,090,022 32,852,212	24,8 484,7 538,7 1,581,7 414,2 1,408,5 546,7 1,330,3
All otherlbs.	13,972,083	\$927,320	8,556,330	\$735,816	36,052,543	\$1,813.362	111,052,591	\$7,063,539	85,556,532	\$7,439,2
Exported to— United Kingdom Canada Mexico Cuba Argentina Brazil Chile Other South America. Japan Australia Other countries	$\begin{array}{r} 902,989\\ 916,513\\ 197,041\\ 1,288,160\\ 3,962,829\\ 967,142\\ 670,984\\ 975,806\\ 83,360\\ 2,130,177\\ 1,877,062\\ \end{array}$	\$49,511 57,985 16,872 98,812 205,076 83,606 50,821 80,043 4,354 133,049 147,191	50,670 501,148 528,863 1,357,503 912,993 1,351,730 188,193 119,568 136,070 2,433,005 976,587	\$4,307 30,966 34,216 109,660 70,926 119,310 18,805 11,597 15,532 241,649 78,848	3,132,209 4,647,322 2,087,632 7,100,486 3,932,260 1,908,344 1,590,090 2,154,189 2,003,983 3,167,519 4,328,509	\$194,507 277,382 120,879 335,746 190,771 75,903 69,324 100,047 94,708 144,306 209,789	$\begin{array}{c} 11,156,382\\ 6,482,465\\ 6,481,097\\ 13,541,402\\ 18,016,885\\ 7,640,810\\ 5,023,105\\ 5,766,832\\ 4,440,044\\ 15,164,664\\ 17,338,965 \end{array}$	\$567,755 463,088 503,480 858,978 1,170,899 545,839 289,193 396,916 251,288 874,420 1,141,683	$\begin{array}{c} 3,819,471\\ 7,724,630\\ 4,054,866\\ 9,154,915\\ 9,100,146\\ 12,460,866\\ 6,688,120\\ 7,461,019\\ 3,024,678\\ 11,102,580\\ 11,626,841 \end{array}$	\$274,1: 706,4 345,4 785,3 853,8 1,125,7 565,0 645,9 278,3 874,1 984,6
fissue and Toilet Paper fowels and Napkins				\$85,5 95 8,154	*****				*****	\$295,71 36,08
Wax Paper	5,758,247	\$311,211 240,619		11,768 419,626 569,478	33,370,096	\$1,513,559 1,105,872 3,238,435	77,798,614	\$3,693,459 2,197,076	45,009,546	45,56 3,378,91 3,143,00
Fotal Paper and Manufactures of		\$3,656,441		\$4,424,403			*******			
		<i>\\</i> '00	D PULP A	ND PAPER	STOCK.					
Vood Pulptons aper stock, rags and otherlbs.	1,323 2,585,980	\$106,001 39,316	5,826 3,213,798	\$606,669 56,476	13,506 18,881,118	\$595,690 309,575	34,171 23,378,205	\$2,006,939 471,414	29,429 29,500,954	\$2,850,77 673,50
				NEOUS IT	1					
and a star	111,013	\$746,716		\$1,208,136	1,259,059	\$5,873,166	1 747 045	\$10,689,852	1 405 044	40.077
Rosinbbls. Exported to—		\$110,110	108,409	¢1,208,130	1,209,009	40,010,100	1,(4(,200	¢10,089,80Z	1,405,044	49,077,90
Italy Netherlands	179		**********		108,316 30,156	\$480,986 127,827	74,601 4,833	\$425,947 28,825	38,054	\$231,80
Norway Russia in Europe Sweden	11,642	73,400				359,142 68,922 197,640	107,985 135,605 31,518	593,938 763,083 186,069	3,530	21,62 13,45
Sweden	NAMES AND ADDRESS OF	$W(M) = (1 + 1) + \dots + (n + 1) + 1$			#-3"COD	131,040	01,018	120,009	T'904	10,9

Russia in Europe Sweden United Kingdom Canada Argentina Brazil Uruguay Dutch East Indics. Japan Australia Other countries 763,083 186,069 4,005,230 779,086 168,527 607,246 883,097 119,264 184,091 624,985 155,383 1,165,081 $\begin{array}{c} 1,964\\ 579,242\\ 137,193\\ 28,918\\ 164,947\\ 158,974\\ 25,768\\ 35,768\\ 78,758\\ 68,798\\ 83,130\\ \end{array}$ 08,952 197,640 1,930,103 401,112 110,605 541,674 684,751 123,421 61,454 272,196 176,320 $\begin{array}{c} 45,169\\ 451,302\\ 83,015\\ 25,370\\ 123,631\\ 104,507\\ 24,068\\ 11,396\\ 38,157\\ 31,913\\ 55,409 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 31,518\\ 666,202\\ 128,335\\ 27,708\\ 97,193\\ 146,106\\ 20,799\\ 28,341\\ 86,723\\ 24,783\\ 166,533\end{array}$ 35,83710,220 2,847 10,847 12,075 238,505 65,277 20,482 66,705 82,99751,9773,096 2,185 11,361 45,810 1,440 1,927 17,873 14,574 8,166 13,451 3,969,667 899,374 179,829 1,135,169 1,111,087 177,048 262,450 607,831 491,960 557,668 \$398,166 21,167 14,056 90,025 347,714 10,196 13,606 4,758 6,810 8,324 12,474 32,857 51,640 24,112 89,610 146,552 107,797 58,857 1,165,081 337,013 \$137,968 300,595 732,726 34,230 \$83,173 370,401 \$811,460 ... 551,644 2,282,113 ... 916,554 \$1,031,139 2,238,735 6,736,940 1,749,690 \$1.724,50 3,035,064 7,153,689 889,075 12,606 28,486 134,278 76,019 74,531,301 3,823,898 57,311,684

	GEORGE F. HARDY M. AM. SOC. C. E. M. AM. SOC. M. E. M. CAN. SOC. C. E.
5 Beekman Street, New York	Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer
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HARDY S. FERGUSON CONSULTING ENGINEER MEMBER AM. SOC. C. E. " AM. SOC. M. E. " CAN. SOC. C. E.	
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IF WOODMANSHIP COUNTS	FOREST ENGINEERS 527 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y
hire us to do your timber estimating and surveying. JAMES W. SEWALL Old Town, Maine	HOW MUCH PULPWOOD is on the tract you are going to buy? What proportion is Spruc Balsam, Hemlock? My estimates show the amount of each kir on each part of the property. Now is the time to cruise on snow shoes. Phone Chetsca 9668. DONALD E. LAUDERBURN, Forest Engineer
THOMAS L. TOMLINES	158 Fifth Avenue NEW YOR
ASSOC. M. AM. SOC. C. E.; M. AM. SOC. M. E. Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills, Hy- raulic Developments, Hydro- Electric Plants CONSULTATION AND REPORTS	P. B. SADTLER SODA & SULPHATE PULP MILL ENGINEERING BY W. JACKSON BLVD. CHICAGO
Make Your Mistakes	FOURDRINIER WIRES
On A Small Scale Reap your profits on a large scale. Your experiments and improvements can be	CYLINDER FACES
worked out for a moderate charge in our Experimental Paper Mill. Success here justi- fies your incorporating these processes in	WASHER WIRES In Brass, Bronze And Phosphor Bronze
your production. ARTHUR D. LITTLE, Inc. Chemists and Engineers	THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO Also Manufacturers of
30 Charles River Road, at Kendall Square Cambridge, Mass.	TYLER "Double Crimped" Wire Cloth and Mining Screen

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

Sale Advertisements Want and For

Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 words or less, first insertion \$1.00. Situations Wanted, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subse-quent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words taken. Help and Miscellaneous Wants, and small For Sale Ads, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

taken.

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED for large southern soda mill, Rogers wet machine men and also men in all other departments. State wages re-quired, previous experience and if available March 5. Reply to Box 40, care Paper Trade Journal.

TWO MACHINE TENDERS AND TWO BACK TENDERS for cylinder machine running specialties. Also two beatermen on rag and combination stock. Two tours, steady work and good pay. Address Box 41, care Paper Trade Journal.

SALESMAN for wholesale paper house in metropolitan district, must know his busi-ness and must have some trade. To such a man excellent opportunity is open. Share profits. Answers will be treated confiden-tially. Address Box 42, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Paper mill office man (exempt). WANTED-Paper mill office man (exempt). Experienced, can handle the manufac-turing of specialties. Must be up on book-keeping and mill cost accounting. Eastern mill. Address Box 43, care Paper Trade Journal,

WANTED-Experienced man to take full WANTED-Experienced main to take full charge mill now making fourdrinier glassine, greaseproof, onion skin bond and super-calender light weights. Also want good super-calender man. Address Box 44, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER AND BACK TENDER WANTED on 72-inch slow running book paper machine. Address R. T. Moorhouse Paper Co., Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-First class machine tender and W back tender for felt mill. \$4.00 a day for machine tender, \$3.00 a day for back ten-der. Steady employment. No booze fighters need apply. Address Box 45, care Paner need apply. Address Box 45, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Experienced trimmer man. Good nan. State ex Ware W position for the right man. Sta perience and full particulars. Apply Coated Paper Co., Ware, Mass.

MAN TO LOOK AFTER CORRESPOND. M ENCE of eastern paper jobber. Acquaint-ance with mills and paper trade generally nec-essary. Excellent opportunity for advance-ment. Address Box 47, care Paper Trade ment. Journal.

FOR SALE:-

One 136" Horne Fourdrinier One 92" Dillon Single Cutter One 124" Black-Clawson Cutter

and one thousand other items for Paper Makers. Address:

The Shartle Brothers Machine Company Middletown, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesman — thoroughly experi-enced in selling paper mill equipment or machinery used in allied trades. Ac-quaintance with territory in New England and Atlantic States preferred. Interview by appointment. Correspondence confidential. Address Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y. WANTED-Salesman - thoroughly experi-

WANTED-Two back tenders for Harper fourdrinier machines making light-weight specialties. Wages \$3.50 per day e hours. Address Box 46, care Paper de Journal.

POSITION OPEN FOR COMPETENT BACK TENDER, who does not drink, on board machine in central west. Address Box 35, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER MACHINE TENDER AND BACK TENDER on 66" machine book and spe-cialties. Slow running. Also super calender man. Address R. T. Moorhouse Paper Co., Bridge & Thompson Sts., Bridesburg, Phila-delphia, Pa.

WANTED—Cutterman for Dillon duplex cutter with Brannan folded on tissue. Could use man and wife in finishing room. Address Box 36, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Competent wood room and wood Ward foreman. Give age, references, ex-perience and salary expected. Address Box 38, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-First class chemist for sul-What construct the set of the set

WANTED-Two boss beatermen. Must be WARTED-Iwo boss beatermen. Must be first class in every respect. Also two back tenders and two finishers. Address Box 19, care Paper Trade Journal.

MASTER MECHANIC WANTED to take charge large paper and pulp mill. High salary paid to right man. Enclose ref-erences stating experience to Box 984, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Competent machine tender on light-weight manila tissue. Good pay, eight hours. Address Box 776, Paper Trade al.

POSITION OPEN FOR GOOD SOBER MA-CHINE TENDER AND BACK TENDER in writing mill, located in good city in middle west. Address Box 719, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED a super calender foreman and a W runner. Good wages, must be capable. Address Box 58, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER MILL AGENTS WANTED in large cities to represent a New England mill, placing bristols, weddings, etc., with jobbing trade on commission. Full particulars of lines now carried. Address Box 60, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CALENDER MAN, 15 years' experience handling all grades of paper, capable of taking charge of calender room, destres to make a change. Can furnish first class refer-ences from present firm. Address Box 48, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN as position wanted by young Man as superintendent or assistant superintendent of board mill. Practical experience in the man-ufacture of board, handling help and office work. Desires position where executive ability will count towards advancement. Ad-dress Box 49, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 51.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINE-1 90" Tissue Paper Machine, 10 dryers 36" x 84," calenders, ree!, Marshall 10 dryers 36 Drive.

WET MACHINES-2 48" Wet Machines for board. PAPER CUTTERS-1 112" Horne 44", 41" Finlay,

RAG CUTTERS-1 Taylor Heavy Type Rag Cut-ter, triplex bed knife.

ter, triplex bed knife. **REAM CUTTERS**-1 48" Acme; 76", 38", 48" (ranston, 55" Seybold, 42" Sheridan. **BOARD CALENDERS**-1 45" Farrel Board Cal-

ender, 65" Downingtown. SUPER CALENDERS-1 84" and 1 60" Stack

Calender PRESSES-6 Hydraulic Presses, 1 Boomer & Boschert Screw Press.

JORDANS-4 Jordan Refining Engines.

FANS-5 48" Perkins, 1 7' Horizontal.

PUMPS-1 9" x 12" Gould's Triplex, several triplex stuff and suction pumps; 2 triples Hydraulic Pumps.

SLITTERS-1 50" Black & Clawson, 74" slitter and winder, 110" Kidder; 40" Kidder.

Shredders 25' Rotary Boilers

Streaders. Kollergangs with stones. Centrilugal, 2 Wandel Screens. 76″ x 14½″ Millspaugh Suction Roll. Filter Press. Water Wheels.

2 Three Pocket Grinders. 2 Three Pocket Grinders. 2 Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burners.

FRANK H. DAVIS

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



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

CALENDERS-Five roll 48", 9 roll 63", 7 and 9 roll 72", 3 roll 80", 9 roll 80", 9 roll 84", 7 roll 86". Four roll friction.

COATER-One 43" double Waldron coater.

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

CYLINDER MOULDS-Two moulds 30" dia., 79"

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 suctions pump, one 1,000 gal. Worthington, tank pump 10 x 16 x 16 x 18 Knowles, fifteen fan pumps. New stock pumps, single and duplex.

ROTARIES-About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN-One Wandel screen.

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

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

Mills Machine Company LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 50.)

SULPHITE SUPERINTENDENT WISHES connection with a company requiring the services of a live progressive sulphite man who understands the business, can handle help and get results. Have large practical experience also chemical and mechanical training. Can furnish best references. Address Box 50, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION as machine tender or back tender by a Polish man with 5 years' experience on fourdrinier and cylinder machines. Strictly temperate. Address Box 51, care Paper Trade Journal.

OPEN FOR POSITION as a night foreman or boss machine tender or beaterman. At present night foreman in a four machine mill on high grade paper. Address Box 52, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL PAPERMAKER —Position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Age 45 years, excellent colorman, technical school training, wide experience in colored specialties. Good references. Address Box 53, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRACTICAL EX-PERIENCE with good mechanical ability wants position in a mill making tissues, manilas or specialties. Address Box 54, care Paper Trade Journal.

HIGH GRADE SUPERINTENDENT DE-SIRES TO MAKE CHANGE, used to making boards, news, kraft, specialties and wrapping. Know how to get results, good on repairs, construction and remodelling. Sober and reliable. Will go anywhere. Good references. Address Box 55, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN OPEN FOR POSITION. Well experienced on all grades of box, pulp and test boards. Married, steady and sober. Can furnish good references. Address Box 26, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTEND-ENT OR ASSISTANT OR BOSS MA-CHINE TENDER. Have had 20 years' experience in all branches of mill. Can get results and handle help. Good references. Address Box 30, care Paper Trade Journal.

PURCHASING AGENT, NOW EMPLOYED WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. Six years' experience with large paper making concern. Well posted on all lines and can control supplies for maximum efficiency on lowest possible investment. Address Box 20, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT NOW EMPLOYED WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. Eighteen years' experience on coated, book, lithograph, glazed and embossed papers. Familiar with mill construction and general repairs. Address Box 21, care Paper Trade Journal.

PRACTICAL PAPER MILL SUPERINTEN-DENT now employed wishes to make change, experienced on nearly all grades of papers and familiar with manufacturing of ground wood and sulphite. References from previous employers and satisfactory reasons given for changing. Address Box 9, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WISHING TO MAKE A CHANGE. Many years' experience in making most all grades of paper and colors. Best of references as to ability and character. Address Box 15, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced sulphite pulp and coarse paper maker wants position. Thorough practical and some technical training, mechanical ability. Married. A 1 references. Address Box 975, care Paper Trade Journal.

AN EXPERIENCED BOSS MACHINE TENDER OR NIGHT BOSS OPEN FOR POSITION. Well used to straw and test container boards and coloring. Address Box 936, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT OPEN FOR POSI-TION. Well used to all grades of box boards and specialties. Good on repair work and getting mills to their fullest capacity. Address Box 937, care Paper Trade Journal. DEPARTMENT MANAGER Wood Pulp Casein Mill Supplies

A house of high standing is desirous of securing the services of one who can successfully manage a Department for buying and selling on a large scale— Wood Pulp, Casein and Mill Supplies. Complete office organization and financial facilities offered to one possessing very best credentials as to integrity, ability and experience. Participate in department profit. Give full details regarding experience and references. P. O. Box 1344, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

DIGESTER WANTED-Medium sizewelded. Send particulars and price to Box 56, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANT TO PURCHASE a card board or paper jobbing house. Would consider a partnership. Have had experience in selling. Address Box 57, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—One pair Hamilton corliss engines 16x36. Fine condition. Heavy board calenders, rolls 24x96. Machine complete, was made by the Farrell Foundry & Machine Co. Eight dryers, 35x62, complete. Address Box 59, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Small five-roll stock for 48" paper, all steel rolls. Must be good condition. Address Box 33, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Friction calender to take 40" to 42" paper. Must be good condition. Address Box 34, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED TO BUY-Two small secondhand beating engines with iron work complete. Don't care for the tubs. Send full particulars and price. Address Bird and Son, East Walpole, Mass.

WANTED-Second hand layboy in good condition to fit a 55" Clark sheet cutter. Address Box 961, care Paper Trade Journal.



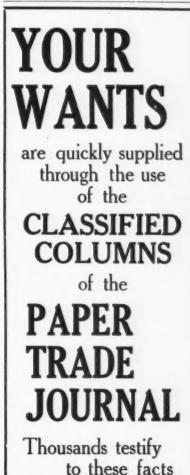
Having a machine to offer, cable the following particulars: Width and length of wire, number of presses, number and diameter of driers, number of rolls in calender stack, age and condition of machine, speed, price required. Address, **ROBERT P. GORMAN**,

Caixa Postal 1285, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address: "Gorman-Rio."

WANTED

Master mechanic and plant engineer for paper mill and coating plant. Technical graduate with practical experience preferred. Will pay good salary to the right man, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Address

> FALULAH PAPER COMPANY, Fitchburg, Mass.



Missouri Valley Wrapping Men Organize

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 15, 1918.—The Missouri Valley Wrapping Paper Association was formed here recently at the Baltimore Hotel.

The nominations and elections of officers resulted as follows: President, S. J. Hodgens, Central Topeka Paper Company, Topeka; vice-president, J. P. Jensen, Brinn & Jensen, Omaha; secretary, A. L. Lowenstein, St. Joseph Paper Company, St. Joseph; treasurer, E. C. Benedict, Benedict Paper Company, Kansas City.

The invitations for the meeting were issued by A. L. Lowenstein of the St. Joseph Paper Company, St. Joseph, Mo., and were responded to by fifteen dealers in wrapping paper.

Curtis E. Lyter, assistant secretary of the National Paper Trade Association, outlined briefly some of the work which is being done in other associations, and as it seemed to be the opinion of all present that an association was needed in this territory, the following gentlemen, representing their respective houses pledged themselves to membership:

S. J. Hodgens, Central Topeka Paper Company, Topeka, Kans.; A. L. Lowenstein, St. Joseph Paper Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; B. C. Whitney, Whitney Paper Company, Wichita, Kans.; S. D. Osborn, Osborn Paper Company, Joplin, Mo.; F. W. McCarty, Standard Paper & Woodenware Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. A. Likins, Springfield Paper Supply Company, Springfield, Mo.; Robert Clayton, Sheridan-Clayton Paper Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. P. Jensen, Brinn & Jensen, Omaha, Nebr.; E. C. Benedict, Benedict Paper Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. F. Schwarz, Schwarz Paper Company, Lincoln, Nebr.; J. W. Gates, Gates Bros. Paper Company, Wichita, Kans.; T. A. Tooey, T. A. Tooey Company, Des Moines, Ia.; G. P. Tr¹itt, Missouri Interstate Paper Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Wilcox, Wilcox Paper Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. L. Lowenstein, Pioneer Paper Company, Tulsa, Okla.; H. Rose, Leavenworth Bag Company, Leavenworth, Kans.

The association will cover all of the States of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri, with the exception of St. Louis.

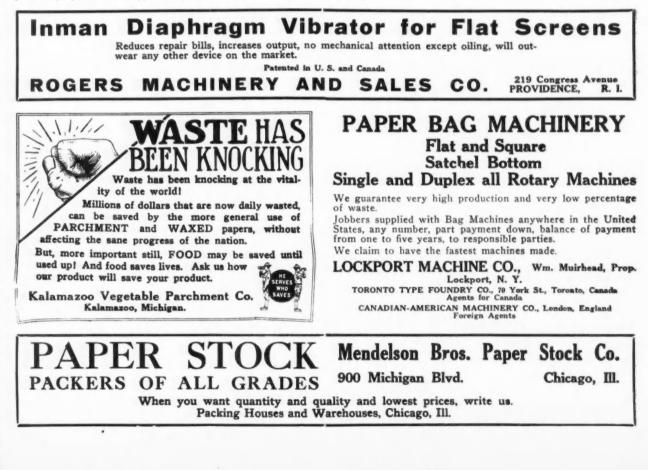
The next meeting of the association will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, some time in May, it being planned to have thee meeting on the day following the meeting of the Western Paper Trade Association to be held in that city, so as to give the members of the association the benefit of any experience they may gain through attendance at the Western Paper Trade meeting.

It was voted that the association petition the National Paper Trade Association for membership in that body.

The Longest Drying Cylinder

A new drying cylinder recently installed in the plant of F. C. Huyck & Son, Albany, N. Y., is of more than usual interest. This is undoubtedly the longest drying cylinder that has ever been cast. 264 inches is of course much wider than any paper machines contemplated up to the present time but F. C. Huyck & Sons state that they wanted to anticipate any possible developments in paper machines and the dryer can of course just as well be used in drying two or even three narrower felts at the same time. The firm states that paper makers have already seen this drying cylinder and have been much interested in it, and that the firm will be glad to show it to any other paper manufacturers who will call at the plant at Rensselaer, N. Y., opposite Albany.

"History of Paper Manufacturing in the U. S. A.," by L. H. Weeks, contains much valuable information for everyone in the industry.



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO.

53



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

Architects and Engineers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bale Tles.

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

Boards.

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

Metal Skylights and Ventilators

W/E manufacture metal skylights and ventilators for paper and pulp mills. E. VAN NOOR-DEN CO., 944-52 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Patent Attorneys.

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

Manufacturers of Paper Mill Machinery, LEE, MASS.

Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

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

B^{OYLE}, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York.

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

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

G^{OLDSTEIN, 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. Corre-spondence Solicited. Paris Office, 3 Cite d'Haute-

Revolving Paper Cutters, Rag Cutters, Cylinder Paper Machines, Washing and Beating Engines. Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders, Fan and Stuff Pumps, Engine Roll Bars and Bed Plates Cylinder Molds, Marshall Drives, Slitters and Rewinders, Reels, **Dryers with Improved Packing Boxes** Wet Machines, Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls, Rolls Reground.

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

McGUIRE, MICHAEL, 100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York

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

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

Special Machinery.

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

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

Straw Pulp.

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

THE WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMNS OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL ARE MESSENGERS OF PROFITS TO YOU. WHY NOT TRY THEM?

spone ville.

Job Lots, Rejections, Side Rolls Wanted SPOT CASH paid for jobs in bond paper, white or colors, any grade that will cut down to 11 x 17, any weight. Send samples, with lowest spot cash prices. No lot too small, and none too large. MIDWEST PAPER CO., 732 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.

> The Shartle Bros. Machine Co. Middletown Ohio

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1918.

The general tone of the paper market continued steady during the week. The week saw the end of the fuelless Monday regime, which had contributed in no small way toward the stiffer tone which prevails in some departments of the trade. The outlook as gauged by the trade is toward a much stronger market as time goes on, based on increasing costs of production and lessened manufacture.

Fine writings are up in price, the largest manufacturers having withdrawn prices and billing at the time shipments are made at quotations then prevailing. Kraft papers are very strong, in sympathy with kraft pulp, with a prevailing quotation of 7c. per pound and upwards. In tissues, all, or nearly all, of the mills have withdrawn quotations. In particular one mill which advanced its prices fifteen per cent, about three weeks now states these advanced figures have been also withdrawn. Prices on jute manila of the first grade have been withdrawn and nominal prices of 10.5c. are being quoted provisionally. The demand for book papers is said to be good and prices have been advanced somewhat. In boards the market has grown very strong. Of course, the lack of coal as outlined in these columns for weeks past is largely responsible for the way the board market has acted. Manufacturers say that their supply of board has been "cleaned out." Most of the mills are not quoting, although there seems to be plenty of business with a demand for nearly every grade and a curtailed supply available to fill immediate needs. The demand for corrugated box board is said to be good, with the Government a very large user of corrugated and fibre containers.

In news the demand continues to be rather strong, although decreased production and likewise decreased consumption have resulted during the past weeks of this month as a result of the Fuel Administrator's order. In a story on another page of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of this week will be found figures showing how serious a loss the shutdowns have been in the production of print paper. The export market continues to offer a temporarily profitable field for the news print manufacturer with export agents and overseas interests trying to persuade him to ship print paper. The demand from South America is particularly strong, as is also the demand from Australia. The trouble with the export market, according to one of the manufacturers, is that it is only temporary. The price levels in news print have shown no tendency to change, with the greater majority of contracts being made in accordance with the agreement which was signed by the manufacturers last November.

Mechanical Pulp

The market continues more or less to mark time just now. A conservative estimate would place the price range between \$30 and \$34 per ton f. o. b. mill. The tone is steady with some of the demand coming from the news print mills. As to the outlook nothing can be said except that it is, of course, problematical with probabilities favoring a higher range in price.

Chemical Pulp

The chemical pulp market is increasing in strength, with the demand largely for kraft, which has advanced in price. Two reasons are given for the strength displayed by kraft. There is a large demand for kraft for use in the manufacture of container board because of the tensile strength which container board manufactured of this material has. The demand from this source has steadily increased. Another reason is the fact that in the manufacture of wrapping kraft is being used in place of old manila. This is so in spite of the fact that manila wrappings were growing

cheaper, as the kraft pulp gives better weight and much more strength to the wrapping.

Little change is to be noted in the foreign situation. No pulp has arrived from foreign sources for some time. Foreign prices are still being held considerably above domestic, as importers cannot afford to meet the competition of American mills, because of the high level at which the pulp was bought, storage charges, freight costs, insurance, labor, trucking, etc.

The sulphite markets are growing steadily stronger.

Rags

New rags continue high and comparatively scarce. Decreased stocks are on hand. All new rags are moving with very little stock being offered and the mills taking new rags as fast as they are made. New white shirt cuttings rule from 11@12c. per pound at the present time. Nearly all of the other varieties are stronger as compared with a short time ago. New blue cottons are strong and are now quoted 5@5.50c. per pound. High collecting costs are considerable of a factor in the trend of the market. Higher prices are confidently predicted by the trade.

Bagging

Bagging continues relatively quiet. Domestic gunny is quoted at 4.75@5c. Bagging is said to be growing scarcer, which is tending to create an upward tendency. Sound bagging is quoted at 3.25@3.50c.

Old Rope

Prices are reported as hardening because collections from central points are decreasing in volume. This is true in spite of restricted buying by manufacturers. No 1 manila (domestic) delivered at the mills was quoted about 5.50c.

Paper Stock

The market in paper stock during the week did not show any excessive amount of activity, but there was a fair volume of business transacted. Prices have held fairly firm. Railway embargoes and the shortage of cars still ties up the market, but in spite of this it is said that the movement of supplies to consuming quarters is very near to normal.

High Water Troubles at Kalamazoo [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 20, 1918.—Kalamazoo's paper mills are struggling with the annual flood problem. The Kalamazoo River is out of its banks and causing plenty of trouble. Monday morning, employes of the Kalamazoo Carton Company went to their work in rubber boots and found nearly a foot of water in the main factory plant.

"It is bad for us," said L. W. Sutherland, president of the company. "We are now making large quantities of cartons and boxes needed for government food supplies, and the flood hampers our production and delays shipments. At the best we are behind in orders."

The Kalamazoo Paper Company, Hawthorne Paper Company and Western Board & Paper Company are using force pumps to keep the water from running in and flooding their respective steam plants. The mills proper are not in any way effected or inconvenienced.

Managers of practically every mill in the Kalamazoo River valley district declare that the outlook for business is excellent, but that the greatest inconvenience is being experienced in getting in any raw stock or coal or in shipping the finished product. The mills are running, but the freight embargo precludes the possibility of filling orders satisfactorily.

There seems to be a general impression that the paper trade will be good this year provided it is possible to straighten out the transportation tangle that affects the whole country.

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trade n out PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

IMPORTANT

The paper quotations presented herewith are more or less nomi-nal, as most of the mills have withdrawn quotations, due to un-usual conditions. nal.

Market Quotations

NEW YORK

Trade Securities

Bids and asked quotations of securities listed on the Stock Exchange of companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on February 20, 1918, follow:

	14:54	Asked.
American Writing Paper Company, pref	2738	28
American Writing Paper Company, 5s	87	
International Paper Company, pref., stamped	621/2	631/2
International Paper Company, old pfd	75	95 3114
International Paper Company, com	3158	31 1/4
International Paper Company 6s	100	mar/
Foron Bag and Paper Corporation, new	07	741/2

Kraft	(Domesti

Paper			Kraft (Domestic) delivered 4.50 @	-
Bond 12 Ledgers 12	(a @	Record Marcell	Soda Bleached 4.10 @ *-Dash means nominal.	4.50
Writing- Extra Superfine. 21	æ	-	Domestic Rags	
Superfine 19 Tub Sized 14 Engine Sized 10	600	-	Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Sherr Contings-	
News, f. o. b. Mill- Rolls, contract 3.00 Rolls, transient. 3.25		3.25 3.50	New White, No. 1 111/2@ New White, No. 2 7 @ Silesias, No. 1 7 @ Washables 67%@	12 75 75
Sheets. f. o. b. N. Y 3.50 Side runs 3.20	@@	3.50	Fancy	
Book-	a		New Black Soft., 4 @	53

Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y. Stort Contines New White, No. 1 11½@ New White, No. 2 7 Silesias, No. 1 7 Silesias, No. 1 7 Washables 67%@ Silesias, No. 1 7 Washables 67%@ Price 74@ Cottons—according to grades— New Blue 5 New Blue 6 New Blue 4 New Unbleached. 10 0 Khaki Duck. 4½@ Corduroy 3.75 3.85 New Black Mixed. 3 34 Whites. No. 1 7.25 3.45 New Black Mixed. 3 34 Whites. No. 2 7.26 4.60 Miscellaneous 4.50 4.60 Miscellaneous 3.25 2.50 St. Soiled Whites. 24% 24% Repacked 2.40 2.50 Black Stocking 2.25 2.30 Cloth Strippings 2.10 2.15 No. 3 1.90 Foreign Rags Mechanical Pulp

Shoppery

(f. o. b. Pulp Mill.) No. 1 f. o. b. Mill.\$30.00 @\$34.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, New York.)	
Sulphite (Foreign)-	
Bleached	5.75
No. 1 Unbleached 5.00 @	6.00
No. 2 Unbleached 5.00 @ Krait (Foreign) 5.00 @	5.50
Sulphate-	
Bleached 5.25	6.00
No. 1 Unbleached 5.00 @ (f. o. b. Pulp Mill.)	3.30
Sulphite (Domestic)-	1.00
Bleached 5.25 @ Unbleached 3.00 @	3.50

d 5.00 @ 6.00	Daggi
d 5.00 @	Prices to Mill f. Gunny No. 1-
. 5.25 @ 6.00 d 5.00 @ 5.50 ulp Mill.)	Domestic Foreign Bright Bagging No. 1 Scrap
)	Sound Bagging Mixed Bagging Wool Tares, light Wool Tares, heavy.

Sulphite (Domest	ic)-	-			5
Bleached		5.25	ø	6.00 3.50 5.50	200

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Prints	nominal	Ne
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Cottons.	nominal	Ma
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Bagging		
Mill f. o.		
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	31/2 @ 3.80	5
ing	31% @ 3.80 31% @ 31%	1

Manila Rope- Foreign Domestic New Bur. Cut 4 Hessian Jute Threads	5 5 .30		5.50 5.50 4.70	Old Waste Papers (f. o. b. New York.) Shaving-	
Twines	5				3.75
India, No. 6 basis-					3.10
Dark	15	a	1536	Colored, No. 1 1.50 @ 1	1.60
Light	16	ě	17	Flat Stock-	
B. C., 18 basis	28	0	30		.75
A. B., Italian, 18 basis	38	ā	_		.70
Finished Jute-		-			1.15
Dark, 18 basis	20	œ	21	Crumpled, No. 190 @ 1	1.10
Light, 18 basis	22	0	23	Solid Book Ledger. 2.50 @ 2	2.75
Jute Wrapping, 2-6					1.90
ply-		-			2.00
Extra No. 1	22	@	23	New B. B. Chips60 @	.70
No. 1	21	@	22	Manilas-	
No. 2	18	@	20	New Env. Cut., 2.50 @ 2	2.60
Paper Makers' Twine	13	0	14		2.50
Balls		0	14		1.35
Box-Twine, 2-4 ply. Jute Rope	16 11	0	17 32		.90
Amer, Hemp, 6	23	00	25	No. 2 Old75 @	.80
Sisal Hay-	63	G.	63	Bogus Wrappers95 @ 1	1.10
No. 1 Basis	23	@	24	Old Krafts 2.30 @ 2	2.50
No. 2 Basis	22	e	23	News	
Sisal Lath Yarn-	~ 6	Ge	20		1.10
No. 1	21%	10	21 1/2	Strictly, Folded70 @	.75
No. 2	19%		20 34	No. 1 Mixed Paper .45 @	.50
Manila Rope	32	0	35	Common Paper35 @	.40

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR	REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]	
Paper	Solid News	@80.00
Sulphite Bonds 111/2@ -	- Chip	@75.00
Cheap Ledgers 13 @ - Writing-		@ 80.00 @ 85.00
Superfine 21 @ -	Straw Board 50.00	@ 55.00
The second stand stands and the	- Filled Pulp Board	@ 80.00
Fine No. 2 10 @ -	-	C. course
LOUND DE LE DE CELE F (DE	- Old Papers	
Book, Coated 9 @ .	No. 1 Hard White 3.50	@ 3.75
Label 834 @ - News 31/2 @	334 No. 1 Soft White 2.50	@ 2.75
Manilas- (f. o. b. Mill.)	No. 2 Soft White 1.75 No. 1 Mixed 1.60	@ 2.00
No. 1 Manila 6.00 @ 6.3	25 No. 2 Mixed 1.40	@ -
No. 1 Fibre 6.00 @ 6. No. 2 Manila 4.75 @ 5.		@ 2.00
Sulphite. No. 1., 6.50 @ 7.0	00 Blanks 1.75	@ 1.90
No. 1 Kraft 8.75 @ 9. No. 2 Kraft 7.50 @ 8.0		@ 1.30 @ 3.00
Butchers' .Manila 4.50 @ 5.0	00 No. 1 Manilas 1.25	@ 1.50
White Manila 3.75 @ 4.0 Butchers' Fibre 5.00 @ 5.0		@ -
Screenings 3.50 @ 4.		@ 95
Boards, per ton, de- livered-	Mixed Papers 60 Straw Clippings75	@ .75 @ .85
Plain Chip 50.00 @55.	00 Binders' Clippings60	@ .75

PHILADELPHIA

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

	LEROM	001	R REGULAR	CORRESPONDENT.]			
Pape	er			Baggii	ng		
Bonds	13	æ	35	Gunny No. 1-			
Ledgers	145	20	30	Foreign	31/2		3.80
Writings-				Domestic Scrap Burlap	2 75	@	3.75
Superfine	18	@	-	No. 1 Scrap	2.25	@	2.50
Extra Fine	19	a	-	Wool Tares, heavy.	4.00	@	
Fine		0	-	Wool Tares, light	4.00	@	
Fine, No. 2	13	a	-	Manila Rope, No. 1 Mixed Rope	5.00	0	5.25
Fine, No. 3	11	0	_	No. 1 New Lt. Bur-	2.00	ee	6.63
		40	83/4	lap	6.50	(a)	7.50
Book, M. F			91/4	New Burlap Cuttings	3.75	@	4.00
Book,, S. & S. C		20		Old Pa	DAVA		
Book, Coated Coated Lithograph.	10 10	@	121/2 111/2		here		
Label		120		Shavings- No. 1 Hard White	3.75	@	4.00
News		200	-	No. 2 Hard White		â	3.25
No. 1 Jute Manila.	-	@		No. 1 Soft White		a	2.75
Manila Sul., No. 1.	73	4@		No. 2 Soft White		a	1.75
Manila No. 2	7	@	-	No. 1 Mixed		@	1.15
Common Bogus		200		No. 2 Mixed	.70		.80
Straw Board	45		55	Solid Ledger Stock.		10	2.25
News board	50 55	0	55			æ	1.75
Chip Board	75	a a	80	No. 1 Books, heavy		@	1.10
Wood Pulp Board	13	6	00	No. 2 Books, light.	.70	@	.80
(Carload	Lots.)			No. 1 New Manila. No. 1 Old Manila		00	2.50
Torred False				Old Kraft	2.00	@	2.25
Tarred Felts-	62	@	65	Overissue News		100	1.10
Regular Slaters'	69	@	.79	Old Newspaper	.60	á	.65
Slaters' Best Tarred	75	Q	82	No. 1 Mixed Paper	.40	à	.50
Best Tarred, 1-		a		Common Paper	25	0	30
ply (per ton)	75	@	82	Straw Board Chip.	40	æ	45
Best Tarred, 3-ply.	1.10	0	1.20	Rinders Rd. Chip	40	0	45
		Con	ntinued c	on page 58.)			

d Waste Papers o. b. New York.)

Vhite, No. 1 3.65 @ 3.75 Vhite, No. 2 2.80 @ 3.00 Vhite No. 1 2.90 @ 3.10 I, No. 1... 1.50 @ 1.60

Vhite, No. 1 Vhite, No. 2 Vhite No. 1 I, No. 1	2.80 2.90	0	3.00 3.10 1.60	
ssue Mag. Ssue Mag. Flat Book. led, No. 1. ok Ledger. Stock hite News. B. Chips.	1.60 1.10 .90 2.50 1.70 1.90	35688	1.73 1.70 1.15 1.10 2.75 1.90 2.00 .70	
-				

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 19, 1918.

NEW YORK IMPORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 19, 1918.

PAPER.

American Express Company, Marseilles, 30 cs. American Trading Company, Kobe, 84 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER,

American Tobacco Company, Havre, 47 cs. American Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, 56 cs. National City Bank, Bordeaux, 9 cs. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, ce

6.8. Fougera, Bordeaux, 51 cs. P. J. Schweitzer, Bordeaux, 20 cs. R. J. Reynolds, Bordeaux, 150 cs. H. R. A. Greiser, Spain, 38 cs. P. J. Schweitzer, Marseilles, 130 cs.

CASEIN

Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires, 5,000 bags. Atterbury Brothers, Buenos Aires, 720 bags.

PAPER STOCK.

E. J. Kellar Co., Inc., Marseilles, 110 coils rope.

NEW YORK EXPORTS

JANUARY 10 TO 20, 1918.

PAPER STOCK.

PAPER BAGS.

A CALL A DA AND AND AND A	
Bermuda	\$28
Panama	5,593
Barbadoes	859
Cuba	17,218
Haiti	1.38
Colombia	119
Australia	4.668
Costa Rica	25
Mexico	69
Jamaica	130
Danish West Indies	277
Brazil	63
Peru	833
Philippine Islands	8.385
Nicaragua	47
Newfoundland	83
British West Indics	181
Dutch West Indies	26
Chile	249
Tapan	80
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CARBON PAPER.

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England	300
Haiti	73
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Philippine Islands	30
	2.412
Mexico	397
Chile	673
Uruguay	240
	5,825
Switzerland	316
Cuba	647
Colombia	45
China	525
New Zealand	370

	PAPER	BOARD.	
Bermuda			
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Siam		11.
Siam Philippine Islands		580
OTHER PA	PER.	
France England		\$772
England Costa Rica		563
Mexico		45
Mexico British West Indies Haiti		2,56
Haiti		171
Drazi		1.3%
Venezuela Hongkong Philippine Islands Portugal Rermuda	************	5
Philipping Teleade	***********	18
Portugal	***********	1,191
Rermuda		64
Panama		1,700
Newfoundland		15
Cuha		6,81
San Domingo		9,764
Chile Peru		8 0000
Tapan		22.545
Tapan New Zealand Russia		3.005
Canada		500
Salvador		352
Tamaica		0.4 1
Danish West Indies		941 127 3,313
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· ORDEROR AREKENSELLEREFEREE		
Straits Settlements		216
Australia British South Africa		6,566
NEWS PRINT		
	Pounds.	
France	.267.738	\$44,672
Panama	23,368 79,008	1.118
Cuba Brazil Colombia	79.008	2,594
Colombia	55.282	2,884
These and the second se	20,453	960
Uruguay	20,453	960
Uruguay	20,453	960
Uruguay	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265	960 17.653 1.777 5.525 715
New Zealand Rritish West Indies Mexico Argentina	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265	960 17.653 1.777 5.525 715
Vruguay New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 213,279 273,981	960 17.653 1.777 5.525 715 51.506 12.551
Verugaay New Zealand British West Indies Mexico Argentina Chile Peru	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 213,279 273,981	960 17,653 1,777 5,5255 51,506 12,551 1,910
Uruguay New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Petu Australia	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267	960 17.653 1.777 5.525 715 51.506 12.551
Verugaay New Zealand British West Indies Mexico Argentina Chile Peru	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER.	960 17,653 1,777 5,5255 51,506 12,551 1,910
Uruguay New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds,	960 17.653 1.777 5.525 51.506 12.551 1.010 2.653
Uruguay New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds. 37,555 93 196	960 17.653 1.777 5.525 51.506 12.551 1.910 2.653 \$3.005
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Uruguay New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds. 37,555 93 196	960 17.653 1.777 5.525 51.506 12.551 1.910 2.653 \$3.068 7.648 16.206
Uruguay New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds. 37,555 93 196	960 17.653 715 5.525 51.506 12.551 1.910 2.653 \$3.068 7.648 16.206 5.370 5.326 5.320 5.326
Uruguay New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Petu Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa.	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds. 37,555 93 196	9663 17.657 1.777 5.525 715 51.501 1.2.551 1.2.551 1.2.652 4.010 2.652 \$3.008 5.370 2.133 7.213
Uruguay New Zealand Pritish West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Petu Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa. Uruguay	20,453 443,023 47,525 157,408 177,265 213,270 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds, 37,555 93,196 18,546 70,341 18,546 73,840	9653 17.653 1.777 5.525 51.506 12.551 1.910 2.652 \$3.008 7.648 16.206 2.133 7.213 2.652
Uruguay New Zealand Pritish West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Petu Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa. Uruguay	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds, 37,555 93,196 182,300 93,196 182,300 70,844 35,896	0653 17653 1,777 5,525 51,506 12,551 1,910 2,653 \$3,008 \$,648 16,206 5,370 2,133 7,213 2,653
Uruguay New Zealand Pritish West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Petu Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa. Uruguay	204,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,268 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds, 37,555 93,196 182,300 182,300 70,341 188,546 70,844 35,890 77,841 23,581 22,163	0653 17653 1,777 5,525 51,506 12,551 1,910 2,653 \$3,008 \$,648 16,206 5,370 2,133 7,213 2,653
Uruguay New Zealand Pritish West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Petu Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa. Uruguay	204,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,268 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds, 37,555 93,196 182,300 182,300 70,341 188,546 70,844 35,890 77,841 23,581 22,163	0653 17653 1,777 5,525 51,506 12,551 1,910 2,653 \$3,008 \$,648 16,206 5,370 2,133 7,213 2,653
Uruguay New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa Uruguay Anstralia Panama British West Indies. Argentina Chile	204,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,268 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds, 37,555 93,196 182,300 182,300 70,341 188,546 70,844 35,890 77,841 23,581 22,163	0663 17.653 1.777 5.525 51.506 12.551 12.551 12.551 2.652 3.008 5.306 2.133 7.213 2.652 5.944 2.257 1.289 9.509
Uruguny New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies. Argentina Chile Peru	204,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 273,981 36,500 7,3,267 G PAPER, Pounds, 37,555 93,196 182,300 93,196 182,300 70,844 35,890 725,616 22,163 85,124 137,236 45,494	9663 17,677 5,525 715 51,506 12,551 1,910 2,652 \$3,008 7,648 16,206 2,133 2,652 2,133 2,652 2,133 2,652 2,133 2,652 2,133 2,652 2,137 1,289 10,838
Uruguny New Zealand British West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies. Argentina Chile Peru	204,45,3 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 87,555 93,196 182,300 70,341 188,346 75,5616 22,163 85,124 137,236 22,165 22,165 22,165 23,267 24,477 24,4777 24,4777 24,4777 24,4777 24,47777 24,47777777777	9663 1,777 5,5715 51,506 12,571 1,910 2,653 7,648 16,206 5,370 2,653 7,648 16,206 2,133 7,213 2,255,944 2,237 1,289 9,594 9,594 4,355 2,55,944 2,237 1,289 9,594 1,289 9,594 1,289 1,289 2,594 1,289 1,289 2,594 1,289 2,594 1,289 2,594 2,594 1,289 2,594 2,594 2,594 2,594 2,594 2,594 2,595 2,594 2,595 2
Uruguay New Zealand Rritish West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa. Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies. Argentina Chile Peru Tapan New Zealand	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 273,981 36,500 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,260 70,341 18,346 70,844 35,890 775,616 22,163 85,124 137,236 45,494 45,494 45,494 5255 186,992	9663 17,677 5,525 715 51,506 12,551 1,910 2,652 \$3,008 7,648 16,206 2,133 2,652 2,133 2,652 2,133 2,652 2,133 2,652 2,133 2,652 2,137 1,289 10,838
Uruguay New Zealand Rritish West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa. Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies. Argentina Chile Peru Tapan New Zealand	204,45,3 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 87,555 93,196 182,300 70,341 188,346 75,5616 22,163 85,124 137,236 22,165 22,165 22,165 23,267 24,477 24,4777 24,4777 24,4777 24,4777 24,47777 24,47777777777	9663 1,777 5,5715 51,506 12,571 1,910 2,653 7,648 16,206 5,370 2,653 7,648 16,206 2,133 7,213 2,255,944 2,237 1,289 9,594 9,594 4,355 2,55,944 2,237 1,289 9,594 1,289 9,594 1,289 1,289 2,594 1,289 1,289 2,594 1,289 2,594 1,289 2,594 2,594 1,289 2,594 2,594 2,594 2,594 2,594 2,594 2,595 2,594 2,595 2
Uruguay New Zealand Rritish West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa. Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies. Argentina Chile Peru Tapan New Zealand	20,453 443,023 47,525 157,408 177,265 213,270 273,981 36,500 73,267 73,267 93,196 137,555 93,196 137,555 93,196 18,546 70,341 18,546 725,616 22,163 85,124 137,236 45,404 45,404 45,404 45,404 55,255 186,092 2APER, Pounds,	9663 1,777 5,5715 51,506 12,571 1,910 2,653 7,648 16,206 5,370 2,653 7,648 16,206 2,133 7,213 2,255,944 2,237 1,289 9,594 1,289 9,594 1,289 9,594 1,289 9,594 1,289 9,594 1,289 1,289 2,653
Urugeny New Zealand Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies Argentina Chile Peru Tapan New Zealand WRAPPING 1	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 213,279 273,981 36,500 723,267 G PAPER, Pounds, 37,555 93,196 182,300 70,844 33,800 725,616 22,381 22,163 85,124 137,236 45,404 59,255 186,992 PAPER, Pounds, 31,783	960 17.653 1.777 5.155 1.2551 1.915 2.652 3.008 7.6648 16.206 2.133 7.648 16.206 2.133 7.648 16.206 2.133 7.648 16.207 1.289 9.589 1.2851 1.2851 1.2551 1.915 2.652 3.008 3
Urugeny New Zealand Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies Argentina Chile Peru Tapan New Zealand WRAPPING 1	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 177,265 213,270 273,981 36,500 73,367 73,367 73,367 93,196 137,555 93,196 137,555 93,196 18,546 70,844 35,850 725,616 22,163 85,124 137,236 45,4094 45,4094 137,236 45,404 45,255 186,092 20,255 20,455 20,255 20,	9653 1,777 5,715 5,715 1,2551 1,015 2,653 \$3,008 5,7648 16,206 5,370 2,653 \$3,008 5,7648 16,206 5,370 1,289 9,213 2,653 1,215 5,705 5,7
Urugeny New Zealand Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies Argentina Chile Peru Tapan New Zealand WRAPPING 1	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 273,267 273,267 273,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 70,341 185,360 70,341 185,360 70,341 185,360 725,616 22,2163 85,124 137,236 45,494 53,595 186,092 20,255 186,092 20,255 186,092 20,255 20	9663 1,777 5,775 5,715 5,1,505 2,653 2,653 2,653 2,653 2,648 16,370 2,133 2,6648 4,356 2,133 2,6648 4,356 2,133 2,6648 4,356 2,133 2,6648 4,356 2,133 2,6648 4,356 2,133 2,6648 4,356 2,133 2,6648 4,356 2,133 2,6648 4,356 2,135 1,5,144 4,356 2,145 2,5,664 4,356 2,157 1,5,144 4,5,145 2,5,664 4,5,145 1,5,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,
Urugeny New Zealand Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colombia British South Africa Uruguay Australia Panama British West Indies Argentina Chile Peru Tapan New Zealand WRAPPING 1	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,268 .213,279 273,981 36,500 73,267 G PAPER, Pounds, 37,555 93,196 188,360 276,341 188,546 276,381 22,163 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 135,456 90 PER, Pounds, 31,783 51,472 626 90 PER, Pounds, 31,783 51,472 626 90 PER, Pounds, 31,783 51,472 626 90 90 PER, Pounds, 31,783 51,472 626 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	9653 1,777 5,515 1,2551 1,653 1,2551 1,653 2,653 3,008 5,7648 16,206 5,370 2,653 2,653 3,008 5,7648 16,206 5,370 1,289 9,213 2,554 1,215 1,21
Uruguay New Zealand Pritish West Indies. Mexico Argentina Chile Peru Australia OTHER PRINTIN England Mexico Cuba Brazil Colambia British South Africa Uruguay Australia British South Africa Uruguay Australia British West Indies Argentina Chile Peru Tapan New Zealand WRAFPING 1 France Panyma New Joundland Cuba	20,453 443,073 47,525 157,408 17,265 273,267 273,267 273,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,267 73,196 18,546 725,510 75,5616 22,163 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 85,124 137,236 137,255 137,265 22,163 22,126 22,163 23,163 22,163 23,163 22,163 23,163 22,163 23,163 22,163 23,163 22,163 23,163 22,163 23,163 22,163 23,163 22,163 23,163 24,163 22,163 24,163 22,163 24,163 22,163 24,163 22,163 24,163 22,163 24,163 22,163 24,163 22,163 24,	9653 1,777 5,515 1,2551 1,653 1,2551 1,653 2,653 3,008 5,7648 16,206 5,370 2,653 2,653 3,008 5,7648 16,206 5,370 1,289 9,213 2,554 1,215 1,21
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Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1918.

The market in paper making chemicals continued firm during the past week. Trading was as quiet. Government orders keep many manufacturers busy and in many varieties there are very small spot supplies.

ALUM .- Spot supplies continue scant. Quotations are being made in some quarters for future delivery only. Material in transit continues hampered. Lump potash alum is quoted at 8.75@ 9.50c. per pound. Lump ammonia ranges from 4.25@4.75c. per pound. Chrome ammonia sells at 19c. per pound.

BLEACHING POWDER .- Large domestic drums are quoted at 2.75@3.25c. per pound. Small export drums have advanced to 3.75c. per pound. There is little that is new to report in this market. Government purchases still absorb a large amount of material, as will continue to be the case.

BRIMSTONE .- With all shipments of this product moving under priority orders, there is no real change in the situation. Of course, spot offers are rare and only of small quantities. The market is entirely on a nominal basis, with prices at the mines ranging from \$30@35 per long ton.

CASEIN .- The figure around which the present market seems to be pegged is 18c. per pound. Dealers state that a better demand is being met with, that promises to send prices upward to a marked degree as only very light production is being maintained.

CAUSTIC SODA .- Resale lots are still being offered, according to the trade. Spot lots continue restricted. For drums the level is 6.25@6.50c. for the 76 per cent. product.

CHINA CLAY .- The market in china clay continues with very little change over last week. Prices have been steady with a fair volume of business from mills being transacted.

ROSIN.-The demand for this product continued of a routine character, as the naval stores trade expected. Little change can be reported, with buying largely confined to needs. Grades E, F and G continue as of last week: \$6.10, \$7.15 and \$7.20 respectively.

SODA ASH .- A quiet market continues with the general situation little changed. Barrels are quoted at 3.25@3.75c. For bags the quotation is 3@3.25c.

STARCH .- For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe Pearl starch, in bags, \$5.56; in bbls., \$5.69. Buffalo corn starch, in bag, \$5.74; in bbls., \$5.87. Globe powdered starch, in bag, \$5.71; in bbls., \$5.87. Eagle finishing starch, in bag, \$5.96. Crystal T. B. starch No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bag, \$6.26; in bbls., \$6.53. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bag, \$6.21; in bbls., \$6.38. These prices include the Federal excise tax of 3 per cent.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA .- Some quotations were made at a level of 2c. per pound on small lots. Other quotations ran from 2.50@4c. per pound, depending upon whether commercial or iron free sulphate was desired. A quiet market condition is present, with a fairly active demand.

TALC .- The market continues on a nominal basis because of the railroad congestion. As much business as can be transacted under the circumstances is being carried on.

Connecticut Valley Stationers' Association

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 18, 1918 .- The stationery manufacturers of this city and the wholesalers and dealers throughout the Connecticut Valley met in the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Friday of last week and formed the Connecticut Valley Stationers' Association. Edward H. Tucker, president of the H. W. Carter Paper Company, Springfield, was elected president of the association.

Paper Control Bill to Be Reported Soon

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON,. D. C., February 19, 1918.-Representative Barnhart, of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Printing said to-day that he believed the committee at its next meeting would favorably report out his bill for the control of newsprint and get it on the House calendar. Mr. Barnhart stated that he did not contemplate having any hearings on the bill.

Relative to the Raker bill for a Government mill for the Government Printing Office Mr. Barnhart said that Representative Raker still had some data to file with the committee. He also said that some further hearings may be held on this bill before the committee takes any action or makes any recommendations.

Market Guotations

(Continued from page 55.)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bonds .09 - Sträw Board (ton) 45.00 Ledgers .10 - News Board (ton) 45.00 Writings- .10 - Old Papers Superfine .18 - Shavings- Fine .18 - No. 1 Old Papers Books, S. & S. C. .06% - No. 1 Soft White 3.75 Book, M. F. .06 - No. 1 Soft White 3.75 Book, Coated .08 - Solid Books. 1.00	@ 47.50 @ 50.00
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Book, M. F06 @ - Ledger & Writings. 2.50	1.40
Book, Coated08 @ - Solid Books 1.00	2.75
	@ 1.25
Label09 @ - Blanks 1.75	. 2.00
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The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

WORKS AT

SALTVILLE, VIRGINIA, and at NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

"Eagle-Thistle" Brand BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH TEST

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

LIQUID CHLORINE

Pure, anhydrous, in improved and convenient packages.

Soda Ash

48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

Caustic Soda

60 per cent., 70 per cent., 72 per cent., 74 per cent., 76 per cent.; also 78 per cent. Our 78 per cent. Caustic Soda is an article of greater purity than has ever before been produced in a commercial way, analyzing 99.70 Hydrate of Soda

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This shows latest model-driven by steam turbine-the exhaust being sed to heat water for next charge. Would you like a screen practically noiseless, a flat plate screen? It is simplicity personified. There are no parts to get out of order; no diaphragms needing replacement.

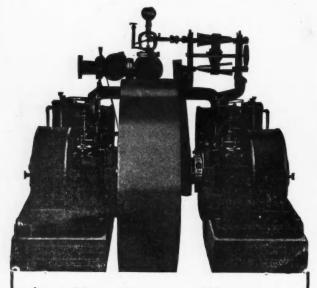
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We have bought it. _



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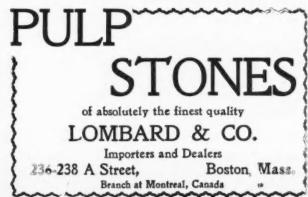
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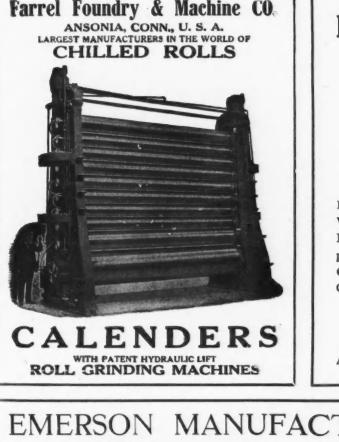
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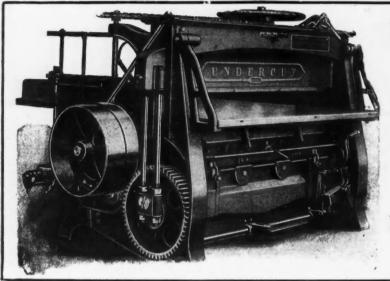
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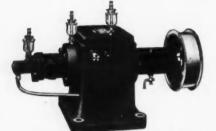
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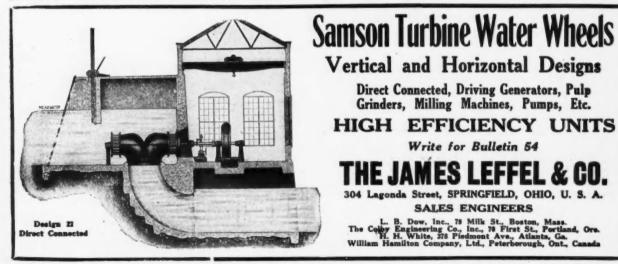
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