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THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, June 13, 1918

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SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF PAPER MILLS FOR MAY

Report of the Federal Trade Commission Just Given Out Shows That Mill Stocks of News Print in Hand Were Equivalent to Only About One Week's Output—Report of Stocks From the Book Paper Mills Showed That Mills' Stocks on Hand of Book Paper Amounted to Only About One and One-Half Weeks' Output—Mill Stocks of other Papers Also Small.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., June 12.—The Federal Trade Commission in the monthly report says today: The following tabulation is a summary of production, shipments and stocks of all paper mills in the United States for the month of May, 1918. The mills have been classified for convenience into ten groups, according to the grades of paper made. Some mills making several grades appear in more than one group, so that there is a duplication in the total number of mills reporting.

What Variation Was Due To

The variation in the number of mills from one week to another is due in part to the fact that some mills do not run continuously on the same grade. The difficulty in classifying mills correctly may also have affected the grouping in a few cases.

Comparing the Stocks on Hand

Comparing the stocks on hand with the production it will be seen that:

News print mill stocks equal about 1 week's output.

Book paper mill stocks equal about $1\frac{1}{2}$ weeks' output. Paper board mill stocks equal about 1 week's output.

Wrapping paper mill stocks equal about 3 weeks' output. Bag paper mill stocks equal less than 1 week's output.

Fine paper mill stocks equal about 3½ weeks' output. Tissue paper mill stocks equal slightly more than 2 weeks' output.

Hanging paper mill stocks equal about 5 weeks' output.

Felts and building paper mill stocks equal less than 1 week's output.

Miscellaneous paper mill stocks equal about 21/2 weeks' output.

The stocks of paper carried by different mills depend not only upon the conditions of the market, but also upon the kind of paper made, the trade customs, etc.

Variation in stocks is due also to a difference in the mills as well as the number of mills tabulated, and to the fact that mills are classified according to production instead of stocks.

Fourteen mills were reported down during the week ended May 26 for various reasons, the principal one being repairs. Two of the number were down due to lack of power, one on account of fire and two failed to give any reasons.

Explanation of Attached Table

News print includes all standard news and special grades of news print, but excludes hanging paper which is shown separately.

Book paper includes all periodical paper and miscellaneous grades of machine finish, supercalendered, coated, etc. The stocks contain a duplication of about 5,000 tons.

Paper board includes all grades of board such as box, straw, chip, tag, press, fibre, binders, leather, bristol, etc.

Wrapping includes kraft, manillas, fibre and miscellaneous grades, such as glassine, grease proof, etc., but excludes bag paper which is shown separately.

Fine paper includes writings, bonds, ledgers, etc. Tissue includes toilet, crepe, fruit wrappers, etc.

Felts and building papers include roofing, felt, sheathing and other grades of building papers.

Miscellaneous includes a great variety of specialties that do not classify under any of the above heads.

RODUCTION.						GRADES
OF	PAPER FOR	THE N	O HTYON	F M.	AY, 1918.	

OF PAPE Week Ender Grade. May	No.	Mill Stocks on Hand, First of Week. Net Tons.			Mill Stocks on Hand, End of Week. Net Tons.
News print 5 12 19 26	61 62 63 66	28,650 25,915 26,549 26,205	25,229 26,124 25,640 25,692	27,958 25,597 25,984 25,414	25,921 26,442 26,205 26,483
Book 5 12 19 26	81 77 89 92	28,650 29,277 29,530 32,963 34,304	102,685 18,304 18,450 18,828 18,684	104,953 18,006 17,845 18,538 19,754	26,483 29,575 30,135 33,253 33,234
Paper board 5 12 19 26	224 221 235 221	29,277 39,116 37,579 41,071 39,939	74,266 39,610 41,095 41,362 39,374	74,143 38,403 39,941 40,443 39,446	33,234 40,323 38,733 41,990 39,867
Wrapping 5 12 19 26	146 147 146 151	39,116 50,187 46,861 44,078 43,914	161,441 16,488 17,247 15,840 16,739	158,233 18,124 17,835 17,648 17,525	39,867 48,555 46,273 42,270 43,128
Bag 5 12 19 26	28 26 25 26	50,187 3,385 2,435 2,426 2,250	66,314 2,167 2,784 2,723 3,083	71,132 2,999 2,997 2,893 2,869	43,128 2,553 2,222 2,256 2,464
Fine 5 12 19 26	98 102 94 97	3,385 27,957 28,328 25,493 26,215	10,757 8,409 8,122 8,351 7,926	11,758 8,537 7,815 8,046 7,509	2,464 27,829 28,639 25,798 26,632
Tissue	70 69 67 75	27,957 5,534 5,227 5,302 5,532	32,808 2,518 2,622 2,629 3,005	31,907 2,635 2,395 2,409 2,789	26,632 5,417 5,454 5,522 5,848
Hanging 5 12 19 26	16 17 14 22	5,534 6,815 6,737 4,061 8,773	10,774 1,156 1,347 1,067 1,243	10,228 1,255 1,272 1,076 2,255	5,848 6,716 6,812 4,052 7,761
Felts and building. 5 12 19 26	42 41 39 33	6,815 5,407 5,196 5,782 5,140	4,813 6,390 5,623 5,434 5,147	5,858 6,211 5,470 5,194 5,028	7,761 5,586 5,349 6,022 5,259
Miscellaneous 5 12 19 26	- 28 32 25 28	5,407 3,368 3,877 3,168 3,309	22,594 1,504 1,619 1,358 1,150	21,903 1,446 1,469 1,296 1,046	5,259 3,426 4,027 3,230 3,413
		3,368	5,631	5,257	3,413
2.85c D	rice in	Canada	Again	Futondo	3

2.85c. Price in Canada Again Extended [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., June 10, 1918.—Pending the issuance of the report of the Federal Trade Commission of the United States, whose experts have gone exhaustively into the question of the cost of news print paper in both countries, there is nothing doing in the Canadian investigation, according to Commissioner Pringle. He said he had extended the order expiring June 1 and fixing news print in Canada at \$2.85 per 100 pounds for another month, in order that in any further conferences looking for the fixing of a permanent price for paper, the evidence which the American investigators have been able to adduce could be utilized. Both sides in the question here feel this way about it and there has been no move made to get together until this report comes out. Mr. Pringle expects it will be ready somewhere about the middle of the month.

No Forced Suspension of Rosin Industry

Dealers in rosin and other naval stores were considerably disturbed by the news from New Orleans that naval stores operators of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana were requested by Cliff Williams, of Meridian, Miss., District United States Labor Commissioner, to meet in New Orleans June 10 to discuss the proposed virtual suspension of the naval stores industry for the period of the war. The meeting, which was largely attended by naval stores manufacturers of all producing States and representatives of National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, National Varnish Manufacturers' Association, papermakers, soap manufacturers and other manufacturing industries, did not, however, appear to have resulted in anything of a definitely restrictive character.

A report of the meeting from New Orleans says:

"Cliff Williams, Supervisor of the Sixth Labor District, comprising the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, held a conference with the naval stores operators of those States this afternoon with a view to releasing unessential labor to essential industries, and the result was entire accord. The conference lasted two hours and is said to have been the largest gathering of naval stores operators held here in years. Practically every section of the turpentine belt was represented.

"The operators came to the meeting with the idea that they would have to prove that they were essential to the Government or their labor would be diverted. They found that Mr. Williams was ready to co-operate with then to the full and wanted to keep the labor just where it was most needed, and they were gratified at his promise that no labor would be allowed to leave the district, and such as was moved from one section to another would be returned at the proper time. He asked for their co-operation in putting the idler to work and pointed out ways in which this could be done by creation of the proper public sentiment in the community.

"He said that even before the war started advancing prices had given warning of a reduction in the food supplies of the world, and now with twenty million men withdrawn from production in Europe and from six to eight million men withdrawn in the United States we were confronted by a critical situation which called upon everyone to do not only his part, but his very utmost in the conservation and production of foodstuffs. He urged the organization of a 'Self-Preservation and Loyalty League' in every community, whose duty it would be to list workers of every grade, see that they engaged in gainful occupations and regulate the supply in such a way that if they had a surplus they could notify the district supervisor so as to place them where most needed."

To Allocate and Prorate Sulphur

At a meeting of the Chemical Alliance, held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York Friday of last week, resolutions were adopted by the meeting appointing a committee of three and giving this committee the power to ascertain stocks, allocate to different industries and distribute within those industries, and also stimulate production of all sulphur-bearing material. The committee consists of the chairman, Mr. Ladew, who is chairman of the foreign pyrites branch of the Chemical Alliance; W. D. Hutchinson, who is chairman of the Sulphuric Acid Board, and Judge Wilson, who is chairman of the Fertilizer Committee.

The committee is to work with the War Industries Board, who will appoint one or more representatives, and also a representative from the Federal Railway Administration.

The need for prompt action was impressed on the meeting by Mr. McDowell and Mr. Woolford, who spoke for the War Industries Board. They stated that a serious shortage of sulphur was faced by the Government and that it would be necessary to allocate and pro rate the supply.

Judge Wilson explained the scope and purport of the resolu-

tions and stated that so far as possible existing contracts would be respected. Further, that if any concern now purchasing sulplur was unable to carry out its obligations to its own customers through any redistribution or allocation on the part of the committee appointed, the committee would ask the War Industries Board for a priority ruling protecting the concern which is suffering against any claims or damages.

The meeting voted practically unanimously for the resolutions of the committee.

Urge Paper Mills to Make Alcohol

In its automobile section Sunday the New York Herald printed the following:

Although this country produces about two-thirds of the petroleum of the world and produced more gasolene this year than ever before, investigations are being carried on by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce with a view to exploiting the use of mixtures of alcohol and gasolene in motor vehicles. The production of industrial alcohol on a large scale would help materially to increase the supply of motor fuel.

Nearly all the automobiles in Norway and Sweden are operating on alcohol made from waste sulphite liquor from paper pulp mills. Alcohol is also used in automobiles in Spain, where the sale of gasolene for use in passenger automobiles has been prohibited

Alcohol can be produced at the paper pulp mills in this country at a cost of fifteen to twenty cents a gallon at the present time, and if all the paper mills suitable for the purpose were equipped with the necessary plants they would have a combined capacity of 15,000,000 gallons a year.

Waste from sugar mills and waste vegetable products provide other sources for the production of alcohol. Distilleries and breweries whose business is being curtailed by passage of dry laws in different states and by regulations of the Food Administration against the use of grain for manufacture of intoxicants have the apparatus and skilled labor requisite for the production of industrial alcohol from these wastes. They should welcome an opportunity to continue operation, utilizing such products, automobile men assert.

Grocery Bag Men to Organize War Service Bureau

A very important meeting of the paper bag manufacturers of the United States will be held on June 13 at the Vanderbilt Hotel in this city.

The meeting will be for the purpose of organizing a War Service Bureau to assist the United States Government in the prosecution of the war. Virtually every paper bag manufacturer in the country will be represented, and those unable to attend will be in touch with the proceedings in order that they may endeavor to place their plants on the best possible war basis.

The bag manufacturers are very much in earnest in their desire to co-operate with William B. Colver and the other authorities at Washington, and one and all will welcome this opportunity to place their services at the disposal of the Government.

They wish the men in charge of affairs at Washington to feel free to come to them for any information they may find necessary in order to place the industry on a proper war footing.

If it appears necessary to curtail production, they would be pleased to act on a suggestion from the Government authorities rather than force them to issue an order stating that they must do thus and so.

In addition, they hope to show the Government the practical value at the present time of the paper grocery bag as a food container and feel that in the organization of a War Service Bureau they will be in a better position to work in harmony with the officials in every way possible.

NEWS PRINT INVESTIGATION IS CONCLUDED

News Print Manufacturers Fix Limit at 4 to 4½c., While Publishers Intimate They Would Like to See a Price of 2½c. Fixed—Hon. Henry A. Wise, Who Represented the Paper Men, Rehearses the Episode of the Great Northern Paper Company and Mr. Glass, and Says Some Uncomplimentary Things About the Paper Expert of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1918.—Arguments in the long drawn out news print hearings were concluded here on the stroke of twelve on the night of June 5, with Attorney Henry A. Wise still going strong and at his best. The arguments occupied three full days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the gist of the whole matter being that the manufacturers asked the Federal Trade Commission for 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound and the publishers asking for a price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Frank P. Glass Issues Statement

At the conclusion of the arguments, Frank P. Glass, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, issued the following statement:

"The total consumption of news print paper in this country is about 2,000,000 tons. The difference between the 4 cents and the 2½ cents a pound is \$30 a ton, making an aggregate difference of about \$60,000,000 per year between the price asked for the manufacturers and that asked for the publishers.

"The attorneys for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association expressed their confidence in the disposition and determination of the Commission to reach a fair and reasonable price from the evidence and the arguments submitted."

T. L. Philips Asks for 4 or 41/2c. Price

T. L. Philips, special attorney for the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company and the Fort Francis Pulp & Paper Company, made quite a lengthy argument in behalf of his clients. In taking up what he considered a fair price, either 4 or 4½ cents, Mr. Philips said in part:

"You cannot take this value and value this plant—a fair value today under the testimony in this case, and apply to it the 20 per cent. return which Mr. May, Colonel Montgomery, Mr. Ericson and Mr. Morse all testified was the minimum that ought to be considered in a regulation case, spreading it out over the entire maximum production of this company, based on its full capacity for 300 days in a year, and reach the conclusion from those figures that a fair maximum price—that a fair price will bring it to less than 4 cents. It cannot be made any less than that for the first three months, and they certainly indicate, based on the figures and computations which I have made, and which I believe will be substantiated by any man who will make them on the basis of testimony, to indicate that the maximum price should be fixed nearer $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents than 4 cents a pound." Continuing, Mr. Philips said:

"Now, passing from this, just before I conclude, I want to advert to one class of evidence that was put in here. We sat through a long, hot afternoon a few days ago and listened to a very eminent scientific gentleman lecture at considerable length on the possibility of improvements in technical processes in the manufacture of paper. He said that it was possible for most of the plants, if not all of the manufacturing plants in the United States and Canada to be improved, and thereby they might in course of time reduce their manufacturing expenses. Now, all of that was extremely interesting, but what force has it in a case of this kind? What has Mr. Little and his testimony with regard to possible developments in the industry in the future to do with you or you with it? In the language of a distinguished former president of the United States, 'It is a condition and not a theory which confronts

us.' Now assume that everything that Mr. Little said was true, and that it were possible for these manufacturers to raise the money somewhere today to improve or rebuild their plants, and they were thereby enabled to reduce their manufacturing costs, should this Commission or any other rate regulative body at once step in and take away from them all of the advantage thereby gained?"

Speaking further on the question of price fixing, Mr. Philips

"I suggested that price fixing means the continued depression of prices, or the fixing of prices on an average means a depression or restriction of production. Now, if any illustration were necessary, the experience which we have all been through with respect to the production of coal and the Government's experience in connection with the production of copper. seems to be all that is necessary. I do not make the charge that the heatless days of last winter, or that the sole cause of the heatless days last winter were caused from a coal shortage, or the original fixing of the price at too low a point to enable all of the mines to operate, but I do insist and I believe that any fair-minded student of the situation is bound to concede that it was a contributive cause, and that the fixing of the price of coal at the mine, upon an average, which average was so low as not to permit the higher cost mines to operate, and close them up in the first instance, contributed very largely to the shortage of coal."

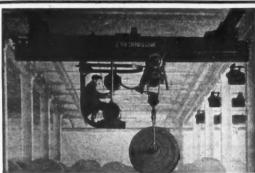
Henry E. Davis Opens for Publishers

Henry E. Davis, special attorney for the publishers, was the first counsel for the publishers to speak. In opening his argument he again restated the case and how the publishers happened to be in on it. Naturally his explanation differed somewhat from that of Mr. Wise. In part, Mr. Davis said:

"Now, says Mr. Brother Wise, we are here under duress, the duress of this agreement, forgetting what is the fact of this agreement. The entering of this agreement was part of the immunity or the condition of the immunity under which they were permitted to withdraw their plea of not guilty. plead nolo contendere, and take insignificant fines and end the controversy, so that to the extent indicated and no further. our friends on the other side may be justified in saying they are here under duress. They are here in the carrying out of an execution of an instrument, in consideration of which that litigation ended and not otherwise. Now, that being so, the object of this decree is not for a moment to be considered. The object of the decree was and is to preserve and maintain competition in this industry. Its object was to put an end to a combination to prevent competition. Its main object is to further and preserve competition in this industry, and the effect of it also is to say that these parties concerned were otherwise engaged than in aiming to preserve competition."

Mr. Davis, during the course of his argument, tried in every way to break down the case built up last week by Mr. Wise, and already reported in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, to the effect that the decisions of the Supreme Court applied to such a case as this one. Mr. Davis also made his own definition of a "public utility." Harping on this subject of public utilities. Mr. Davis said:

(Continued on page 12.)



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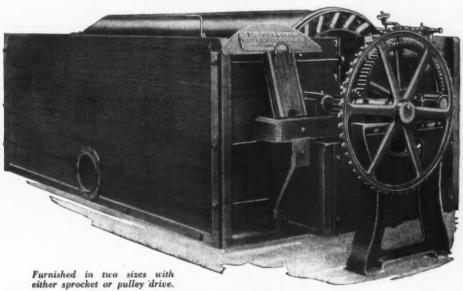
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NEWS PRINT INVESTIGATION IS CONCLUDED

(Continued from page 10.)

"I submit now that neither the news print nor the newspaper publishing industry can by any right reasoning be said to be a public utility.

"First, I will deal with the news print industry. News print paper stands on absolutely no different footing with reference to a newspaper utility, which is the diffusion of information, than the rolling stock of a railroad stands to the railroad in its entity as a public utility, and we grant there could be no newspaper printed without paper on which to print it, and it is equally true no news can be printed without compositors to set it up or presses to do the printing, but who would think of a compositor or a printing press as a public utility in the sense under consideration. Each may be granted to be and is an essential of the mechanism from which comes the amanation, public utility, but neither is more than this, any more than a cog in the wheel."

The Question of Compensation

Taking up the question of compensation asked by counsel for the manufacturers, Mr. Davis said:

"My friends on the other side seemed to regard this as a proceeding constituted for the purpose of preserving to them perpetual prosperity. They have put testimony in here, heaps and heaps of it, all upon the proposition that it is your business to fix a rate that will keep everyone of these manufacturers going prosperously, no matter how it hits the consumers, who, according to their own choice, are put in the position of the public that ought not to be called upon to pay for what it does not get."

Continuing, Mr. Davis said:

"They (the manufacturers) are here because they tried to stifle competition and fix a uniformly high rate to make us all pay, and they are here to meet your judgment in respect of that so as to bring them off that horse. But the very argument that is addressed to you, the very contention that is made to you in respect to fixing this maximum is that you must look to the highest cost mill, and give a figure that will enable it to live in the false lure of a competition below that. It amounts to nothing in the world but fixing a maximum to become a minimum, and yourselves in spirit and in effect to violate the Sherman law, without the unlawfulness of a conspiracy involved." Commissioner Fort, during the course of his argument asked Mr. Davis:

"Does not your argument reduce it to this: That we should fix a price which a reasonable man, conducting his business in a reasonable way, can afford to manufacture the paper for, for a reasonable profit?"

Mr. Davis was followed in his argument by Mr. Gregory, another special attorney for the publishers. In paying a tribute to the way the case has been handled by Mr. Wise, Mr. Gregory said:

"The counsel who opened the case for the manufacturersand it must not be forgotten that upon this inquiry they bear the burden of proof-of historic name and lineage, in his young manhood has achieved a place of distinction at our great metropolitan bar, and during the trial of this long, complicated and difficult matter, he has conducted it with marked ability, with wonderful command of the facts, and with adequate knowledge of the 'law."

Mr. Plante Takes Up Matter of Contracts

On the final day of the arguments, Guthrie B. Plante, who has lead the case for the publishers, and Mr. Wise were the only ones to speak. 'Their final arguments' took the entire time, and, as already mentioned, Mr. Wise did not com-

plete his argument until very nearly midnight of Wednesday. In opening his argument, Mr. Plante took up the matter of

contracts. In part on this question he said: "We believe that a publisher who pays his money for news print paper should have title to that paper, and that he should be permitted to do with it as he pleases, to use in the publication of his newspapers, to use in the publication of comics, or weekly supplements, or for any other purpose that he sees fit. The contracts which have been in use do not permit that." During the course of his talk on the subject of contracts, Mr. Plante took up each section and found some fault with it section by section, naturally submitting remedies of entire agreeableness to the publishers. In connection with price, Mr. Plante

"The next question that I propose to discuss is the matter of price. The contention is made that the price to be paid for news print paper, for the period of the war, should be such as to give to the manufacturers a fair and reasonable return or profit upon their investments. That is upon properties which are employed by them in making the paper. When we come to the question of value, however, of such investments, we have a very serious difference of opinion. As I understand the claim of the manufacturers, it is that this commission should take the present sound value of the properties of all the manufacturers. That is the value determined with reference to the replacement cost new of all of the properties, because the present sound value, as it was given to you, is the replacement cost new 1917-1918, less depreciation."

Speaking of the price fixing arrangement, Mr. Plante said: "I do not agree with the statement of counsel (Mr. Wise) that this Commission is to do what the manufacturers are entitled to do, or ought to do. I do not agree with that statement at all. I think this price must be fixed in relation to all the facts and circumstances, the war conditions, the circumstances of the combination, prices which have been fixed, terms of contract which have been fixed, and with all those things in mind the proper price and proper form of contract should be fixed."

Mr. Wise Closes for Manufacturers

Mr. Wise, in closing his argument on Wednesday night, took some "hot shots" at Mr. Glass and Mr. McIntyre. In connection with the Great Northern Paper Company vs. Glass episode he said:

"The Great Northern Paper Company has never been associated with the rest of the industry, and Mr. Glass and Mr. Powers had a row, and if Mr. Glass thinks that he was entirely upright and honorable in that proceeding, I have nothing more to say on the subject. All I have got to say is that if a man writes to me and tells me to help out his dear friend, and then he is getting that paper that I might have given to that dear friend and selling it at a profit, he can call that what he pleases. I have my thoughts on the subject. That is the only complaint there is, and that was on a spread contract. It was not a square deal. It was not an honorable thing that Mr. Glass did. We have never invoked such a thing. Why, that McIntyre sat there and said that men who bought paper last year and had it in their cellars this year were made to pay in addition to last year's price this year's price. It was a lie in the whole cloth. It was a fabrication-it is an utter falsehood and a deliberate lie. I don't hesitate in using that language. There isn't a man in the United States that did such a thing, and when I asked him to bring me the name of the man that did it, he said, 'you shall have it here.' Here we are four months afterwards and have not got it yet.

(Continued on page 50.)

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CANADIAN TECHNICAL SECTION MEETS AT TORONTO

Technical Education Is the Main Theme Discussed at the Summer Meeting—Will Co-operate With the Technical Association of the Paper and Pulp Industry in the Matter of Publishing Text Books to Be
Used in Technical Educational Work in the Industry—Meeting Is Well Attended
and Is Interesting Throughout—Some of the Papers Read.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CURRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ont., June 8, 1918.—Technical education was the main theme at the summer session of the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, held here on Thursday and Friday last. There was a very fair attendance of members from eastern Canada, and the interest was maintained on a high level throughout. Important progress was made in the direction of developing a better system of technical education in Canada, the association having secured the support of various other organizations in the Dominion in its campaign for government action.

During the forenoon of Thursday, June 6, members of the various committees got together and formulated their reports. Those members of the Section who were not members of any of the committees were entertained by the Toronto members of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association to a tour of the city by sight-seeing motor cars. At 1 p. m. all foregathered at the King Edward Hotel, the convention headquarters, for luncheon. At this function an address was delivered by John L. Love on "How the Industrial Y. M. C. A. can contribute to greater efficiency among the operatives of the pulp and paper industry in Canada." This address was much enjoyed, as it gave useful information on a phase of Y. M. C. A. work not any too well known.

Visit Large Paper Using Industries

The afternoon of Thursday was devoted to visits to two large industries in which paper in large quantities is consumed. These were the printing department of the T. Eaton Company, Limited, Canada's largest department store and mail order house, and the lithographic plant of Rolph, Stone & Clark, Limited. At the former, the members of the section were received by Mr. Pugsley, the superintendent, and were given a very comprehensive explanation of all the different processes in the printing and bookbinding branches of the business. At the latter, Mr. McKendrick, the superintendent, showed the visitors over the whole plant, the work of the art department coming in for special attention.

Thursday evening was given over to a business session. The various reports which had been drafted in the morning were presented and discussed. The most important report was that of the educational committee, which was read by T. Linsey Crossley, the chairman. This document, which crystallizes the work of the committee to date, read as follows:

Report of Committee on Education

"Your committee begs to report progress as follows:

"Night Schools.—Three schools are now established, Thorold, Hawkesbury and Espanola, and at Smooth Rock the public school teacher takes the pupils into the mill where officials show the processes. Your committee was able to secure C. L. Mackay, assistant director technical education for Ontario, for the closing exercises of the Hawkesbury School.

"Resolutions re Royal Commission's Report.—This resolution has been laid before the following: Joint Committee of Technical Organizations; Society of Chemical Industry; Canadian Institute of Engineers; Toronto Section, American Institute Electrical Engineers; Canadian Mining Institute; Canadian Textile Institute.

"At the recent Chemists' Convention at Ottawa a resolution was passed signifying willingness to co-operate in this work.

"We are advised unofficially that if the matter is kept to the

fore, it is very likely that the Government will act at the coming session on this, and the following resolution was moved by Mr. Carruthers and seconded by Mr. Costigane:

"Whereas the prosecution of the war in this country has been and is subject to disturbances due to industrial unrest, and

"Whereas after the war a situation of keen competition will make it imperative that a system of intensive technical education be established in order that the Canadian manufacturers may conduct their plants in an efficient and economical manner, and

"Whereas industrial unrest is largely due to the fact that neither part in labor disputes has been fittingly educated for action with a sense of national service,

"Be it resolved that the Government of Canada be urged to take action on the excellent report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, appointed by Order-in-Council, June 1, 1910, and further

"Be it resolved that this committee arrange for a joint meeting with representatives of the above organizations' provincial directors of education and others interested in this problem, with a view presenting the matter adequately to the Federal Government.

"Text Books.-Your committee is of the opinion that this is the fundamental need for the educational work in our industry. Correspondence has been entered into with an organization that has the right facilities for the assembling and publication of text books, and in this matter we are keeping in touch with the committee on vocational education of the American Technical Association. It is proposed to appoint small sub-committees on each phase of the industry, who would prepare and revise the subject matter and the whole would be in the hands of a strong editing committee for final revision before publishing. The result we expect to become a standard library of the technology of pulp and paper right up to date and in accordance with American practice. Several well-known authorities have agreed to outline courses in their special lines. Arrangements are being made for a joint meeting with the Vocational Educational Committee of the American Technical Association. As soon as we are in a position to do so a special report will be made on this subject for reference and authority to act jointly with the American

"Mr. Kellogg, representing the Vocational Educational Committee, is with us tonight and will present the views of that committee."

Other Committee Reports

The committee on testing moisture in pulp presented a short report through its chairman, E. B. Slack, Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited. The report dealt with the various methods that had been tried out and represented an advance in this branch of the industry.

The committee on abstracts and publications reported progress through J. M. Stephenson, editor of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Magazine, as did also the committee on statistics, for whom A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, spoke. In the absence of the chairman, no report was presented by the committee on machinery.

Following the presentation of the reports, a paper on safety methods was read by A. P. Costigane, secretary and safety engineer of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Safety Association.

(Continued on page 42.)

Value of Swedish Kronor during week ending June 11th. Normal rate of exchange: 1 Krono = 26.80 cents.

June 4th-34.30 cents—increased value 27.97%
" 5th-34.35 " " 28.13%
" 6th-34.50 " " 28.13%
" 7t -34.35 " " 28.13%
" 8th-34.35 " " 28.36%
" 10th-34.40 " " 28.36%
" 1.th-34.40 " " 28.36%

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MR. COLVER WILL NAME SOON PAPER MEN FOR WAR BOARD

Great Interest Is Being Manifested Throughout the Country in Paper Circles as to the New Paper Division of the War Industries Board-Mr. Willson, of the Graham Paper Co.; Dr. E. O. Merchant, and F. E. Clark, Chief of the Paper Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, Are Among the Names of Men Prominently Mentioned as Likely to Be Appointed to the Board.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1918.—A definite statement as to who will constitute at least the nucleus of the new paper division of the War Industries Board is expected to be made some time this week by Federal Trade Commissioner Colver, chief of the division.

A number of names were mentioned in the PAPER TRADE JOUR-NAL a couple of weeks ago, among them that of Mr. Willson, of the Graham Paper Company. Mr. Willson is now in Washington, and while he refuses to make any definite statement, it is understood that he has come to stay a while, and it is assumed that he has accepted the membership offered him in the new work. In addition to this it goes without saying that Dr. E. O. Merchant, also mentioned in these columns as probably being a member of the new division, will also take up the work because of his familiarity with the industry as learned from his work at the Federal Trade Commission. F. C. Clark, chief of the paper laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, will undoubtedly be called upon to help decide technical questions of interest to the industry.

Where the Paper Division Is to Be Located

The War Industries Board has recently taken over as an annex the whole building formerly occupied by the United States Fuel Administration, and the paper division will be located in that building. Arrangements for this were completed, it is understood, last Saturday.

One of the matters yet to be settled is that of the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing. The chief of the division, Mr. Colver, feels that if the division is to purchase paper for the Government, the Government Printing Office and the Joint Committee on Printing should be represented. Mr. Colver has been unable to set his plan before the Senators and Representatives, members of the committee, and so has written a personal letter to each member setting forth in full his proposed plan insofar as it has been worked out. Some action on this matter will undoubtedly be taken at the next committee meeting.

It is understood that members of the committee feel that the purchasing arrangements at the Government Printing Office are satisfactory, and that matter may prove to be a "thorn in the side" of the new division, as far as purchasing is concerned. The purchasing office of the Government Printing Office has been working smoothly now for years, and of course it would be folly as well as impossible to abolish that office, owing to the fact that all supplies, including paper, are purchased by that office. It would be equally unwise to give the purchasing power for paper to the new division (even if possible), in which case paper would be bought outside of the regular purchasing office of the Printing Office, while everything else would be purchased by it. This would, naturally, lead to endless confusion. It is simply one of those matters that will have to be worked out.

Great Interest in New Division

Now that the actual hearings and arguments in the news print paper matter have been closed up, it is probable that Commissioner

Colver will give a great deal of attention to the paper division. anyhow until it is well under way. The understanding here seems to be that at first the nucleus of the division will be formed and that other paper men will be added from time to time, but it is known definitely that Commissioner Colver is opposed to a large, unwieldy division. There is the greatest amount of interest being evidenced in paper circles throughout the country in this new division.

Crane & Co. Get Award for Distinctive Paper

Crane & Co. have again been awarded the contract by the Secretary of the Treasury for furnishing distinctive paper for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918. The price has not been made public, but it is understood that it is not much higher than last year and is on a sliding scale.

As is well known it is practically impossible to get all linen cuttings from Europe which was formerly used in the manu-

facture of this distinctive paper.

It is estimated that the department will use 129,150 sheets or 1,500,000 pounds during the coming year. This estimate is exclusive of the paper used for the Liberty Bonds. No estimate has been made for the amount which is needed for them. No other bid was received for manufacturing this distinctive paper this year by the Treasury Department.

New Government Printing Office Committee

A committee has been appointed at the Government Printing Office, with the idea of standardizing the paper used by the various government departments in their printing work. Deputy Public Printer Chisholm, is chairman of the committee.

Interest in Child Labor Law Decision

There has been the greatest amount of interest shown among manufacturers in the decision last week of the United States Supreme Court that the Federal Child Labor Law is unconstitutional. There was a great deal of controversy on this subject and the final court decision stood 5 to 4. In handing down its opinion the court in part said:

"The grant of power to Congress over the subject of interstate commerce was to enable it to regulate such commerce. and not to give it authority to control the states in their exercise of the police power over local trade and manufacture.

"That there should be limitations upon the right to employ children in mines and factories in the interest of their own and the public welfare all will admit. That such employment is generally deemed to require regulation is shown by the fact that the brief of counsel states that every state in the Union has a law upon the subject, limiting the right to thus employ children.

"In interpreting the Constitution it must never be forgotten that the nation is made up of states, to which are intrusted the powers of local government. And to them and to the people the powers not expressly delegated to the national

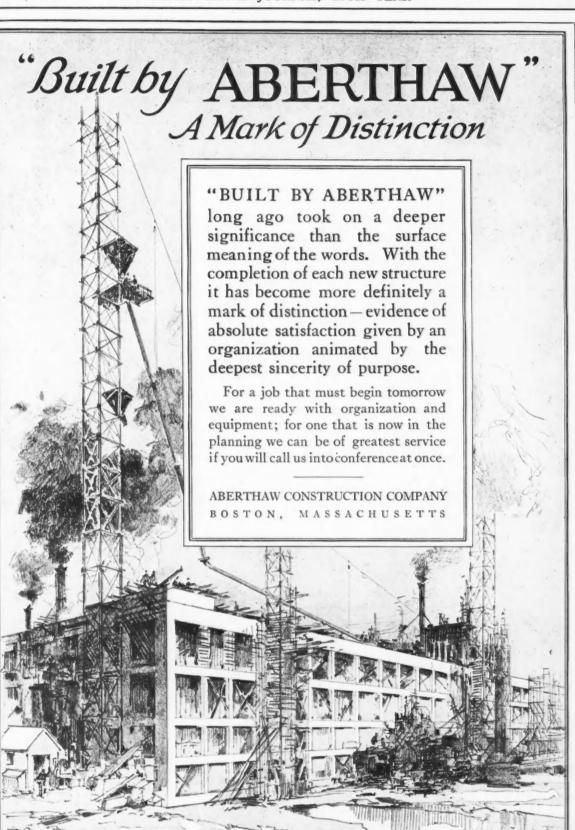
government are reserved.

"The power of the states to regulate their purely internal affairs by such laws as seem wise to the local authorities is inherent and has never been surrendered to the general gov-

Aberdeen Paper Co. in Larger Quarters

ABERDEEN, So. Dak., June 4, 1918.—The Aberdeen Paper Company is moving into larger quarters at the corner of Main street and Railroad avenue. The growing business of the concern has made the removal necessary.

For a long time much space in this building has been used for storage, and now the offices and entire organization will be moved over to Main street building.



AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO. REPORTS BIG ORDERS ON HAND

Mills of the Big Holyoke Concern Are Practically Chocked with
Business—Company Is Said to Have on Its Books 90 Per
Cent. More Orders Than It Can Take Care of Just Now
—Although the Company Recently Made Big Advance
on Its High Grade Papers, the Demand for These Grades
Continues Very Heavy—Demand for Wage Increase in
Holyoke and Vicinity Is Practically Granted.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, MASS., June 10, 1918.—The most interesting piece of news the Paper Trade Journal's correspondent has been able to report from this city for many months comes from the head offices of the American Writing Paper Company. The inquiry today as to the volume of business at this large paper-making establishment brought out the statement that the American Writing Paper Company is at this time choked up with orders. Business is about 190 per cent normal. In other words, the company this week carries on its books 90 per cent more orders than it can take care of. This is nothing short of remarkable. After many months when business hardly ever reached a mark above 75 per cent normal, the company now, despite increases in the price of its products, finds that orders are pouring in in an unlimited manner.

Only recently the company made a substantial advance on the prices of its high grade papers, but irrespective of this, the demand for these grades are exceedingly heavy. The continued improvement routs the speculative idea, and officials of the company, who are of course highly encouraged over the tremendous amount of business, state that the demand is a healthy and constant one.

Wage Increase All But Granted

After a week of conferences between the paper manufacturers of this city, South Hadley Falls, Mittineague, Woronoco and West Springfield and the paper mill employees, it was brought out at a special meeting of the Eagle Lodge of paper makers, held yesterday, that the wage increase demanded is now practically all but granted.

At the meeting it was reported by the Special Wage Committee that the negotiations were progressing satisfactorily, even to as far as having already reached an agreement on the date when the advance shall become operative. The new schedule has not as

yet been fully prepared.

The first of the conferences between manufacturers and employees was held at the offices of the American Writing Paper Company last week. Representing the manufacturers were R. Franklin McElwain, vice-president of both the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company and Crocker-McElwain Company; George A. Galliver, president of the American Writing Paper Company, and Horace A. Moses, president of the Strathmore Paper Company of Mittineague. The committee of employees included representatives of Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers, loftmen, cutter girls, finishers, the magazine and rag room workers.

A definite announcement of the new wages will doubtless be made in the next few days.

Must Conserve Coal

Holyoke paper manufacturers and all others are expected to conserve coal or face the possibility of having their shipments diverted for use by manufacturers who are at least making an effort to cut down on the amount of coal they have used in the past. This was the text of the message delivered at a special meeting of representative manufacturers held at the Hotel Nonotuck today.

The meeting was urged by the Holyoke Fuel Board, and it was

pointed out that the coming winter may find every manufacturing plant in Holyoke subject to the possibility of being closed down because of the coal shortage. Even plants on the preferred list, a condition that the American Writing Paper Company now seeks, are not sure of being supplied. Manufacturers were urged to practice rigid economy so that none need to be closed down.

Martin L. Cramer, general purchasing agent for the American Writing Paper Company and member of the Holyoke Fuel Board, gave an interesting talk on his experience of getting coal to Holyoke for his mills. He related an incident showing the uncertainty about coal shipments. He told those present that he had at one time secured several hundred tons of coal and that they were confiscated at the scales in Cumberland. He then arranged to have several hundred shipped via Reading and thence to New Haven. The coal got through to New Haven, and he was congratulating himself when he received notification that the administrator of the State of Connecticut had confiscated the coal for a Connecticut plant.

Notes of the Trade

The strikes of the employees at Whiting & Cook, Inc., stationers, and the dandy roll makers at the Buchanan & Bolt Wire Company have been settled. Satisfactory adjustment of these strikes were made last week and workers at both plants have resumed their posts. The strike at the Buchanan & Bolt Wire Company started following the refusal of the officials to grant the workers demand for a minimum wage of \$25 per week. The employees of Whiting & Cook, Inc., struck for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

A wedding of interest to the local paper trade took place today when Miss Frances Reddington Wilcox, of Waltham, Mass., was united in marriage to John J. Dooley, of this city. Mr. Dooley is assistant traffic manager of the American Writing Paper Company

and is well known in this city.

The Century Club, composed of advertising men of New England and New York, held its annual outing and golf tournament at the Mt. Tom Golf Club here last week (Thursday). The affair is always of more or less interest to the local paper industry, as several prominent paper manufacturers and paper mill men are connected with the organization. J. Lewis Wyckoff, president of 2 White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company, and Daniel E.

c'aris were among those who took part.

Auer & Twitchell Expand

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1918.—Auer & Twitchell, whose head-quarters are at Chestnut and Ninth streets, have taken over the Philadelphia Wax Paper Company, Swarthmore, Pa. W. A. O. Weber is operating this mill with the assistance of E. F. Randolph. The mill is making lightweight manifold papers which will be known on the market as Swarthmore manifold, both bleached and unbleached. The mill can make paper in weights as light as 17 x 22 — 5..

The sample runs that have been made and also the sample orders have turned out excellently, and the concern is more than pleased with the production that this mill can make in this particular line. Samples from the productions of this mill will be submitted

to anyone interested.

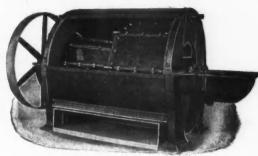
Auer & Twitchell have also just purchased a factory at Beverly N. J., with a floor space of 25,000 square feet without a post. The dimensions of the factory are 60 x 300 with four Ls 30 x 60 in addition to the office. The factory is situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a siding which will accommodate about eight cars. The equipment consists of a 60-h.p. engine with a 60-h.p. dynamo. The plant is heated by the exhaust steam from the engine and has its own water supply pumped to its tank by artesian pumps.

Auer & Twitchell plan to move the Consolidated Paper Tube Company into these new quarters and also to utilize the plant for making a number of their own paper specialties.

"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.



Knotter Design No. 2

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

WE ASK A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

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

A Permanent Tower

Permanency-that's the keynote of the Caldwell Structural Tower.

The same latticed steel construction used in sky-scrapers and bridges, where permanency is one of the first considerations, is used in the Caldwell Structural.

The Caldwell Structural Tower was designed by engineers and is constructed according to engineering principles. It's the tower for those who realize the *economy* of a permanent investment.

Put your tower needs up to the men who know by experience. At it thirty years.

Send for Catalogue

W. E. CALDWELL CO., Inc. 2046 Brook Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.



Nebraska Blaugas Co. Omaha, Nob.

Callaburghi TANKS TOWERS

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office, Last
Week, Opened Numerous Bids for Paper to Be Used By
the Department Throughout the Year—Bids Will Be
Opened Soon By the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office for Various Other Lots of Paper—
Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Opens Bids—
Bids and Awards By Other Departments.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1918.—The following paper bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

46,000 pounds (4,000 reams) of green and yellow No. 8 writing paper; Import Paper Company, at \$2.38 and \$1.47 per ream; Henry Lindemeyr & Sons, at \$3.30 and \$2.10; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$2.84; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$2.73 and \$1.74; and Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$2.73 and \$1.75 also at \$2.52 and \$1.58.

100,000 pounds (5,000 reams) of No. 11, 21 x 32" white glazed bond paper; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$3.38 per ream; Domestic Mills Paper Company, at \$2.37; Import Paper Company, at \$2.50; and Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$2.73

and \$2.60.

134,000 pounds (1,000 reams) of 38 x 48—134, double-coated glazed book paper; Franklin Coated Paper Company, at (a) \$.0925 per pound (b) at \$.0875; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.0975; King Paper Company, at \$.0875; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.09; and Merrimac Paper Company, at (a) \$.10 (b) at \$.0975.

56,900 pounds (800 reams) of 30 x 42—68, and 32 x 48—73, white S. & S. C. printing paper; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.0775 per pound and \$.081; Michigan Paper Company, at \$.07745 and \$.07895; Miami Paper Company, at \$.0806 and

\$.0821; Dill & Collins Company, at \$.0875.

1,000 pounds (100 reams) of 17 x 22—10, white French folio paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.153 per pound; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.185; George W. Millar & Co., at (a) \$.105 (b) at \$.125 (c) at \$.145; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at (a) \$.125 (b) at \$.145; and Michigan Paper Company, at \$.09245.

10,000 sheets of 19% x 13" brown paperoid; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$28.90 per 1,000; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.22 per pound; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.15; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$13.50; and Dobler & Mudge,

at \$12.75.

54,000 pounds (650 reams) of various sizes kraft wrapping paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.07875 per pound; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.0998; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.0808; D. S. Walton & Co., at \$.0814; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.085; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.11; Hartje Paper Company, at \$.0875; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.078; and Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.105.

156,100 pounds of blue, gray, melon, pink, Quaker drab, and yellow bristol board; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.0604 and \$.0579; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.0525; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.0575 and \$.055; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.0595 and \$.0575; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.09 and \$.0825; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.0734 and \$.067 and \$.0784; George W. Wheelwright Paper Company, at \$.1025 and \$.1125; and Domestic Mills Paper Company, at \$.0825 and \$.075.

74,700 pounds (1,070 reams) of various sizes of white, blue and green commercial ledger paper; Paper House of New

York, at \$.1825 and \$.1925; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$.2030 and \$.245; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.16 and \$.17, American Writing Paper Company, at \$.30; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.209 and \$.22; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.20 and \$.21; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.205 and \$.215; and George W. Millar & Co., at \$.21.

293,600 pounds (4,050 reams) of 41 x 52—112, and 32 x 42—72; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.066 per pound; Whitaker Company, at \$.0734; Dill & Collins Co., at \$.079; and Miami

Paper Company, at \$.0783.

53,000 pounds (2,500 reams) of white and blue glazed bond paper; Maurice O'Meara at \$.2925; and Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.295 and \$.2952.

3,050 pounds (100 reams) of 17 x 28, No. 24, green glazed bond paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.299; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.27; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$.29; and Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.3198.

433,750 pounds (16,250 reams) of 21 x 32—No. 9; 17 x 28—No. 20 and 21 x 32—No. 20 white glazed bond paper; Henry Lindemeyr & Sons, at \$.13625; Miami Paper Company, at \$.11; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.119; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.104 and \$.121; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.125; Domestic Mills Paper Company, at \$.12 and \$.1125; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.1725 and \$.1265; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.1225 and \$.1135; and Import Paper Company, at \$.1375.

The following paper bids were opened today at the Government

Printing Office:

1,250 pounds (50 reams) of 24 x 38—25, blue news print paper; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.08½ per pound; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.07½; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.07½; and Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.0757.

2,500 pounds (50 reams) of 19 x 24—50, white stereotype molding paper; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.1365; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.11½; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.11½; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.11½; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.1099; and Maurice O'Meara Company, at (a) \$.12, (b) at \$.12½.

14,000 pounds (70 reams) of 22½ x 28½—200, buff, lemon and red cardboard. Prices in order of colors stated. Thomas Barrett & Sons, at \$30.25 per 1,000 sheets for all colors; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at \$33, \$33 and \$39.50; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$34, \$37.50 and \$28; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$38.53, \$42.23 and \$31.63; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$29, \$29 and \$35.50; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$29 for all colors; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$33, \$33 and \$39; Megargee-Hare Paper Company (on buff only), (a) \$27.50, (b) at \$35.50; Holyoke Card & Paper Company, \$30.50, \$30.50 and \$37; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$148 per pound; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, buff (a), at \$33, (b) at \$33.60; lemon same price; red (a), \$37.15, (b) at \$38.85.

Bids to Be Opened By Government Printing Office

Bids are to be opened at the Government Printing Office on June 17, for 380,000 pounds (10,000 reams) of No. 1, 24×38 —38, white M. F. printing paper.

Awards by Government Printing Office

The following awards have been announced at the Printing Office:

45,000 pounds of white M. F. printing paper in 9½-inch rolls will be furnished by the Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.0755; and 1,000,000 pounds of the same in 48-inch rolls will be furnished by the Bryant Paper Company, at \$.07½ on 35-pound paper. Bids for these items were opened on May 17.

80,000 pounds of pink bristol board in $20\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rolls, basis of $22\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ —100, will be furnished by Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.058;

(Continued on page 52.)

Of Interest to Paper Mills

We have just added ten highly trained salesmen to specialize in

Book Papers

Arrangements are now being made to add another large warehouse to accommodate our stock of Book, Bond, Ledger, Writing, Super and Coated Papers.

We are now acting as Export Agents for many high grade lines of Book Papers and are open to take up United States representation for such lines.

Our highly efficient sales staff, and effective advertising campaign—in short our complete organization and resources are at your disposal.

O'Meara Distribution Covers the Globe

Maurice O'Meara Company
448-450 Pearl Street NEW YORK

PAPER AND PULP BUSINESS UNUSUALLY GOOD IN CANADA

Increasing Costs, However, and the Unsettled Condition Produced by the Fixing of News Print Prices Is Having a Disturbing Effect—Costs Are Mounting in All Directions—Publishers Are Not Showing as Much Animosity Toward a Raise in Price of Paper as Formerly, as They Appear to Appreciate That an Advance Is Inevitable—Record Shipment of Pulp From Murray Bay.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, QUE., June 10, 1918.—Business in all lines of the pulp and paper industry continues to be remarkably good, but the increasing costs, combined with the unsettled state of affairs over the fixing of news print prices, are having a disturbing effect. The costs are mounting in all directions. Rough labor in the lumber camps now costs as much as skilled artisans did a short while ago; higher wages are demanded in all departments of the mills; the 25 per cent increase in freight rates granted in the United States is affecting the cost of fuel and supplies, and will undoubtedly be followed by another sharp increase in railroad rates in Canada. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising to find a general tendency to advancing prices in all classes of pulp and paper manufacture, and unless there is a corresponding advance in news print prices, considerable hardship will be inflicted on the trade. A number of the papers here are quoting the figures laid before the Federal Trade Commission showing that the average cost of production in regard to news print was \$51.45 for the first three months of 1918, as compared with an average of \$44.26 for 1917. Some of the financial editors point out that with such costs the interim price of \$57 per ton here cannot be expected to be maintained. The papers generally are not showing such bitterness toward a raise in prices, as signs seem to indicate that they recognize an increase is inevitable. On the other hand, the manufacturers are claiming that the price fixed in Canada should be the same as the price fixed in the United States.

Building New Sulphite Mill

The Riordon interests are evidently determined to get their proposed big new sulphite mill into operation at the earliest possible date. It is announced that the George A. Fuller Construction Company, of Montreal, has been awarded the contract for building the mill of the subsidiary organization, the Kipawa Fibre Company, at Temiskaming, Que., and preliminary work has already started.

Ticonderoga Pays Riordon Co.

It is reported in the papers here that the Riordon Company will shortly benefit by the declaration of a cash bonus running from 20 to 25 per cent from the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, a subsidiary organization, which means that the Riordon Company will receive an amount in the vicinity of \$100,000, or equal to over a fifth of the disbursement of 10 per cent on Riordon's common stock. In 1917 the Ticonderoga Company declared two dividends of 10 per cent each. Earnings of the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company for the year ending 1917 were equal to 150 per cent on its common stock of \$368,000, and at the present rate of business the earnings for the year 1918 will equal, if not exceed, last year's record.

Price Bros. Make Progress

The steady and substantial progress made by Price Bros. & Company, Ltd., since 1913, has placed the shareholders of the company in a very fortunate position, and considerable satisfaction is now being expressed at the fact that the directors have placed the

common stock on an 8 per cent per annum basis, compared with the former payment of 6 per cent per year and a 2 per cent bonus. The company's dividend record only dates back to 1916, when one payment of 1½ per cent was made. That the company is well able to pay this increased dividend is shown by the earnings for the year ending February, 1918, which amounted to \$1,374,872, equal to 14.2 per cent on the \$5,000,000 capital stock. This result was obtained after very generous allowances for various purposes, as well as an allowance of \$216,353 to cover a fire loss in the company's timber limits.

Record Shipment of Pulpwood

D. H. Pennington, lumber merchant and a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission, has just returned from Port au Saumon, near Murray Bay, where he went to witness the result of a drive of 22,000 logs down the Saumon River. He expressed himself pleased at the success of the drive. He also remarked that he had already loaded twelve lake steel barges with pulpwood destined for the United States. These barges carry from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of pulpwood, which makes over 12,000 tons of pulpwood loaded and shipped by Mr. Pennington's interests since the opening of navigation. He states that this is a record shipment of pulpwood.

To Gas Forest Fires

J. B. Harkin, Dominion Parks Commissioner, has made a novel suggestion for dealing with forest fires. Speaking to the members of the Quebec Forest Protective Association in Montreal, he said: "I may be a visionary, but I think it is possible to manufacture a gas that could smother a forest fire. I have visions of aeroplanes dropping bombs on forest fires in the not far distant future."

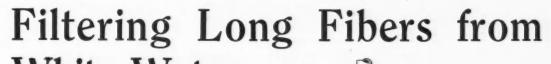
Log Drives Good in New Brunswick

New Brunswick does not appear to be suffering from low water as parts of Quebec and Ontario are doing. The latest reports state that the log driving conditions are good, and that the drives are coming along satisfactorily.

Paper Box Makers' Convention

The third annual convention of the Canadian Paper Box Makers' Association opened in Montreal today, and will be continued tomorrow. There is a large attendance and the convention looks like the most successful yet. Satisfactory reports on the progress of the association were presented at the opening session, and a number of papers on trade topics were read, including one on "Efficiency," by D. H. McDermid, of the Somerville Box Company, London, and another on "Benefits of Association," by C. N. Moisan, Standard Paper Box Company, Montreal. In the afternoon, W. P. Bennet, of the Rudd Paper Box Company, Toronto, spoke on "Making the Factory Attractive," and tomorrow C. T. Reid, of Charles Reid & Company, Hamilton, spoke on "The New Competition in the Paper Box Business"; A. B. Meredith, of Toronto, on "New Lines for the Paper Box Manufacturer"; J. W. Brown, of the D. F. Brown Paper Box & Paper Company, St. John, N. B., on "The Paper Box Business in the Maritime Provinces." It will be seen that a highly interesting and useful program has been arranged. The election of officers will take place at the closing session. Those retiring are: President Art. Harries, Canada Paper Box Company, Montreal; Vice-president W. P. Bennett, Rudd Paper Box Company, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, S. J. Frame, Toronto; Advisory Committee, D. H. McDermid, Somerville Paper Box Company, London; C. T. Reid, Charles Reid & Co., Hamilton, and E. Newell, Dominion Envelope & Carton Company, Toronto.

Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and allied trades will prove of invaluable assistance to every buyer and seller of paper.



White Water OVERFLOW

A Bird Save-all Between the machine and the Tank will catch the long fibre.

> Experiments have shown that the presence of long fibres has a decided effect on the time of settling in a tank, and the factor of time efficiency, that is, how much stock will settle in a given period, say in five minutes, is highest as the long fibres are more completely removed. For instance, the white water from a book paper machine will show more efficient settling in a recovery tank which constantly overflows if the long stock is first removed. These long fibres are the most valuable and are the ones usually lost with a settling tank.

If, however, a Bird Save-All is installed before the settling tank, the best fibres remain in the Save-All and this reclaimed stock is ready to go back on the paper machine without loss of value. The short fibres will settle much more readily in the tank and can be reclaimed there.

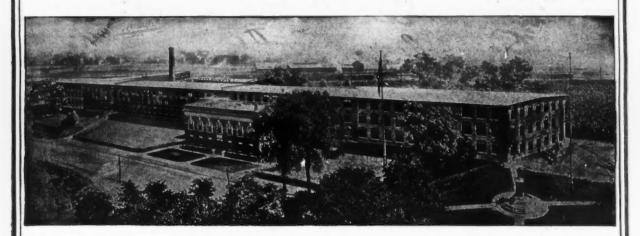
This matter is more than ever to be considered with the present very excessive cost of raw stock and with its increasing scarcity. A little arithmetic will quickly prove to you that a Bird Save-All will rapidly pay for itself.

As a secondary advantage, it should be noted that the installation of a Save-All is the first step in purifying waste water to prevent pollution of a river. Complete information on the Bird Save-All is contained in our new catalog No. 2 A published recently. Your copy will be sent on request.

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY East Walpole, Mass.

General Sales Representative, T. H. Savery, Jr. 1630 Republic Building, Chicago, Illinois

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

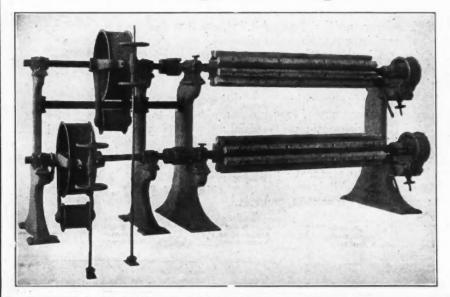


Manufacturers of Kenwood Felts and Jackets for all kinds of Paper and Pulp. Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.



THE BLACK-CLAWSON CO. HAMILTON OHIO, U. S. A. Builders of Paper and Pulp Mill Machinery





Sheet and Roll Pasting Machines

We issue a Catalogue which contains real information. Write for it.

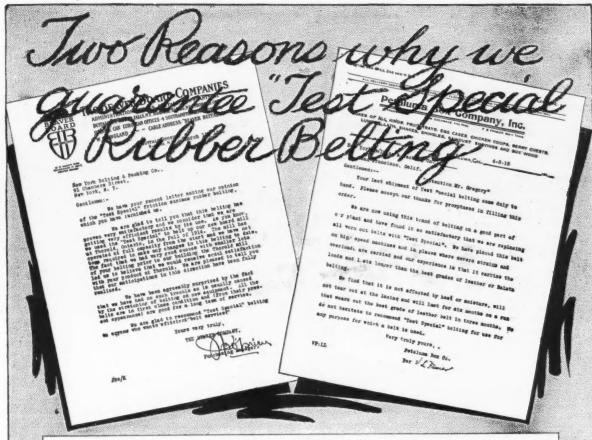
FOR

ECONOMY QUALITY

AND

QUANTITY

our high speed Straight
Fourdrinier, Harper
Fourdrinier and Cylinder Machines are unsurpassed.



Have You a Belting Problem?



NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING COMPANY

 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
 .519 Mission Street

 BOSTON, MASS
 .55 Pearl Street

 PITTSBURGH, PA
 .420 First Avenue

 SPOKANE, WASH
 .157 So. Monroe Street

BIG STRAW SUPPLY ASSURED BY CROP IN THE MIDDLE WEST

Ohio's Wheat Report Is Probably the Most Satisfactory That
Has Been Issued in a Decade and the Same Holds True
for the Adjoining States Where Manufacturers of Straw
Board Are Accustomed to Obtain Their Supplies of Straw
—Col. Talbott Escorts Senatorial Committee Who Visit
Dayton to Inspect Airplane Plant and Flying Fields—F.
B. Zartman of Franklin Board & Paper Co. Married.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., June 10, 1918.—Ohio's wheat crop report probably is the most satisfactory that has been issued for a decade and would seem to point to an exceedingly large straw supply. The same conditions hold true in the adjoining states of Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan where most of the straw is obtained by manufacturers of straw paper and straw board.

Mill men express satisfaction with the outlook and are counting upon an unusually large yield. In this state, it is the consensus of opinion that Providence is answering the U-boat campaign by promising a large wheat crop, the second largest

in the nation's history.

The State Agricultural Department announces that the crop report for June 1, which was made public June 7, is the most promising ever issued in Ohio. The wheat prospects for the winter crop are 108 per cent; spring wheat 92 per cent; oats 106 per cent; rye 114 and winter and spring barley 97 and 109 per cent, respectively. There is no telling what kind of straw will be used in the manufacture of paper in the future, hence the condition of all is given above for what the information may be worth.

The warm weather and ample rain have conduced to the splendid condition of wheat and the only barrier will be the depredations of the wire worm. The weather last fall and winter was believed to be most unfavorable to the growth of wheat. March proved to be as balmy as spring and the month

of April was quite cool.

Reappointed Director of Conservancy Board

Gordon S. Rentschler, Hamilton manufacturer, has been reappointed a director of the Miami Conservancy Board for a period of five years. Mr. Rentschler has devoted much of his time during the past several years in boosting the flood protection project and has made an enviable record, along with Col. Edward A. Deeds of this city, and Henry Allen of Troy. Only those in close touch with the \$25,000,000 improvement can realize the enormity of the task. In some sections the Conservancy Board has been vigorously opposed and it was necessary to fight every step of the legal procedure in establishing the Miami Conservancy District, and after establishing it, in beginning operations. Legal barriers were placed in the way constantly and in a majority of instances, were carried to the highest courts of the state. The paper contingent especially appreciates the efforts of the Miami Conservancy District, and in the re-appointment of Mr. Rentschler, the Miami Valley business interests may feel safe and secure.

Colonel Deeds spent considerable time the past week in going over the flood plans and visiting the various reservoir sites. The work is proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected that within a year, a reasonable amount of protection will be afforded though it will require several years to complete the project. Both men and materials are scarce but the Directors were fortunate in obtaining sufficient machinery to begin operations, and up to this time it has been lucky in securing the right kind of labor, both expert and common. Dormitories,

bunk houses, mess halls and recreation huts have been erected at the different sites.

Col. Talbott Escorts Senatorial Committee

Col. H. E. Talbott, vice president of the Mead Pulp & Paper Company and who was at one time the guiding spirit behind the Sault Ste. Marie pulp industry, escorted the Senatorial Investigating committee about the city and to the Dayton-Wright airplane plant, in which he is largely interested, the latter part of last week. The senators also were taken to Wilbur Wright field, McCook field and the Moraine City testing grounds where they witnessed flights. Senators New, Reed, Frelinghuysen, Hoke Smith and Thomas expressed their satisfaction with the progress made at the local plant, declaring the output is exceeding expectations under the circumstances and that it will be but a question of a short time until a sufficient supply of machines will be available to meet war conditions abroad. The local company is under contract to furnish almost a thousand flyers by mid-summer and the record probably will be achieved.

Zartman-Mowrer Nuptials

Fred B. Zartman, secretary and treasurer of the Franklin Board & Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio, was wedded to Miss Mary Mowrer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Mowrer, of Xenia, Ohio, at the bride's home at 4 o'clock on June 6, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Rev. Asa James Kestle, pastor of the First Methodist church of Xenia officiated at the ceremony. An altar of green with a single bunch of white carnations formed an appropriate setting for the marriage in the commodious Mowrer home. Sprays of green vines were entwined about the newel posts at the base of the winding stairway, down which the bride came, with little Jane Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hamilton, as her only attendant.

Dayton Paper Men Return from Chicago

A number of Dayton paper men—salesmen, dealers and agents—have returned from Chicago where they attended the meeting of the Middle States Wrapping Paper Association. Among the number were Fred W. Lotz, of the Lotz Paper Company; A. C. Meisner, of the Meisner Paper Company; H. L. Huber, of the Dayton Paper Novelty Company; Paul L. Lewis, of the Cincinnati Cordage and Paper Company's Dayton branch, and Albert T. Nesbitt, manager of the Dayton branch of the same concern. This section was fairly well represented, Cincinnati having sent several tradesmen. The feature most enjoyed was the fact that no set program was arranged, all of the wrapping paper men having followed the style of the Quakers, who get up and talk only when the spirit moves them. However, according to reports brought from the meeting and the attendant banquet festivities, silence was conspicuous by its absence.

General Trade Notes

According to information received in local trade circles from Cincinnati, the Seinsheimer Paper Company, of that city, is preparing for general enlargement. The capital of the company has just been increased from \$50,000 to \$175,000 which will give ample capital for trade extension.

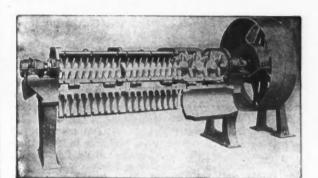
The Federation of Women's clubs of Hamilton has entered a written protest against the erection of cottages by the Champion Coated Paper Company, north of the mills for the use of some of their employees. The communication was sent to City Council, but members of this body said they could take no action in the matter and advised the Federation to lodge protest with other authorities, if it considered the construction of the houses as detrimental to the interests of the locality. Hamilton is suffering from lack of housing facilities, like Dayton, and the plans adopted by the company are supposed to be of an emergency nature.

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Used for working up "broke" or waste paper and to re-pulp dry or frozen pulp, preparatory for going into beater.

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All moving parts made of cast steel and easily exchangeable, leaving materials clean and free.

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NEW YORK

WE BUILD ALL MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR PAPER, PULP AND SULPHITE MILLS



New York Trade Jottings

Hans Lagerlof, head of the Lagerlof Trading Company, spent last week on a trip through the West.

Among the visitors in the trade this week is J. O. Flaring, Chicago sales agent for the International Paper Company.

The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company has leased the fivestory flats at 34 Laight street, which will be used as a warehouse.

One of the many aviators now flying from Mineola on the search for submarines is William Beebe, son of Charles Beebe, 132 Nassau street.

Joseph H. Wallace & Co., represented by W. E. Truesdell, vice-president, consulting industrial engineers who are well known in the paper trade throughout the country have become members of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Arthur C. Trask, secretary and general sales manager of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, is expected back in New York City early next week. During his six weeks' absence, Mr. Trask has visited in succession the Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco and Seattle branches of his concern, besides a number of other cities in the Central States and the Far West.

Charles F. Stearns, owner of a prosperous printing business at 281 Centre street, who disappeared on January 6, 1910, and has not been heard from since, in spite of a nation-wide search conducted by his wife, Mrs. Emily H. Stearns, was declared legally dead recently by Surrogate Fowler on the application of Mrs. Stearns. The missing man had insurance policies aggregating a large sum. Mrs. Stearns said she was married in 1893, and that her domestic life was happy. Her husband carried a large sum of money at the time he disappeared.

Maurice Goldstein, of the American Wool Stock Company, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, who is also well known in the paper stock trade through his connections with R. Goldstein & Son, 1162 Scott street, Baltimore, Md., has been elected secretary of the newly organized Wool Stock Graders' Association. The Wool Stock Graders' Association was formed for the duration of the war and for the purpose of co-operating with the United States Government in all its departments and any other organizations or bodies interested in the question of wool stock. The other officers of the association are as follows: Herman Rawitser, president; Edward A. Stone, vice-president; Winsor H. Watson, treasurer.

"Newspapers are not the only concerns that have to face the white paper situation with seriousness," said C. F. Storm, manager of the Marseilles Hotel. He has been appointed on a committee of West Side hotel men to look into the paper situation as it affects hotels. "We want to see in what way we can meet the rise in price of paper, not only in stationery but in wall paper also. The situation may even take on another phase," continued Mr. Storm with a smile, "for the Government has taken over so many crockery and glass manufactories, and reduced the output to such an extent, that the next thing we know hotel people will have to eat out of pressed paper plates. In the next few days we hope to arrive at some way of meeting this paper condition, as we have to meet the numerous other conditions that confront hotel men in these times of national stress."

C. R. McMillan Wins Tournament

The championship at the annual spring tournament of the Paper Trade Golf Association, held at the Hackensack Golf Club, Hackensack, N. J., last week, was won by C. R. McMillan, vice-president of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation.

Mr. McMillan defeated Alec Calder, also of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, 5 to 3 in the final match, and earlier in the day disposed of William C. Ridgway, secretary of the National Paper Trade Association of the United States. In the semi-final Roger Taft, New York manager of the Hammermill Paper Company and champion of the North Jersey County Club, lost to Mr. Calder after the match was carried to an extra hole.

Mr. McMillan not only won the championship but also won the Luke trophy for the best two rounds of the tournament, handicap conditions, with 157, 8—149. The morning net prize went to H. F. Harrison, of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, with 87, 10—77. Louis Calder, vice-president of the Perkins-Goodwin Company, won in the afternoon, his card reading 101, 28—73.

The feature of this tournament was that practically all the prizes were paid in Thrift Stamps, amounting to \$168. About \$45 was raised for the Hackensack chapter of the Red Cross.

The summary of the events is as follows:

Championship; Final Round: C. R. McMillan, vice-president of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, beat Alec Calder, also of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, 5 up and 3 to play.

Second Eight: R. R. Boyce, of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, beat H. H. Sutphin, of the Sutphin Paper Company, 1 up.

Third Eight: Warren B. Moore, of the Brown Corporation, beat Amos Hawley, of Holden & Hawley, 5 up and 4 to play.

Fourth Eight: Frederick Burkhardt, of the Parson Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., beat A. B. Gladwin, of the S. M. Gladwin Company, 2 up and 1 to play.

Fifth Eight: N. R. Hopkins, sales manager of the Oxford Paper Company, beat H. P. Browning, of the H. P. Browning & Co., 2 up and 1 to play.

To Push Sale of War Savings Stamps

The members of the Paper Trade Committee on War Savings Stamps met at a luncheon at the Arkwright Club on June 11 to discuss ways and means of raising the \$150,000 quota allotted to the paper trade.

Paul E. Vernon, chairman of the committee for the paper trade, presided.

Up to May 1 only \$13,450 of this had been raised, so the committee decided that energetic action was necessary if the full amount was to be procured. It was decided that monster meetings be held in City Hall Park and other places for the purpose of stimulating the public in general into buying War Savings Stamps. It was further decided that the men in the trade try to secure people who would pledge themselves to buy either \$100 worth of stamps or the limit which the Government allows them to buy, which is \$843.

Maj. Miller Gets Important Post

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 6, 1918.—Major Albert M. Miller, former vice-president of the Central Ohio Paper Company, has been made depot quartermaster of the Government's general supply depot at Baltimore, Md. The post is one of the most important of its kind in the country.

Major Miller was instrumental in bringing to Columbus the quartermaster's reserve supply depot now in course of construction. His friends believe that he will be returned to Columbus to have charge of the Columbus depot after it is completed.

"Sawing Wood"

IN THE language of the street, that's our job today—Every one of us.

Our responsibilities are enormous. Our efforts must be constant and resultful.

Ordinary output is not sufficient. Peak loads are the order of the day.

In your particular instance, Mr. Mill Owner, war lumber without end is demanded, and while we have no "open seasame" to 100% results, we can provide you with that equip-

ment which is vitally necessary to maximum mill efficiency—a drive belt that will carry the load without interruption and for the longest possible time without replacement.

Goodrich "Commander" Drive Belt will meet this condition,—not merely because we say so—but rather for the reason that in the Saw Mill Field particularly, it has delivered the kind of service that proved it the safest and surest buy in the whole belt field.



THE B.F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY

Makers of the Celebrated Goodrich Automobile Tires—
"Best in the Long Run"

The City of Goodrich-AKRON, OHIO



GOODRICH "TRANSMISSION" BELTING

The Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works

Hudson Falls, N.Y.

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Manufacturers of Paper and Pulp

Mill Machinery

PENNSYLVANIA PAPER MEN ASK FOR RATE REDUCTION

Understanding Is That Shippers Will Charge That Present Rates Are Prohibitive, and In Some Instances Are Twice as High as the Service Warrants—Dealers in About All Lines of Paper Report the Demand Very Much in Excess of the Supply—Marked Increase Is Noticed by the Mills Manufacturing Various Lines of Waxed Paper—Pamphlet About Paper Box Industry.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, June 11, 1918.—Paper mill men throughout Pennsylvania, as well as dealers and other handlers of both box board, coarse and fine papers, are interested in a movement started last week at the instance of Downingtown board mill owners with the object of bringing a joint action against the railroads before the Pennsylvania State Public Service Commission for a reduction of charges for the interchange of shipments between the carriers at different cities. While details of the plan are withheld pending a decision as to just what course the action will take, it is understood that the shippers will charge that present rates of interchange are prohibitive, in some instances being twice as high as the service warrants.

Demand in Excess of Supply

Dealers and jobbers here in both fine and coarse paper lines still report demand well in excess of the supply. Nearly all the mills with agencies in this city or whose product is handled by local jobbers have withdrawn quotations. Difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining shipments because of transportation conditions. One reason for this is said by transportation experts to be the fact that production has increased faster in the Philadelphia district than in any other section. Thus the demands of industry have placed such a burden on the railroads entering this city that the government has allotted for shipment through the Port of Philadelphia only five per cent of all war shipments.

Because of these conditions paper men are turning more and more to the motor truck for intercity hauling. Within the last week there has been formed here a motor truck owners' association, which will attempt to put all intercity hauling on a systematic route and rate basis.

Growing Demand for Wax Papers

Marked increase of business for mills manufacturing various kinds of waxed paper is reported by agents of the mills here. Some of this is due to the elimination by cigarette manufacturers of tin foil inner wrapping and the substitution of waxed paper.

Allen Whiting, president of the Whiting Patterson Company, reports continued withdrawal of quotations by mills. "Dealers generally seem to be loaded up with orders," says Mr. Whiting, "and they are being kept busy trying to fill them."

Philadelphia's Paper Box Industry

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce has just issued the fifteenth of its educational pamphlets "to make Philadelphia's life, industry, history and government known, understood and appreciated by all its citiezns." It is entitled The Paper Box Making Industry in Philadelphia, and was drawn up under the auspices of the paper box manufacturers of this city. While statistics contained in the pamphlet are for 1916, since which year there has been a tremendous development in the industry here, they are none the less of interest.

"The paper box industry is an important one," says the pamphlet, "and it is interesting to know that there are in Philadelphia alone

some sixty factories devoted exclusively to the manufacture of paper boxes and employing over 5,000 hands with an average pay roll amounting to nearly \$41,000. These factories, with their equipment represented, in 1916, an investment of \$4,000,000 and produced daily approximately 2,000,000 boxes which were sold for the yearly sum of \$8,000,000."

The booklet is written in non-technical style. Chapters are devoted to the importance of the paper box, the growth and development of the industry, a description of how box board is made, the making of a paper box, which describes the work of the various machines and hand operations. The final chapter, entitled "requirements and factory conditions," may be worth

reprinting. It follows:

"We hear much nowadays about vocations, life work, business opportunities, and other terms, used by the student of sociology which, in a nut-shell, mean to the prospective worker but two things; working conditions and wages. The very nature of paper box making and the uses to which the boxes are to be put demand clean, light, sanitary conditions, and an inspection of the factories in Philadelphia will convince one that our box makers have made and are striving to make conditions in their shops agree with the most modern ideas of pleasant and sanitary working conditions. The manual work of box making is peculiarly suited to the rapid and delicate handling of women and girl workers, excepting, of course, in the cutting processes, which are performed by men and boys. There are none of those disagreeable or objectionable features in box making which in so many kinds of manufacturing cause the so-called occupational diseases or serious discomforts to the workers, but on the other hand the work is comparatively light and the principal qualifications of a good box maker are speed, cleanliness and accuracy.

"Safety has received unusual attention so that a device has now been designed for practically every kind of machine to insure the safety of life and limb under normal working conditions. Chances for advancement and the wages paid are the equal of those found in the great majority of industries, while the working conditions

are good

In fact, for the ambitious and intelligent worker, who intends to make of his or her work something more than a mere job, the paper box industry offers many opportunities."

Large Volume of Business in Boston

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Boston, Mass., June 11, 1918.—Although the volume of business being done by the members of the local paper trade is larger than during any similar period in past years, conditions are such as to keep the trade in a continual quandary. The uncertainty of obtaining stock already ordered, coupled with the anticipation of a shipping embargo, is causing many worrying moments. The mills are sooded with orders exceeding their production for months to come, and this applies especially to those making high grade papers. Prices are quoted only subject to those maintaining at time of shipment and no orders are being taken at present prices for future delivery. The consensus of opinion is that prices will continue to advance. Among the raw material dealers a similar situation exists. The one perplexing question among all branches of the trade is that of labor and this, it is felt, will soon reach an acute stage and no one dares make a prophecy of what will be the outcome.

Hammermill Meeting August 23-24

The Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pa., announces that Friday and Saturday, August 23 and 24, are the dates that seem most desirable for its annual meeting. The dates are announced thus early so that it may be as convenient as possible for those who are to attend.

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of every description

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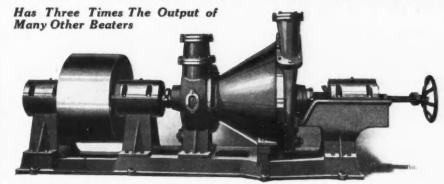
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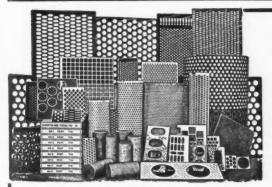


For Beating and Brushing Out Paper Stock

Has No Superior
For Paper
or Boards

The Claflin Engineering Co.

Lancaster, Ohio



PERFORATED METALS

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.

KALAMAZOO PAPER MILLS ALL ARE UNUSUALLY BUSY

All Plants in the District Are Running to Full Capacity, and the Outlook Appears Unusually Promising—All the Mills Are Buying Coal in Large Quantity to Provide as Far As Possible for the Lean Days That Are Predicted for Next Winter—Kalamazoo Carton Company Increases Its Capital Stock and Will Install Wax Paper Plant—River Raisin Paper Company to Build Homes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Kalamazoo, Mich., June 18, 1918.—Paper mills throughout the Kalamazoo River valley district report business unusually brisk these days, and the outlook for the future unusually bright. The various plants, book, coating, board, writing and specialties are running full capacity. Labor is well paid and contented. There is a scarcity of common labor at most plants, but the mills are getting along by careful planning.

Another noticeable feature is that practically every mill is buying coal in large quantities. It is apparent that every concern is making an effort to lay in a reserve supply for the lean days predicted for next winter. Kalamazoo mills require from 800 to 1,000 tons of coal a day, so that the task of laying by a reserve is a gigantic one.

Work Progressing in Kalamazoo Offices

O. F. Miller, contractor, is pushing work ahead as rapidly as possible on the new offices for the combined Kalamazoo and Riverview company. When completed it will be a model and convenient structure and well adapted to care for the future requirements of this immense corporation.

Kalamazoo Carton Co. Increases Stock

The Kalamazoo Carton Company has increased its capital stock from \$125,000 to \$200,000 and will install an up-to-date parchment and wax paper plant. L. W. Sutherland, general manager of the company, announces that the general superintendent of the new department will be Harry Zimmerman, formerly general superintendent of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, and everywhere known as a competent parchment and wax paper maker.

A 105-inch parchment machine has been ordered from the Beloit Iron Works, Beloit, Wis., and delivery is promised in the Fall. The equipment for the wax paper division is being built at Franklin, Ohio, under the supervision of Mr. Zimmerman. It embodies many new and original ideas in production, worked out by Mr. Zimmerman.

Work Being Rushed on Addition

Work is now being rushed on the additions to the plant. Just south of the present main building and immediately adjoining it is being erected a one-story concrete and steel structure with steel sash and fire glass. It will have 25,000 square feet of floor space and will be well adapted for housing the carton division of the concern. All the machinery now operating in the main building will be moved to this addition, while the equipment will be reinforced by two Kidder rotary color presses.

The second building of concrete and steel will take care of the storage of six tank cars of acid, while the third building will be in the form of an addition to the boiler house and will accommodate a 175 horse-power boiler. All these structures are raised well above the flood danger line, thus avoiding any future damage from high water. As soon as the machinery is taken out of the present main building, this floor will be raised about two feet and the parchment machine installed.

The company owns in all six acres of land, which will likely be needed in the future, as the growth of the concern has been phenomenal to date. In spite of all the enlargements now in progress, Manager Sutherland announces that his initial business, the Kalamazoo Label Company, consolidated with the Kalamazoo Carton Company, will remain in its present plant on West Ransom street. It is well housed there and doing a very thriving business.

Merrill King Joins Aviation Corps

Merrill King, assistant general manager of the Rex Paper Company, has passed his examinations and all tests in the aviation service and reported for duty at the Urbana, Ill., camp, Saturday, June 15. Mr. King is the son of John F. King, one of the best known papermill magnates in the middle west.

American Box Co. Suffers Fire Loss

The American Box Company, Grand Rapids, suffered a \$35,000 fire loss last week, when three large straw stacks containing 75,000 bales of straw were burned. It was only by the most strenuous work that the firemen prevented the spread of the flames to the company's buildings.

River Raisin Paper Co. to Build Dwellings

The River Raisin Paper Company, Monroe, Mich., announces that it will start the erection in the immediate future of 100 homes for its employees. The plans call for the completion of 25 of the houses in a month's time and the balance will be completed at the rate of three a week.

The homes will be as nearly as possible the ideal workingman's home. They will be nicely decorated inside and out, with cement walks, water and electric connections. Fifty of the houses will have three bedrooms and 50 four bedrooms. In addition there will be good sized living room, dining room and kitchen. The building site is ample to provide large, roomy lots and each family will be able to have its own garden, chicken coops and plenty of shade.

To Avoid Duplication of Dyestuffs

At present the main idea of the recently formed American Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association is to get the manufacturers working together so that duplication may be avoided. In this way the association hopes to avoid wasteful duplication of products.

According to the association, more than two hundred million dollars have already been invested in the American dye industry, and it is confidently expected that the Government will give it sufficient tariff protection after the war to enable it to compete with the German and Japanese firms. No serious competition is expected from the latter, because American manufacturers are confident that they have progressed farther in the development of the quality and quantity of their dyes.

It is admitted that the American firms will be at a disadvantage in competition with German firms after the war if the Government doesn't permit them to use a small percentage of the toluene in this country. Almost all the toluene obtainable is being used for the manufacture of explosives, and the American chemists cannot perfect a great number of the intermediate colors owing to the fact that they cannot get the necessary toluene. The American Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association hopes that the Government will allow the dyestuffs manufacturers a small proportion of the total toluene supply in this country, in order that they may carry out their experiment and perfect these intermediates which the Germans already have.

Committees of the association are working on plans for systematic propaganda which will educate the American public to the value of American dyes and awaken them to the necessity of keeping such an important industry in the country and at the same time securing independence from the German manufacturers.

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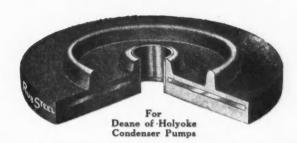
THE HOWARD PAPER CO.
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ESTABLISHED 1878 AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

Makers of Highest Grade Fourdrinier Wires, Dandy Rolls, Cylinder Covers, Brass Wire Cloth of all Meshes for Paper, Pulp and Coating Mills—Quality Guaranteed

We make a specialty of Fine Wires for Magazine and Book Papers



ARE THE BEST
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Spring guides for angular positions. Brass bushed stud-hole protection. Soft and toughest rubber seating with

That Backbone of Steel

VOORHEES RUBBER MFG. CO.

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Editorial

Vol. LXVI. New York, Thursday, June 13, 1918 No. 24
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

News Print Hearing Concluded

What, it is to be hoped, was the concluding phase in the long protracted news print investigation before the Federal Trade Commission was brought to an end at Washington last week. Although it has subjected them to considerable inconvenience the news print manufacturers undoubtedly do not regret this latest hearing in the news print controversy between themselves and the publishers, as it has enabled them to establish their case in a more conclusive manner than ever before.

The Federal Trade Commission may be expected to exercise its utmost endeavor to determine between the fairness of the contentions of the publishers and the paper manufacturers and judging from all the testimony it would appear that its conclusions could not be greatly at variance with the figures that the news print manufacturers have endeavored to show by statistics and otherwise that they are entitled to have.

However, if through any circumstance of ill luck, the Federal Trade Commission does not make a price that will meet with the views of the news print manufacturers as to fairness and reasonableness, it must be remembered that the arrangement under which the investigation was held allows of an appeal to the Federal Court. Fortunately, the Hon. Henry A. Wise, by whom the case has been so admirably handled for the news print men has so marshalled, his facts, whether consciously or not, that even in the event of such an appeal it ought not, provided the publishers will help expedite matters, take long to make ultimate disposition of the case, and certainly this is a consummation greatly to be desired now by everyone.

Paper Mill Labor Statistics

Employment figures for March in the paper industry have just been compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Reports were received from 50 paper mills in March of this year and last. In these fifty mills there were 27,493 persons employed in March of last year, increasing slightly to 27,542 persons this year, or an increase of .2 per cent. The payrolls, on the other hand, increased from \$401,099 last year to \$510,-391 this year, or an increase of 27.2 per cent.

Comparative figures were also received from 49 mills for both February and March of this year. These figures show that in February there were 25,715 persons employed, increasing in March to 26,625, or an increase of 3.5 per cent. The payroll increased from \$430,921 in February to \$494,910 in March, showing an increase of 14.8 per cent.

In connection with changes in wages in the paper mills the bureau's report says:

"An increase of 20 per cent was reported by one plant, but

no statement was made as to the number affected. Three plants reported an increase of 10 per cent—one, to 90 per cent of the force; another, to approximately 23 per cent of the employees; and the third, to about 90 per cent of the employees, with smaller increases to the remaining 10 per cent of the employees. One establishment granted an increase of approximately 3 per cent to the entire payroll and another reported an increase of 2½ cents an hour to all of the employees."

M. S. S. Day Must Be Big Success

The National War Savings Committee, which is carrying on, through its State and local committees, a Nation-wide campaign to get all the people on or before June 28 to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings, has given out the following statement:

"Those of us who remain at home while others do the fighting have an ever-increasing number of opportunities to do definite and highly important work for our country. We wish to do this work as an expression of the gratitude we feel in being privileged to continue at our usual tasks, to enjoy the loving companionship of our families, to meet freely with our friends and neighbors, to enjoy all the security of life and most of the pleasures and the economic privileges of peace times while other men, who have had to put aside all these things, are fighting our battles for us on the sacred soil of France and on the high seas.

"Our new opportunity to serve comes as a result of designating June 28 as National War Savings Day, a day on which all men and women and all children of sufficient years to appreciate the day's significance are called upon to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to conserve all possible labor and materials for the Government, and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings. Our part is to do everything possible to make this day stand out among the great days of this period of the war.

"Could any one of us be asked to do less than this? Could any one of us refuse to do so little a thing to win a war for the world's freedom? Could any one of us put aside this plea for saving while all Europe is crying out in its agony to be released from the clutches of the monster that is befouling all it touches? Could we refuse so simple a thing and at the same time ask other men to give their lives that our own precious lives be spared and our firesides be kept safe from the terrors of the Hun?

"Our duty is clear, our privilege is great, our sacrifice is little, our work is important.

"National War Savings Day is to be the great rallying day on which everyone in our country is expected to pledge himself or herself to save and economize. This saving and economizing will first of all leave in the markets a greater supply of labor and materials for the use of the Government with which to fight the war. And then the money savings of the individuals are to be invested in War Savings Stamps.

"What the Government asks us to do is to pledge ourselves

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to buy at definite periods with our savings a specific amount of War Savings Stamps. The thing to be accomplished is to get subscriptions which will take care during the balance of the present year of the unsold portion of the \$2,000,000,000 of War Savings Stamps authorized by the Congress to be sold during 1918.

"When one stops to think of the matter, it is really a small thing to raise \$2,000,000,000 in a country of more than 100,-000,000 people. If everyone would do his share, it would be necessary for each person to subscribe to only \$20 worth of stamps.

"The duty of us at home is to see to it that the entire amount is subscribed. We must work to that end. We must add to our already great army of war savers. We must make more sacrifices ourselves and urge sacrifices upon others. National War Savings Day must be made the great success all of us hope for."

How Best to Conserve Coal

BOSTON, Mass., June 11, 1918.

Editor PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:

I enclose copy of a letter which I sent to Dr. Merchant of the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, thinking that you might like to insert copy in your Journal.

On consideration of the subject it is evident that "heatless days" are very expensive, as according to our experience they consume two-fifths as much coal as is used when running full

On "heatless days" labor has had to suffer, as labor cannot be transferred for short periods to other useful work.

It is evident that the best interests of the country at large are to be served best, by a plan which will give the largest amount of production from the smallest amount of coal, and this plan not only conserves coal but minimizes transportation in the same proportion.

Yours very truly, Geo. W. Wheelwright.

Boston, Mass., June 10, 1918.

Dr. E. O. Merchant, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to my conversation with you at your office the last of April, relative to the possibility that some curtailment of paper product in some lines might be ordered in the future, you may recall that I argued against the so-called "heatless days"—such as were imposed in January and February last.

I argued in favor of a coal restriction, rather than an order to restrict production, which latter plan in my opinion will not conserve coal, to as great a degree, as would a restriction in the allowance for coal. With such a restriction the manufacturer would be stimulated to greater economy in the use of fuel, and labor could be so employed, as to avoid a loss of employment and thus conserve man power. There are few plants where the steam equipment is up to the highest standard, and where it is not possible to effect economies.

Our own plants are modern. All of our boilers are internally fired, and boilers and piping are covered with the best of material. We are now going over them to see if any patching is needed in the coverings, and to correct any defects we can detect, either in the use of steam or power. Every heat unit from our exhaust of steam engines is carefully conserved in boiling stock, drying paper and heating, by condensing the surplus.

In 1917 our consumption of coal amounted to 15,547 long tons of New River coal. This is an average of nearly 52 tons daily assessed on 300 working days. The five heatless days in January, we averaged over 20 long tons per day, which was necessary to protect our sprinkler service from freezing, which is required under our insurance policies.

You will see by this statement that a large amount of coal is eaten up in necessary heating, when mills are idle, and that labor is subjected to heavy loss, as it is not possible for it to find other employment for idle mill days.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) George W. Wheelwright.

Fiber Packages to Save Tin

Many new uses are being found for fiber containers in packing food products commonly put up in tins, according to *The Canner* in a recent discussion on this subject. The following articles have been successfully marketed in fiber containers: Syrups that do not ferment, jellies, jams, marmalades, honey, salted nuts, marshmallow products, known under trade names, such as marshmallow whip and the like, marshmallows, hard candy, chocolate-coated candies, malted milk, glace fruit, cocoa and spices. Milk, cream, mincemeat, peanut butter, and oysters, sold in bulk, can be placed in temporary or carrying-out fiber containers.

The following articles may be packed in fiber containers for a short length of time: Cottage cheese and other soft curd cheeses, pickled fish, sausage meat, horseradish, sauerkraut, and various delicatessen products and soda-fountain supplies.

Other uses for the fiber containers are as measures for dried products, such as crackers, small cakes, salted peanuts, and candies. One concern has reported that it has an order for fiber containers to hold a liquid chemical fire extinguisher.

Italian Sulphur Export Trade to Be Controlled

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced the promulgation of regulations regarding the sale and exportation of sulphur, which are intended to control its distribution and to correct the unfavorable exchange conditions. Without prejudice to contracts actually entered into before March 18 of the present year, from that day the price of Italian sulphur is fixed at 425 lire gold per metric ton (\$3.72 per 100 pounds). All orders for sulphur are required to be presented by the respective governments through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will forward them to the proper office for action. Allotments will be made in a manner to be decided upon later.

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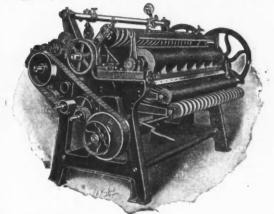
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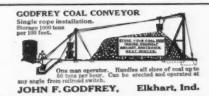
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Obituary

James Pirnie

James Pirnie, manager of the New York office of Edwin Butterworth & Co., dealers in and importers of paper makers' supplies, at 132 Nassau street, died at his home, 373 Sterling place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, following an illness of several months' duration. He was aged 68 years.

Mr. Pirnie was long one of the foremost members of the paper mill supply trade. He was connected with E. Butterworth & Co.



JAMES PIRNIE.

for upwards of 40 years and had served for two terms as president of the Associated Dealers in Paper Mill Supplies of New York, now known as the Waste Merchants' Association of New York.

He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Brooklyn Civic Club, and the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

He leaves his widow, two daughters and a son. Funeral services were held Saturday evening in the Spencer Memorial Presbyterian Church and burial was Sunday in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Ontario Paper Company Loss Is \$150,000

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 10, 1918.—Officials of the Ontario Paper Company estimate the loss by the fire which last week destroyed its piles of pulpwood at its Thorold, Ont., plant at \$150,000. Last Monday an unofficial estimate placed the loss at about \$30,000. The entire stock of 10,000 cords was destroyed before the fire was extinguished. The officers of the company are high in their praise of the work done by the Buffalo fire tug. They believe that the fire would have reached the \$1,500,000 mill had not the tug been sent to the scene just in time. The tug left Buffalo early Sunday afternoon. After making a quick run through the Welland canal, two big streams were turned on the smouldering mass, which were continued for 24 hours without a pause. The fire was not completely extinguished until two days after it was discovered.

While the mill was again started in operation last Tuesday, the company has a problem to solve in how to get sufficient wood to keep it in operation. The company has the supply, but the problem is transportation. In Canada, as well as in the United States, all available engines and cars are being used to transport soldiers

and foodstuffs and other war materials. The Government has ruled that pulpwood is non-essential to win the war. The loss of the wood is a much harder blow than the cost of the wood, which was completely covered by insurance.

The fire was started from sparks from the company's yard engine, an investigation shows. But while the firemen were fighting the main blaze it is said that foreigners employed by the company attempted to start a fire in another section of the big pile.

"During the fire we attempted to get a number of our foreigners employed as laborers to assist in handling the streams to put out the fire. They refused," Superintendent John F. Ryan told the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL correspondent. "We had to call on the troops sent to guard the mill to drive the men off the company's property."

Canada's Pulpwood Resources

The following table, printed in Conservation, shows the approximate amounts of certain classes of pulpwood material now standing in the several provinces of Canada. All sizes of the species named are included. It represents, to some extent, a compromise between the guesses made by various individuals or organizations in the past, and information relating to partial areas based upon investigations actually made in the field.

Nova Scotia	30,000,000	spruce	and	balsam.
New Brunswick	33,000,000	a	66	61
Quebec	300,000,000	as:	44	16
Ontario	200,000,000	64	66	46

Lotal	tor	Eastern	Canada	503,000,000	cords.		
Prairie	prov	vinces		85,000,000	spruce	and	balsam

ern hemlock, balsam and cottonwood.

Total for Western Canada.... 470,370,000 cords.

Total for all Canada......1,033,370,000 cords.

In considering this table certain allowances must be made in arriving at commercial possibilities. In the first place, vast amounts of material of suitable size for pulpwood are so situated as to be commercially inaccessible. In other cases, bodies of timber of limited size are so scattered as to make profitable operation impracticable. Further, balsam does not float readily for long distances, and heavy losses result from sinking where long drives are necessary.

Another factor, sometimes overlooked, is the heavy demand upon these forests for purposes other than the cutting of pulpwood. The greatest of these is for the manufacture of lumber, for which very large amounts of spruce and balsam are used annually in eastern Canada.

J. R. Draper Resigns from Hoboken Paper Mills Co.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 10, 1918.—John R. Draper, who came to the Hoboken Paper Mills Company as resident manager of the Rossman plant January 1, has resigned his position with that company.

Mr. Draper was for several years with the Megargee Mills Company, of Modena, Pa.

Taken by surprise by the entire employees of the mill at Rossman, Mr. Draper was presented with a handsome Elks emblem, a meerchaum pipe and a box of cigars, in which was enclosed a letter of remembrance signed by each of the employees, who regret the loss of such a man as Mr. Draper.

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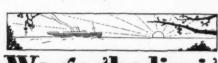


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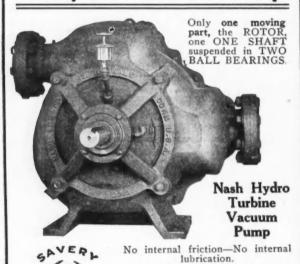


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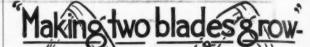
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The paper industry surely "makes two blades grow" by taking raw materials that are either waste or unimportant and, in almost a magical manner, transforming them into a product that contributes definitely to our present civilization.

Two blades spring forth from this new mill!

They grow from the raw material into shin-ing sheets and rolls of

Vegetable Parchment and Waxed Papers

Manufacturers and packers use these papers. Bakers wrap bread in waxed wrappers. They are put up for household use in rolls and sheets. They directly save food. In this connection be sure to read the article on page 17 of the June PRATTLER. Send for samples. samples.

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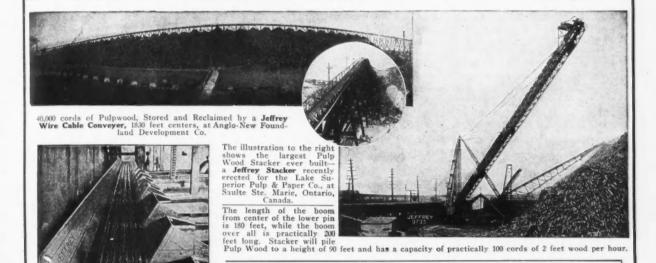
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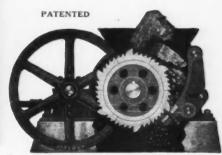
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CANADIAN TECHNICAL SECTION MEETS AT TORONTO

(Continued from page 14.)

The whole of Friday morning was spent in an inspection of the new Toronto Technical School. The visitors were received by Principal Mackay, who delivered a short but most interesting address on Technical Education as carried on in the Toronto institution. The school impressed the visitors as being one of the finest, both as regards building and equipment, that they had ever seen. The fact of this large school being supported almost entirely by the taxpayers of Toronto, was taken as a strong indication of the deep-seated interest in the advance of education on the part of the Toronto people.

The whole school was inspected, this consuming several hours of the visiting members' time.

Address on Technical Education

Following luncheon at the Hotel, an address on "Technical Education, Its Advantages and Its Defects" was delivered by C. V. Corless, general manager of the Mond Nickel Company, Sud-

bury, who has made a special study of the subject. Mr. Corless advocated strongly the necessity for technical education, but at the same time pointed out that if it is not accompanied by due attention to the ethical as well as the material side, there would be a danger of too much prominence being given to material gain at the expense of the higher and more human side of advanced education.

Later in the afternoon a visit was paid to the plant of the Hinde & Dauch Paper Company of Canada, where O. H. Moore, the manager, received the visitors and explained the many operations that go to make their product, corrugated paper boxes. This completed the program of the convention.

In the absence of Dr. J. S. Bates, the chairman of the section, the meetings were presided over by O. Rolland, of the Rolland Paper Company, Montreal. As this was a mid-year meeting, no change was made in the officers.

WHY SAFETY SHOULD APPEAL TO EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE*

By A. P. Costigane, Secretary and Safety Engineer, Ontario Pulp & Paper Safety Association.

Safety is a small word, but has a world of meaning compressed into its six letters, and it opens up such a large field for study that I have thought it advisable to confine myself to only one or two aspects, and to speak briefly on each. I propose, therefore, to review the following sections of safety, dividing these sections into sub-sections when necessary.

- 1. Why safety should appeal to the employer.
- 2. Why safety should appeal to the employee.
- 3. How can results be obtained?

"Why Safety Should Appeal to the Employer"

It immediately strikes one that accident prevention and safety organizing should appeal to the employer from two points of view, namely, the humanitarian side and the dollars and cents side. There are nowadays few employers-and with employers are included general managers, etc.-to whom the humanitarian aspect does not make a strong appeal. They have come to realize within these last few years that the men in the mill are human like themselves, having the feelings and intelligence of human beings, and are sensitive to considerate and just treatment. Any manager who has been unfortunate enough to be present in the doctor's office when one of his employees, who has been mauled up in an unguarded belt or other hazard, is suffering the process of having the stump of an arm or leg dressed, is not difficult to convince. The thought naturally occurs to him what would his wife feel and think if he were to be brought home in a crippled condition, and what of his children's future, should they have to depend on a physically wrecked father? An experience such as outlined brings the matter home in a way that the reading of reports or listening to addresses can never do. The great majority of employers value highly the good opinion of their men and are anxious to see them working under conditions conducive to health and safety compatible with the exigencies governing the industry. Out of thoughts and feelings such as these animating leading employers of the United States has sprung that association-The National Safety Council, which has in such a short time attained to an international position in which it wields such enormous power for the benefit of all wage earning humanity. In five years' time the membership of the council has increased from 40 to over 3,500 industrial concerns employing 6,000,000 people. Could such an increase have taken place unless the high ideals of justice on

which the constitution of the council is based, found ready acceptance on the part of employers and was backed up by them by the expenditure of both time and money?

The Dollars and Cents of It

Let us now examine the dollars and cents of it. This aspect may appeal to some more strongly than the humanitarian, but from my experience of the pulp and paper industry of Ontario, I would say, to very few. When by organized effort accidents in any plant have been reduced there will be a corresponding reduction in compensation paid to injured. There will also be a great saving in time lost by injured men, less interruption of work of fellow employees, less waste of material by new men, more uniform production and saving in time of foremen in training new men to take the place of those temporarily incapacitated owing to injury. All such losses can be converted into dollars and cents, and in plants where such figures have been made up they have proved most convincing missionaries of the safety movement.

Speaking of losses due to accidents, let me tell you of an incident that came under my own observation. Not long ago I met the superintendent of a plant in which there had occurred a fatal accident. In the course of conversation I put the question, What do you consider this accident cost you-expecting him to name the sum of a few hundred dollars at the outside. Imagine my surprise when he said, about \$1,000. Asked to explain, he said the accident happened at nine o'clock in the morning and owing to the unsettling of the other employees and the discussions among them over the various details, the output of the plant fell to practically nothing for that day. Two days later the plant shut down for the funeral, all wages being paid by the company as usual. Thus the services of 200 men for practically two whole days was the price this company paid for that one accident. superintendent did not overestimate when he placed the figure around \$1,000.

Accidents Can Be Reduced

The question may be asked, Can accidents be reduced? I would unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative, and would point to what has been accomplished in the United States. For these figures I am indebted to C. W. Price, field secretary, National Safety Council.

The International Harvester Company, with 23 plans, employing (Continued on page 44.)

^{*}Read at the Summer Meeting of the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Toronto, Ont., June 6-7, 1918.



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CANADIAN TECHNICAL SECTION MEETS AT TORONTO

(Continued from page 42.)

35,000 people and facing all kinds of hazards, have reduced compensation from 54c. per \$100 of payroll to 25c. per \$100 in five years. They have reduced the time lost per man 61 6/10 per cent and deaths from 10 to 4 or 60 per cent. The Eastman Kodak Company, during the last two years, has reduced accidents 80 per cent. The records of the American Smelting & Refining Company, Omaha, down to the end of 1916, show a reduction of 90 per cent in days lost and 70 per cent in the number of accidents.

One of the most remarkable stories in the history of accident prevention in the United States is the story of what the great railroads of the country have done. Five years ago the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad began to work out an efficient safety organization. They have now 800 men serving on safety committees, and during the five years they have reduced deaths 65 per cent. The El Paso Southwestern Railroad has reduced deaths to employees 83 per cent. The Southern Pacific Railroad has reduced

deaths to employees 86 per cent.

To sum up, all railroads in the United States have, over the period of five years ending 1916, reduced deaths to passengers 50 per cent, reduced the number of employees killed 47 per cent, and reduced the number of employees injured 43 6/10 per cent. Three hundred and twenty-five railroads having a trackage of 162,000 miles and carrying 485 million passengers, did not during the year 1916 kill one passenger in a wreck. These figures are authentic and make clear answer to the query, Can accidents be reduced? That is what has been accomplished in the United States, and surely what has been done there can be duplicated in Canada.

Why Safety Should Appeal to Employees

The real safety movement consists fundamentally of constructive work for industrial betterment with the main purpose of promoting a sound body, a clear eye and brain, and a clean standard of living. Such a movement aims at preventing men from being injured; it precludes poverty, suffering and destitution in the families; it helps to prevent injury by one employee of another by carelessness or thoughtlessness; it inculcates a spirit of co-operation and good-will throughout the plant; it smooths the difficulties of the new man; it emphasizes the necessity for safeguarding physical hazards, so that employees do not feel that their lives may be snuffed out if they are not constantly on guard, to keep away from moving belts, flywheels or open gearing. It provides an opportunity for each employee to signify his interest in his fellow employees, by making suggestions for improvements. But what should appeal most strongly to employees is the toll of accidents in the industry every year. In the pulp and paper mills of the Province of Ontario during the year 1917, exclusive of woods operations, there were 852 non-fatal accidents and 7 fatal accidents, involving lost time amounting to 14,249 days. That means 209 days were lost for every man or woman full time worker employed in the industry. Taking the average weekly wage of those injured at \$19.50, which is fairly accurate, we get a total loss in wages of \$39,532. Deduct from this figure the 55 per cent paid in compensation, amounting to \$21,742, and the remainder, \$17,790. is the actual monetary loss suffered by employees injured during the year 1917. This loss can never be recovered and is an appalling tax paid annually by men for the privilege of being careless, thoughtless and indifferent. The price is enormous. Is it not worth while to take every precaution to get rid of this hydraheaded incubus that is threatening the happiness and very existence of those engaged in the industry?

Safeguards Employees' Interest

The outstanding reason why employees should welcome safety is that such propaganda is for the safeguarding of their interests, both physical and moral. When all employees have grasped this fundamental truth there will be no question of their vigorous and sincere co-operation.

How Can Results Be Obtained?

No matter from what angle safety propaganda may be studied, the student invariably arrives at the one and only solution of this mighty problem—co-operation. Personal co-operation on the part of the management must be forthcoming and that in no half measure, but full, free and open-hearted. The management can co-operate by establishing an official safety organization, and see that the efforts are not spasmodic, but sustained. Any safety movement to be any good must have the continuous backing of the management. Any signs of indifference on their part are readily noted in the mill and the example quickly followed. You cannot expect your men to believe in a principle you do not believe in yourself, and you cannot expect safety work to be successful in your plant unless you initiate it and back it up.

Co-operation of Foremen Vital

Co-operation of the foremen is vital and must be obtained at all hazards. There is no class of men in the mill who can more quickly or more effectually damn safety work than the foremen if their sympathies have not been aroused and their interest se cured. The foreman is the man most intimately acquainted with the men, and it is really to him that we must look for results. He knows all the physical hazards of the work upon which his men are engaged; therefore, it follows that a foreman who is interested in safety and is persistent in his efforts to prevent accidents will have few accidents. What foremen do not always realize is that it is not sufficient to know that workmen are careless or that the injured man was not sufficiently attentive to his work at the time of the accident, but they should recognize that in the interest of safety this weakness on the part of men must be overcome. The foreman should be made to feel that if one of his men is injured, by a preventable accident, to that extent he is unsuccessful, or if he knows that employees under his charge are indulging in practices which involve risk of injury to themselves or others, he should co-operate by eliminating such practices, as otherwise he is morally responsible for any accident that may result therefrom. A foreman who has been successfully inoculated with safety serum will realize that constant vigilance is the price of safety, and will act as a danger signal for his men. This is especially true of foremen in charge of gangs of outside laborers.

Co-operation of Employees

Co-operation of employees means the be-all and end-all of safety work. The multiplicity of ways in which their influence can be made effective are governed to a large extent by the environment of the plant and are too numerous to mention them all. What has already been said about the responsibility of the employer and the foremen does not decrease in any degree the responsibility of the employee. New men do not always realize the hazards of the occupation, and therefore unknowingly take chances. In cases such as these, older employees can be of infinite service in pointing out in a friendly way dangers which have not become apparent to the new man. Serving on safety committees, making safety suggestions, spreading the gospel of safety among their fellow employees, and using their influence in every way possible to control the demon of carelessness, which is responsible for such a large percentage of accidents, are some of the ways in which employees can co-operate in improving the conditions and increasing the happiness of their fellowmen.

This demon of carelessness is always in evidence and must be sternly exorcised.

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The most frequent troubles that we meet with in paper mills are due to lack of standardizing processes. Things are not done just the right way to get just the right product. The thing desired is obtained-and then again it is not-and nobody knows why. Then is the proper time to write to us and find out what it will cost to get us to study the matter. That information is free.

le Advertisements Want and For Sa

HELP WANTED

Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 words or less, first insertion \$1.00. Situations Wanted, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

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

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

Cash must accompany order.

WANTED ASSISTANT SUPERINTEND-ENT OR NIGHT BOSS for paper mills, two tour system, making box boards. Must be practical paper maker, and a good handler of help. Address Box 365, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDERS WANTED. Two machine tenders for felt machine, two shifts; \$4.00 per day, \$4.25 at night. Good city, good schools and steady work. Address Box 366, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDERS WANTED, book and writing small slow running machines, hour day, \$4.25 per day. Apply to Toronto aper Mfg. Company, Limited, Cornwall, Ont.

WANTED-Millwright for a new cylinder mill, in a city of 70,000. Good wages paid for an A No. 1 man Address Box 367, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR NEW YORK SUPERINTENDENT FOR NEW YORK With characteristics and qualities box board paper, use of silicate and other cementitious compounds; preference given man experienced manufacture spirally wound containers; unusually desirable opportunity. Address Box 368, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION OPEN—WANTED: A master mechanic, thoroughly experienced in paper mill repair work. Must have executive ability in dealing with the usual grade of help on this work and be able to plan, as well as to assist in the work. We have five machines in a modern plant located in Eastern Pennsylvania. Give in confidence, full details of experience, age, married and salary expected at start. Address Box 369, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN ON TISSUE. No colors. hours. Permanent place. Location East-ern Pennsylvania. Write fully experience and reference in confidence. Address Box 370, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Power plant engineer. Must be familiar with modern boiler room practice. Address Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.

WANTED-First class millwright capable of taking charge of a paper mill operating two board machines. Address Box 362, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

One cylinder machine complete with fifteen 36" x 64" dryers.

Address

The Shartle Brothers Machine Company Middletown, Ohio

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Superintendent for one machine tissue mill. Must be familiar with modern machinery and methods. State salary desired. Address Box 364, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Experienced outside salesman WANTED—Experienced outside salesman on fine papers used by printers and pub-lishers. Salary or commission, or both, to right party. Headquarters, San Francisco, representing old established Eastern jobbing house. Address G. R. De Vore, 1555 Broad-way, San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED—Steady, reliable Yankee ma-chine tender; mill runs steady, 3 tour day. Address Box 348, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-2 Millwrights-54c per hour-10 WANTED—2 Millwrights—54c per hour—10
hour basis. 3 machine tenders from
46½c to 58½c per hour—2 tour basis. 3 back
tenders from 35½c to 38c per hour—2 tour
basis. 1 hemlock sulphite cooker 42½c per
hour—2 tour basis. 2 mill carpenters—48½c
per hour—10 hour basis. Address Box 349,
care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Back tender for news machine in Canada running 500 feet, wages \$3.50 —8 hours, only sober man wanted. Address Box 351, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT for new boxboard mill, making all grades of boxboard, having 114" Black-Clawson machine, also beatermen, back tender, paster foreman, top wages, grand opportunity. Address Box 352, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Man competent to take full where of waxing and slitting and rewinding department. Mill in New York City. Good salary to man who can qualify. Address Box 361, care Paper Trade Journal.

SULPHATE MAN WANTED-Splendid opening for energetic wide-awake man in sulphate mill, capable of assuming charge of recovery end. Give experience. Corre-spondence will be treated confidentially. Ad-dress Box 353, care Paper Trade Journal.

WOOD ROOM FOREMAN-Wanted assistant to wood room foreman. Good op-portunity—only live wire man considered. Address Box 354, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Night boss for board mill. One machine making container board. Must be competent, reliable man. Good position for experienced man. Address Box 355, care Paper Trade Journal.

WOOD PULP SALESMAN—High class— responsible—with experience and ability for large concern. State full particulars. Address Box 356, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-One first class all around finisher; piece work; wages average from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per day. Address Box 64, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two back tenders for cylinder machine. Steady work and good condi-tions. Address Box 357, care Paper Trade Journal.

EXPERIENCED PRESS CUTTER MAN by paper concern in New Hampshire. Good pay; 54 hours per week. Excellent chance for advancement. State experience, age and salary wanted. Address Emp. Dept., Box No. 501, Nashua, N. H.

WANTED—Reliable beater engineer with color experience. Eight hours, wages 66 cents per hour, steady employment. Middle west mill. Address Box 335, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Steady, reliable, cylinder machine tender, three mould machine, on tags, bristols, and covers. Three tour day. Address Box 331, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 47.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES—One 84" Double Cylinder
Machine, first and second presses, 36 dryers,
calenders, Reel and Winder, Marshall Drive.
One 60" Fourdrinier, first and second presses,
18 dryers, 3 stacks of calenders, reel, slitter,
Marshall Drive.

WET MACHINES-Two 48" Wet Machines for Board, one 72" Sandy Hill, one 84" Bagley & Sewall.

PAPER CUTTERS-One 112" Horne; 44", 41" Finlay; 76" Hamblet.

Finlay; 76" Hamblet.

RAG CUTTERS—One Taylor Heavy Type Rag Cutter, triplex bed knife.

REAM CUTTERS—One 48" Acme; 76", 38", 48" Cranston; 55" Seybold; 42" Sheridan.

CALENDERS-One 45" Farrel; 65"

SUPER CALENDERS—Two 62", one 53", four 45" stack super calenders.

PRESSES-Six Hydraulic Presses, one Boomer & Boschert Screw Press, one Filter Press.

JORDANS—One Jordan Refining Engine.

PUMPS—One 9" x 12" Goulds Triplex, several
triplex stuff and suction pumps; two triplex
Hydraulic Pumps.

SLITTERS-One 50" Black & Clawson, 110" Kidder, 40" Kidder.

der, 40" Kidder.
Two Shredders.
Two 7' x 25' Rotary Boilers, complete with drive.
Two Kollergangs with stones.
One Lombard Governor.
Two Centrifugal, two Wandell Screens, twelve
Three Pocket Grinders.
One 96" x 14 9/16" Millspauch Suction Roll.
Two Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burners.
Four Barkers.

FRANK H. DAVIS

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

FOR SALE

BEATERS-40x36" with iron tub, 17' long, two
65x54, one 42x42, one 48x48, 4 Claffins. Now
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" Holyoka, One T & S rag cutter. Several ream cutters.

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

DRIVES-One Moore & White No. 9 A.

DRYERS—26 new shells 36" dia., 124" face; 3 new shells 36" x 76"; also three 36 x 36 with frames, etc.; four 28 x 62" all ready 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 acreen.

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

Lot of new split pulleys, sprocket chains, conspulleys. Some new wooden pulleys with friction clutches.

Mills Machine Company LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 46.)

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A cylinder machine tender in a three machine mill making rope and jute specialties. Steady work. 8 hours. Good pay. Address Box 316, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class machine tender in three-tour mill on 120" fourdrinier making fine papers. Address Box 319, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATER ENGINEER WANTED in three tour mill making fine papers. Address Box 320, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two back tenders for cylinder or fourdrinier machines; eight hours; good pay; steady work; in a three machine paper mill located in Massachusetts. Address Box 297, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Machine tenders, back tenders, and beaterman, for three cylinder machine. Three tours. Steady employment and good pay. None but sober, reliable men need apply. No labor trouble. Address Box 285, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN—Desire first class beaterman, on ledger, writing and book papers. Beating for two machines making 24 tons per 24 hours. Rate 55c. per hour—8 hours per day. Address Box 63, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PRACTICAL COATING MILL SUPERIN-TENDENT desires to make a change. Years of experience on all grades of coated paper. Address Box 371, care Paper Trade Journal

MILL SUPERINTENDENT WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. Experienced on fourdrinier or cylinder machine. Up to date on all grades of felt sheathing and wrapping papers. Address Box 372, care Paper Trade Journal

PAPER MAKER WITH YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE DESIRES POSITION as superintendent or assistant. Employed, married and sober. References. Address Box 373, care Paper Trade Journal.

PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER, DESIRES A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Young man, small family, strictly sober, honest and industrious. Have had experience as superintendent, also as manager, desires to connect with a mill making wood, bonds, ledgers, kraft, vegetable parchment, water leaf or similar lines. Open for position August 1. Mills desiring such a man investigate. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Box 374, care Paper Trade Journal.

PURCHASING AGENT now employed, wishes to make a change. Six years experience with large paper and pulp manufacturer. Well posted on all lines and acquainted with trade in Eastern and middle west paper making sections. Can furnish satisfactory references, with proofs of ability to organize and maintain a purchasing department along modern and efficient lines. Address Box 358, care Paper Trade Journal.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 16 years' experience in pulp and paper mills, pulp and paper machinery concerns, construction work, general machinery. Responsible position will be considered only. Reply to Box 359, care Paper Trade Journal.

HIGH GRADE SUPERINTENDENT WANTS A POSITION. Can make news, kraft, all water-finished papers, all grades of boards, tests, chip, etc., also tissues and crepe. Know how to turn out quantity and quality. Am very good on repairs and managing help. Address Box 360, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT 24 years' practical experience on book, sulphite bonds, ledger, waxing, imitation and manifold parchment papers, open for engagement June 15. Organizer capable of handling skilled and unskilled help. Address Box 286, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN WISHES Pofinisher or night boss. Experienced on all grades wrapping, boards, asbestos, roofing and all builders' repairs. Understands machinery and good organizer and handler of help. References. Address Box 341, care Paper Trade Journal.

A No. 1 FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS PO-SITION as superintendent or assistant of mill making fine papers. Well up on all grades of stock. Can get results. At present in charge of five machine mill. Address Box 342, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION PAPER MILLS—Will pay cash in advance for drop shipments, to southern points, of kraft, machine glaze, No. 1 manilla and screenings wrapping paper in ton quantities and up. The first three in 9 inch diameter small rolls and the screenings in jumbo rolls, 50 lb. and up. Jobbers and selling agents need not answer. Address Box 376, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—One Black & Clawson jordan in first class condition, also new set fillings for same. Address The Peerless Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio.

PAPER CUTTING MACHINE FOR SALE by South Brooklyn Paper & Rag Co., 93 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECOND HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE—
1 American system Dodge rope drive. 1
Beloit silicate roll section 75" wide. 1 8"
Duplex Shartle stuff pump. 1 No. 102 and 1
No. 36 Bundy trap. 1 Beck stapling machine.
2 Rich drag knife machines. All of the above will be sold for the best cash offer received.
Make your bids to BIRD & SON, INC., East Walpole, Mass.

WANTED—Client wishes to purchase a felt mill or mill which may be readily equipped to make roofing felt. Please describe equipment and quote best price. Address James L. Carey, 208 N. Laramie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Paper mill selling agency for New York City district. We can offer first class representation to a mill with good tonnage, selling jobbers, exporters and large consumers. Address Box 375, care Paper Trade Journal.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.—There will be sold at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. material belonging to the Navy, condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of cloth scraps as follows: 9,794 pounds nainsook, 1,211 pounds cloth cotton, 83,781 pounds drill bleached, 5,009 pounds drill unbleached, 5,073 pounds twill white, 94,357 pounds denim blue, 453 pounds Jersey cloth. The sale will be for cash to the highest bidder by sealed proposals to be opened at 10:00 A. M., 28 June, 1918. Schedules containing form of proposals and terms of sale can be obtained upon application to the Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

6-5-18

WANTED—Two power paper cutters in good condition for immediate delivery. Automatic clamp—50" and 72". Would be pleased to have particulars of any machines near these widths. Address Gibbs-Brower Co., 261 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER. SHIP—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, doing business under the firm name and style of Morey & Company, and having a usual place of business at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts, was dissolved on Tuesday, May 14, 1918, by mutual consent. Charles E. Morey, Walter G. Morey, Richard T. Morey.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Profitable and good established paper concern doing approximately \$100,000 worth of business a year, available accounts; owner's other interest, partner called to army. Address Box 343, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED Sales Representatives

To call on large consumers, by mill making a complete line of waterproof wrapping paper and case-linings. Several choice territories open. Commission basis.

Address Box 346, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED Back Tenders

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U. S. Write us for samples and prices. Salesman Wanter

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5000 Tons Hanger Wanted For the Season 1918-1919

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Star-Peerless Wall Paper Mills JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Of General Interest

Nashua Silfoils are the prettiest and neatest offering you have seen in a long time. They are unusual, very attractive and easy to use. Best of all, they are inex-

pensive, costing but a fraction of the present price of metal foils. Plain or waxed. The rapidly increasing demand for Nashua Silfoils proves their timeliness and value.

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NASHUA GUMMED & COATED PAPER COMPANY Nashua, New Hampshire

Paper Bag Machinery

Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

We guarantee very high production and very low percentage

Jobbers supplied with Bag Machines anywhere in the United States, any number, part payment down, balance of payment from one to five years, to responsible parties.

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers,

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Metal Skylights and Ventilators

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

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Manufacturers of Paper Mill Machinery.

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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.

Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

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

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Cotton Rags and Paper Stock

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

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

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

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

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

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

Straw Pulp.

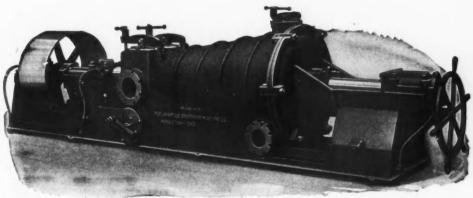
CANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING CO.
Produce Exchange, New York. All other kinds of Pulp.

PAUL C. ZÜHLKE 320 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

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 Keview

Office of the Paper Trade Journal, Wednesday, June 12, 1918.

An interesting development in the news print line has occurred during the past week. The recent activity of the German submersibles off the Jersey coast presented a most satisfactory excuse for the dailies throughout the country to get out at least one extra edition. The majority of the New York papers got out several extras and thereby caused a strong demand for news print, which completely offset the market for the first week in June, which is usually quiet. Prices for news print remain the same.

The news that the Government had no immediate intention of curtailing production was pleasing to the paper men who are now in more of a position to make their plans for the future.

The demand for all grades of fine papers is still remarkably good and the mills are working hard to supply it. Prices stay up well and an advance on all grades is looked for shortly owing to the increase in freight rates.

There is considerable activity in the market for coarse and wrapping papers of all sorts and a marked shortage is felt of several grades headed by kraft.

Board dealers report a demand far ahead of the present limited supply and see no change in the strong market for some time to come.

Mechanical Pulp

Prices for ground wood are very firm and a steady demand is felt.

Although water conditions in the North West have become a little easier but are still bad for the manufacture of ground wood users buy just as much this year as they did last.

There is small likelihood of there being any surplus of mechanical pulp in the near future, and with a strengthening demand dealers will shortly begin to ask higher prices.

Chemical Pulp

All grades of chemical pulp are remarkably active, especially Mitscherlich and kraft, which are far behind the demand.

An interesting rumor is circulating in the trade to the effect that a certain firm of importers have made arrangements by which they are again able to bring Swedish pulp into this market profitably. It is understood that no pulp has arrived as yet, and the truth of the rumor could not be learned as the concern would neither deny nor confirm it.

Rags

Just when the top of the present boom in rags will be reached cannot be told as yet, but there are no signs of change in the strong bull market so far. Some mills are holding out against present quotations, but there is small doubt they will have to come to them as the prices are based on an actual scarcity of rags.

All grades, very nearly, are listed higher again this week, No. 1 Silesias taking the biggest jump perhaps. They are now priced 84/69c.

Roofing rags and all the poorer grades are the dullest in the rag line; new cuttings and all the higher class goods being in the best demand.

Bagging

Bright, No. 1 scrap and sound bagging, all showed a slight increase in asking prices during the past seven days. With these exceptions, however, no price changes have been noted.

The market has been a little less active this week than last, and while a number of nice orders have been placed, there hasn't been quite as much activity as during the previous week.

The majority of the various grades of bagging are rather scarce, and another improvement in the demand will again occasion an upward revision of the scale of prices.

Paper Stock

Several items on the paper stock list are being quoted at slightly higher prices. Shavings, hard white No. 2, and soft white No. 1; stitchless and solid flat book, flat stock. No. 1 white news and common paper are all held at slightly advanced figures. News, generally speaking, continues the dullest on the list, but all grades continue in good demand.

NEWS PRINT HEARING CONCLUDED

(Continued from page 12.)

We will be here 40 years from now and won't have it. This talk about the contract is all buncombe, all guff thrown up in the air to make somebody think there is something."

In connection with being before the Federal Trade Commission under duress, Mr. Wise said:

"Now, there is one other question that I think has been well settled, and if I fail to make that clear in my argument, my good friend, Judge Davis, cleared it up completely, and that is that the signers of this agreement are not here voluntarily, but that they are here under duress. Judge Davis could not deny the proposition that they were here under duress, so he jumped in with us and said that they were both here under duress. I think that that has dawned on them now, and that his clients are regretful of the fact that they have forced this issue; that they have brought the facts in this case to the light, and that they have disclosed that this industry has been imposed upon for years, and that it has been plundered by them for years, and now that the industry is likely to get a fair return they are sorry for it; and so he begins to holler that he is here under duress." Getting hot on the trail of the publishers, Mr. Wise continued:

"At the very outset of this proceeding, I dragged from Mr. McIntyre—reluctantly he gave it up—a bulletin prepared by him, and his paper committee, which was sent to a member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in which they said: 'Don't buy any paper; don't contract for any paper; don't let these robber barons rob you at three cents; we are going to get a price of 2.85 from the Federal Trade Commission. Buy spot sales. There is plenty of paper and we have hoarded 300,000 tons of it.'

"Now, that is the evidence in this case as to the condition of the market, and my dear friend (Mr. Gregory) gets up here and says that there won't be any competition, because of the great demand and the short supply. Now, where did he get that? What witness testified to it? Talk about trusts; talk about combinations in restraint of trade; talk about boosting prices; talk about influencing the market. Here, an organization with 800 members, keeping in exact and perfect touch with the entire industry, requiring every member of its association to report to this paper pool-paper organization-every contract made, knowing every ton of paper that is manufactured, and every ton of paper that is sold, and every ton of paper that is hoarded, and advising every consumer of those facts, and urging them not to buy paper, not to contract for paper, but wait until we have the Federal Trade Commission fix the price at 2.85, and then you can buy, and the market is going to be soft. Now, that is the evidence in this case."

Norwegian Success with Paper Fabrics

The Nydalens Company, one of Norway's leading textile manufacturers, has for some time been experimenting with paper textiles, and the results have been so good that its factory will soon produce these new fabrics on a large scale, says Commercial Agent Norman L. Anderson, Copenhagen, Denmark. They consist of 75 per cent. paper and 25 per cent. cotton and are said to be soft and warm; a little heavier than ordinary cotton goods and not quite so strong, but cheaper. They should be especially suited, says the Norwegian press, for blouses, dresses, curtains, and, in short, as a substitute for cotton goods in general.

IMPORTANT

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

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 June 12, 1918, as follows:

American Writing Paner	Com	nany	pref	3id. 22
American Writing Paper	Com	nany,	Sa	-
American Writing Paper (American Writing Paper (International Paper Comp	anv.	paref	stamped	62
International Paper Compa	anv.	old i	pref	80
International Paper Compa	anv.	com.	*********	36
Union Bag and Paper Con				75
			Mitaabaaliala	
Paper			Mitscherlick Kraft (Domestic)	5.25
Bond 12	e	36	delivered	5.00
Ledgers 14	64	32	Soda Bleached	4.25
Writing-			· Dash means no	
Extra Superfine 21	0	_	Domestic	D.
Superfine 19 Tub Sized 14	@	_	Domestic	1/4
Tub Sized 14		_	Frices to Mill f.	o. 1
Engine Sized 10	9	_	Shirt Cuttings-	
News-f. o. b. Mill-	60	3.25	New White, No. 1	14
Rolls, contract 3.10 Rolls, transient 3.25	@	3.50	New White, No. 2 Silesias, No. 1	8
Sheets f o h	68	0.00	Washables	8
Sheets. f. o. b. N. Y 3.75	@	4.00	Fancy	8
Side runs 3.20	0	3.50	Cottons-according to	gra
Book-f. o. b. N. Y			New Blue	2
S. & S. C 7.25	@	7.50	New Black Soft	4
M. F 7.00	@	7.25	New Light Sec'ds	5
Coated and	_		New Unbleached.	11
Enamel 8	@	8.50	Khaki Cuttings Blue Overall	8
Lithograph 8.5	0	_	Corduroy	4
Tissues-f. o. b. N. Y	æ	1.00	New Canvas	9
White, No. 195 White, No. 295	@	1.00	New Black Mixed	4
Manila No. 195	@	1.00	Whites, No. 1-	
Kraft	a	-	Repacked	5
Colored 1.50	@	3.00	Miscellaneous Whites. No. 2—	-
Anti-Tarnish 1.25	@	1.35	Repacked	4.25
Kraft-f. o. b. N. Y	_		Miscellaneous	3.25
No. 1 Domestic 9	@	10	St. Soiled Whites	2.75
No. 2 Domestic. 8.00	(ci	8.50	Thirds and Blues-	
Imported	-		Repacked	3.00
BORNESS EXCLUSION	40	_	Miscellaneous Black Stockings	
Screenings 3	40	_	Cloth Strippings	2.65
Manila—	_		Roofing Stock-	
No. 1 Jute	@	_	No. 1	2.35
No. 2 Jute 6.00	69	_	No. 2	2.25
No. 2 Wood 5.50	ä	_	No. 3	2.15
Butchers' 5.00	a	_	No. 4 No. 5A	1 50
Fibre Papers-			B	1.00
No. 1 Fibre 6.50	@	6.75	C	
No. 2 Fibre 5.50	e	-	-	_
Card Middles 4.00	0	-	Foreign	ra
Common Bogus 2.50	400	-	New White Cuttings.	
Deserte contra f a h N	v _		Unbleached Cottons.	1

Mechanical Pulp

(f. o. b. Pulp Mill.) No. 1 f. o. b. Mill.\$28.00 @\$32.00

Chemical Pulp

Citominant			
(Ex-Dock, Ne Sulphite (Foreign)-		rk.)	
Rleached	-		-
Easy Bleaching No. 1 Unbleached	e 20		6.00
No. 2 Unbleached			5.50
Kraft (Foreign)			6.25
Sulphate— Bleached		@	6.50
Sulphite (Domestic)- Bleached		@	6.00
Extra Strong Un- bleached	3.75	@	4.00
Easy Bleaching Sulphite News Sulphite	4.00		4.50

@	5.75	
-	0110	
	5.10	
		@ 4.50

Domestic	Rags	
Prices to Mill f. Shirt Cuttings-	o. b. N	. Y.
New White, No. 1 New White, No. 2 Silesias, No. 1 Washables Fancy Controns—according to	14 @ 8 @ 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 @	81/2
New Blue New Black Soft. New Light See'ds New Unbleached. Khaki Cuttings. Blue Overall. Corduroy New Canvas New Black Mixed Whites. No. 1—	7 1/4 @ 4 1/4 @ 8 1/4 @ 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4 @	8 5 6 11 1/4 5 8 1/2 5 10
Repacked Miscellaneous	51/4 @	
Whites. No. 2— Repacked Miscellaneous St. Soiled Whites Thirds and Blues—	3.25 @	4.50 3.50 3.00
Repacked Miscellaneous Black Stockings Cloth Strippings Roofing Stock—	3.00 @	3.25
No. 1	2.25 @ 2.15 @ 2.15 @ 1.55 @ 1.00 @	2.30 2.20 2.20 1.65

Foreign Rags

r oreign re	ago
New White Cuttings.	nominal
Unbleached Cottons.	nominal
Light Flannelettes	nominal
New Light Silesias	nominal
New Light Oxfords.	nominal
New Light Prints	nominal
New Mixed Cuttings	nominal
New Dark Cuttings.	nominal
No. 1 White Linens.	nominal
No. 2 White Linens.	nominal
No. 3 White Linens.	nominal
No. 4 White Linens.	nominal
Old Ex. Light Prints	nominal
Ord. Light Prints	nominal
Medium Light Prins	nominal
Dutch Blue Cottons.	nominal
Ger. Blue Cottons	nominal
German Blue Linens.	nominal
Checks and Blues	nominal
Dark Cottons	nominal
Shoppery	nominal

Bagging

Prices to Mill f.	o. b.	N.	Y.
Gunny No. 1-	41	60	416
Domestic			4 74
Foreign	45	200	43/4
Bright Bagging	4.00	@	4.25
No. 1 Scrap	3.75	@	4.00
Sound Bagging	274		3
Mixed Bagging	21/	200	234
Wool Tares, light	4	@	41/4
Wool tares, heavy.	4	@	41/4

Twines	Manila Rope Foreign Domestic New Bur. Cut	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	000	71/4 71/4 5.00	Old Waste Papers (f. o. b. New York.)
Twines India, No. 6 basis— Dark 18½@ 21 Light 19 @ 23 B. C., 18 basis 31 @ 34 A. B., Italian, 18 basis 56½@ — Finished Fute— Dark, 18 basis 27 @ 28 Light, 18 basis 27 @ 28 Light, 18 basis 28 @ 29 Jute Wrapping, 2-6 ely— No. 1 27 @ 29½ No. 1 26 @ 27½ No. 2 25 @ 26 Paper Makers' Twine Balls 16 @ 19 Box-Twine, 2-4 ply, 18 @ 20½ Jute Rope 18 @ 20½ No. 2 Basis 25½ @ 24 No. 2 Basis 25½ @ 24 No. 2 Basis 25½ @ 24 No. 1 Mixte Rope 25 @ 26 No. 1 Wixte Rope 25 @ 26 No. 2 Viction 25 @ 26 No. 3 Strictly Overissue 1.00 @ 1.10 Strictly Folded 65 @ 20	Hessian Jute Threads	536	ä	6	Shavings
Dark 18½@ 21 Light 19 @ 23 B. C., 18 basis 31 @ 34 A. B., Italian, 18 basis 55½@ — Finished Fute— Dark, 18 basis 27 @ 28 Light, 18 basis 28 @ 29 Jute Wrapping, 2-6 Ply— Stricts No. 1 26 @ 27½ No. 1 26 @ 27½ No. 2 25 @ 26 Paper Makers Twine Balls 16 @ 19 Box-Twine, 2-4 ply 18 @ 20½ Jute Rope 18 @ 20½ Amer. Hemp, 6 nominal Sisal Hav— No. 1 Basis 22½@ 24 No. 2 Basis 19½@ 23 Sisal Lath Yarn— No. 1 21½@ 21½ Strictly Overissue 1.00 1.10 Strictly, Folded 65 @ .70 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 276 Strictly Overissue 1.00 1.10 Strictly, Folded 65 @ .70 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 276 Strictly Overissue 1.00 1.10 Strictly, Folded 65 @ .70 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 276 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 Mixed Paper 55 @ 60 No. 1					Hard White, No. 1 4.25 @ 4.50 Hard White, No. 2 3.25 @ 3.50
Dark	India, No. 6 basis-				Soft White, No. 1 3.00 @ 3.25
Light	Dark	181/	0	21	Colored, No. 1 1.25 @ 1.50
B. C., 18 basis	Light	19			Flat Stock-
A. B., Italian, 18 basis 56½@— Finished Fute— Dark, 18 basis 27 @ 28 Light, 18 basis 27 @ 28 Light, 18 basis 28 @ 29 Jute Wrapping, 2-6 ply— Extra No. 1 27 @ 29½ No. 1 26 @ 27½ No. 2 25 @ 26 Paper Makers' Iwine Balls 16 @ 19 Box-Twine, 2-4 ply 18 @ 20½ Jute Rope 18 @ 20½ Amer. Hemp, 6 nominal Sisal Hav— No. 1 Basis 22½@ 24 No. 2 Basis 19½@ 23 Sisal Lath Yarn— No. 1 21½@ 21½ No. 2 21½@ 21½ No. 2 21½@ 20½ No. 1 21½@ 21½ No. 2 21½@ 20½ No. 1 21½@ 20½ No. 1 21½@ 20½ No. 1 21½@ 20½ No. 2 25 @ 3.40 News— Strictly Overissue 1.00	B. C., 18 basis				
Finished Jute— Dark, 18 basis 27 @ 28 Light, 18 basis 28 @ 29 Jute Wrapping, 2-6 Extra No. 1. 27 @ 2914 No. 1	A. B., Italian, 18 basis				Over Issue Mag 160 @ 170
Dark, 18 basis. 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	Finished Inte-	/-	9		Solid Flat Rook 1 25 @ 1 30
Light, 18 basis 28 @ 29 Solid Book Ledger. 2.50 @ 2.75 Ledger Stock 1.75 @ 2.06 No. 1 White News 1.25 @ 1.35 New B. B. Chips 60 @ .70 No. 2 No. 2 Solid Book Ledger. 2.50 @ 2.75 No. 1 White News 1.25 @ 1.35 New B. B. Chips 60 @ .70 No. 1 White News 1.25 @ 1.35 New B. B. Chips 60 @ .70 No. 1 White News 1.25 @ 1.35 New B. B. Chips 60 @ .70 No. 1 White News 1.25 @ 1.35 New B. B. Chips 60 @ .70 No. 1 Unite News 1.25 No. 1 Unite New Env. Cut. 2.75 @ .70 New Env. Cut. 2.75 @ .70 No. 1 Unite News 1.25 No. 1 Unite New Env. Cut. 2.75 @ .70 No. 1 Unite News 1.25 No. 1	Dark, 18 basis	27	a	28	Crumpled No. 1 90 @ 100
No. 1 27 @ 29% No. 1 No. 2 N	Light, 18 basis	28	ú	29	Solid Book Ledger 250 @ 275
No. 1 27	Jute Wrapping, 2-6		-		Ledger Stock 1.75 @ 200
Extra No. 1	_ ply—				No. 1 White News 1.25 @ 1.35
No. 1	Extra No. 1			291/2	New B. B. Chips60 @ .70
Paper Makers Twine Balls 16 @ 19 18 @ 20½ 19 18 @ 20½ 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	No. 1				
Balls 16 2 19 Box Twine, 24 ply, 18 2 20½ Jute Rope 18 2 20 Amer. Hemp, 6. No. 1 Basis. 22½ 2 24 No. 2 Basis. 19½ 2 23 Sisal Lath Yarn— No. 1 21½ 21½ No. 2 1964 20½ No. 2 2 1964 20½ No. 2 1964 20½ No. 2 N	No. 2	25	@	26	
Box-Twine, 24 ply, 18 @ 20½	Paper Makers' I wine		_		New Cut No. 1 240 @ 250
Jute Rope	Balls				Evtra No. 1 Old 1 15 @ 1 25
Amer. Hemp. 6. nominal Sisal Hav— No. 1 Basis. 22½@ 24 No. 2 Basis. 19½@ 23 Sisal Lath Yarn— No. 1 21½@ 21½ Sisal Cath Yarn— No. 2 11½@ 21½ Strictly Folded. 65 70 No. 2 19½@ 20½ No. 2 19½@ 20½ No. 2 19½@ 20½ No. 2 1000 11.10 Strictly, Folded. 65 70 No. 2 1000 11.10 No. 2 1000 1	Box-1 wine, 2-4 ply.				No. 1 Old 1.00 @ 1.25
Sisal Hav	A Tute Rope				No. 2 Old on of
No. 1 Basis 22½ @ 24 Old Krafts 3.25 @ 3.40 No. 2 Basis 19½ @ 23 News— Strictly Overissue 1.00 @ 1.10 Strictly, Folded 65 @ .70 No. 2 19½ @ 20½ No. 1 Mixed Paner 5 @ .70	Signal Man	no	m11	nai	Bogus Wranners 65 70
No. 2 Basis 19½@ 23 News— Sisal Lath Yarn— No. 1 21¼@ 21½ No. 2 19½@ 20½ No. 1 Mixed Paper 5 6 60	No 1 Pagin	221/	0	24	Old Krafts 3 25 @ 2 40
No. 1	No 2 Pasis				
No. 1 2114 2114 Strictly, Folded65 70 No. 2 1914 2014 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 60 60	Sign Lath Varm	1372	(g)	23	
No. 2 1916 2014 No. 1 Mixed Paper 55 00 60		2114	-	2114	Strictly Overissue 1.00 @ 1.10
Manila Rone 127 1073 No. 1 Mixed Paper .55 on .60	No 2				No. 1 Winest Policed
	Manile Rone	1273	7		No. 1 Mixed Paper .55 or .60

CHICAGO

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPO

f's	NOW OUR	REGULAR	CORRESPONDENT. J	
Paper Mill Price to Jo	hhare		Solid News70.00 Manila Lined Chip. 75.00	@75.00 @80.00
	161/2@	17	Container Liner 85.00	@90.00
No. 2 Rag Bond	15 @	151/2	Solid Wood Pulp. 80.00	@85.00
	10%@	11	Straw Board55.00	@60.00
Cheap Ledger	131/2 @	14	Filled Pulp Board. 75.00	@80.00
	22 @	23	OLLD	
	141/2@	15	Old Papers	
	121/2@	13	Shavings-	
No. 3 Fine Writing	11 @	1136	No. 1 Hard White 3.50	
No. 1 M. F. Book.	7 @	73%		@ 3.75
No. 1 S. & S. C.		- /-	No. 1 Soft White 2.50	@ 2.75
Book	8 @	81/2	No. 2 Soft White 1.75	@ 2.00
Coated Book	91/4@	934	No. 1 Mixed 1.25	
Coated Label	834@	91/4	No. 2 Mixed 1.00	0 -
News-Rolls mill	31/2 net			-
News-Sheets mill.	4 net		Ledgers & Writings 1.80	@ 2.00
No. 1 Manila	6 @	61/2	Solid Books 1.35 Blanks 1.60	@ 1.50
No. 1 Fibre	6 @	61/2		@ 1.75
No. 2 Manila	51/4@	534	No. 2 Books, light, 1.20	1.30
Butchers' Manila	5 @ 9 @	51/2	Extra No. 1 Manila 2.75 No. 1 Manilas 1.15	@ 3,00
No. 1 Kraft	71/2@	8	Folded News (over-	@ 1.25
No. 2 Kraft		534		
Wood Tag Board	51/4@		Old Newspapers	-
Screenings	4 (1)	41/2	Mixed Papers60	
Boards, per ton, de- livered—			Straw Clippings60	
Plain Chip60.	00 @65.	00	Binders' Clippings	9 .70
riam cmpou.	@ 63	.00	Dindera Cappings	G ./4

PHILADELPHIA

	[FROM	OUR	REGULAR	CORRESPONDENT.]	
Pap	er			Bagging	
Bonds	. 14	OD.	36	Gunny No. 1-	
Ledgers		4@	32	Domestic 31/4	
Superfine	. 19	@	27	Scrap Burlap 2.75 No. 1 Scrap 2.25	a 3.00 a 2.50
Extra Fine		@	_	Wool Tares, heavy. 4.00	e -
Fine		@	_	Wool Tares, light 4.00 Manila Rope, No. 1 5.00	5.25
Fine, No. 2		0	-		2.25
Fine, No. 3			_	No. 1 New Lt. Bur-	
Book, M. F		@	_	New Burlap Cuttings 3.75	@ 7.50 @ 4.00
Book, S. & S. C	. 93	40	10%		1.00
Book, Coated	. 11	@	131/2	Old Papers	
Coated Lithograph.			12	Shavings-	
News		40	_	No. 1 Hard White 3.50 No. 2 Hard White 3.00	3.753.25
No. 1 Jute Manila	14	@	-	No. 1 Soft White 2.60	@ 3.25 @ 2.75
Manila Sul., No. 1.		40	-		1.50
Manila No. 2	. 7	0		No. 1 Mixed 1.00	1.15
Common Bogus		@	51/6	No. 2 Mixed	.80
Straw Board		@	60	Solid Ledger Stock. 2.00	2.25
News board		@	60	Writing Paper 1.50	0 1.75
Chip Board		@	65		1.10
Wood Pulp Board,	. 80	@	85		.80
(Carload	F -te V			No. 1 New Manila. 2.00	2.50
(Carioad	Lous.			Tion I Old Million I Troo	0 1.10
Tarred Felts-				Old Kraft 2.25	2.50
Regular		@	65		0 1.10
Slaters'		@	.79		.65
Best Tarred	. 75	@	82		.50
Best Tarred, 1					9 30
ply (per ton)		@	82		9 45
Best Tarred, 3-ply.	1.10	@ 1	1.20	Binders Bd. Chip 40	8 45

(Continued on page 54.)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1918.

SUMMARY.

 Cigarette paper
 .266 cs.

 Filter paper
 .94 cs.

 Miscellaneous paper
 .15 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

American Tobacco Co., Marseilles, 17 cs. American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux, 100 cs. Rose & Frank, Bordeaux, 26 cs. P. J. Schweitzer, Bordeaux, 20 cs. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Bordeaux, 10 cs. C. Drucklieb, Bordeaux, 38 cs. Rose & Frank, Bordeaux, 24 cs. Liggett & Meyers Tob. Co., Bordeaux, 31 cs. FILTER PAPER,
J. Manheimer, Bordeaux, 54 cs.
E. Fougera, Bordeaux, 40 cs.
PAPER.
American Express Co., Marseilles, 15 cs.
PAPER STOCK.
E. J. Kellar & Co., Marseilles, 72 bls. old rope.
CHINA CLAY.
Tom England, 4,232 casks.
Tom England, 3,470 tons.

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

(Continued from page 20.)

and 6,000 pounds (30 reams) of 22½ x 28½—100, blue cardboard, will be furnished by the Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$29 per 1,000. The Megargee-Hare Company will furnish 2,000 pounds of rope manila paper in 9½-inch rolls, basis of 24 x 36—70, at \$.11½ per pound. Bids for all of these items were opened on May 22.

17,500 pounds (200 reams) of 21 x 32½, No. 48 yellow commercial ledger paper, will be furnished by Stone & Andrews, at \$.18½; and 500,000 pounds of white M. F. printing paper in 38-inch rolls, basis of 25 x 38, will be furnished by the Bryant Paper Company, at \$.07½. Bids for these items were opened on May 27.

The King Paper Company will furnish 134,000 pounds (1,000 reams) of 38 x 48—134, double-coated book paper, at \$.0875 per pound, bids for which were opened on May 31.

Bids for Panama Canal

The following bids were opened last week by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal:

100 reams (50,000 sheets) of 22½ x 28½-100, manila tag paper; Bishop Paper Company, at \$1,347.00; George W. Millar & Co., at \$1,300.00; Old Dominion Paper Company, at (a) \$1,-119.00 (b) at \$1,359.00 (c) at \$879.00; Virginia Paper Company, at \$749.00; J. Webritte, at \$1,149.00; and R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$1,000.00.

Bids for Navy Department

Bids are to be opened on June 17 by the Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department for the following typewriter correspondence paper, 8 x 10½", 4½"; 20,000 reams for the Brooklyn navy yard; 10,000 reams for the Philadelphia yard; and 4,000 reams for the Norfolk yard.

Fear About Coal in Philadelphia

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PRILADELPHIA, June 10, 1918.—Indirect indication that Government curtailing of production in the paper and allied interests may be applied first to manufacturers of paper board boxes is giving some concern to jobbers and manufacturers in this district. At the same time both fine and coarse paper dealers are without information as to where the industry is to be placed in the fuel priority lists.

Announcement of this list was made at the convention of the National Coal Association held in this city. It provided for a classification that in itself gives no indication of what industries are to be included in the last class. This class, however, is to get coal only after all other classifications on the lists have been provided for. It is obvious that where coal cannot be obtained output must be reduced.

Following this announcement the National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers has notified its members that the Government is strongly urging hosiery makers to abandon the use of boxes and to pack in paper. The object of this move

is to conserve box car and cargo space. Specifications for the baling of hosiery, made public some time ago for export on Government orders, have been extended to all Government orders for delivery in this country.

Harvey L. Pratt, vice-president of the coarse paper section of the National Association, told the correspondent of the Paper Trade Journal this week that there seems to be little doubt of a Government determination to cut down production.

"Evidently this is to be done," he added, "through curtailment of coal supplies and transportation. The idea, of course, is to save labor and coal. But just how curtailed production is to save labor in the paper industry has not been made quite clear as yet. It takes a certain number of men to run a machine, so that no saving can be effected by cutting down its production. Eliminating shifts of workers would hardly work, because it would not be worth while to run a mill on one shift, closing down every night, in most instances.

"The National Association, however, stands squarely behind the Government in any move made to win the war. All paper dealers and manufacturers realize that we are at war and that half measures will not do if we are to win."

Fire in Pulp Mill at Lisbon Falls

LISBON FALLS, Me., June 6, 1918.—Fire brock out in the beater room of the Pejepscot paper mill, shortly before eleven o'clock Wednesday morning and burned briskly for more than an hour. The fire was caused by a spark which flew from a hot box and ignited some grease close by.

The loss of about \$1,500 was caused chiefly by water and broken glass, which fell from the roof, cutting the wires in the beater room.

J. R. Booth Acid Plant Almost Completed

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., June 11, 1918.—J. R. Booth Co. at Chaudiere has a new acid plant almost completed and it is expected that it will be running in a week or so. C. J. Booth said the new plant was needed to keep up with the demand for acids, owing to the increased production of the mill. When asked how things were running today he said they were fair.

Paper Company Buys Land

ASTORIA, Ore., June 3, 1918.—A deed was filed for record today showing that James Bremner has sold 3,140 acres of timber land in the Young's River district to the Crown Willamette Paper Company. While the consideration named in the deed is only nominal, the revenue stamps indicate the price was about \$18,000.

Toronto Paper Mfg. Co. Meets

Toronto, Ont., June 10, 1918.—At the annual meeting of the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company, recently, R. S. Waldie was re-elected president. The company have opened a board room in the Mail Building, Toronto, adjoining their sales office.

DAILY CAPACITY 300 TONS

MAIN PAPER STOCK CO., INC.

SPECIAL GRADERS OF PAPER STOCK NEW AND OLD COTTON RAGS

If you have special requirements we can certainly please you.

Branch, 321 Pearl St.

25-27-29-31 Peck Slip

New York City

MARX MAIER, Inc.

200 FIFTH AVENUE

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NEW YORK

New and Old Linen and Cotton Rags
Jute Stock, Flax and Cotton Waste

Atterbury Brothers

(INCORPORATED)

Wood Pulp, Rags and Paper Stock French Caseine

145 Nassau Street

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BOWSHER'S SPEED or MOTION INDICATOR

IS INDISPENSABLE

in obtaining a UNIFORM speed of machinery, and is one of the most PROFITABLE little devices ever put in a mill. Will pay for itself in 30 days. Dial 12 in. in diam. Weight, 10 lbs.

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DILLON & BARNES

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Agents for

Domestic Wood Pulp

of all grades

Aeolian Building

33 West 42nd Street

New York



Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1918.

New York City dealers in alum and sulphate of alumina are convinced that the market at present is smouldering and may be expected to burst into flame at any time. They smell smoke, one dealer stating that he had had numerous inquiries this week from concerns who he had never been able to sell before, although he had always solicited their business. Speculation is rife and dealers are trying to place the reason for the sudden interest in alum. It may be that one of the large producers is experiencing difficulties and is not shipping the usual amounts, or it may be a number of other reasons, but just what, remains to be seen.

Starch prices have all taken a sudden drop and quotations are considerably off previous figures.

ALUM.—Ammonia alum has been in heavy demand during the past week, so strong in fact that spot stocks have been virtually wiped out. While according to the dealers, there have been no price changes as yet an advance is looked for very shortly as numerous inquiries followed by buying orders are reaching this market. Prices remain: lump ammonia 4@4.25c. per pound and powdered alum 4.50@4.75c. Lump potash 8.75@9.25c. per pound. Chrome potash 20@21c. per pound and chrome ammonia 17@18c. per pound.

BLANC FIXE.—The very strong call for blanc fixe continues and there is very little in the market; none in fact on the spot, and most dealers are taking business for delivery in six to eight weeks. The price is steady at 4c.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The market for bleach is rather routine at present. Dealers report an ordinary amount of business and shipments going forward about as usual. Prices remain 2.50c. a pound in large export drums; 3c. for smaller drums.

BRIMSTONE.—Dealers in brimstone are not interested in selling these days. The majority are busy trying to increase production at their mines to the highest point in order to meet the phenomenal demand. Nominal prices of \$35@40 per ton prevail.

CASEIN.—Casein handlers are trying to place the reason for the very dull market which they are now finding. Some believe that the mills are plentifully supplied; others that the coaters are having a lessened production while still others are of the opinion that the market will continue dull until dealers ask less than 20@ 28c. and mills are willing to pay more than 14@16c.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The market for caustic soda is a trifle better this week and quotations run 4.50@4.75c. Spot caustic is scarce, and anyone needing it in a hurry will have some difficulty supplying his wants.

CHINA CLAY.—No buying of great volume has taken place during the past week, but shipments are going forward as usual. Prices are: Crude domestic, \$6@7; washed at the mine, \$8.50@10. Foreign clays, ex-dock, \$10@20, according to grade.

ROSIN.—The proposed suspension of naval stores industrial operations has naturally had a sharply stimulating effect on the primary market. The proposed restrictions on the industry brought a keener demand for all varieties of rosin and prices advanced under this influence.

SATIN WHITE.—The nominal market in satin white continues. Producers are shipping in ordinary amounts, but the demand is only fair. The price is 1.75@2c.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds; Globe Pearl starch, in bag, \$4.07; in bbls., \$4.37. Buffalo corn starch, in bag, \$4.25; in bbls., \$4.55. Globe powdered starch, in bag, \$4.25; in bbls., \$4.55. Eagle finishing starch, in bag, \$5.02; Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bag, \$5.47; in bbls., \$5.91;

Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bag, \$5.42; in bbls., \$5.76.

SODA ASH.—The call for soda ash has been a little better during the week and the market is stronger. Prices are up, dealers getting 2.20@2.25c, in bags and 2.95c, in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—As stated above, the demand for sulphate has increased very strongly during the past seven days, due possibly to a shortage in the production. Spot stocks are small and shipments have decreased slightly. Producers are having their labor troubles as is everybody else, and in addition, containers—barrels—are very scarce. Prices are up to 2.25@3c. for the commercial grade, and 3.75@4.50c. for the iron free, and further advances are looked for.

TALC.—The big demand for talc shows no signs of lessening, and the market is very strong. \$20@30 per ton are the figures being quoted.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 51.)

BOSTON

[FRO	M OUR REGULAR	CORRESPONDENT.]	
Paper		Chip Board (ton) 55.00 Straw Board (ton) . 50.00	@60.00 #55.00
Bonds	11/2@ -	News Board (ton) . 60.00	65.00
Ledgers	111/2@ —	Wood Pulp Board . 72.50	@77.50
Writings-		Old Papers	
	8 @ -	Shavings-	
Fine		No. 1 Hard White 4.25	@ 4.75
Fine, No. 21	11%@ —	No. 1 Soft White 3.00	@ 3.25
Books, S. & S. C (081/2@ -	No. 1 Mixed 1.25	
	08 @ —	Ledger & Writings. 2.25	@ 1.48
	09 @ —	Solid Books 1.50	m —
	10 @ -	Blanks 1.45	@ 2.00
News, Sheets(041/200 -	No. 2 Books, light90	₩ 1.1U
	031/200 -	Extra No. 1 Manila 1.75	@ 2.00
Manilas—	10/202	No. 1 Manilas 1.25	@ 1.50
	051/2 € .06	Folded News (over-	6 4100
	0514 @ .06	issues)90	@ 1.00
	10 @ -	Old Newspapers60	
Sulphite, No. 1	1814@ -	Mixed Papers45	@ .50
	107/0	Gunny Bagging 4.50	@ .30
	1814@ -	Manile Desging 4.30	
Common Bogus 2.2	25 @ 2.75	Manila Rope 7.00	@ 7.25

TORONTO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper			Su
(Mill Prices to Jobber	(87		0.0
Bond— Sulphite 12½6 Light tinted 13½6 Dark tinted 15 Ledgers 16½6 Writings 11½6			(I Pri Sh
News, f. o. b. Mills— Rolls (carloads)\$2.85 Sheets (carloads). 3.25 Sheets (over 2	in in	=	Bo
Sheets (less 2	9	-	Do
Book- No. 1 M. F. (car-	30	_	1
No. 2 M. F. (car-	@	-	M
No 1 S. C. (car-	9	_	
No. 2 S. C. (car-	@ @	_	N
No. 1 Coated and litho12.25	æ	_	
No. 2 Coated and litho	@	_	De
litho10.50 Coated and litho.	0	_	
Wrapping (car lots) 4.75	-	4.50 6.75	

	(f. o. b. Mil	(.)
Ground	Wood\$30	.00@ 33.0
Sulphite, ing	easy bleach-	.00@ 90.0

D.J.

alphite, bleached..110.00@120.00 alphate 95.00@100.00

Old Waste Papers

Old Waste I a	hera	
(In carload lots, f. o. b. Price purely nominal; me	Tor	onto) dead.
Shavings— White Env. Cut 3.25 Soft White Book	œ	-
Shavings 2.50 White Blank News 1.25	0	=
Book and Ledger— Flat Magazine and Book Stock		
(old) 1.20 Light and Crum-	0	-
pled Book Stock 1.10 Ledgers and Writ-	@	-
ings 1.65 Solid Ledgers 2.60 Manilas	8	_
New Manila Cut. 1.75 Printed Manilas75		=
Kraft 2.50 News and Scrap—	0	-
Strictly Overissue .80 Folded News75 No. 1 Mixed Pa-		-
No. 1 Mixed Pa-	-	
Domestic Rags— .45		
Price to mills, f. o. b.		Per lb.
No. 1 White shirt cut No. 2 White shirt cut Fancy shirt cuttings	tings	.09 .06 .05 14
No. 1 old whites Thirds and blues		.04 1/4 .03 1/4 er cwt.
Black stockings, nom. Roofing stock No. 1 Roofing Stock No. 2 Roofing Stock No. 1 Gunny bagging		2.25 2.15 2.00 2.15
Manila rope		.0516

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

Bicarbonate of Soda

Packed in Kegs, Barrels or Bags; also Cases

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BROWN COMPANY

FORMERLY
Berlin Mills Company
Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company

GENERAL OFFICE PORTLAND, MAINE U.S.A.



NEWYORK OFFICE 233 B WAY. MILLS AT BERLINNH

Daily Capacity 600 Air Dry Tons Highest Grade Bleached Sulphite



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

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Beating Engines
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Wood or Iron Tubs; adapted to every paper mill condition

Jordan Engines—

Board Machines
Stuff Chests, Dusters, Pumps, Etc., Etc.

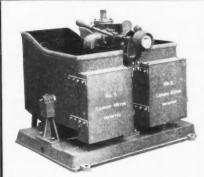
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The Noble & Wood Machine Co., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

HALL, WARD & WALKER, Inc.

Wish to notify the trade that upwards of 750 cords per day are now being ground by the HW & W process. When licenses are granted for 250 cords additional the minimum fee will be advanced to 25 cents per cord.

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A Simple-Positive Mechanical Balance for Recording by Weight. Recommended for WATER—JUICES—BRINE—CAUSTIC SOLUTIONS and LIQUIDS of all descriptions.

Not Affected by Temperature Changes or Variations in Specific Gravity. Special Scales to Meet Your Requirements. WRITE US YOUR SERVICE CONDITIONS.

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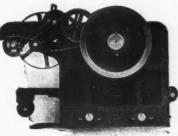
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Don't Use Your Beaters For Rag Cutters

Put in a



and cut your stock thoroughly and evenly



Capacity 2 Tons per hour Weight 8500 lbs. For Roofing and Felt Stock

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Canadian Manufacturers Under Patents: WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Ont., Can.
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Branch at Montreal, Canada

Improve Your Paper by using

Iron Extractor

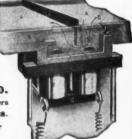
which takes out the iron particles.

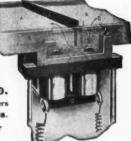
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made especially for wrapping Book Papers, etc., is the strongest Water-proof Case Lining Paper in the world. Made in either sheets or rolls. Send for samples.

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OLD PLATES CLOSED AND RECUT



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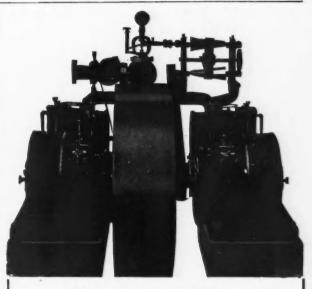
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The twist of a handwheel changes the speed to any desired amount—instantly.

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This shows latest model—driven by a steam turbine—the exhaust being smed to heat water for next charge.

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CK DE-FIBERING AND DE-INKING PROCESS

PATENTED

Produces Strongest, Brightest and Best Pulp Obtainable from Waste Papers. Not a Mere Say-So, but a Fact.

CAPACITY-12 TO 15 TONS IN 24 HOURS

It de-fibres and liberates ink and color in one operation. It separates ink and color from fibres, instead of rubbing, grinding or kneading them in—thus shortening the time required for washing, and insuring a brighter pulp.

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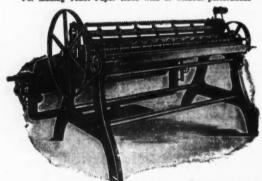
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FOURDRINIER WIRES

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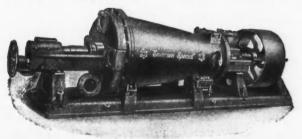
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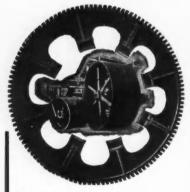
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We cast and finish Sheaves (with English or American grooves), Pulleys, Band Wheels, Fly Wheels, Gears, Sprocket Wheels, &c.

We design and manufacture complete rope drives. Our machine-molded sheaves are perfect in balance, accurately

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ARE UNSURPASSED

We make them for the largest and fastest machines. Cylinder Wires all sizes.

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FOR THE PAPER MAKER

Manufactured by

The Jarecki Chemical Co.
QUALITY SERVICE

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AUTOMATIC TUBE MACHINE

Wire Stitched Tube

TOILET PAPER MACHINERY

GRISSINGER MACHINE WORKS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Federal Paper Stock Co.

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Packers of All Grades of

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Exclusively — Cutting Machines

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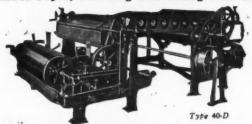
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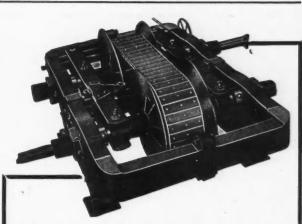
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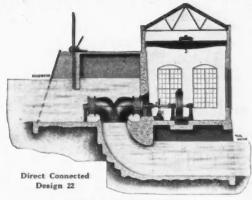
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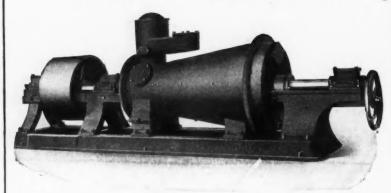
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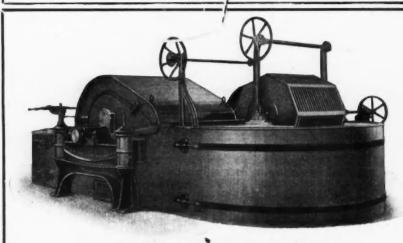
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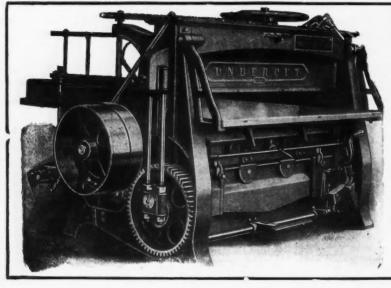
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which not only consume power, but wear out rapidly.

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