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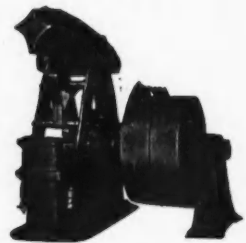
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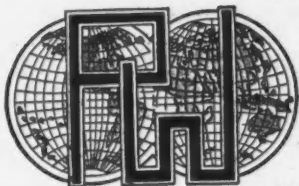
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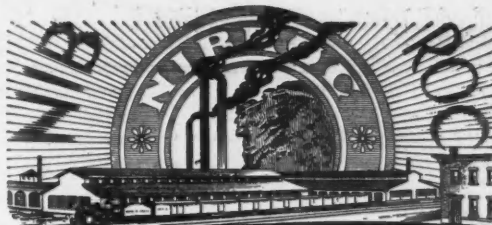
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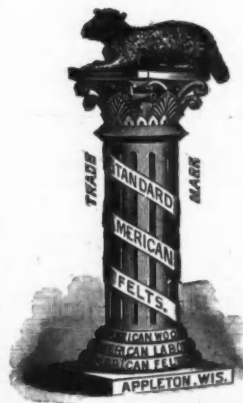
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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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Thursday, September 12, 1918

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[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1918.—In announcing the new essential list today the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board class pulp and paper mills as a war necessity. Included in the new list, just announced, are 69 industries divided into four classes in their order of importance to the carrying on of the war. In connection with paper the announcement says:

"Pulp and Paper—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing the same—Class IV."

Revised Envelope Regulations

The Pulp & Paper Section of the War Industries Board is sending out the following revised envelope regulations, effective on September 1.

1. All Envelope Papers shall be manufactured on Writing Paper substance numbers.

2. The following substance numbers are established for Envelopes:

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Bond, all grades | 17x22—16, 20 |
| Writings, all grades..... | 17x22—20, 24 |
| Ledgers, all grades..... | 17x22—20, 24, 28 |
| No. 1 and No. 2 Rag, all grades..... | 17x22—20, 24, 28 |
| For Fine Stationery only, all grades..... | 17x22—20, 24, 28, 32 |
| White Wood, all grades..... | 17x22—20, 24, 28 |
| Manila, all grades..... | 17x22—16, 20, 28, 32, 40 |
| Jute and Rope, all grades..... | 17x22—20, 28, 36, 40 |
| Unbleached Sulphite, all grades..... | 17x22—16, 20, 28, 32 |
| Kraft, all grades..... | 17x22—16, 20, 28, 32, 36 |

3. The manufacture of all colored, commercial, official, open side and open end envelopes shall be limited to six colors and white; the colors shall be the standard colors adopted by the manufacturer of the paper.

4. Drugs, Pays, and Coins, in sizes up to and including size No. 3 Coin i. e., $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, shall be boxed 1,000 envelopes to a box.

5. Commercial Official open end and open side envelopes shall be packed 500 envelopes to a box and the maximum lengths of the boxes for 28 lb. paper and lighter shall be as follows:

| | No. 16 | No. 20 | No. 24 | No. 28 | No. 32 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Length of $\frac{1}{2}$ M boxes | 9" | 10" | 12" | 13" | 15" |

On 32 lb. paper or heavier, when packed 250 in a box, the maximum lengths of the boxes shall be as follows:

| | No. 20 | No. 24 | No. 28 | No. 32 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Length of $\frac{1}{4}$ M boxes | 7" | 8" | 9" | 11" |

6. Sizes best adapted for your various cuttings may be ordered of the paper manufacturer.

7. No distributor shall order or carry Envelope paper in sizes ordered for the manufacture of Envelopes, and sell same as wrapping papers. For Envelope purposes only they may carry sizes 36×40 and $24\frac{1}{4} \times 36\frac{1}{2}$ —500 sheet count, ordered on a Writing Paper substance number covering Envelopes.

Revised Cover, Glazed and Plated Regulations

The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board has

made the following revised regulations for cover paper and glazed and plated paper.

STOCK SIZES.

1. The following are established as trade customs stock sizes for cover papers:

| | | |
|---------|---------|----------------------|
| 20 x 25 | 25 x 40 | 22 x 28½ |
| 20 x 26 | 23 x 39 | or multiples thereof |

SUBSTANCE WEIGHTS.

2. (a) The following are established as substance weights for all grades of cover papers: 20 x 25—25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 80.

(b) All stock covers shall be made on a substance number.

GRADES.

3. No mill shall make more than five grades of covers.

MAXIMUM WEIGHTS.

4. The following maximum substance weights are established for all work not specifically provided by permit.

| | |
|--|----------|
| M. F. & S. & S. C. Covers..... | 20x25—50 |
| Box Coverings | 20x25—50 |
| Stock Sulphite and Novelty Covers..... | 20x25—65 |
| Non Stock Sulphite and Novelty Covers..... | 20x25—80 |
| Coated | 20x25—80 |

COLORS.

5. The manufacture of covers in any one grade shall be limited to seven standard colors, and white.

SPECIAL SIZES, WEIGHTS, AND COLORS.

6. (a) An order for other than a stock size must be for one tone; must be made on a substance weight; must be for one delivery; and must not exceed the maximum basis weight for the grade specified.

(b) In lots of five tons or more for use by one consumer, special colors and weights may be manufactured providing such paper is not ordered as a stock line, and does not exceed the maximum basis weight for the grade specified.

7. Covers manufactured on substance weights may be pasted, provided the weight of the plied cover does not exceed the maximum substance weight for the grade specified.

GLAZED AND PLATED PAPERS.

Effective September 1, 1918.

SIZES.

1. The following are established as Standard Sizes for rolls, viz.: 24"—25"—26".

WEIGHTS.

2. The following are established as basis weights of uncoated stock for Glazed Papers, viz.: 17 lb.—19 lb.—24 lb.—Size 20 x 24. No manufacturer shall make Glazed Papers where the weights of the uncoated stock shall exceed 24 lbs. to 500 sheets size 20 x 24 except under permit.

3. No manufacturer shall make in Glazed Papers more than 40 colors, tints and shades.

4. Special colors and special sizes and weights may be manufactured in quantities of five tons if one size, weight and color and for one consumer, providing the weight of uncoated stock used shall not exceed 24 lb. to 500 sheets size 20 x 24.

To Conserve Paper in Packing

Conservation of tin, steel and paper, of which a shortage has developed because of war-time demands, is being discussed at a series of conferences between representatives of various industries and the Food Administration.

Cocoa and chocolate manufacturers will meet in Washington tomorrow; cracker manufacturers, September 11; tea and coffee packers, September 12.

Other conferences will be scheduled later. Conservation recommendations of delegates at the conferences will be taken under advisement by the Food Administration and announcement made later of policies to be pursued.

Manufacturers of spices and of lard and its substitutes in recent conferences recommended steps to cut down materially the use of tin, and steel in their industries by standardization of containers and substitution of other materials.

The general policy recommended to the trades will be to eliminate all waste of labor or material; to use other containers than tin, where possible; to do away with certain small and odd-size containers; to give up all unnecessary wrappers. The economies of the industries concerned should save many millions, in the aggregate, and much material that cannot be valued by the dollar-mark, because the supply cannot be materially increased.

Wholesale grocers, with the co-operation of retailers, can save immensely by selling to their customers in packing units, instead of breaking up these units and putting up smaller quantities, entailing waste of both labor and material. Packers of bottled goods can give up the use of containers requiring a disproportionate amount of glass and dispense with wrappers, saving both glass and paper.

The world's tin supply is about stationary, shortage of shipping makes its transportation difficult from the Straits Settlements and other remote mining regions, and the demand is growing tremendously. Canned goods for the American and Allied armies are making great drains upon both steel and tin supplies.

New Regulations for Export Licenses

The War Trade Board announce the adoption of the following regulations with respect to the issuance of export licenses:

(A) Hereafter licenses may be granted by the War Trade Board only upon application of the consignor and only to:

(1) Corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or

(2) Residents of any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or

(3) Foreign partnerships with a member who is a resident of any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or

(4) Foreign corporations actually maintaining in any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia an established branch or agency for the regular transaction of its business, or

(5) Any foreign government acting through any member of its Embassy or legation accredited to the United States, or

(6) The Traffic Executive of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the consul for Belgium, or

(7) Any official, firm, or corporation appointed by any department or agency of the United States Government to act in its behalf.

(B) Applications for Export Licenses, and Supplemental Information Sheets and any other supplementary documents or letters relating thereto will only be considered by the War Trade Board when filed by such corporations, firms or individuals and only when signed in ink by—

(A) An official duly authorized to act on behalf of a corporation if application for an Export License is made by a corporation.

(B) A member of a firm if application for an Export License is made by a firm.

(C) An individual himself if application for an Export License is made by an individual.

(D) A regular employee of a corporation, firm, or individual making an application for Export License if such employee has been duly authorized in writing to so sign on behalf of such corporation, firm, or individual and if such authorization has been filed with the War Trade Board.

(E) An attorney in fact of a corporation, firm, or individual making application for an Export License if such attorney has

been properly authorized so to act by virtue of a Power of Attorney duly executed and filed with the War Trade Board.

(F) A person duly authorized to act in their behalf if application for an Export License is made by a foreign government, the Traffic Executive, the consul of Belgium, or an agency of the United States Government.

These regulations are effective as to all applications for export licenses filed on and after September 20, 1918.

Envelope Makers Pledge Aid to Government

(By telegraph to THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 9, 1918.—Without reservation, representatives of about fifty of the leading envelope manufacturers met at the Hotel Statler today and placed their services and facilities at the disposal of the Federal Government. The manufacturers represented take care of about 90 per cent. of the envelope business of the country.

The gathering was a special meeting of the American Envelope Manufacturers' Association, and the Bureau of Envelope Manufacturers, through unanimous vote, a war service board was constituted and from it the following committee to represent the manufacturers at Washington was selected: James Logan, Worcester, Mass.; W. Stewart, Cincinnati, O.; Fred. M. C. B. Dorris, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. D. McGill, Brooklyn, N. Y., and R. D. Bertchey, West Carrollton, O. Unanimous support of the board and the committee was pledged to the Government.

Lawrence E. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, said the Government had requested the creation of a committee to co-operate with the War Board so as to bring the envelope industry to the highest notch of efficiency as a war need. He said the association would wire the War Department it had merely to indicate its needs and they would be met, regardless of the sacrifice and hardship imposed on the manufacturers. Representatives of the War Industries Board also spoke.

Coal Men Claim Car Shortage

Taking issue with Director-General McAdoo's declaration that coal cars recently had been furnished to the mines frequently more rapidly than the mines have been able to load them the National Coal Association in a formal statement at Washington Monday charged that the car supply to the bituminous mines as a whole was still inadequate and cited the official figures of the geological survey.

Conceding that the car supply had shown marked improvement during the summer in some districts, the coal operators declared that car shortage, "the dominant factor curtailing bituminous coal production during the year, was responsible for approximately 60 per cent of the total production lost from all causes."

Will Finance Paper Mills in Montana

At the recent convention of the Montana Editorial Association held at Miles City, L. H. Dobell, editor of the Butte *Miner*, of Butte, Mont., stated that while nothing definite had been decided, he had the assurance of Senator W. A. Clark, owner of the Butte *Miner*, that he would seriously consider the erection of pulp and paper mills at some point in Western Montana, and in all probability would finance the proposition.

If the mills should be put in, they will be sufficiently adequate in proportion to supply the Middle Northwest trade. Members of the association have pledged themselves to work indefatigably this year to bring the matter to a successful culmination.

U. S. Envelope Co. Buys Building

WORCESTER, Mass., September 7, 1918.—The United States Envelope Company has purchased the W. H. Robinson factory building at 68 Prescott street, and will occupy part of the structure as a depot and storage for the goods manufactured by the concern.

INTERNATIONAL WILL ERECT NEWS MILL AT THREE RIVERS

Company Already Owns Water Power at This Point and Has Many Acres of Timber Limits in the St. Maurice Valley—Estimates Drawn Up Some Time Ago Provide for an Outlay of \$6,000,000 But the Plant Could Hardly Be Erected for That Amount at the Present Time—Whether the Company Will Wait Until the War Is Over Or Break Ground Next Spring Is Not Known.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., September 9, 1918.—The announcement that the Brown Corporation is contemplating the erection of a huge new paper mill at La Tuque, where it already has a paper and lumber concern, together with subsidiary plants for the manufacture of turpentine and other by-products, as well as a big water-power development, is a reminder that another huge paper concern is contemplated for the province of Quebec in the near future. This is a news print mill for the International Paper Company. President Dodge, of that company, has informed interests here that the company has decided to erect its proposed mill at Three Rivers. This is an admirable site. The company already owns a water power here admitting of large development, and it has many thousands of acres of timber limits in the St. Maurice Valley. As the St. Maurice River discharges into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, all the pulp wood could be floated down to the proposed site of the mill. The only thing which is holding back operations is the cost of erecting the plant during war-time. Estimates drawn up some time ago provided for an outlay on the plant of \$6,000,000, but it could hardly be erected for that price at the present time. Whether the company will wait until the war is over, or break ground next spring is not known here.

Laurentide Company's Annual Meeting

A highly satisfactory report was presented at the annual meeting of the Laurentide company, held in Montreal last week. The profits for the twelve months ending June 30, 1918, including mill production, lumber and interest on investments, amounted to \$2,593,835, compared with \$2,220,660 in the previous year, an increase of \$373,175, or 16.8 per cent. Deductions included bond interest of \$227,296, depreciation \$271,883, war tax \$240,000, and pension fund \$150,000, leaving a balance for dividends of \$1,704,656, equal to 17.7 per cent. on the capital stock of \$9,600,000, compared with 17.9 per cent. for the year 1917. As a matter of fact the surplus earnings available for dividends was larger for 1918 than for 1917, for while \$150,000 was deducted for the pension fund in the past year, no such deduction was made in the previous year, though later on an amount of \$102,565 was deducted for the purpose from the profit and loss surplus. Thus the earnings on the stock last year were really equal to 16.8 per cent., leaving the record of 17.7 per cent. for the year ending June 30 last, the best in the history of the company. Dividends paid during the year amounted to \$960,000, compared with \$864,000 in 1917, and \$59,561 in 1915. The company was shown to be in a strong working capital position. Current assets amounted to \$6,296,143, compared with current liabilities of \$1,616,474, leaving the net working capital at \$4,679,669, compared with \$4,046,486 in 1916, a gain in excess assets of \$633,183.

George Chahoon, Jr., the president of the company, in his remarks to the shareholders, referred to the annual statement as satisfactory, despite the fact that a considerable portion of the company's products are sold at prices that are fixed by the Government, and from which there can be little or no profit. "We are in the unfortunate position," he said, "of being in the hands

of the Government, and the politicians are using the news print industry to pay off their political obligations to the newspapers. The Government started to figure out the news print question two years ago and are still at it. Any good business concern could have got at the bottom of the question in six weeks."

The figures for the past three years are as follows:

| Profit and Loss | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Profits pulp and paper..... | \$2,311,799 | \$1,841,981 | \$1,022,605 |
| Lumber and mix. | 148,121 | 253,628 | 101,459 |
| Int. on inv'ts | 133,913 | 125,051 | 120,819 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Total profits | \$2,593,834 | \$2,220,660 | \$1,244,283 |
| Reduct. int. | 227,296 | 115,797 | 246,890 |
| Reduc. res. for deprec. | 271,883 | 116,670 | 79,562 |
| Reduc. res. for prof. tax..... | 240,000 | 268,181 | 20,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Net profits | \$1,704,655 | \$1,720,111 | \$917,822 |
| Deduct div's | 960,000 | 864,000 | 768,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Surplus | \$744,655 | \$856,011 | \$149,822 |
| Add prev. surp..... | 1,783,458 | 927,447 | 681,624 |
| Deduct pens. fd. | 102,565 | | |
| Int. ch. to cons. | | | 96,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Surplus forward | \$2,425,548 | \$1,783,458 | \$927,447 |
| P.C. earned on com. | 17.76 | 17.9 | 9.56 |

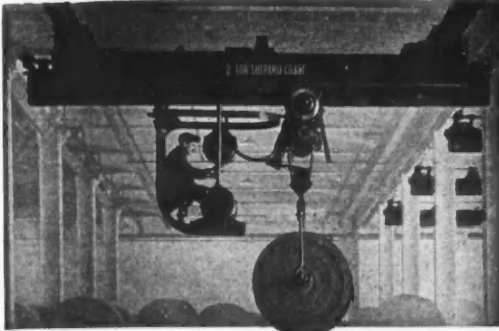
Restrictions Upon the Use of Paper

The Canadian manufacturers of paper have been considering the restrictions put upon the use of paper in the United States, and have entered upon a series of agreements which will bring conditions in Canada as nearly parallel with those in the United States as Canadian circumstances will allow. Practically the same restrictions regarding the consumption of news print will be adopted. In regard to book papers it has been decided only to make machine-finished book papers in basis weights of 25, 38, 40, 50 and 60 pounds, and S. C. book in 25, 38, 40, 50, 60, and 80 pounds. All the standard sizes will be made of these substances. There are certain lines, however, that these regulations will not apply to, such as heavy art paper and tariff paper, antique and featherweight book papers and off-set papers. On account of the heavy cost of calendering papers, there will be a differential of ½ cent per pound between all M. F. and S. C. papers. It has been further decided that owing to the increased cost of wood for packing cases, 20 cents additional per 100 pounds will be charged for all book papers packed in frames, and 40 cents per 100 pounds for the same paper packed in cases. These figures do not represent the actual cost of the cases, but are an attempt to meet the abnormal conditions which are confronting the mills. On account of the increase in freight rates, all papers sold in future will be f. o. b. mills. It is understood that some of the mills are equalizing with some of the mills more fortunately situated in regard to such common points as Toronto and Montreal.

Program for Woodlands Section

A meeting of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is being held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday, September 20. Unusual interest is being displayed in the meeting by the various pulp, paper and logging interests. It was originally planned to have several papers read by members of the section, but owing to the busy season it has been found necessary to dispense with this, and change the style of the meeting to one of round-table conference on subjects of mutual interest. Ellwood Wilson, however, has promised a paper on "Rational Methods of Forest Utilization and Reproduction," which will doubtless be fruitful of much interesting discussion. The following firms

(Continued on page 18.)



Underhung Transfer Crane Bridge with Form 25-2 Hoist



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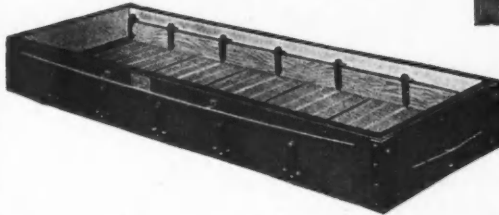
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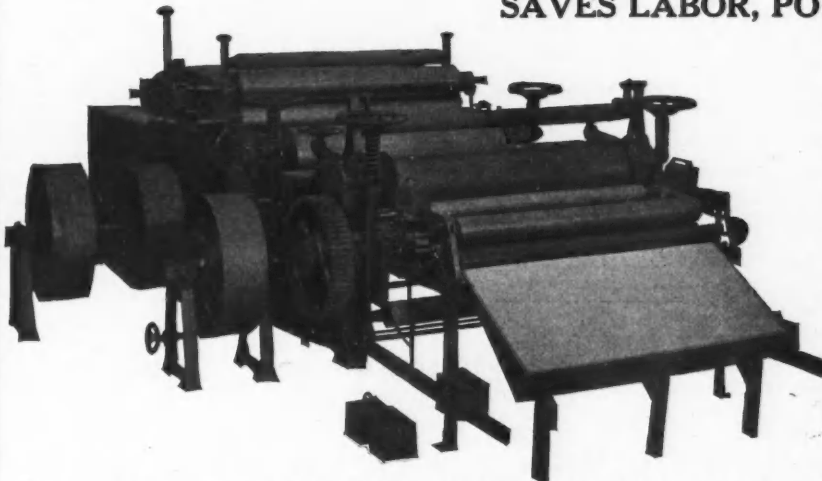
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Ball bearings for cylinder mould and couch roll.

Automatic felt guides.

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WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

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NEWS PRINT PAPER STOCKS SHOW CONTINUED DECLINE

Reports from 34 Domestic Manufacturers Operating 56 News Print Mills for the First Three Weeks of August Show Decrease in Mill Stocks of Both Standard News and News Print Paper—Corrected Figures Received from Mills After the Strike Are Responsible for Considerable Reduction for Week Ending August 4—Mill Stocks of Book Paper, However, Show Increase.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1918.—Reports from 34 domestic manufacturers operating 56 news print mills show the following results for the first three weeks of August, 1918:

| | Week Ended | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Aug. 4. | Aug. 11. | Aug. 18. |
| Mill stocks first of week: | | | |
| Total Print | 21,747 | 21,138 | 21,089 |
| Standard News | 17,262 | 17,180 | 16,594 |
| Produced during week: | | | |
| Total Print | 24,659 | 25,170 | 25,356 |
| Standard News | 22,810 | 23,147 | 22,838 |
| Shipped during week: | | | |
| Total Print | 25,268 | 25,219 | 25,578 |
| Standard News | 22,892 | 23,733 | 22,136 |
| Mill stocks end of week: | | | |
| Total Print | 21,138 | 21,089 | 20,867 |
| Standard News | 17,180 | 16,594 | 16,296 |

Note:—Above figures for total print include hanging paper.

Corrected figures received from the mills after the strike, are responsible for 2,235 tons reduction in the stocks of total print paper and 1,373 tons reduction in standard news for the beginning of the week ended August 4.

Mill stocks of both standard news and total print declined slightly during the period. There was an increase in production and shipments.

Loss of Production

Aside from the loss of production at Niagara Falls, due to the taking of the power by the Government and of two mills which were partially destroyed by fire, reports from 146 machines on print paper showed the following loss of time during the first three weeks of August:

| | Repairs. | | Lack of Labor. | | Annual Shut-downs and Other Reasons. | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | No. of Machines. | Hours Idle. | No. of Machines. | Hours Idle. | No. of Machines. | Hours Idle. |
| First week | 17 | 642 | 10 | 777 | 37 | 1,067 |
| Second week | 27 | 252 | 12 | 798 | 21 | 355 |
| Third week | 26 | 390 | 5 | 422 | 30 | 653 |

Loss of time due to lack of labor showed a marked decrease. None of the mills reported loss of time due to lack of coal.

Comparison of Production

The production of paper since January 1, 1918, compared with the corresponding period last year is as follows:

| | Total | Standard |
|--|---------|----------|
| | Print. | News. |
| Production from Jan. 1 to Aug. 18, 1918..... | 792,007 | 718,967 |
| Production for corresponding period last year. 857,265 | 799,933 | |

Note:—Above figures for total print include hanging paper and special grades of news print made by regular news print mills.

The loss in production reported by the mills for the first 7½ months of 1918 as compared with 1917 amounts to 65,258 tons of total print and 80,966 tons of standard news.

Reports from Book Print Mills

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

| | Week Ended | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Aug. 4. | Aug. 11. | Aug. 18. |
| Mill stocks, first of week: | | | |
| Total Book Paper..... | 30,144 | 29,535 | 30,039 |
| Periodical Paper | 3,971 | 4,402 | 5,047 |
| Produced during week: | | | |
| Total Book Paper..... | 16,292 | 15,935 | 16,584 |
| Periodical Paper | 4,661 | 5,143 | 4,635 |
| Shipped during week: | | | |
| Total Book Paper..... | 16,901 | 15,431 | 16,491 |
| Periodical Paper | 4,230 | 4,498 | 4,681 |
| Mill stocks, end of week: | | | |
| Total Book Paper..... | 29,535 | 30,039 | 30,132 |
| Periodical Paper | 4,402 | 5,047 | 5,001 |

Note:—Periodical paper includes that known by manufacturers to be used for printing magazines and periodicals. The total figures include the periodical book paper. The stocks contain a duplication of about 5,000 tons on account of the coated paper included.

Corrected figures received from the mills are responsible for 1,662 tons increase in the stocks of total book paper for the beginning of the period.

Mill stocks of periodical book paper increased during the period.

Loss of Production

Reports of 248 machines show the following loss of time during the first three weeks of August:

| | Repairs. | | Lack of Labor. | | Other Reasons. | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | No. of Machines. | Hours Idle. | No. of Machines. | Hours Idle. | No. of Machines. | Hours Idle. |
| First week | 15 | 429 | 1 | 78 | 3 | 25 |
| Second week | 10 | 340 | 1 | 68 | 3 | 7 |
| Third week | 11 | 218 | 1 | 94 | 6 | 87 |

Loss of total time showed a slight decrease over the preceding three weeks' period. None of the mills reported loss of time due to lack of coal.

Under "Other reasons" during the first week 20 machines of the 37 reported 547 hours lost on account of lack of water, lack of stock and hot weather.

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

To Control Water Power of Niagara River

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., September 9, 1918.—A Washington, D. C., dispatch says that the foreign affairs committee of the House has prepared an amendment exempting all boundary streams from the provisions of the general bill. If the amendment is not adopted in some form or other, the control of Niagara River will pass into the hands of the Federal Government under the same terms and conditions as other water power and will be subject to the same system of disposal.

The foreign affairs committee, according to the dispatch, has paid especial attention to the water power of Niagara River and does not approve of its being put in the same category with all other water power. The War Department seems to want all water power covered by the one bill.

The general water power bill would leave the War Department free to consolidate the interests which it wants to handle the water power from Niagara River, while if the amendment is adopted the question of how the power from Niagara River is to be used would still be left to Congress.

EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of

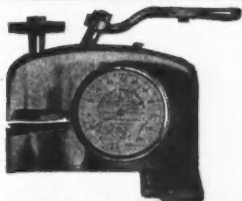
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CANADIAN NEWS PRINT MEN OPPOSED TO POSTPONEMENT

Manufacturer Insists That There Must Be a New and Equitable Price Fixed at Once Or There Must Be No Further Adjournment of the Inquiry—Commissioner Wants to Revoke Export License of J. R. Booth, But Chairman of the War Trade Board Refuses "To Be a Party to Any Political Squabble"—Mr. Pringle Promises to Proceed with Inquiry and Push it to Conclusion.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., August 9, 1918.—Matters have come to a head at last in the long-drawn-out controversy between the news print manufacturers and the Government. Something like an ultimatum has been served on the authorities by the paper men, and what the result will be it is impossible to say. As intimated a week or two ago, the manufacturers were determined that there should be no more postponements of the inquiry into the cost of news print. The inquiry has been dragging on now for over two years, and the manufacturers hold that the time has come when a definite price, instead of a tentative one, should be fixed. It had been promised that the inquiry should be continued on September 12 and carried through to a conclusion.

The Canadian Press Association, however, is understood to have pressed for a further postponement, and Controller Pringle was inclined to grant it. He notified J. R. Booth, in Ottawa, that there would be a postponement, and that company at once announced that it would not continue to supply news print to Canadian publishers at the price fixed by the Order-in-Council, namely, \$2.85 per 100 pounds. Either there must be a new and more equitable price fixed at once, or there must be no further postponement of the inquiry. The company absolutely refused to supply news print on any other terms.

Thereupon Controller Pringle took a firm stand. He said the company would either continue to supply at the interim price, or it would have its export license cancelled. The Booth company refused to budge from the position taken. Mr. Pringle at once gave instructions to the War Trade Board to revoke the company's export license.

Another Surprise in the Situation

Here another surprise entered into the situation. F. P. Jones, the chairman of the War Trade Board, who is a well-known Canadian business man, being head of the Canadian cement merger and other large enterprises, flatly refused to revoke the Booth company's export license, remarking, so it is stated, that "he would not be a party to any political squabble." Confronted with this, Controller Pringle wrote a conciliatory letter to the J. R. Booth Company, promising to proceed with the inquiry on September 12, and to push it to a conclusion without any more delay. The Booth company, under these circumstances, has agreed to continue to supply Canadian publishers.

Meanwhile, the Order-in-Council fixing the price of paper in Canada at \$2.85 per 100 pounds until September 1, appears to be still operative, although not as yet formally extended. The *Financial Times* of Montreal says it is understood that the Paper Controller has made no secret of his belief that the price should be advanced to at least \$3, his investigations having convinced him that paper can be made and sold at \$2.85 only at a dead loss to several of the manufacturers. He has been restrained, however, from giving effect to his decision, through the refusal of his colleague, T. G. Clarkson, the commission's accountant, to concur.

While the matter of further postponement of the inquiry has

thus been dealt with, another complication has arisen that promises interesting results. It will be remembered that when a deputation of paper men recently interviewed the Government, one of the matters they brought up was the question of the payment of differentials on paper supplied to Canadian publishers. The Paper Controller had decreed that the difference between the forced selling price of news print in Canada and the price which could be obtained in the United States should be shared by all the mills equally. The manufacturers, however, had a meeting at which they entered into an arrangement of their own, which was that Canadian mills supplying Canadian publishers should be paid by the other mills 50 per cent. of the difference between the Canadian price and the American price. It was thought that it would not be fair to pay a higher percentage, as the mills supplying Canadian customers are keeping their customers and are in a sense protected from competition, and it was thought that after the war this would prove a valuable asset. The Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company subsequently repudiated the agreement, on the ground that it was being called upon to supply more than its share to the Canadian trade. It demanded full repayment of the difference in price. The dispute was laid before the Government, and the manufacturers left with the belief that their application for the rejection of the original order charging the full differential to them would receive sympathetic consideration.

Instead of that the news has been received in Montreal that the Cabinet Council had confirmed Controller Pringle's order. This has so stirred up the manufacturers that several of the largest of them have now declared that they will have nothing further to do with the Canadian Government's news print manipulations or inquiries, and will not recognize any orders. Put plainly, they have decided to defy the Government. Sir William Price, of the big firm of Price Bros. & Co., has announced that he will not appear at the news print inquiry in Ottawa on the 12th, and two other leading companies are with him. Furthermore, several of the mills have announced that after September 15 they will cease to supply Canadian publishers at the price set by the Government. If the Government meets this with the threat of taking over the mills, they may do so—the manufacturers have finished for good and all from recognizing any responsibility for supplying paper at \$2.85. They have also reached a point where they have concluded that there is nothing further to be done by conference.

Want to Know Policy on Cost of Wood

Other manufacturers who will attend the inquiry have decided to ask the Controller to declare his policy on the matter of the cost of wood. Hitherto he had held that in ascertaining the cost of news print only the cost of the wood that is used should be assessed and not the market price. In case where wood was laid in a year or two ago, this makes a considerable difference. If the Controller stands by this contention, the manufacturers, it is declared, will walk out of the inquiry and refuse to have anything further to do with it. If Mr. Pringle meets them, and the hearing is proceeded with, then the manufacturers will try to introduce evidence showing that the publishers have prospered during the war, and that the claim that dearer news print will ruin them is unwarranted. There is little doubt, however, that Mr. Pringle will refuse to admit this evidence, as it is known that one of the Cabinet ministers has made it quite plain that Mr. Pringle will be exceeding his duties if he extends his inquiry so as to investigate the affairs of the newspapers. What will happen if he does refuse remains to be seen, but the manufacturers are plainly in a fighting mood. The manufacturers are able to quote Sir Thomas White, the minister of finance, to the effect that fixing the price of news print in Canada at the present low figure was not a question of equity, but simply to save the Canadian newspapers from bankruptcy.

(Continued on page 24.)

STRONG AND CLEAN SULPHITE! KRAMFORS AA!

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM DOCK!

Value of Swedish Kronor during week ending
Sept. 9th. Normal rate of exchange 1 krono
= 26.80 cents.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Sept. 3rd—34.00 | cents—increased value | 26.67% |
| " 4th—33.00 | " " | 23.13% |
| " 5th—33.50 | " " | 25.00% |
| " 6th—33.75 | " " | 25.93% |
| " 7th—33.75 | " " | 25.93% |
| " 9th—33.75 | " " | 25.93% |

A. J. PAGEL & CO.

Incorporated

347 Madison Ave. : New York

Direct Representation in Michigan

SHORT SHUTDOWN CAUSED BY LOW WATER AT HOLYOKE

More Suspensions for the Mills Are Expected Unless There Are Heavy Rains Soon in the North—Chemical Paper Co. and Crocker-McElwain Co. Install Improvements for Handling Coal—The New Arrangements Will Enable These Mills to Run in Spite of Low Water—American Writing Paper Co. Aid in the Campaign Being Conducted to Conserve Paper—Assisting Registration Boards.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 9, 1918.—The paper mills were again forced to suspend operations last week, this time for a period of 18 hours, when the Holyoke Water Power Company drew off the water. This makes the third shutdown within the past two weeks. More shutdowns are expected unless there is a heavy rainfall in the North. Each shutdown means an added loss of business to the paper manufacturers.

Improvements for Coal Handling

Several improvements of importance are being made at the plants of the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company and the Crocker-McElwain Company, of which Clifton A. Crocker is president. The coal-handling systems at both plants are being changed over and improved. At the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company's plant a new 96-inch horizontal Dillon boiler of 350 horsepower is being installed. This is being done as a precautionary measure, so that when low water in the Connecticut River causes the Holyoke Water Power Company to draw off the water in the canals, shutting down those paper plants operating by water, the Chemical will be able to run by steam power. This new boiler, in addition to the one of similar size installed last year, gives available steam power of 700 horsepower, with a possible overload of 50 per cent, in all sufficient to run the plant by steam in times of low water. These large boilers are supplanting smaller boilers. The new grates are the Cox Automatic, practically a mechanical stoker with a forced draft.

Vigorous Campaign to Conserve Paper

In accordance with the request of the War Industries Board, the American Writing Paper Company has instituted a vigorous campaign to conserve paper. Placards of a permanent nature have been hung in conspicuous places throughout—the mills of the company urging the careful use of paper of all kinds.

The need of conserving paper is growing steadily, and the possibility of a shortage in paper and the raw materials which enter into its manufacture has been pointed out by the War Industries Board at Washington. The placards read:

Don't Waste Paper.
If you want paper, SAVE IT.
If you don't save it, you don't need it.
If you don't need it, someone else does.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Assisting the Registration Boards

The American Writing Paper Company is continuing right along with its patriotic work. In order to assist the Government, the local registration boards and the employees, the American Writing Paper Company has issued posters, to be hung in their various divisions, giving full information concerning the forthcoming registration of men between 18 and 45 for selective army service.

Pertinent facts from the Proclamation of President Wilson setting Thursday, September 12 as Registration Day are embodied in the poster. The company lays emphasis on the fact that there is

no excuse for not registering and that failure to register carries a penalty of a year's imprisonment and then induction into military service with forfeiture of all exemption rights.

The American Writing Paper Company already has 304 employees in the service and the new draft promises to take many more.

J. H. Friend's Estate Estimated at \$700,000

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., September 9, 1918.—It develops that the late J. Howard Friend, president of the Sterling Paper Company, the West Carrollton Parchment Company and the American Envelope Co., left no will but his estate, which is estimated to be worth \$700,000 or more, will be divided among his three children, two daughters and one son.

Administration papers were secured the latter part of last week by Attorney Lee Warren James, who was associated with him recently in the conduct of his several paper mill properties and who was an officer of one of the plants. Attorney James was appointed administrator on request of the surviving members of the family and it is understood he will keep in touch with the late manufacturer's business interests as he has heretofore.

It was specified in the administration papers that Mr. Friend's personal estate consists of corporation stock, presumably holdings in the several paper companies. Robert J. Connelly, who is interested in the W. P. Callahan mill at Miamisburg; F. W. Becker and R. D. Bertsche were appointed appraisers in accordance with legal requirements.

The heirs to the estate are Howard W. Friend, who now is at Camp Upton, New York; Mrs. Edith Durban, 39 North Perry street, this city, and Mrs. Catherine Earnshaw, 509 Volusia Ave., Oakwood.

It is reported that the different mill enterprises in the Miami Valley will be conducted as usual, being well organized, but as yet no announcement has been made as to the disposition of the Sterling mill at Hamilton. That the plant will be removed to another location is not doubted as the Miami Conservancy District will require the mill site for flood prevention improvements.

Attorney James' bond as administrator was fixed by Probate Judge Rutzohn at \$100,000.

Mr. Friend was one of the best known paper manufacturers in the United States and was one of the first to be identified in the manufacture of Sulphite Pulp in America.

Mr. Friend organized and built, what is now known as the Miami Paper Company, formerly the Friend Paper Company, The American Envelope Company, The Miami Tablet Company, and The West Carrollton Parchment Company, West Carrollton Ohio. The Miamisburg Paper Company, Miamisburg, Ohio. The Sterling Paper Company, Hamilton, Ohio and the Hinckley Fibre Company, Hinckley, N. Y., in all of which he was still interested at the time of his death. He was also instrumental in promoting and organizing other Pulp and Paper Industries in the East.

No Trouble at Niagara Falls Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., September 9, 1918.—Jeremiah T. Carey, of Watertown, International president of the Brotherhood of Papermakers, and a number of other International officers of the organizations, were in Niagara Falls last Wednesday and Thursday. They called at the various mills now running. A rumor was circulated that the International officers were here considering alleged grievances of the members of the union, but Mr. Carey told a PAPER TRADE JOURNAL correspondent that the visit was one of pleasure only and the visit to the mills was to renew acquaintances with old members.

"There is no trouble or signs of trouble on the Niagara frontier," Mr. Carey told the JOURNAL man.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD AT YOUR BUILDING PROBLEMS

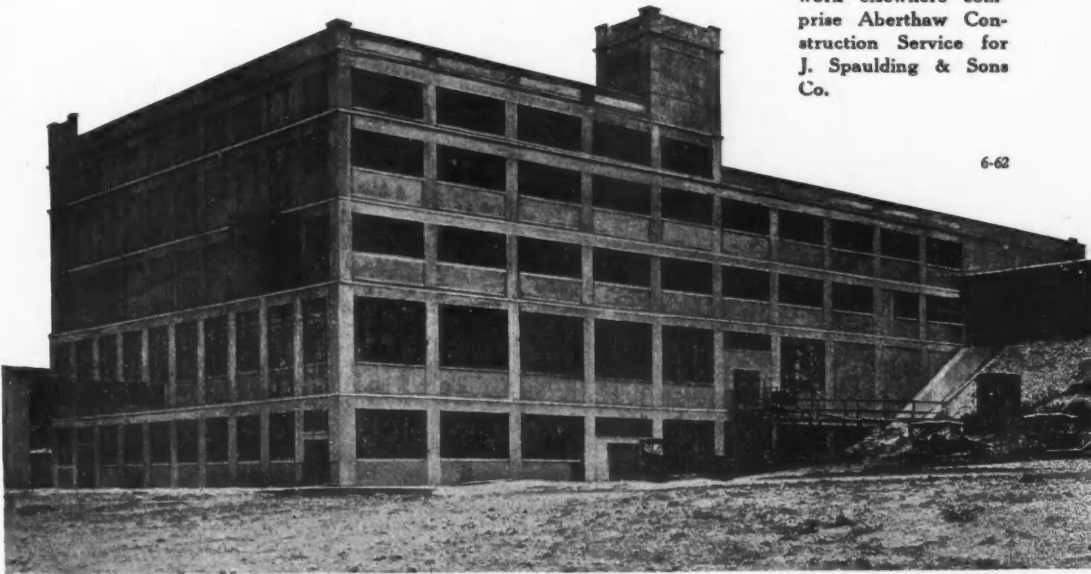
When we pass out of this period of feverish haste in building into one of serious consideration of the future, there will still be many calls for expansion but there will be far less chance of financing out of immediate earnings. Upon your foresight exercised *now* in the planning and your judgment displayed later in deciding what and when to build will depend your success.

We shall be glad to be of assistance *now* in helping you to work out your problem through sharing with you our 25 years' experience in building construction. As a preliminary, ask for information about Aberthaw Construction Service.

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

This building at North Rochester, N. H., a leather-board mill at their Tonawanda Plant, and miscellaneous work elsewhere comprise Aberthaw Construction Service for J. Spaulding & Sons Co.

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KALAMAZOO PAPER FIRMS FILE FINANCIAL REPORTS

Several of the Large Paper Manufacturing and Allied Concerns in the Kalamazoo Valley File Their Financial Statements—These Include Michigan Paper Company, Plainwell; MacSimBar Paper Company and Bardeen Paper Company, Otsego; Illinois Envelope Company, Ihling Bros. & Everard, Rex Paper Company, Monarch Paper Company, Bryant Paper Company, and Doubleday Bros. & Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., September 10, 1918—Several of the large paper manufacturing concerns in the Kalamazoo river valley district have filed their financial reports. They follow:

Michigan Paper Co., Plainwell.

Assets: Real estate and equipment, \$948,245.68; stock on hand, \$182,327.54; cash, \$19,099.02; total \$1,249,672.24.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$1,000,000; Real estate mortgage, \$159,500; accounts payable, \$24,112.87; total, \$1,183,612.87.

MacSimBar Paper Co., Otsego.

Assets: Real estate, \$288,168.17; machinery and stock on hand, \$234,202.81; Cash, \$163,503.51; Credits, \$115,173.26; total, \$801,047.75.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$400,000; accounts payable, \$33,623.55; Surplus, \$367,224.20; total, \$801,047.75.

Bardeen Paper Co., Otsego.

Assets: Real estate, \$160,681.85; machinery and stock on hand, \$594,761.63; cash, \$3,593.29; credits, \$274,467.67; liberty bonds, \$25,662; total, \$1,159,166.44.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$1,000,000; real estate mortgage, \$199,920; accounts payable, \$42,297.95; total \$1,242,217.95.

Illinois Envelope Co., Kalamazoo.

Assets: Real estate, \$32,375; Equipment and machinery \$72,955.86; cash, \$3,847.49; credits, \$24,461.86; merchandise, \$74,891.57; total, \$208,531.78.

Liabilities: Capital, \$100,000 (subscribed \$87,500); bonds, \$16,000; accounts payable, \$7,678.94; surplus, \$97,352.84; total, \$208,531.78.

Ihling Bros. & Everard, Kalamazoo.

Assets: Real estate, \$103,554.88; stock and equipment, \$194,113.96; cash, \$1,039.77; credits, \$32,761.40; Miscellaneous, \$1,076.00; Patterns, engravings, etc., \$59,746.81; total, \$392,292.82.

Liabilities: Capital stock, common, \$200,000 (subscribed \$141,400); preferred, \$50,000; real estate mortgage, \$36,500; bills payable, \$10,000; accounts payable, \$155,742.43; total, \$393,642.43.

Doubleday, Hunt, Dolan & Co., Kalamazoo.

Assets: Stock and equipment, \$7,244.50; cash, \$4,198.41; credits, \$8,747.35; total, \$20,190.26.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$20,000; accounts payable, \$1,558.52; total, \$21,558.52.

Bryant Paper Co., Kalamazoo.

Assets: Real estate, \$438,242.45; stock and equipment \$2,614,434.46; cash, \$196,603.47; accounts receivable, \$1,439,806.14; liberty loans, and securities at cost, \$873,856.64; total, \$5,562,943.16.

Liabilities: Capital stock, common, \$5,000,000; preferred, \$300,000; liabilities secured, \$250,000; accounts payable, \$530,958.01; reserve for depreciation, \$1,290,565.20; total, \$7,371,523.21.

Rex Paper Co., Kalamazoo.

Assets: Real estate, \$86,839.82; stock and equipment, \$363,469.60; cash, \$27,517.00; credits, \$48,290.90; liberty bonds, \$4,000; total, \$530,117.32.

Liabilities: Capital stock \$300,000; bonds, \$100,000; accounts payable, \$34,765.63; surplus, \$95,351.69; total, 530,117.32.

Monarch Paper Co., Kalamazoo.

Assets: Real estate and machinery, \$569,179.80; stock on hand, \$284,138.30; cash, \$43,610.20; accounts receivable, \$170,343.42; liberty bonds, \$25,000; total, \$1,092,271.72.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$750,000; real estate mortgage, \$200,000; accounts payable, \$70,883; surplus, \$71,388.72; total, \$1,092,271.72.

Doubleday Bros. & Co., Kalamazoo.

Assets: Stock on hand and equipment, \$46,186.07; cash, \$6,912.55; credits, \$15,502.58; misc., \$660.48; total, \$69,261.68.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$30,000; liabilities secured, \$15,000; accounts payable, \$558.44; surplus, \$23,703.24; total, \$69,261.68.

Merchants' Publishing Co., Kalamazoo

Assets: Real estate, \$30,815.28; stock and equipment, \$99,440.82; cash, \$502.10; credits, \$110,097.16; total, \$240,855.36.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$300,000 (subscribed, \$241,370); accounts payable, \$35,016.74; total, \$276,386.74.

I. P. TO ERECT MILL AT THREE RIVERS

(Continued from page 10.)

have already notified their intention of being represented at the meeting: St. Maurice Paper Company, Laurentide Company, Price Bros. & Co., M. H. Montgomery, S. P. Grogan, Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Messrs. Clyde, Leavitt, W. L. Dwight, the Bronson Company, Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company, and the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company.

Riordon Company's Development

Shareholders of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company will meet here tomorrow to consider the proposal of the directors to issue \$3,000,000 of bonds for investment in the Kipawa Fibre Company, Limited, which will be carried on jointly with the Riordon company, and which has the same officers. The new company will make bleached sulphite pulp of a high grade at Temiskaming, Que., where the plant is already under construction. Another addition to the organization of the Riordon company has been made through the incorporation of the Riordon Sales Company, with a capital of \$50,000, in shares of \$100 par, with headquarters in Montreal. This new concern will act in the capacity of a general selling company, and will buy and sell pulp, paper, lumber and other commodities. The officers are the same as those of the parent organization.

No Timber Burned

Much gratification is felt here at the fact that, with the exception of a comparatively small fire in the Lake St. John region, not a stick of merchantable timber has been burned in the North Country this summer. There have been a few grass and bush fires, but there has been practically no damage.

New York Trade Sells Many War Stamps

Sales up to September 9, for the Paper Trade Division of the W. S. S., amount to \$111,913.45. Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons' day at the Liberty Bell in City Hall Park netted \$4,937.80 sales, which gives that well-known paper house a line on the cup offered by the Paper Committee for the greatest day's sales.

Tuesday, September 10, is J. E. Linde Paper Company's day. The vicinity of City Hall was placarded telling of the monster vaudeville entertainment to be held at the Bell.

Friday, the 13th, is the Union Card & Paper Company's day. If any of the agents of the Paper Trade of New York have not reported what they have sold, it is the committee's request that they kindly make effort to do so, sending report to Paul E. Vernon, chairman, 22 Reade street.

"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.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

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CARACAS, VENEZUELA
SANTIAGO, CHILE
PARA, BRAZIL
CIUDAD de GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA
HABANA, CUBA
SANTO DOMINGO, R. D.
MAYAGUEZ, PTO. RICO
SAN JUAN, PTO. RICO
FORT de FRANCE, MARTINIQUE
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PAPER

PAPER

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Manila
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TISSUES

Interleaving
Carbon
Pattern
White
Manila
Colors, and Specialties

SPECIAL-TIES

in Embossing and Hanging Stocks for Wall Paper Mfrs.

MILL SUPPLIES

Foreign and Domestic
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Old Rags
Wood Pulp
Jute Waste
Flax Waste
Old Rope
Bagging
Cotton Waste
Paper Stock
Animal Skin
Gunny
Barrag

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids for Papers of Various Descriptions for Which Awards Will Be Made Shortly—Awards Are Made by the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office for Various Lots of Paper at Interesting Prices—Post Office Department Opens Bid for Manila Envelopes—Other Bids and Awards.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1918.—The following paper bids were opened the latter part of last week at the Government Printing Office.

40,000 pounds of 22½ x 28½—100, green bristol board, basis, in 20¾-inch rolls; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.0634 per pound; George W. Wheelwright Paper Company, at \$.124; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.16998; H. P. Andrews, New York, at \$.07; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.0655; Domestic Mills Paper Company, at \$.0656; International Paper Company, at \$.07; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.0665; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.062; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.0975; Dombler & Mudge, at \$.0625.

Bids are to be opened by the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office on September 13 for 4,375 pounds (50 reams) of No. 48, 21 x 32½, pink commercial ledger paper.

The following bids were received last week by the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office for furnishing 1,250 pounds (50 reams) of 24 x 38—25, blue news print paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$2.00 per ream; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$2.23; and Henry Lindemeyer & Sons, at \$2.83½.

Awards by Government Printing Office

The following awards have been announced:

Carter, Rice Corporation has been awarded the contract for furnishing 10,200 pounds (100 reams) of 21 x 31—102, Quaker drab bristol board, at \$6.35 per cwt. The Republic Bag & Paper Company will furnish 2,000 pounds of lining paper for headband, in 24-inch rolls, basis of 24 x 36—80, at \$.12 per pound. Bids for these items were opened on August 12.

The Import Paper Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing 56,000 pounds (320 reams) of white, blue, buff, green, cherry, salmon, and yellow index bristol board, 22½ x 28½—175, at \$.15, \$.16 and \$.17 per pound, bids for which were opened on August 16.

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 1,000,000 pounds of No. 1 white machine finish printing paper, in 19-inch rolls, basis of 25 x 38—35, at \$.065 per pound, and the Megargee Hare Paper Company will furnish 71,200 pounds of various sizes of rope manila paper, at \$.12½ and \$.12¾ per pound. Bids for these items were opened on August 23.

Bids for the Post Office Department

Bids are to be opened by the Purchasing Officer of the Post Office Department on September 16 for 4,000,000 pounds of post card paper. Bids will also be received at the same time for any part of the 4,000,000 pounds or for a substitute paper.

The Champion Coated Paper Company held a four-year contract for this paper at \$.0625 per pound, but under a 20 per cent increase in cost since the contract was awarded them they have been relieved of the contract by the Post Office Department. Since this relief was allowed the department has purchased this paper, 500,000 pounds, from the Columbia Paper Company, of Buena Vista, Va., at \$.073 per pound.

Bids are also to be opened at the department on October 1 for

2,100,000 pounds of jute twine or 1,800,000 pounds of cotton twine as an alternate bid.

Bids will be received also on September 16 for 5,000 reams of white wove typewriter paper for manifolding.

Post Office Department Opens Bids

Bids were opened last week at the Post Office Department for 35,000,000, 4¼ x 9¼, manila envelopes as follows: Berkowitz Envelope Company, at \$1.87 per 1,000; Milwaukee Envelope Company, at \$1.90 and \$2.15; Western Envelope Manufacturing Company, at \$1.95 and \$2.20; Heywood Manufacturing Company, at \$1.90 and \$2.10; Sewell-Clapp Envelope Company, at \$1.52 and \$1.96; Union Envelope Company, at \$1.38 and \$1.56; Gaw O'Hara Envelope Company, at \$1.75; Western States Envelope Company, at \$1.50; American Envelope Company, at \$1.83; Tullar Envelope Company, at \$1.75; and Burkley Envelope & Printing Company, at \$1.89.

General Supply Committee to Open Bids

Bids will be opened by the General Supply Committee on September 19 for 300,000 pounds of white wove typewriter paper in various sizes.

Awards by Panama Canal

The Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal has announced the following paper awards, bids for which were opened on August 23.

Dobler & Mudge will furnish 2,000,000 hygienic paper drinking cups at \$2,020.00.

50,000, 8 x 10" scratch pads will be furnished by Charles G. Stott & Company, at \$3,085.00.

The Esleeck Manufacturing Company will furnish 800 reams (400,000 sheets) of 17 x 22—7¼, white unglazed onionskin paper at \$1,688.00.

50 reams (25,000 sheets) of 40 x 48—2134, wrapping paper will be furnished by the Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$750.00.

News of the Chicago Trade

CHICAGO, September 9, 1918.—Trade in Chicago is a little quiet, due mostly to holidays and unsettled conditions. Mills are catching up on orders, due undoubtedly to the fact that the jobbers are not ordering as many stocks until new regulations are fully settled.

Demand for bags is large, with prices stiff.

Mills report that rosin is getting scarce, and in fact most all chemicals are hard to obtain.

The labor situation is serious, as it is getting almost impossible to obtain or to keep labor in the mills, and the outlook is not very bright with the new draft law going into effect.

The following are among those who attended the meeting of the Western Paper Merchants' Association at Minneapolis, September 6 and 7: Geo. Olmsted, of J. W. Butler Paper Company; F. M. Hopkins Paper Mills Company; J. A. Carpenter, of K. C. Paper Company; F. A. Kearns, of Bradner Smith Company; Charles Dare, of De Moines; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Blank, of Moser Paper Company; J. R. Towlen, of Midland Paper Company; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Cunyer, of Pratt Paper Company; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Parker, of Parker, Thomas & Tucker; J. W. Carpenter, of Carpenter Paper Company; J. B. Jones, of Western Paper Company; Mr. and Mrs. Hodins, of Topeka, Kan.; C. F. Schwarz, of Lincoln, Neb.; James T. Anderson, W. F. Mackie, H. C. Christiansen, M. J. M. Olman, Mr. and Mrs. Julius H. Joyce, W. N. Gille, Mr. A. E. Fuhleghl and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Gillette, of Chicago Paper Company.

A. N. Cunyer, manager of the Fine Paper department of Pratt Paper Company, De Moines, Iowa, who is well known among the Chicago trade, was in the city for a few days this week.

Mr. Fay of The Chicago Paper Company is making a three weeks' trip East to hold sales conventions at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia on Foldwell.



A Safe Clutch

The Caldwell Friction Clutch is safe because it is simple, compact and sturdy in construction and easy to operate. Important parts are made of steel. No danger of breakage. One Lever Controls It. One Screw Adjusts It. Both in plain view. Both easy to get at.

The brake band grips the entire circumference of the friction ring and transmits the maximum power with minimum effort.

Be on the safe side—install a Caldwell Friction Clutch.

Send for Catalogue

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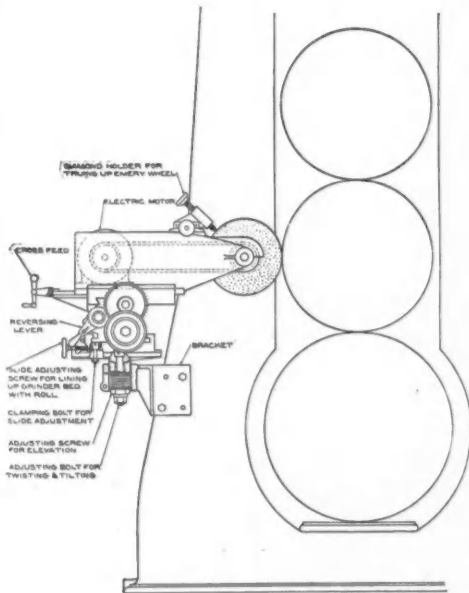
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Isn't it highly significant that during these past few trying years, practically no accounts have been lost by us, while many valuable new ones have been secured?

FRED C. STRYPE
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New York Trade Jottings

W. C. Ridgway, secretary of the National Paper Trade Association, has just returned from Minneapolis, where he attended a meeting of the Western Paper Merchants' Association.

R. S. Kellogg, of the News Print Service Bureau, attended a forestry meeting at Lake Placid last week. He returned to his desk at 18 East Forty-first street last Saturday morning.

A meeting of the various grievance committees of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, will be held on Monday, September 23, in Room 1442 of the Woolworth building.

Frank Squier, of the Frank Squier Paper Company, 22 Thomas street, is soon to leave for overseas duty with the American Red Cross. As a consequence the business has been liquidated pending Mr. Squier's return.

The controversy about putting knitted wear in pasteboard boxes brought forth an editorial from the pen of Arthur Brisbane in a recent issue of the *New York Journal*. In his usual brilliant manner, Mr. Brisbane champions the cause of the box manufacturers, and advances some excellent arguments for the continuance of using boxes to pack knitted goods.

Last Friday was Henry Lindemeyer day in the War Savings Drive at City Hall Park. The sales of thrift stamps was under the direction of that company, and employees of the concern vended stamps through the crowd. The crowd was drawn away from the Liberty Bell before the meeting was over by the arrival of a company of French marines in front of the City Hall. The stamp sellers followed the crowd, however, and sold many stamps to the people who had gathered around the marines. Tuesday's meeting was conducted by the J. E. Linde Company.

The firm of Henry P. Adams Company, Inc., manufacturer of sample cards at 200 Greene street, was dissolved on August 29. The reason given for the dissolution is, that the efficiency of the firm was greatly impaired by the loss of Dan Adams and Milton Adams, who are now in the United States Navy, and it was thought best to discontinue business. Arrangements have been made to turn over all the unfinished, as well as future business, of the firm to M. Steinthal & Co., of 219 Greene street. M. Steinthal & Co. have been in business for the past thirty-six years, and they give assurance that all orders of the Adams company will receive careful attention.

William R. Jenkins Company, publisher, of 851 and 853 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of \$83,416 and assets of \$147,475, consisting of books and stationery, \$36,847; machinery and type, \$16,815; furniture equipment, \$11,562; plates, \$75,025; accounts, \$3,809; claim, \$5,200, and reserve fund, \$200. Besides it has assets consisting of copyright inventories, \$97,050; mailing list, \$7,889, and catalogues and advertising materials, \$3,050, which are put down as an unknown value. Among the creditors are the Guaranty Trust Company, \$10,500; Harriman National Bank, \$17,250, and W. C. Wilson, \$17,387.

Facts About Canada's Paper Industry

In a carefully prepared and attractively printed booklet being sent out by A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the fact is emphasized that Canada is the second largest pulp and paper producing country in the world and that

it is rapidly overtaking the United States, which holds first place.

In the booklet Mr. Dawe incloses a circular urging boys to enter the paper industry. He advances the following reasons why this industry will appeal to the intelligent Canadian:

1. It is Canada's greatest manufacturing industry.
2. The manufacturers of pulp and paper from the very nature of their business are fighting men who have taken large areas of forest lands and turned them into great mills and prosperous towns; men who have harnessed the "white coal" for commercial purposes.
3. The work is interesting and in pleasant and healthy surroundings.
4. The wages and salaries are good.
5. Paper is an essential commodity and with the coming of world peace and the growth of education in all parts of the globe, Canada and the United States will control the paper situation of the world.

In the pamphlet numerous interesting facts about Canada's pulp and paper industry are mentioned, some of which are as follows: Canada's forests embrace 350,000 square miles of pulp-wood timber, estimated to yield 1,033,370,000 cords of pulp wood.

Canada's pre-eminence as a paper-producing country lies in the possession of hundreds of thousands of acres of pulp-wood forests, and to conveniently located water-powers.

In 1890 Canada's exports of pulp and paper products amounted to but \$120. In 1910 they were worth \$10,000,000. For the fiscal year ending with March 31, 1918, they reached a total of \$71,755,325.

Canada exported paper last year to the value of \$37,742,697; pulp, \$25,673,350; pulp wood (unmanufactured), \$8,339,278.

Last year's exports of pulp and paper exceeded those of the preceding year by \$18,830,437.

There are 91 incorporated companies and other concerns in Canada engaged in manufacturing pulp or paper.

Address Paper Men on Shipping Methods

A meeting of New England paper manufacturers, called by the United States Railroad Administration, was held in the offices of the American Paper & Pulp Association, 18 East Forty-first street, on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting, which was attended by representatives from eighteen mills, was addressed by W. J. Manley, of the car service section of the Railroad Administration.

In his address Mr. Manley discussed various ways in which freight cars are loaded, and commended the manufacturers for the willingness they had shown to co-operate with the Administration in its work. He discussed at length the different methods that tobacco men had used in the loading of freight cars to make use of the maximum capacity of the car, and he upheld these methods as an example for all other trades to follow.

The mills represented at the meeting included the Great Northern Paper Company, the American Writing Paper Company, the Oxford Paper Company, the Pejepscot Paper Company, and various others.

L. B. Steward, secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association, is having a bulletin prepared containing a copy of Mr. Manley's address.

A Breath of Home for Paper Men in London

For Americans in London an American house in their own trade is the next best thing to home. A place where you can drop in and talk "United States," read the *PAPER TRADE JOURNAL* and gossip about paper—or baseball—is a pretty good address to put in your notebook. Right down in the heart of the City, near the Temple and those other places of special interest to the Trade, Parsons Trading Company of 17 Battery Place, New York have their office at 28 Fleet Street. Drop in and make yourself at home there. They will be mighty glad to see you.

Obituary

Frank H. Davis

BOSTON, Mass., September 8, 1918.—Mr. Frank H. Davis, of Boston and Cambridge, Mass., the well known dealer in rebuilt, second-hand paper mill machinery, died at the Copp Hospital on Friday, August 30, after a serious operation, aged fifty-five years.

Mr. Davis was born in Somerville, Mass., but since his youth lived in Cambridge and attended the Cambridge High School. A few years after his school days he settled in Holyoke, where he was in the knife and bar business.

For the past thirty years or more he dealt in rebuilt second-hand paper mill machinery and during those years became well and favorably known to the paper manufacturers of this country and Canada.

Mr. Davis was a member of the Masonic Order and Boston Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by a widow and three sons and three daughters. His funeral was held from his late home Sunday, September 1, at three o'clock, and among those in attendance were a number of prominent representatives of the paper manufacturing industry from New England and New York.

Associated with Mr. Davis for the past twenty-seven years was Grant Foster, under whose management the business will continue with the least possible interruptions.

J. Frank Holt

BOSTON, Mass., September 9, 1918.—J. Frank Holt, a well known traveling representative of the Boston Belting Corporation, died Wednesday, September 4, at the home of his sister at Spofford, N. H., aged about 72 years.

Mr. Holt had been in failing health since the early part of the present year.

His first connection with the rubber industry was while in the employ of the old Hall Rubber Company in Boston. He sold this firm's clothing on the road in New England, New York State and some of the other middle western states. He later became connected with the Revere Rubber Company as a salesman. For the last 26 years he has been associated with the Boston Belting Corporation and during that time traveled extensively through New England as well as in other parts of the United States and Canada in the company's interests.

He made a specialty of the paper mill trade and enjoyed the confidence of many men in the paper manufacturing industry, whom he numbered among his loyal business and personal friends.

Mr. Holt was of a practical turn of mind and had not a little to do with the successful introduction of rubber covered rollers now successfully employed for a variety of purposes in the paper mill industry. He was also much interested and successful in devising and adapting other kinds of mechanical rubber goods for use in paper mills.

Mr. Holt was a veteran of the Civil War and is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Burton Philbrick, of Salem, Mass.

The funeral was held Saturday from his late home at 16 Ocean avenue, Salem, Mass.

OBJECT TO POSTPONEMENT

(Continued from page 14.)

This point is brought out in the official shorthand report of Sir Thomas's remarks, on the occasion of the recent delegation of news print manufacturers to Ottawa:

"It was a situation which required a judgment to save the press of Canada. It was a Kadi judgment. A situation developed by reason of the war by which, they said, one great interest in the country was threatened with ruin, while another had every prospect of greater prosperity. The Government deliberately fixed the

price. I would not say that we came to the conclusion that the news print manufacturers were charging exorbitant prices. It was a forcing of the situation arising through the exigencies of the war."

As the newspapers are better off now than ever they were, even this consideration cannot hold further, the manufacturers claim.

The Order Objected to

The Paper Controller's Order in regard to payments to the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, which order, as stated, has caused some of the manufacturers to take up an attitude of flat defiance to the Government, is as follows:

"And whereas the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, has in obedience to my orders supplied a very much larger proportion of paper to Canadian publishers than properly attributable to it, and is entitled to the differential as set out in the report of G. T. Clarkson, accountant, said differential covering the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, of the year 1917, and which is as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, Limited..... | \$10,638.52 |
| J. R. Booth | 5,876.13 |
| Brompton Pulp & Paper Company..... | 7,018.46 |
| Donnacona Paper Company, Limited..... | 10,814.14 |
| Price Bros. & Co., Limited..... | 8,412.96 |
| Ontario Paper Company, Limited | 8,696.20 |
| Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills..... | 33,875.27 |
| St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited | 11,076.31 |

all of which is shown in the detailed statement attached to this Order, therefore

"I direct and order that the above amounts, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, be paid by the above companies to the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, within 30 days from the date hereof. The following statement shows the new amount, including interest, which will be required to be paid by each of the companies referred to."

Then follows a statement showing the details which make an aggregate of over \$100,000, and the Order proceeds:

"I recommend that in the event of any of the above-named companies refusing to comply with this Order, that no license be issued to such company or companies so refusing or neglecting to comply with this Order for export of paper."

Substitute for Tin Container

The United States Government, through the War Industries Board, Washington, is soliciting the help of the National Coffee Roasters' Association of New Orleans in its efforts to conserve tin and steel. The association says:

"We invite your careful attention to the following, quoted from a letter recently received from the War Industries Board:

"It is estimated that in producing tin plate for containers of tea, coffee and coffee substitutes, 35,000 tons of steel and approximately 700 tons of tin will be used in 1918. The difficulties surrounding the importation of tin are so many.

"Would it not be possible to have the coffee roasters of the United States as a body adopt, during these times of stress, bags, cartons or cans of fiber or some other composition which would satisfactorily substitute for tin containers?

"We feel that we can rely upon the support of the Coffee Roasters' Association, and look forward with great interest to hearing what action is determined upon along the lines of the foregoing."

"We heartily recommend this proposition to your prompt and thoughtful consideration, and earnestly urge upon all members their material co-operation with our Government in this vitally important 'win the war' measure by adopting containers for coffee manufactured of material other than tin."

We have, however, a record for some months of the number of feet we got from the beaters before we installed the Save-All. We were getting $3 \frac{9}{10}$ ft. per beater. We are now getting $4 \frac{2}{10}$ ft.

As regards your question I can see no reason why the Save-All is not worth as much to a five ton mill as to a fifty ton mill, figured on the pro rata basis.

**“Were Getting $3 \frac{9}{10}$ ft. per beater
Now _____ $4 \frac{2}{10}$ ft. per beater”**

The extract reproduced above is taken from a letter sent us by a New York Leather Board Mill and indicates the saving effected by the use of a

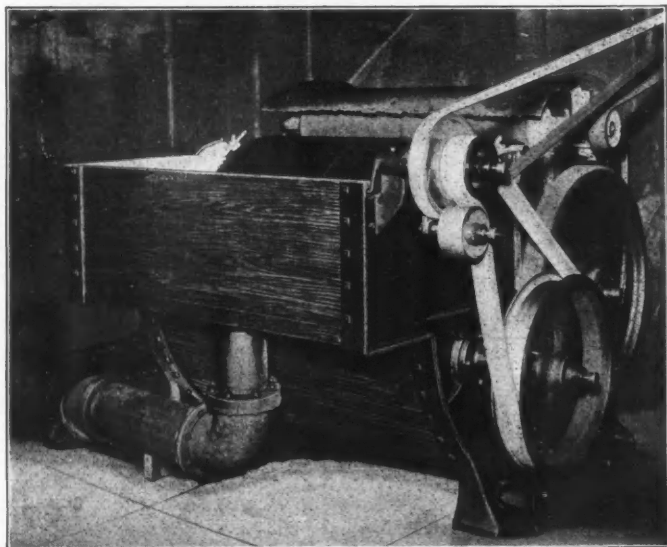
BIRD SAVE-ALL

A little calculation will readily prove to you that a Bird Save-All will soon pay for itself and this is especially true with the present high prices of raw stock.

Catalog 2-A will be sent on request.

**BIRD
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General Representative
1630 Republic Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.



EFFECT OF CERTAIN COOKING CONDITIONS IN THE PRODUCTION OF SULPHITE PULP FROM SPRUCE*

By S. E. LUNAK, CHEMIST IN FOREST PRODUCTS

(Continued from last week.)

The method of cooking received a great deal of consideration, as one variable, the pressure, was hard to control. The ordinary method of cooking by direct steam and relieving sulphur dioxide at the top is unsuitable for experimental cooking because, first, direct heating causes too much condensation of steam in the digester with consequent dilution of the cooking liquor and, second, relieving SO_2 at the top would have a tendency to destroy

chips, the amount of which had previously been determined by means of a bone-dry sample, and which remained the same for every cook, were put into the digester and 63 gallons of cooking liquor in each case were then run in and the digester tightly closed. The steam to the coil was then turned on and the cook started. The cooking curve for temperature was the same in each case, taking two hours to reach 100°C ., and three hours to reach the maximum temperature, where it was held until it was finished,

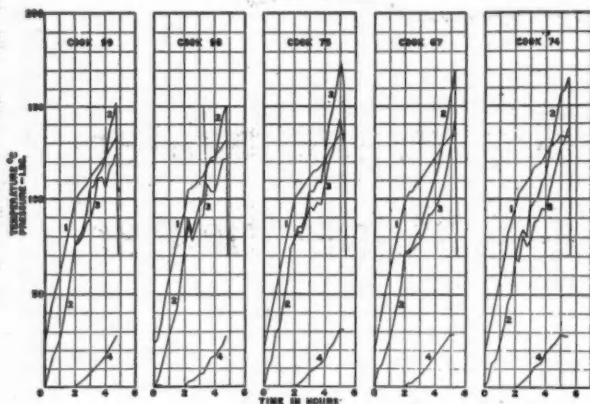


Fig. 3.—Cooking curves for cooks 99, 98, 75, 67, and 74. 1, temperature; 2, gauge pressure; 3, gas pressure; 4, steam pressure.

the effect which we were trying to study. For example, in studying different strengths of cooking liquor, there would be no object in starting with a strong liquor, only to blow all the sulphur dioxide out of the digester in a short while. Therefore it was decided to heat the digester by means of indirect steam, that is, by means of a lead coil placed in the bottom of the digester; and no gas was allowed to escape until the cook was finished. While this method of cooking differs from that used in commercial prac-

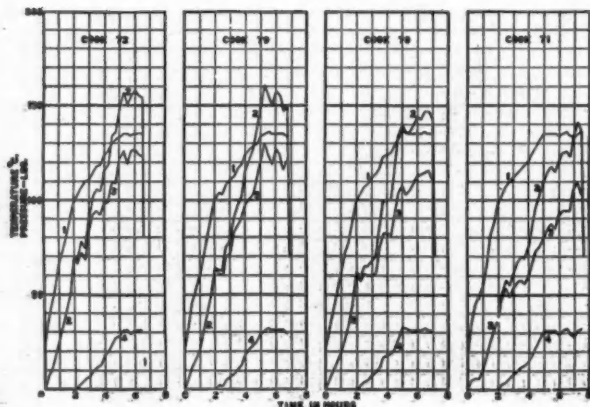


Fig. 4.—Cooking curves for cooks 72, 79, 70, and 71. 1, temperature; 2, gauge pressure; 3, gas pressure; 4, steam pressure.

tice, it will bring out more than any other the factors under investigation.

The method of procedure in making a cook was as follows: The

*Published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Contribution from the Forest Service.

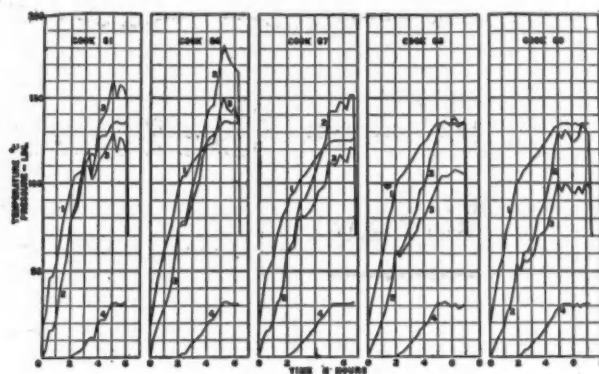


Fig. 5.—Cooking curves for cooks 81, 86, 87, 88, and 89. 1, temperature; 2, gauge pressure; 3, gas pressure; 4, steam pressure.

the pressure being allowed to go where it would. Keeping the full strength of the liquor to the finishing point in this way gave a hard pulp, which had the characteristics resulting from beating for a long time.

The curves for all cooks are shown in figures 3 to 7. In each figure, curve 1 shows the way the temperature was increased and curve 4 shows the steam pressures corresponding to the temperatures. Curve 2 shows the gauge pressure, and curve 3 shows the

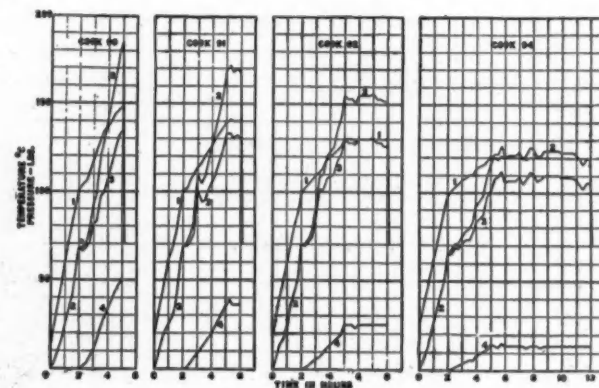


Fig. 6.—Cooking curves for cooks 90, 91, 92, and 94. 1, temperature; 2, gauge pressure; 3, gas pressure; 4, steam pressure.

gas pressure, which is the difference between the gauge pressure and the steam pressure at any given point. Endeavor was made to keep the temperature curve a straight line, but sometimes the temperature would drop and then to reach the desired temperature the observer would turn on full pressure of steam, which caused a

(Continued on page 28.)

Bring Us Your Dyestuff Problems

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

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

Because of this individual factor the technique of the application of dyes commands to-

day, as it has done in the past, the best talent among those distributors who cater to the highest class of trade.

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

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

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Manufacturers of **Paper and Pulp
Mill Machinery**

PRODUCTION OF SULPHITE PULP FROM SPRUCE

(Continued from page 26.)

rapid increase in the gauge pressure and accounts for some of the bulges in the gas and gauge pressure curves. Every 15 minutes readings were taken of the temperature and pressure. Owing to the peculiar type of construction of the digesters and the position of the thermometer well, it was necessary at the end of about two and one-half hours of cooking to inject steam into the digester to make up for the liquor taken up by the chips, or the liquor level would sink below the thermometer well and not give the correct reading. This was done as uniformly as possible for every cook.

Method of Finishing Cook

With the composition of liquor and temperature changing each time, a great deal of difficulty was experienced at first in knowing when to finish cooks so that each one would be pulped to the same degree. The digester was equipped so that cold liquor for sampling could be obtained by passing it through a condenser.

An attempt to finish cooks to the same sulphur dioxide content was made, but some would be overcooked while others would be

into a canvas bag and shaking in a cylinder was also unsuccessful because of the great irregularity in the samples. Sometimes a sample would show more uncooked shives than the one taken half an hour before. Judging the condition of the stock by dyeing with a basic color, such as diamond green, also showed no regularity. Nor did the depth to which a 13 per cent solution of nitric acid would color the pulp indicate the end point accurately.

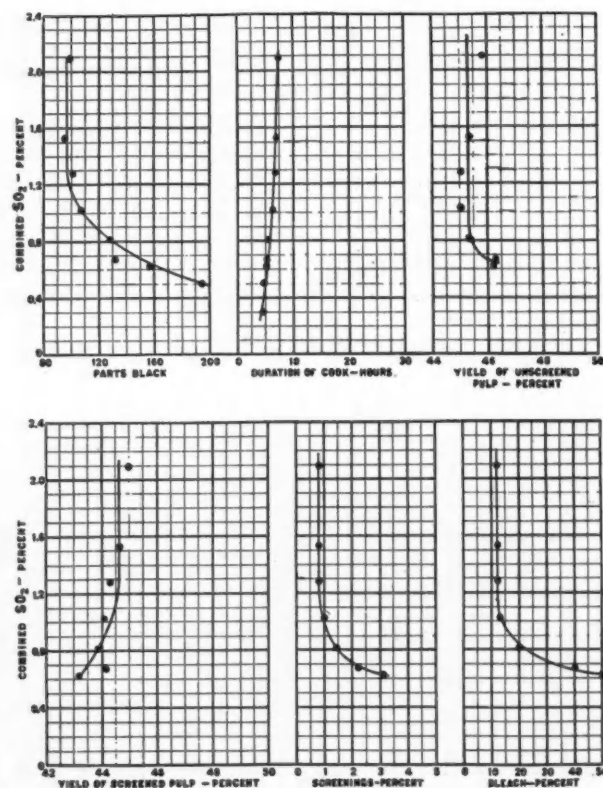


Fig. 8.—Effect of varying the amount of combined SO_2 in the cooking liquor.

almost raw, as a result of using liquor containing different amounts of SO_2 . This method can only be used when the same kind of liquor is used for every cook. What is ordinarily known as the lime test was also tried. In this test some of the cooking liquor from the digester was put in a test tube containing a slight excess of ammonia, and if the lime came down in a dark flocculent condition it was time to blow the cook. While this method gave promise, the results obtained with it were very erratic and it was finally abandoned. An attempt to judge the degree to which the chips in the digester had been cooked by blowing some out

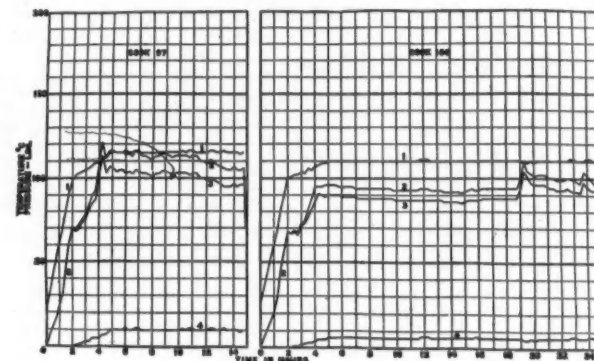


Fig. 7.—Cooking curves for cooks 97 and 100. 1, temperature; 2, gauge pressure; 3, gas pressure; 4, steam pressure.

It is common practice in pulp mills to judge when a cook is finished by the color, smell, and analysis of the liquor; but with the wide variety of conditions under which the cooks in this study were made it was first thought that these methods would not be applicable. However, it was decided to give the color method a trial. The liquor in the digester near the end of the cook has a light caramel color which darkens rapidly on standing.

To finish a series of cooks to the same degree of cooking it is necessary to have some fixed color as a standard for comparison. Most solutions of organic dyes change in color rapidly when exposed to the light and no combination of mineral dyes could be made that would match the color wanted close enough. The color desired strongly resembles the color of coffee extract, and it was decided to see if this could not be made permanent enough to run a series of cooks. Two solutions, which had been clarified with the white of an egg, were made, one light and one dark, and the shade desired was matched up as closely as possible by mixing the two. Formaldehyde solution was then added to stop fermentation and no change in color of the coffee extract was perceptible, even after it had been in use for several months. The results obtained by using this standard were satisfactory from the first. All that is necessary to duplicate a certain cook is to match the color of the liquor at time of finishing with coffee extract to be used as a standard. This ought to find application commercially, as the man in charge will not have to depend on his memory when he wishes to duplicate a certain cook. During the progress of the cook, samples of the liquor were withdrawn from time to time in a test tube and the color compared with the standard. When the color matched, the steam to the coil was turned off, the pressure in the digester relieved to 70 pounds in five minutes, and the cook blown into the blow pit.

Method of Handling Pulp

The blow pit was fitted up with a false bottom made of perforated tile. The pulp was washed five or six times with water and allowed to drain each time. When it had been sufficiently washed, it was shoveled out into a canvas bag, placed in a perforated iron cylinder, and then pressed in a 70-ton knuckle joint power press until it was about 30 per cent dry. It was then

(Continued on page 30.)

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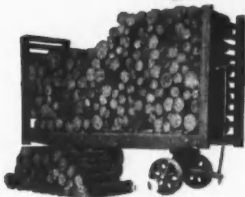
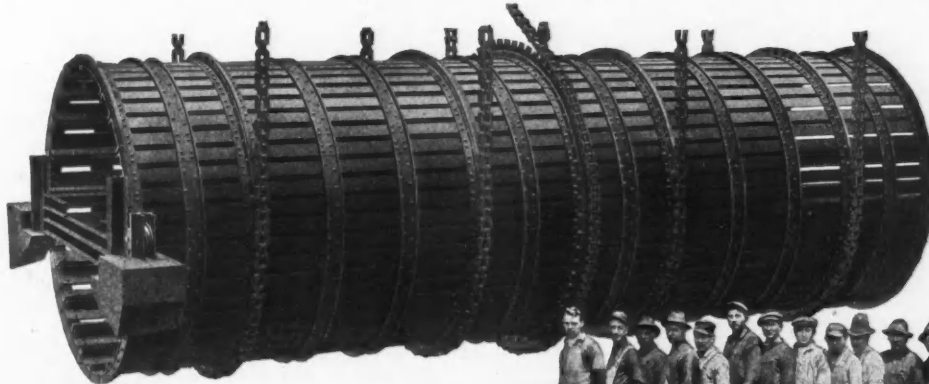
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Observe the big part of every cord of wood wasted where wood is barked the old way. All your wood goes into pulp when you use the barking drum pictured above.



If your mill barks wood the old-fashioned way, let our engineer tell you the actual saving our method will accomplish in your mill. It will not obligate you; get the facts.

Two of these men and our barking drum will release all the rest for other work. The annual saving reaches an astonishing figure. Labor is scarce. Investigate this short-cut. Write today for the figures.

American Barking Drum Co., 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago

PRODUCTION OF SULPHITE PULP FROM SPRUCE

(Continued from page 28.)

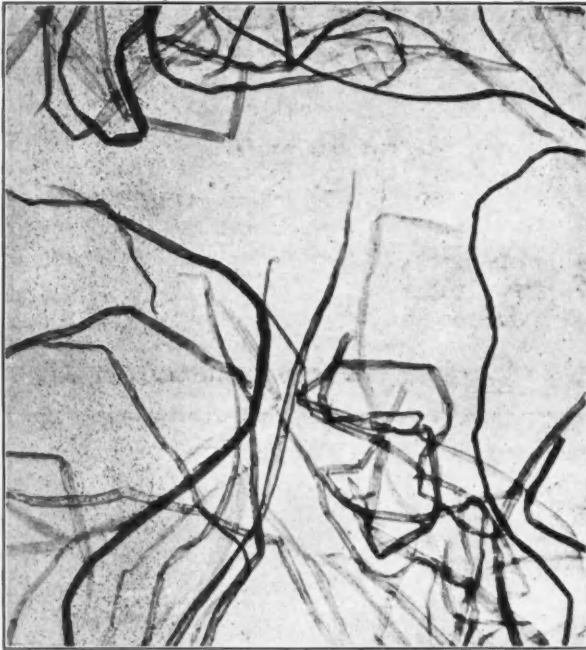


Plate I.—Pulp Produced in Cook 75.



Plate III.—Pulp Produced in Cook 72.

shredded, so that the bone-dry weight determination could be made accurately, weighed, and sampled for moisture determination. The pressing operation caused the pulp to ball or stick together, so that it had to be opened up in the beater before it could be screened. This was done with the roll well up, after which it was pumped to a stock tank and diluted with water. From here it ran upon a six-plate diaphragm screen with slots

0.009 of an inch in width. After being screened it ran through a stock thickener, where most of the water was removed. The screenings were carefully collected, pressed, weighed, and sampled for moisture determination. Some of the screened pulp was saved for bleach and other determinations, after which it was put into a

(Continued on page 32.)



Plate II.—Pulp Produced in Cook 74.



Plate IV.—Pulp Produced in Cook 71.

Bleached and Unbleached
WOOD PULP
 of every description

M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY

18 East 41st Street

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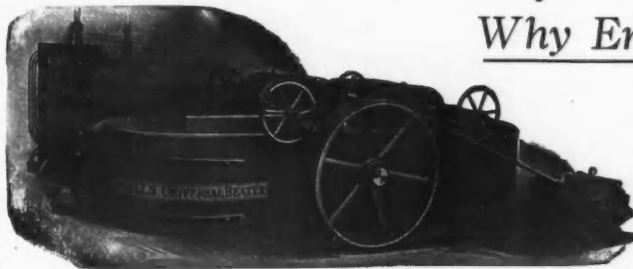
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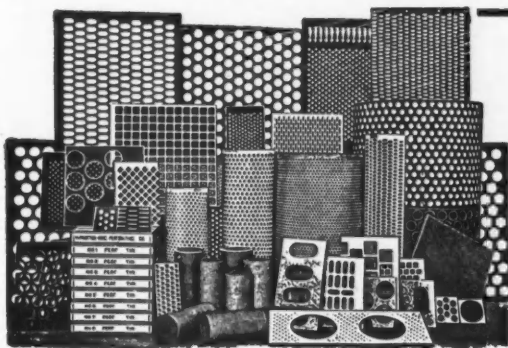


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Paper and Pulp Mill Screens

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FOR

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.

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618 NORTH UNION AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

114 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRODUCTION OF SULPHITE PULP FROM SPRUCE

(Continued from page 30.)

15-pound Emerson beater, mixed with water and beaten, with the roll off the bed plate, for one-half hour. The stock was then run into paper over a 15-inch Fourdrinier machine and samples of the uncalendered sheets taken for strength tests.

Effect of Varying the Ratio of Free to Combined SO₂ or the Amount of Lime in the Cooking Liquor

In order to determine the effect of varying the ratio of free to combined SO₂, cooks were made using a liquor with a total sulphur dioxide content of 5 per cent and a maximum temperature of cooking of 135° C., the amount of SO₂ combined with lime being varied from 0.30 to 2.09 per cent. The curves in figure 8 show how variations in the combined SO₂ affected the color rating, duration of cook, yield of screened and unscreened pulp, yield of screenings, and bleach consumption.

A decrease in the combined SO₂, other conditions being constant, has a tendency to shorten the duration of the cooking time. Increasing the amount of combined SO₂ to 1 per cent has a tendency to make the pulp lighter, but the color remains constant when the combined SO₂ is increased over 1 per cent. The color determinations for the machine-made sheets were made by means of a tint photometer (p. 22). The higher the parts black, the darker the sheet.

The yield of screenings and unscreened pulp remains constant when the combined SO₂ is decreased to 1 per cent, but any decrease below this shows a sharp increase in both of these factors. The yield of screened pulp increases as the combined SO₂ is increased to 1 per cent, but beyond this remains constant. The amount of bleaching powder necessary to bring the pulp to a standard white decreases as the combined SO₂ is increased to about 1 per cent, but any increase beyond this point does not produce any further change in color.

The amount of combined SO₂ does not seem to have much influence on the different factors studied, provided it is over 1

per cent, but any decrease below this caused marked changes in the character and yield of pulp. One cook was made where the cooking liquor contained only 0.30 per cent of combined SO₂, and the result was that the chips came out of the digester looking as if they had received only a steaming treatment. They were softened, but black, and gave a yield of 60.40 per cent, showing that the wood had not been thoroughly cooked. When the combined SO₂ is decreased too much, there is a darkening of the liquor without the corresponding cooking action, causing a browning of the pulp. Apparently a certain amount of lime must be present in the cooking liquor to get complete pulping, but its effect becomes less as it is increased beyond 1 per cent combined SO₂.

At the present time, the only method of giving a numerical value to the strength of the fibers of a pulp is to make strength tests of paper produced from that pulp. In order to obtain any regularity of results in strength of paper in a series of tests it is necessary that the beating of the pulp, formation of the sheet, heat in the driers, humidity at which the strength tests are made, and probably other factors must remain constant. Most of these, then, depend on the personal equation of the machine tender, and where some of the runs may be made a week apart, conditions are likely to vary. This probably explains the irregularity of the strength results as given in Table 3. If they show anything at all, it is that above 0.80 per cent the amount of combined SO₂ has no influence on the strength of the paper produced but below that there is a tendency to decrease in strength.

Photomicrographs of the pulps secured in cooks 75, 74, 72, and 71 are shown in Plates I, II, III, and IV. It will be noted that there is a gradual change in the appearance of the fibers. Cook 75 was made with liquor containing 0.62 per cent of combined SO₂, and cook 71 with 2.09 per cent. The former contains much lignified fiber, while the latter seems to be thoroughly cooked.

(To be continued.)

TABLE 3.—Cooking conditions and results.
VARYING AMOUNT OF COMBINED SO₂.

| Cook No. | Maximum temperature. | | Bona-dry chips used. | Gallons acid. | Total SO ₂ . | Free SO ₂ . | Combined SO ₂ . | Ratio F.C. | Duration of cook. | Yields—bone-dry basis. | | | | Bleach consumption. | Tintometer readings. | | | | Strength tests. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|----------------|
| | C. | Hrs. | | | | | | | | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | Parts. | Parts. | Parts. | Parts. | Lbs. | Points. | Points. | Points. | Mtrs. | P. ct. | Folds average. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | 133 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 4.98 | 4.74 | 19.7 | 4.72 | 60.40 | 1.04 | 44.31 | 10 | 74 | 67 | 63 | 96 | 30.5 | 34.3 | 0.84 | 1.05 | 7,115 | 2.71 | 319 | | | | | | |
| 98 | 133 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 4.99 | 4.49 | 50 | 8.99 | 55.20 | 1.04 | 44.02 | 14 | 71 | 64 | 60 | 105 | 41.5 | 32.1 | .77 | 1.01 | 6,135 | 2.97 | 247 | | | | | | |
| 75 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.02 | 4.40 | 62 | 7.1 | 5.25 | 0.85 | 43.16 | 50 | 58 | 45 | 49 | 157 | 54.0 | 43.0 | 0.80 | 1.03 | 6,975 | 2.31 | 180 | | | | | | |
| 67 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.02 | 4.55 | 67 | 6.49 | 5.33 | 0.96 | 44.12 | 40 | 66 | 54 | 48 | 132 | 43.5 | 37.5 | .86 | 1.08 | 7,350 | 1.86 | 277 | | | | | | |
| 74 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.01 | 4.20 | 81 | 5.18 | 5.50 | 1.45 | 43.88 | 20 | 66 | 55 | 51 | 128 | 44.5 | 37.0 | .83 | 1.02 | 7,975 | 2.12 | 147 | | | | | | |
| 72 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.06 | 4.04 | 1.02 | 3.98 | 6.50 | 0.98 | 44.05 | 13 | 72 | 64 | 59 | 105 | 51.0 | 46.4 | .91 | 1.16 | 7,500 | 2.22 | 262 | | | | | | |
| 79 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.00 | 3.72 | 1.28 | 2.90 | 6.95 | 0.80 | 44.27 | 12 | 72 | 66 | 61 | 101 | 43.5 | 36.9 | .85 | 1.10 | 7,345 | 3.00 | 421 | | | | | | |
| 70 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.06 | 3.53 | 1.53 | 2.31 | 7.07 | 0.75 | 44.62 | 12 | 75 | 68 | 64 | 95 | 45.0 | 40.8 | .91 | 1.25 | 7,838 | 2.32 | 356 | | | | | | |
| 71 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.04 | 2.95 | 2.09 | 1.41 | 7.75 | 0.81 | 44.99 | 12 | 73 | 66 | 62 | 99 | 42.5 | 37.6 | .88 | 1.14 | 8,030 | 2.25 | 282 | | | | | | |
| VARYING TOTAL SO ₂ . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 ¹ | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 6.98 | 5.59 | 1.39 | 4.01 | 6.00 | 45.32 | 1.01 | 44.31 | 10 | 74 | 67 | 63 | 96 | 30.5 | 34.3 | 0.84 | 1.05 | 7,115 | 2.71 | 319 | | | | | |
| 86 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 6.00 | 4.80 | 1.20 | 4.00 | 6.35 | 45.06 | 1.04 | 44.02 | 14 | 71 | 64 | 60 | 105 | 41.5 | 32.1 | .77 | 1.01 | 6,135 | 2.97 | 247 | | | | | |
| 87 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.04 | 4.03 | 1.01 | 3.99 | 6.73 | 45.17 | .96 | 44.21 | 14 | 74 | 65 | 61 | 109 | 46.5 | 37.5 | .81 | 1.05 | 5,895 | 2.88 | 376 | | | | | |
| 88 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 3.99 | 3.19 | .80 | 3.99 | 7.08 | 46.67 | 1.37 | 45.30 | 18 | 67 | 57 | 54 | 122 | 44.5 | 34.3 | .77 | 1.01 | 6,135 | 2.88 | 424 | | | | | |
| 89 | 135 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 3.02 | 2.41 | .61 | 3.95 | 7.42 | 47.45 | 2.30 | 45.65 | 45 | 60 | 48 | 41 | 151 | 50.0 | 42.1 | .84 | 1.09 | 6,245 | 2.68 | 466 | | | | | |
| VARYING TEMPERATURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | 148 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.03 | 4.03 | 1.00 | 4.03 | 5.02 | 45.42 | 1.84 | 43.58 | 22 | 67 | 56 | 52 | 125 | 43.5 | 36.1 | 0.67 | 0.88 | 5,510 | 2.69 | 163 | | | | | |
| 91 | 140 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.02 | 4.02 | 1.00 | 4.02 | 6.00 | 45.70 | 1.32 | 44.38 | 10 | 68 | 57 | 53 | 122 | 45.5 | 38.2 | .84 | 1.08 | 5,965 | 3.12 | 733 | | | | | |
| 92 | 130 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.04 | 4.02 | 1.02 | 3.98 | 8.17 | 46.15 | 1.24 | 44.91 | 14 | 72 | 61 | 55 | 112 | 53.0 | 47.5 | .90 | 1.21 | 6,480 | 3.20 | 1,077 | | | | | |
| 94 | 120 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.03 | 4.02 | 1.01 | 3.98 | 11.97 | 46.59 | 1.15 | 45.44 | 12 | 69 | 60 | 56 | 115 | 51.0 | 46.0 | .90 | 1.22 | 6,390 | 3.39 | 1,174 | | | | | |
| 97 | 115 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.04 | 4.03 | 1.01 | 3.99 | 14.72 | 47.10 | .88 | 46.22 | 13 | 66 | 56 | 51 | 127 | 52.0 | 50.8 | .98 | 1.28 | 6,430 | 4.00 | 1,565 | | | | | |
| 100 | 110 | 2 | 3 | 74.2 | 63 | 5.03 | 4.02 | 1.01 | 3.98 | 24.75 | 49.00 | .67 | 48.33 | 11 | 64 | 55 | 49 | 132 | 43.0 | 39.0 | .91 | 1.22 | 6,645 | 3.38 | 995 | | | | | |

¹ Pulp from this cook was given severe beater treatment to open up the chips present.

² Pulp discarded.

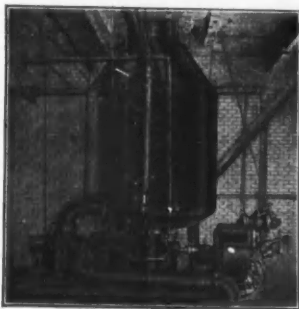
³ Bad leak developed in third hour of this cook.

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E d i t o r i a l

Vol. LXVII. New York, Thursday, September 12, 1918 No. 11
FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

The Draft in the Paper Industry

The list which was issued on Monday by Chairman Bernard M. Baruch, of the War Industries Board, and which he stated should receive preferential treatment under the new selective service legislation has, in a measure, served to clean up a situation about which paper manufacturers have been extremely solicitous. As was expected would be the case when this list was announced, the manufacture of pulp and paper was included among the essential industries, being placed in the fourth class.

Although later reports from Washington make it apparent that Provost Marshall General Crowder is determined to have the draft run by his office and the district boards, the list of preferential industries supplied by Chairman Baruch is yet important. It emphasizes the importance of the pulp and paper industry and in a sense gives the men engaged in it their bearing so far as the draft is concerned.

One thing it said, upon which General Crowder will insist, is that none who is not especially equipped for work in certain vital plants, and who has entered such plants apparently to escape military service, shall receive preferential treatment. The paper trade will not feel concerned about this, however, as it is not a business which is likely to attract men of this stamp.

The regulations are broad enough to make it possible for men in almost any occupation which they feel is vital to the welfare of the nation to set forth their claims for deferred ranking. Such claims, however, will not be passed upon in an offhand manner, and men at the head of certain vital industries and institutions and commercial businesses will have to prove to the satisfaction of the district boards that the war program will be crippled seriously by putting their employees in the army, if they hope to get large numbers of men upon the deferred list.

The scope of the district boards is broad enough to permit them to grant special listing to men they believe are essential in their present positions, even though no exemption claim is made by or in behalf of the registrant.

The pulp and paper industry is so obviously essential at the present time that it may be seen, therefore, that the arrangement to be carried out by General Crowder is not likely to cause any great additional hardship to any of the mills. The number of hands in most mills because of the war already has been so greatly decreased that any considerable inroad made on the employees remaining would severely handicap the industry and this is what the Government does not wish to do if it can possibly be avoided.

Hold Your Liberty Bonds

The effort to separate Liberty Bond holders not familiar with stock and bond values from their Liberty Bonds has taken a new turn. The manipulators instead of offering to buy the bonds at

inadequate prices offer in exchange for them the stocks and bonds of various wildcat corporations, whose face value is large, but whose actual value is little or nothing.

The safest investment in the world is a Liberty Bond. For a patriotic American, Liberty Bonds are the best investment in the world. It is not only a wise thing to hold them, it is a patriotic thing to do. The soldier that takes a trench and then voluntarily gives it up it not to be compared with one who takes a trench and holds it against the enemy. An American who buys a Liberty Bond and then sells it is not so good an American as one who buys a bond and holds it. This does not apply, however, to one who sells his bond because of real necessity; there is legitimate trading in Liberty Bonds which the Treasury recognizes.

It was a wise and patriotic old colored American who refused to sell his \$100 Liberty Bond for \$96, because he would not give up the United States' promise (his bond) to pay him \$100 with interest for the United States' promise (currency) to pay him \$96, and who refused to sell the same bond for \$102, because, he said, that the \$102 must be counterfeit or else the would-be purchaser would not be willing to give it for only \$100. It is safe to say that there are no gold bricks or wildcat securities among that American's assets.

The privilege of conversion which arose in consequence of the issue of 4 per cent. bonds of the Third Liberty Loan will expire on November 9 next, and under existing law cannot be extended or renewed. Delay in exercising the privilege will result in overburdening the banking institutions of the country and the Treasury Department by making it necessary to handle all conversions at the last moment and may result in many cases in the loss of the privilege of conversion altogether.

Holders of coupon bonds are strongly advised to exchange them for registered bonds in order to protect themselves against the risk of loss, theft, and destruction of their bonds.

The banks throughout the country, as a matter of patriotic service, will doubtless all assist bondholders in converting and registering their bonds.

Increasing Wages in Paper Mills

Figures just tabulated by experts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, for employment in paper mills during June of this year, show a continued increase in wages. In this connection the report says:

"One plant reported an increase of 10 per cent to the entire force, and another granted the same increase, but did not state the number affected. Practically all employees of one firm received a 6 per cent increase. Increases of 2 to 5 per cent were given to finishers in one establishment. An approximate increase of \$1.50 per week to all employees was reported by one plant; and one plant granted a flat increase of 25 cents a day to all employees; while another gave an increase of 50 cents a day to all men, and 25 cents to all women. An increase of 2 cents per hour was reported by one concern. One plant granted an increase to 10 per cent of the employees, but made no statement as to the amount of advance, while another reported a slight increase in pay, giving no further data."

Comparison is made by the experts of the employment in 52

sons employed in May of this year, increasing to 23,939 in June there were 25,585 persons employed in the 52 mills, increasing very slightly to 25,622 for the same month of this year or .1 per cent.

The payrolls, in the same establishments, however, increased from \$408,750 in June last year to \$502,732, or an increase of 23 per cent.

Comparison is also made between May and June of this year. In the fifty mills reporting for this period there were 23,914 persons employed in May of this year increasing to 23,939 in June or an increase of .1 per cent.

The payrolls increased from \$454,398 in May to \$472,567 in June, or an increase of 4 per cent.

Government Taking Over Chlorine

It is understood that the Government is gradually taking over the production of chlorine, which is used for bleach in paper making, and for many other purposes.

Chlorine gas is being more and more utilized for war purposes and there is apparently a scarcity of it at this time. It is freely predicted by those in touch with the situation that it will not be long before the whole chlorine production will be taken over by the Government, and if there is a surplus, after the war needs have been met, that surplus will be allocated between the different industries as has been done with other materials that have been taken for war use.

Warns Slacker Employers

The displeasure of the United States Government will be visited in full measure on any employer of labor who fails to abide by the requirements of the United States Employment Service. This was indicated Tuesday by Federal State Director Henry D. Sayer at the final conference of New York State representatives of the Federal Employment Service held at 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, in answer to the question, "What power have the Community Labor Boards to enforce the orders of the United States Employment Service against a slacker employer?" Director Sayer answered that the Government had no power to send offending employers to jail, and continued:

"The service is not without power to enforce its decrees any more than the President is without power to take any action necessary to prosecute the war. There is no law on the subject to the effect that we can take the offender to court. But there is a three-fold kick, so to speak, in the power of the Government—the control of fuel, the control of raw material, and the control of transportation. There is a further very potent instrumentality which has been described as pitiless publicity, and if there be any concern in New York State, no matter how powerful or great, that may be unpatriotic enough to disregard the labor program that Washington has prescribed for helping to win this war, that firm will be held up to the scorn and ridicule and derision of the people, as it should be."

Store Door Delivery Again Postponed

The store door delivery system, which was first scheduled to be put into operation on August 15 and then tentatively postponed until September 1, has again been put off, and this time without any prospective date being named at all. The chances are that it may be ready by the middle of October or a day or two before, but nothing is certain even about that. Commissioner James S. Harlan,

member of the Interstate Commission, who is in charge of the putting of the plan into operation, declined to indicate any date as to when the system may go into force, as he did not want to have to change the announcement again.

Many unforeseen problems that have cropped up and which require a deal of consideration in their settlement have been the cause of the delay.

The Drayage Director has not yet been named, and it is not known who is going to be appointed. Then all the truckmen and cartage men who want to operate under the new system have got to be registered and have to be bonded.

There are questions about export freight, about the splitting of loads, and less than car loads, the distribution of freight consigned to men who have been in the habit of having it delivered to a number of parties with whom they do business, and numerous other technicalities that have come up. These things are being threshed out by various committees co-operating with Commissioner Harlan.

What is aimed at is to get the new system into working order before the cold season sets in, and this, it is believed, will be successfully accomplished.

Amended Recommendations for Book Paper

In the amended recommendations for book paper sent out by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board, as printed in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL last week, the word not was inadvertently left out in paragraph number five. This paragraph should read as follows:

5. Any order for other than a stock size, i. e., a size not specified above, must be for not less than five tons of a size, must be made in a substance weight, must be for one delivery, and must not exceed the maximum substance weight basis established for the grade and use specified.

Talc Resources of South Africa

Talc has a wide distribution in the older rocks of the Union of South Africa, but has hitherto been worked only in the Barberton district of the Transvaal and in one or two other localities, according to the South African Journal of Industries, Pretoria, June.

The better grades of ground talc have been found well adapted to the manufacture of paper and rubber, and as the talc can be cheaply mined, and railage from Noordkaap Siding to Delagoa Bay is only 3s. 6d. per ton, it is confidently anticipated that a big export trade will be established in it when shipping space for this purpose is once more available.

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It isn't the hooray of a campaign that wins a war. It's the will to hang on, to make sacrifice today, that tomorrow may bring victory.

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If you have to have money, take your bond to any bank and use it as collateral for a loan. There is no security the banker would rather have—nothing on which he will lend more willingly.

Don't use bonds to buy merchandise. The average merchant, accepting your bonds in trade, sells them immediately, thus tending to lower their market price and taking away from the buyer of your bonds the ability to lend a corresponding amount of money to his Government. Liberty Bonds are meant to help your country at War; are meant for investment and to provide an incentive for saving and a provision for the rainy day.

Hold fast to your Liberty Bonds. Hold fast for the sake of the boys "Over There". Hold fast because it is good business.

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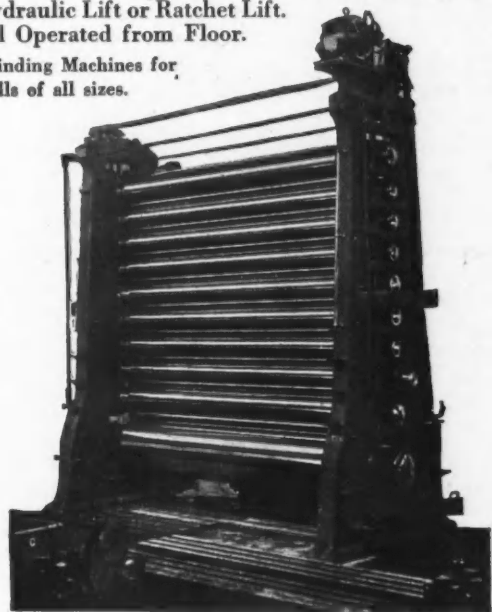
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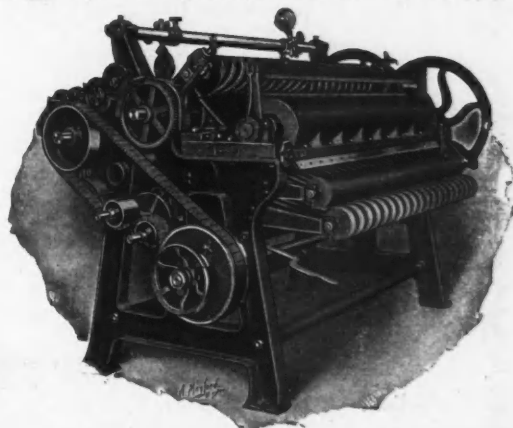
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TREATMENT OF PLANTS BY MACERATION FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WRAPPING PAPER

SPECIALY TRANSLATED FOR THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL FROM LE PAPIER.

As a general rule wrappings are scarce and high-priced at the present time. There seem to be few, if any, exceptions to this state of things, and it is therefore desirable to seek methods which intensify or perfect existing processes, and which do not require the use of raw materials like wood pulp and rags, for these can be utilized more advantageously in other ways. Moreover it is essential to find processes which economize coal and chemical products. We already have a good example of these methods in the manufacture of brown paper. Many of the grades with which people are now familiar are prepared from rye by soaking the straw.

Early Processes of Simplest Nature

The manufacture of straw paper in the interior of France, and especially in Limousin, is more than secular. The early processes were of the simplest nature, consisting of rough chopping, followed by soaking and crushing under a stamper. The paper was finished by hand on machines in the form of metal plates, as is still done in the case of papers "de luxe," and the sheets were dried in the open air.

Paper making by these primitive methods was necessarily limited and prices were high. It was not until the invention of the Hollander type of beater fifty years ago that any considerable mechanical progress was made. The beater displaced the stamper and led to the realization of the endless paper machine, and manufacture passed into its modern stage and present position of importance.

Limousin possesses numerous mills, situated principally in Haute-Vienne and Correze. Raw material is almost entirely supplied by the straw of the country. Straw, which is preferred and which gives the best results, is the straw of rye. An abundant crop is gathered on the plateaux of Limousin. The cultivation of wheat in this region yields a straw of inferior value.

Farmers generally deliver straw to the paper mill and sell directly to the manufacturer. Some of the large mills purchase supplies of stock from merchants who make a business of collecting straw from a variety of sources, which they often ship to the mill from long distances. For this purpose rye is not selected exclusively, especially in the south and east of France, where brown paper is made from other raw materials. But it is found that

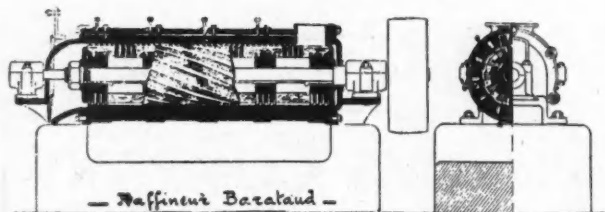


FIG. 1

straw of rye and wheat is less stiff than other cereal straw and makes a much stronger paper. The difference between wheat and rye straw is that wheat yields a paper which is inferior in appearance and color, being of a light brown. For this reason rye is preferred in the manufacture of grades which have the desired shade of brown. It should be collected with care, and should be of good quality, free from foreign vegetable matter, which alters the brown color sought and injures the regular texture of the paper. Old straw is likewise objectionable, having lost a good deal in quality

through exposure to rain and sun, which causes rotting, and a blackish tint, which afterward permeates the manufactured paper.

How Paper Mills Handle Their Stocks

Paper mills have also adopted a system of covering or storing their stocks of straw under hangars. Great care is bestowed on this work in order to obtain as fine and regular a finish as possible.

From storage the stock is transferred to the cutting machine.

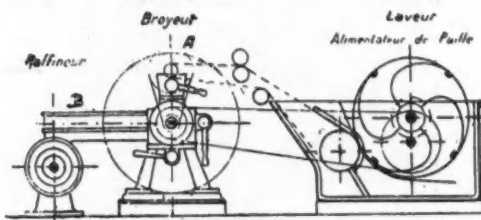


FIG. 2

Formerly, and in some mills today, straw has been cut by a machine consisting of a pair of revolving shafts fitted with several curved blades, which were driven at high speed around a blade turning in an opposite direction. Today the ordinary chaff-cutter, employed in agriculture, is preferred. It does not "choke," it is easy to control, and its work is far superior to that of the cutting machine. The model usually employed has a flywheel from three to four feet in diameter, carrying four knives, and it makes 250 revolutions a minute. The power consumed is about five to six horsepower, and it cuts from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds an hour. The pieces have a length of an inch to an inch and a half. The average weight of the stock is about 160 pounds to the cubic yard. It is generally stacked on platforms above the soaking troughs, in such a way that the chopped straw can be fed immediately into the troughs through a trap in the platform holding the cutting machine. Lately a system of automatic feeding of the stock is under consideration.

The troughs are filled as heavily as possible, the stock being evenly distributed, for as fast as the straw is thrown into the trough it must be copiously and regularly percolated with successive layers of whitewash supplied from a tank placed beside the troughs or above them. In order that the maceration of the stock may be carried out as rapidly as possible, the liquor is run through a system of conduits connected with the bottom of the tank, and distributed to the entire length of the trough. The liquor contains on an average one per cent of whitewash by weight, corresponding to an outlay of 50 to 75 pounds for every 200 pounds of the manufactured paper. Each trough has a capacity of eight to ten cubic meters of straw, according to the output of the mill.

Lime acts upon the lignone and resins, and siliceous compounds which straw contains, converting them into a mucilaginous pulp, which serves as sizing for paper.

Special Degree of Skill Required

This stage of the operation requires constant supervision and a special degree of skill, in order to determine when the process of percolation and soaking has reached its proper consistency. The result of soaking may be modified by the condition and quality of the straw and by the state of the weather and temperature.

In summer, when the weather is particularly hot, a single day may suffice for the operation; while in winter it is necessary to

(Continued on page 42.)

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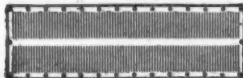
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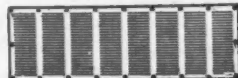
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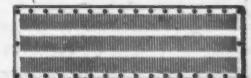


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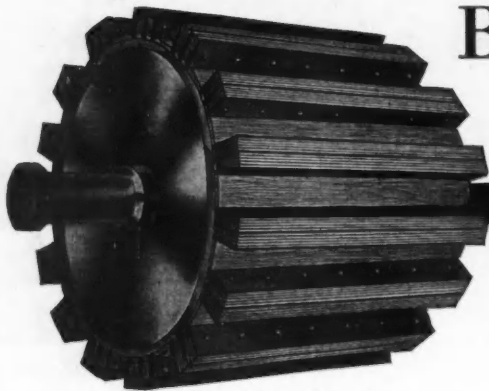
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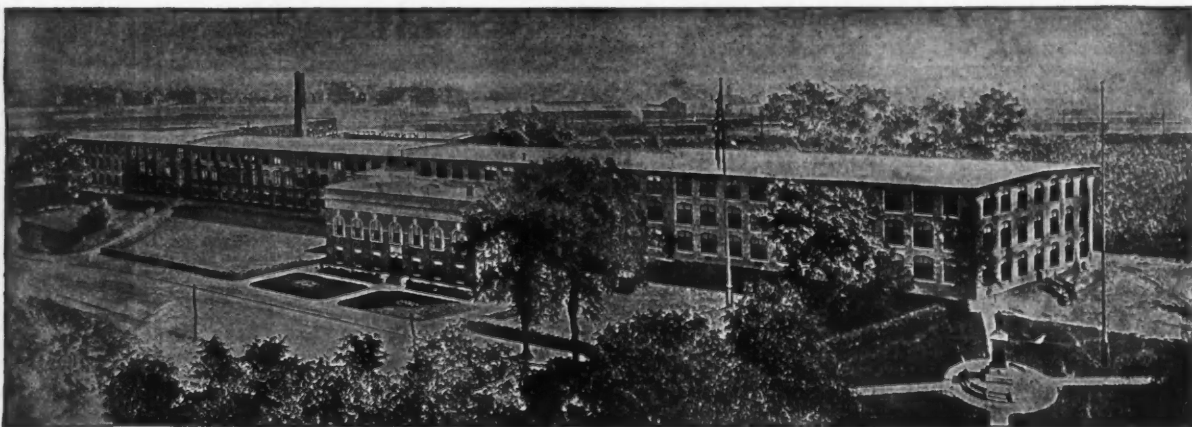
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TREATMENT OF PLANTS FOR MANUFACTURE OF WRAPPINGS

(Continued from page 38.)

leave the stock in the troughs for eight or ten days. Cold arrests the decomposition of the starchy matter; heat, on the contrary, is an active agent of this decomposition.

Sometimes the troughs are left open to the air, but it will be readily understood that it is advisable to keep them covered and away from the atmosphere as far as possible, in order to attenuate the effects of temperature. When the troughs are emptied, the effect of air upon the deposits which remain at the bottom is equally injurious. The result is that fresh stock fed into the troughs is blackened by the decomposed material left in the trough, and it is therefore necessary to remove it as speedily as possible.

When the stock has been removed from the troughs it is strained and the water is removed through a system of radial traps fitted into the bottom of each trough. As the broken stock issues from the trough it is collected in one mass to allow the excess of water to drain away, a process that may last for two or six days, according to the season. The stock is then ready for the edge runner.

In hot weather it is best to remove the stock from the troughs as the needs of manufacture may require. In this way the action of the atmosphere is avoided as far as possible, as well as the blackening effect which it exercises in the presence of lime. In the case of stock exposed to the air during the straining process the disintegration of the fiber is favored by the softening which a moderate degree of fermentation produces. Fermentation, however, should not be allowed to proceed too far, if the solid quality of the paper is to be preserved.

Disintegration of straw is still carried out by means of steam, but the mills in Limousin which formerly employed this method have abandoned it, since it has been recognized that heat, while activating the process of disintegration, alters the rich color of the paper. The use of steam is, however, general in other parts of France, in Iserre and the Pyrenees, where the straw is moistened with whitewash, of weaker strength than that employed in Limousin. Live steam is introduced into the bottom of the troughs, where it penetrates the mass and produces a rapid fermentation. In this way paper makers are able to employ the pulp at the end of one or two days, according to the condition of the original straw. But this operation requires more supervision than maceration with cold water, if the destructive action of steam on the fibers is to be avoided, and it yields a paper much less brown in color and less suited for the manufacture of certain grades of wrappings.

Breaking by Grinding Stones

In the present process of maceration, breaking is accomplished in nearly all cases by the grinding stones, similar to those generally used in the manufacture of oil, cements, etc. This edge-runner is composed of two running stone rollers, on a horizontal shaft, and they are dressed so as to turn upon a stationary bed. This stone bed is placed in a cast-iron trough, into which the disintegrated straw is conveyed.

The stone rollers are connected with a vertical shaft by means of a cog-wheel, and are driven at an average speed of sixteen revolutions a minute. The machine is equipped with rollers six feet in diameter and eighteen inches across the face. The charge of disintegrated straw, which is subjected to the action of the stones at each operation, is about 200 to 400 pounds, capable of yielding 50 to 60 pounds of paper. The duration of the operation is variable and may last from 45 minutes to an hour and a half or even two hours, depending upon the thoroughness of disintegration and the quality of the straw as well as that of the papers which are to be manufactured and the weight of the charge.

However, generally speaking, the process if well carried out, seldom requires more than an hour.

In these circumstances the operation requires five or six horsepower for driving two stones. Some makers, who use an amount of charge reaching in some cases to 300 pounds and more, and drive the machine at 18 to 20 revolutions a minute, employ at least six horsepower for each pair of stones. With this speed special casings are necessary to prevent the pulp from being thrown out of the machine.

A Process Used by Some Mills

Some mills make use of a koller gang, which has a metal bed-plate fitted with knives; still others prefer pulpers which consist of an outer conical casing, containing a revolving shaft; while others have adopted potchers of special construction, of which we shall speak later.

After the stock has been reduced by the stone rollers which crush the knots and fibers by diminishing their length, it must be transferred to the beater. In the beating engine the disintegration of the fibres is finished. The filaments which compose their texture are untwisted and drawn out in such a way that they become extremely fine, and well adapted for felting. At the same time this process tends to effect a more intimate mixing of the stuff.

Nevertheless the edge runner does not modify to any great extent the dimensions of the fibers, unless the operation is much prolonged. As a matter of fact, disintegration by this method does necessitate a considerable expenditure of time, which depends upon the quality of the paper to be manufactured. In the fabrication of straw pulp the beating engine is requisite, its construction being much the same as that adopted in the manufacture of white paper.

Beaters Used by Limousin Mills

Limousin mills generally use a beater, which has a length of 9 to 10 feet 6 inches, by 4 feet, and a depth of about 22 inches. The cylinders are 2 feet to 2½ feet long, and have at the periphery of the role a diameter about equal to this length. They are capable of holding a charge of pulp of 240 to 300 pounds, corresponding to a production of 60 to 80 pounds of paper. The average speed of the roll is about 250 revolutions a minute, which requires a force of six horsepower.

Large beaters have also been constructed, capable of beating at each operation a quantity of pulp corresponding to 200 pounds of paper, and requiring eight or ten horsepower. Some mills have made experiments with a combination of the beater and drum-washer. It is an excellent means of continuing the work of the edge-roller and of reducing knots. Another machine of new construction which gives the best results, is a combination of the beater and the koller gang. Some mills have put in operation a machine which combines the pulping engine and the refiner, thus displacing the breaker and the beater.

The Labrousse Disintegrator

Labrousse Freres, of St. Junien, have invented a pulper fitted with knives which bears their name. It is, however, not in general use, as it is too difficult to keep in operation. M. Camille Barataud is the inventor of a refining engine with curved steel arms, which is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The straw from the troughs is fed into the hopper of a Labrousse disintegrator, 1A, which impels the stock into a stone pipe, B, which in turn conveys the pulp to the refiner C. The stock, therefore, in the entire operation passes but once through the series of machines. The Barataud refiner was perfected by the engineer, Laprerrie, who re-

(Continued on page 44.)

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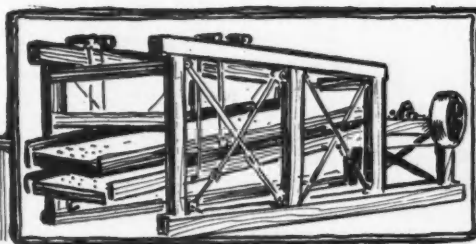
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DETROIT

MACERATION OF PLANTS FOR WRAPPINGS

(Continued from page 42.)

placed the cylinder by a roll of leather, Fig. 2, entering at D. As a consequence, and to facilitate the installation of the machine, some engineers have replaced the curved arms with straight ones, an alteration in our opinion of no advantage, for machines of this construction have the same fault as the koller gang—a small output compared with the power consumed—though apart from this defect the machine is an ideal refining engine. Some manufacturers, fastidious in the use of machines, combine the refiner with a Hollander back, and the pulp is passed from one to another as often as it seems necessary.

Such particularity is hardly necessary. The straw delivered to the mills in this part of France is generally sufficiently clean and free from foreign weeds. But straw from other districts is sometimes contaminated by many impurities, and in order to obtain a good quality of pulp it is necessary to remove as far as possible the traces of earth and foreign matters from the stock. This operation can be carried out in mills which manufacture bleached pulp for white paper, by cleaning and dusting the straw after it is cut. For this purpose rotary dusters and fans may be employed which agitate the stems and shake out all the matter heavier than straw. In practice this is an expensive operation and entails working costs, which cannot be met by profits on straw paper, owing to the low price which it commands. The cleaning is therefore simplified by a special treatment of the diluted pulp.

This work is done in the beater during refining by means of the drum washer. But it can also be carried out in special machines in which the beater roll is replaced by a concentrator fitted with wooden paddles. In the drum washer a good deal of fibre is lost, and straw treated in this way yields only 30 to 60 per cent of its weight, when it should yield 75 to 80 per cent.

After straw pulp has been beaten in the refiner or in special machines it is immediately conveyed into mixing chests. In some mills it is first passed and repassed through a refiner which bears a close resemblance to that of a flour mill. This refiner is composed of two rollers of stone, five feet in diameter, placed horizontally one upon the other, in a tower beater of cast-iron. The mechanism can be modified according to the capacity of the mill and the space available. Like the flour mills, this plant contains a shaft carrying the two rollers, the motion of the upper stone being controlled by a gear which rotates it from below. The space between the stones is regulated by a special mechanism. The diluted pulp is pumped from below through a pipe fitted into the floor of the beater, until it circulates between the two rollers. This apparatus is designed to produce a uniform feeding of the machine by means of a regulator. This consists of a trap, two feet in diameter and 14 inches high, placed a little above the upper beater roll. The pulp, as it issues from the pulper, is pumped into the trap, which is connected with the beater rolls by a pipe shaped like the letter U. A siphon arrangement appears to be established by means of which any difference between the level of the beater and the trap tends to produce an overflow of pulp from the latter into

the beater. Another pipe, placed vertically in the center of the trap, acts as a valve, so that as soon as the pump has filled the trap the overflow escapes through this pipe. This mechanism regulates the charge in the beater, which never exceeds the capacity of the rolls. Furthermore, as the level of the pulp in the trap and in the beater is always the same, the stock is fed in a regular manner and there is no danger of "choking" the stone rollers, and their action is equally regular. They are enclosed in a casing of cast-iron, equipped with a reservoir into which the refined pulp flows, and it is most important that the beater rolls and bed-plates should be kept clean and in good condition.

Special Advantage of This Refiner

The special advantage of this refiner is that it crushes the hard portions and knots of straw without any destructive action on the fibers themselves or on the delibered stock. The ordinary machine for reducing straw allows a certain quantity of knots to escape, and they are, consequently, insufficiently beaten. The alternative—to leave the stock in the beater and prolong the operation, or to lower the roll to the bedplate and keep it there longer—means the risk of shortening the fibres, which are not too long under the best conditions, and of injuring the strength of the paper.

(To be continued.)

Morris Paper Mill Employees Have Outing

MORRIS, Ill., September 7, 1918.—The second annual outing given last Saturday by the Morris Paper Mills to its employees was an unusually successful affair. The day at Fox River Park was featured with sporting events, including races, tugs of war and baseball games. The crowd began arriving home late in the evening, tired but unanimous in the verdict that the picnic was the most successful outing of the year. The picnic was typical of the methods of the paper mill management in doing things. The employees were guests of the management and received not only free transportation but free tickets to all the park attractions.

The back of the program showed the service flag of the company, bearing twenty-seven stars for the following: Allen Hinds, Robt. Vreeland, Joseph Berger, Francis Ferry, John Ferry, B. J. Small, A. G. Ballenberg, F. N. Leopold, V. Briggens, E. L. Weaver, Robt. Lindsay, Clare Button, Henry Frey, E. A. Hodge, E. E. Bright, G. M. Peterson, Jas. A. Black, A. J. Black, Frank Peacock, Fred Johnson, Henry Chally, Bernard Sharp, Chester Spittler, Roy Bright, Wm. Peterson, Lester Vidal, and James Reid.

Chemical Directory of the United States

The material in the current edition of the Chemical Directory of the United States has been carefully assembled. Chemists, engineers, buyers, and sellers of chemicals and equipment are finding the edition of special service, as many of the features embraced therein are not to be found readily elsewhere. The book is a strong indication of the substantial gain made by the American chemical industry since 1914. The book is intended to serve the many varied purposes of both technical and non-technical men. The pages have been increased from 305 in the 1917 edition to 534 in the 1918 edition. The 1918 edition contains approximately 70 per cent. more information than the previous edition.

The work is published by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md. The price is \$5.

The Idaho Sulphur Company, Idaho, has incorporated to do a general mining business; capital, \$850,000. Capital stock in Illinois, \$50,000.



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WANTED BOSS MACHINE TENDER to take care of one straight fourdrinier and one Edwards attachment machine making light tissue papers, also machine tender for tissue, 8 hours. Address Box 623, care Paper Trade Journal.

WOOD PULP SALESMAN—Wanted immediately first class salesman for ground wood and sulphite to fill position made vacant by the Draft. Good salary and prospects of advancement for right party. Apply with reference to Box 614, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER—Experienced on roofing felts. New plant. Write or call The Standard Paint Co., Joliet, Ills.

SULPHITE FOREMAN WANTED—Mitscherlich process. Must be a reliable man with experience and a hustler, capable of looking after help. Will entertain man with sulphite experience in either process. Address Box 616, care Paper Trade Journal.

SULPHITE COOK WITH QUICK OR SLOW COOK EXPERIENCE WANTED—Good, steady position for right man. Eight hour tour. Address Box 617, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class man in finishing department for tying up paper. Good wages for steady, reliable man. Mill located near large city. Address Box 618, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER AND TWINE NEW YORK CITY SALESMAN WANTED. Must be experienced and have accounts. Good chance for advancement. Address Box 625, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER on four cylinder machine running two tours. Must be sober and steady. Address The Wardlow Thomas Paper Co., Middletown, Ohio.

CHEMIST FOR 40 TON BLEACHED SULPHITE MILL desirably located. State experience, draft status and salary expected. Address Box 619, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Assistant foreman for small paper mill near Philadelphia; one who understands colored bristol board; must have some push; reference required. Address Box 611, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Good, sober, steady machine tender for one machine board mill. Good wages to right party. Two tours. Address Box 612, care Paper Trade Journal.

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WANTED—Quick back tender and third hand. Address Mutual Box Board Co., Utica, N. Y.

WANTED—Two sulphite cooks; two acid makers (barker system); one grinder man, experienced in sharpening stones; and one experienced wet room man. New mill in west; three tours; good wages. Address Box 603, care Paper Trade Journal.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED—Must be familiar with piping layouts and general mechanical work. Pulp and paper mill or chemical plant experience preferred. State age, experience and salary expected, also, when can report to work. Address Box 584, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Assistant in laboratory of a large pulp and paper company. Well located in large city. Address Box 585, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class piper in paper mill. Also three back tenders and three finishers. Must be strictly sober. Apply Box 589, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Laboratory assistant to take charge of routine work. Excellent opportunity for an aggressive young man. Address reply to Box 590, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

WANTED AT ONCE—Two beatermen experienced on straw and chip board. Good wages. No labor trouble. Good healthy place to live. Married men preferred. State age and experience. Address American Straw Board Co., Chestertown, Md.

WANTED—Two back tenders for 114" machine on water finish; two back tenders for 66" machine water finish. Address Box 481, 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.

WANTED—Back tenders for fourdrinier and cylinder machines. Fourdrinier, 43c. per hour—cylinder, 45c. per hour. Eight hour shifts. Time and one-half for overtime. Steady work. Address Box 507, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Experienced man on Cameron slitter and rewinder. Good pay. Apply Ringel Brothers, Front and Rector Sts., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Paper machine help including machine tenders, back tenders, third hands, etc.; two tours; good chance for advancement. Address Box 458, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED QUICK—Machine tender for 66" fourdrinier; two tours; good chance for advancement. Address Box 459, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER MILL CHEMIST—Thoroughly experienced man required for pulp and paper mill, running on sulphate pulp. Must be well up in recovering by-products at digesters. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box 525, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 47.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINE—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.

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

RAG CUTTERS—One Taylor Heavy Type Rag Cutter, triplex bed knife, No. 11-C.

BOARD CALENDERS—One 45" Farrel, 54" Downingtown.

SUPER CALENDERS—Two 63"; one 54"; four 45" stacks super calenders.

CALENDERS—One 90" 7-roll Farrel; one 87" 7-roll Horne Stack.

PRESSES—Six hydraulic presses, one Boomer & Boschert Screw Press, one Filter Press.

JORDAN—One Jordan Refining Engine; 1 Wagg Majestic; 1 Pope Brushing Engine.

BEATERS—2 48" face, 60" diameter, Jones; 4 42" face, 48" diameter, Horne.

PUMPS—Two Hydraulic triplex pumps; two 8" x 8" triplex Deane Stock Pumps.

SCREEN—One 10 plate Packer; one 14 plate Packer.

SLITTERS—One 50" Black & Clawson, 116" Kidder, 40" Kidder.

Two Shredders, 1 84" Carthage Chipper. One 7' x 25' Rotary Boiler, complete with drive. Two Kollergangs with stones.

One Lombard Governor, 1 Stevens digester. Two Centrifugal, Two Wandel Screens.

Twelve three pocket grinders. One 96" x 14 1/2" Millsbaugh Suction Roll.

One Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burner. Four Barkers.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Rindale Ave., Cambridge B Branch, Mass.

FOR SALE

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

CALENDERS—Five roll 48", 9 roll 63", 7 and 1 roll 72", 3 roll 80", 9 roll 80", 9 roll 84" 7 roll 86". Four roll friction.

COATER—One 43" double Waldron coater.

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

CYLINDER MOULDS—Two moulds 30" dia., 78" face.

DRIVES—One Moore & White No. 9 A.

DRYERS—26 new shells 36" dia., 124" face; 1 new shells 36" x 76"; also three 36 x 36 with frames, etc.; four 28 x 62" all ready to set up. Lot of odd dryers.

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

JORDANS—Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

MACHINES—One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

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

ROTARIES—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN—One Wandel screen.

Also a lot of other machines which have never been listed. Write us for anything you want.

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

Mills Machine Company

LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 46.)

SITUATIONS WANTED

A PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER wishes to take some stock and take active part in a board mill as superintendent or assistant. Address Box 620, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTS POSITION ON TISSUE. Have had several years' experience on light weight papers on Harper, Edwards and cylinder machines. Address Box 621, care Paper Trade Journal.

WOULD LIKE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH SPECIALTY MILL, have a practical formula for making chalk overlays for printing press make ready. Address Box 622, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

SALESMAN—Married man, young, energetic with both mill and jobbing experience in printers' papers, desires live connection where prospects for future are good. Address Box 606, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED as cylinder machine tender, several years experience on all grades of box boards. Address Box 607, care Paper Trade Journal.

ENGINEER, civil, mechanical, technical graduate. Experienced in design and construction of pulp and paper mills, boiler houses, general repairs, etc. Physically unfit for any military work. Only permanent responsible position considered. Address Box 608, care Paper Trade Journal.

YOUNG MAN, married, seeks new connection, preferably with mill or reputable jobbing house in managerial capacity. Ten years experience all grades. Excellent character and ability. References. Will go anywhere, providing good opportunity and future. Address Box 609, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED AS CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER. All grades boards, combination and container. Know how to get production. Sober and steady. Good references. Address Box 593, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION by a thoroughly efficient superintendent or foreman with 20 years experience as such, on all kinds of box boards, mill wrappers and building papers. Practical in all departments, temperate and good manager of help. Address Box 594, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED BY UP TO DATE SUPERINTENDENT. Used to fibers, cop tube papers, manilas, waxing, wood bonds, manifolds, tissue and hanging. First class on repairs. Can furnish first class references from last employer. Address Box 595, care Paper Trade Journal.

ENGINEER—Massachusetts license. Fifteen years' paper mill experience. Curtis-Parsons turbines—Reciprocating engines. Electrical apparatus. Now in power station of 20,000 K.W. Address Box 596, care Paper Trade Journal.

OFFICE MANAGER FOR PAPER MILL OFFICE—open for engagement. Familiar with buying and handling paper stock. Address Box 568, care Paper Trade Journal.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—17 years' experience in pulp and paper mills, pulp and paper machinery concerns, general machinery work, well familiar in power plants and construction work in paper mills. Best of references. Reply to Box 550, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT would like to communicate with manufacturers making cylinder or fourdrinier specialties. Understands most all grades of stock. Address Box 535, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE—One 96" Klidder rewriter, in first-class condition. Only slightly used. Address Box 599, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—Two cylinders, 94" x 36" in diameter. These cylinders are in good condition. Have been used five years and with the exception of new outer faces are ready to run. Immediate shipment can be made of same. Address Box 576, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

FOR SALE—One new Fuller Save All, built by Moore & White Company. Can deliver immediately. Address The W. B. Oglesby Paper Co., Middletown, Ohio.

Second Hand Machinery for Sale

- 1 Beloit Silicate Combiner, 75" face rolls.
- 2 Solid Chilled Rolls, 10" dia., 5/8" face, 3" journals, 4 1/2" long.
- 1 Pusey & Jones Drier, 36" dia., 118" face, 5" dia. journals.
- 1 Conveyor Chain, 92" long, 8" links.
- 220' 4" Extra Heavy Pipe, short lengths.
 - 12 pc. 47" 16 pc. 38"
 - 9 pc. 44" 9 pc. 31"
 - 9 pc. 55" 14 pc. 23"
- 1 Tank used on bag machine.
 - 1/2" iron, 28" wide at bottom, 36" deep.
 - 38" wide at top, 130" long.
- 8 pcs. Cast Brass Hinges.
- 1 15" I Beam, 20' long.
- 1 No. 5 Machine Coating Tank, 10' 2 1/2" x 11' 1/2". Tapers from 13" x 6".
- 1 Werner Pleiderer Disintegrator, 200 gal. cap., No. 14258.
- 2" Faber Pump.
- 1 10" Buffalo Blower.
- 1 36" Spec. Hunter Clutch Pulley, 36" dia., 12" face, 2 13/16" bore.
- 1 Rubber Mill, 2 rolls 16" dia. x 36" face.
- 1 Tin Shear-Foot Press Maxams.
- 1 Lining Machine Maxams.
- 1 Conveyor Maxams.
- 1 Flanger Maxams.
- 1 Rolling Machine Maxams.
- 1 Cover Press Maxams.
- 2 Kohomo Nail Machines.
- 1 National Nail Machine.
- 7 Driers, Fales Machine & Iron Co., Worcester, 48" dia., 120" face.
 - 1 Spec. Horne Reel, 10 1/4" dia., No. 3.
 - 2 Pull Rolls, 12" dia., 120" face.
 - 2 2" Fan Pumps, Lawrence Pump & Engine Co.
 - 1 14" Fan Pump with pulley and drive chain and 1 extra impeller (Cross).
 - 1 Bundy Trap, No. 102.
 - 1 60" Hunter Clutch Pulley.
 - 2 6" Extra Heavy Chapman Gate Valves.
 - 4 Split Vertical Bearings 3 15/16".

For further particulars apply to
BIRD & SON, Inc., East Walpole, Mass.

FOR RENT

The use of

A Complete Set of Patterns for a Fourdrinier Paper Machine

suitable for book, wrapping or news of 100 to 150" width.

Address P. O. Box 3514,
Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS**WANTED**

Second hand Cameron slitter. Must be fairly recent model, 40" or more wide.

Write giving full details, etc., to Box 624, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED

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

Address Box 433, care Paper Trade Journal.

PICKQUICK

This is IT

The Best

5c

ROLL

in the

U. S.

Write us for samples and prices.

Salesman Wanted.

THE H. NORWOOD EWING CO.

Woolworth Bldg.

New York

WANTED

Machine tenders and back tenders for fourdrinier machine on manillas and fibres. Eight hours, good wages.

Address Box 600, care Paper Trade Journal.

BLEACHED SULPHITE

FOR

Writing, Book and Tissue Papers

**PARSONS
Pulp & Lumber Co.**

EDWIN J. DEWEY, Manager Pulp Sales

Offices, 1907-1910 Finance Bldg.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.Mill at
PARSONS, WEST VA.

DEPENDABLE

COLORS

ANILINE and PIGMENT

L. H. Butcher Company, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

NEW YORK LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

Improve Your Paper by using

our

Iron Extractor
which takes out the
iron particles.

Sent on approval

The Roland T. Oakes Co.Electrical Contractors and Engineers
Holyoke : Mass.J. Marx & Co., London Agents for
England and Europe**Paper Bag Machinery**

Flat and Square : Satchel Bottom

Single and Duplex all Rotary MachinesWe guarantee very high production and very low percentage
of waste.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.

We claim to have the fastest machines made.

LOCKPORT MACHINE CO., Wm. Muirhead, Prop.
Lockport, N. Y.TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., 79 York St., Toronto, Canada
Agents for CanadaCANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., London, England
Foreign Agents**S. A. Ryan Paper Co.**

SUCCESSORS TO

Progressive Paper Products Co.

DISTRIBUTORS OF

GRAND LAKE BAGSWrapping Papers, Toilet Papers, Tissue
Papers, Paper Towels, Wax Paper Specialties

GENERAL OFFICES:

10 Bridge Street : : NEW YORK

The Union Sulphur CompanyProducers of the Highest Grade
Brimstone on the Market . . .

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ARSENIC OR SELENIUM

The Largest Sulphur Mine in the World

CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA

Main Offices: Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Place, New York

STRATFORD PAPER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

:: :: JERSEY CITY, N. J. :: ::

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

**PAPER STOCK
PACKERS OF ALL GRADES****Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Co.**

900 Michigan Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.

When you want quantity and quality and lowest prices, write us.
Packing Houses and Warehouses, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

Four 150 H. P. Sterling Boilers, 135-lb. Hartford inspection.
 One Jones wood tub beater, roll 61 x 48.
 One Horne wood tub Holland beater, roll 48 x 44.
 One Moore & White speed change.
 One 72" Tissue machine.
 Address **KNEELAND Company**, Lewiston, N. Y.

Directory

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

Architects and Engineers.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers,

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

Bale Ties.

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

Boards.

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

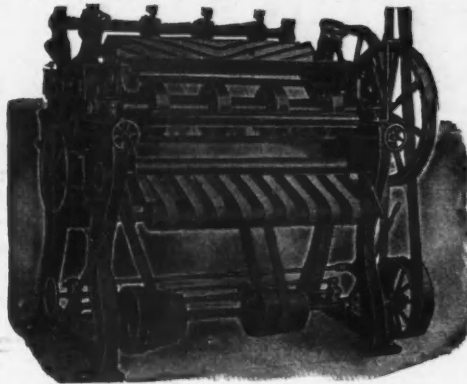
H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Mill Machinery

LEE, MASS.

- REVOLVING PAPER CUTTERS
- RAG CUTTERS
- CYLINDER PAPER MACHINES
- WASHING AND BEATING ENGINES
- CHILLED IRON AND PAPER CAL-ENDERS
- 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



Metal Skylights and Ventilators.

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

Patent Attorneys.

BALDWIN & WIGHT, 25 Grant Place, Washington, D. C. Experienced in securing patents on paper machinery.

Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

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

BOYLE, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York.

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

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

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

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

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

JACOB & CO., Alexander, Wapping, London, England. Supply all classes Waste Papers and Shavings, Paper Making, Rags, etc. 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.

SIMMONS, 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 Fontaine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Straw Pulp.

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

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.

Engineers Planning Power Transmissions

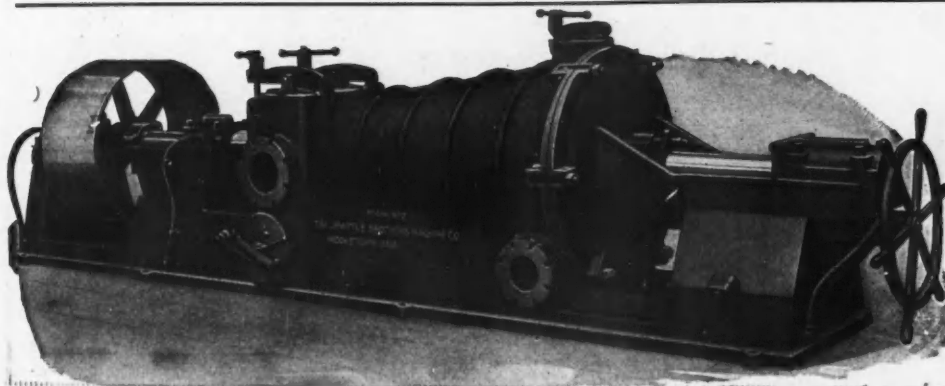
Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES

SAVE Construction, Space, Light, Fuel, Producing More with Less

MORSE CHAIN CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

Engineering Service, Assistance, Bulletins

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| Boston | Detroit | Pittsburgh | Montreal |
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| Cleveland | New York | Atlanta | St. Louis |



The Shartle Bros. Machine Co.
 Middletown Ohio

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 11, 1918.

There has been no noticeable change in the condition of the New York market this week. The fact that the summer season has ended, and the fall season has begun is not of as great importance this year as it has been in the past, by reason of the fact that the market was unusually strong all summer.

The unusually strong demand for news-print has continued throughout this week. Manufacturers report that they are in receipt of orders from publishers who never did business with them before. This great demand has sent all prices up, and unless the demand should suddenly fall off, it is hardly probable that the prices will come down.

Fine papers continue very firm. There is a continued scarcity of all grades, but prices for the present have been steady. Sulphite papers are by far the most active grade, because of the present bleach situation.

All grades of wrapping papers are remarkably active at present. Government demands coupled with the demands of ordinary civilian firms has taken nearly all No. 1 domestic kraft out of the market, and it is almost impossible to obtain this grade. There is still a scarcity of manilas and screenings, with an unusual demand for both these grades. There have been no changes in any of the wrapping quotations, however.

Tissues have been very firm this week. It is very difficult to obtain tissues at the present time. The tendency of the quotations is toward higher prices, but no changes have been reported this week.

Boards continue to gain strength daily. While it is true that quotations have been a little off this week, dealers assert that the market is very strong notwithstanding. The mills are not turning out enough board to meet the demand and this seems to be the only thing worrying dealers. Scarcity of labor, raw materials, coal, etc., are the things that are hindering production.

Mechanical Pulp

There is no change in the ground wood situation. In spite of the fact that the dry season is at hand, the market has not strengthened to any appreciable degree. Water conditions were unusually good last summer, and grinders produced great quantities of mechanical pulp. These are now in storage, seemingly without any buyers. Pulp wood is selling in Watertown at \$20 a cord, while mechanical pulp continues to sell at \$27@30, f. o. b. pulp mill.

Chemical Pulp

Continued activity is shown in all grades of chemical pulps. The figures of the Federal Trade Commission on pulp production for July, which were printed in the August 29 issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, show that the rate of consumption is way ahead of the rate of production, and surplus stocks of pulps are being all too rapidly consumed. This has been the cause of the great activity in foreign pulps previously reported in these columns. Prices continue to be exceedingly high because of this state of affairs and there are many grades of pulp that are very scarce. It is to be hoped that some relief will soon be found for the situation, but at present the only hope that pulp men entertain is that a way may soon be found to import foreign pulps profitably.

The bleached sulphite situation grows more acute daily. The supply on hand is constantly decreasing, and as none is being manufactured, dealers believe that in the near future, there will be no more bleached sulphite to be had.

Rags

Whites No. 1, and thirds and blues are the only grades of rags that show any signs of activity this week. The quotations on

these grades have advanced slightly, but all of the other grades have remained steady in price. Mills will soon be in the market again for rags, however, and at that time dealers expect a decided change in the tone of the market.

Roofing stock has not recovered from its slump of last week, and the quotations on this grade continue low.

Bagging

There has been no great activity in the bagging market this week. Mills are not in the market for bagging, just now, consequently the demand for all grades has been poor. Bright bagging, which was the only grade mills were buying last week, is now in as poor demand as the other grades. Bag dealers are not complaining, however, as they expect the market to show up much better when mills again start buying bagging.

Paper Stock

Paper stock dealers are now complaining that they have difficulty in obtaining stock. They claim that there is no difficulty in disposing of stock after it is once obtained, but they assert that it is hard to get the stock. If the quotations may be taken as a criterion, there is remarkable activity in all kinds of waste papers at present. Prices have advanced on nearly all grades of flat stock, and manilas. Shavings are also moving rapidly although there is no difference in the quotations this week. Over issue magazines, which are now quoted at 2.35@2.50 have made the biggest advance of the week.

Twines

All twines continue firm. There is a good demand for all grades and the tendency of the market is toward higher prices. For the present, the quotations have remained steady, but in the near future a general advance is expected.

Paper Binder Twine in Denmark

The making of paper binder twine has been undertaken in Denmark only within the past few months, according to Consul B. L. Agerton, Copenhagen. Four factories are now engaged in its manufacture. Their output will not be sufficient to take care of the harvest which is now just beginning, due in part to the limited capacity of the factories and to the fact that production was begun too late. The estimated minimum amount of binder twine for an average harvest is 2,800 metric tons. No manila or sisal binder twine has been imported this season, and only a small quantity has been kept in stock from last year.

The paper binder twine is wound in balls exactly as is the sisal twine. It can be used in most but not all of the harvesting machines now in general use. The "knotter" or knot-tying device, on some of the harvesting machine does not take this twine, either breaking the twine in the process of tying or else not making a knot at all.

This paper twine is selling at 4.50 crowns per kilo, which is about 55 cents per pound. The retail price of sisal twine before the war was 0.85 crown per kilo, or about 10 cents per pound.

Jeffrey Mfg. Co. Reopens Cleveland Office

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company announces the re-opening of its Cleveland Branch Office, at 437 Leader-News Building, which will be in charge of P. C. Dierdorff and C. B. Reed.

Both of these gentlemen have had many years of successful sales and engineering experience in the manufacture and application of the Jeffrey products, and are especially qualified to take care of the constantly increasing demand for Jeffrey machinery in their territory, as well as render valuable advisory service to customers in solving their elevating, conveying, crushing and mining machinery problems.

IMPORTANT

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

Market Quotations

NEW YORK Trade Securities

Bids and asked quotation of securities listed on the Stock Exchange companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on September 11, 1918, are as follows:

Table listing securities with columns for Bid and Asked prices. Includes American Writing Paper Company, International Paper Company, and Union Bag and Paper Corporation.

Paper

Table of paper prices including Bond, Ledgers, Writing, Extra Superfine, Superfine, Tub Sized, Engine Sized, News-f. o. b. Mill, Rolls, Sheets, Side runs, Book-f. o. b. N. Y., Tissues, Kraft, Screenings, Manila, Fibre Papers, Card Middles, Common Bogus, and Boards.

Extra Strong Unbleached

Table listing prices for Extra Strong Unbleached, Easy Bleaching, Sulphite, News Sulphite, Mitscherlich, Kraft (Domestic), Soda Bleached, and Dash means nominal.

Domestic Rags

Table of domestic rag prices including Shirt Cuttings, Cottons, Whites, Thirde and Blues, and Roofing Stock.

Foreign Rags

Table of foreign rag prices including New White Cuttings, Unbleached Cottons, Light Flannelettes, New Light Silesias, New Light Oxfords, New Light Prints, New Mixed Cuttings, New Dark Cuttings, No. 1 White Linens, No. 2 White Linens, No. 3 White Linens, No. 4 White Linens, Old Ex. Light Prints, Ord. Light Prints, Medium Light Prints, Dutch Blue Cottons, Ger. Blue Cottons, German Blue Linens, Checks and Blues, Dark Cottons, and Shoppery.

Bagging

Table of bagging prices including Gunny No. 1, Domestic, Foreign, Bright Bagging, No. 1 Scrap, Sound Bagging, Mixed Bagging, Wool Tares, Wool Tares, heavy, Manila Ropes, Foreign, Domestic, New Bur. Cut., and Hessian Jute Threads.

Twines

Table of twine prices including India, No. 6 basis, Dark, Light, B. C., 18 basis, A. B., Italian, 18 basis, Finished Jute, Dark, 18 basis, Light, 18 basis, Jute Wrapping, 2-6 ply, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, Paper Makers' Twine, Balls, Box-Twine, 2-4 ply, Jute Rope, and Amer. Hemp, 6.

Sisal Hay

Table of sisal hay prices including No. 1 Basis, No. 2 Basis, Sisal Lath Yarn, No. 1, No. 2, and Manila Rope.

Old Waste Papers

Table of old waste paper prices including Shavings, Hard White, No. 1, Hard White, No. 2, Soft White, No. 1, Colored, No. 1, Flat Stock, Stitchless, Over Issue Mag., Solid Flat Book, Crumpled, No. 1, Solid Book Ledger, Ledger Stock, No. 1 White News, New B. B. Chips, Manilas, New Env. Cut., New Cut, No. 1, Extra No. 1 Old, No. 1 Old, No. 2 Old, Bogus Wrappers, Old Krafts, News, Strictly Overissue, Strictly, Folded, No. 1 Mixed Paper, and Common Paper.

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Table of Chicago paper prices including Paper, Mill Price to Jobbers, No. 1 Rag Bond, No. 2 Rag Bond, Sulphite Bond, Cheap Ledger, Superfine Writing, No. 1 Fine Writing, No. 2 Fine Writing, No. 3 Fine Writing, No. 1 M. F. Book, No. 1 S. & S. C. Book, Coated Book, Coated Label, News-Rolls mill, News-Sheets mill, No. 1 Manila, No. 1 Fibre, No. 2 Manila, Butchers' Manila, No. 1 Kraft, No. 2 Kraft, Wood Tag Board, Screenings, Boards, per ton, delivered, and Plain Chip.

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Table of Boston paper prices including Paper, Bonds, Ledgers, Writings, Superfine, Fine, Books, S. & S. C., Book, M. F., Book, Coated, Label, News, Sheets, News, Rolls, Manilas, No. 1 Manila, No. 1 Fibre, No. 1 Jute, Sulphite, No. 1, Kraft Wrappings, and Common Bogus. Also includes Old Papers, Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, No. 2 Soft White, No. 1 Mixed, No. 2 Mixed, Ledgers & Writings, Solid Books, Blanks, No. 2 Books, light, Extra No. 1 Manila, No. 1 Manilas, Folded News (over-issues), Old Newspapers, Mixed Papers, Straw Clippings, and Binders' Chippings.

(Continued on page 54.)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

PAPER STOCK.

Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Chicago, 250 coils manila rope.
Salomon Brothers & Co., 145 coils manila rope.

NEW YORK EXPORTS

JULY 1-15, 1918.

PAPER BAGS.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Iceland | 3438 |
| Salvador | 100 |
| Other British West Indies | 1,054 |
| Brazil | 93 |
| Australia | 1,258 |
| Costa Rica | 210 |
| Newfoundland | 75 |
| Danish West Indies | 74 |
| Colombia | 40 |
| Honduras | 41 |
| Jamaica | 368 |
| San Domingo | 12 |
| French Guiana | 60 |

PAPER BOXES.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Portugal | 140 |
| Mexico | 192 |
| Argentina | 211 |
| Peru | 108 |
| Costa Rica | 41 |
| Trinidad | 4,890 |
| Chile | 23 |
| Venezuela | 27 |
| Salvador | 144 |
| Cuba | 130 |
| British Guiana | 146 |

CARBON PAPER.

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| France | 890 |
| Nicaragua | 35 |
| French West Indies | 11 |
| Ecuador | 107 |
| Japan | 4,119 |
| Norway | 597 |
| Mexico | 523 |
| Argentina | 2,135 |
| Peru | 421 |
| New Zealand | 166 |
| Spain | 30 |
| Cuba | 599 |
| Chile | 892 |
| Venezuela | 17 |
| British West Africa | 28 |

CASH REGISTER PAPER.

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Spain | 118 |
| Panama | 177 |

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Argentina | 675 |
| Bermuda | 266 |
| Danish West Indies | 30 |
| Dutch Guiana | 14 |
| Costa Rica | 40 |
| San Domingo | 294 |
| British West Africa | 86 |

PAPER BOARD.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Azores | \$180 |
| Salvador | 77 |
| Dutch West Indies | 45 |
| Colombia | 151 |
| Japan | 1,691 |
| Portugal | 95 |
| Newfoundland | 187 |
| San Domingo | 502 |
| Dutch Guiana | 102 |
| New Zealand | 6,295 |
| Guatemala | 210 |
| British West Indies | 303 |
| Uruguay | 18,264 |
| Uruguay | 2,303 |
| British West Africa | 375 |

PAPER HANGINGS.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Guatemala | \$686 |
| Chile | 33 |
| Dutch West Indies | 999 |
| Uruguay | 489 |
| Newfoundland | 6,323 |
| Argentina | 175 |
| Australia | 37 |
| Trinidad | 1,431 |
| Colombia | 4,404 |
| New Zealand | 4,404 |

NEWS PRINT PAPER.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| France | \$322,899 |
| Costa Rica | 2,250 |
| Jamaica | 1,985 |
| Chile | 72,766 |
| Uruguay | 41,127 |
| Portugal | 3,800 |
| Panama | 587 |
| Dutch West Indies | 233 |
| Ecuador | 1,164 |
| Australia | 29,266 |
| Greece | 21,000 |
| Mexico | 6,164 |
| Argentina | 220,837 |
| Dutch Guiana | 426 |
| New Zealand | 338 |

OTHER PRINTING PAPER.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Greece | \$18,773 |
| Costa Rica | 208 |
| Nicaragua | 235 |
| Salvador | 100 |
| Barbados | 38 |
| Jamaica | 181 |
| Trinidad | 87 |
| Danish West Indies | 60 |
| French West Indies | 487 |
| Argentina | 74,800 |
| Bolivia | 1,935 |
| Brazil | 47,634 |

TISSUE PAPER

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Greece | \$3,300 |
| Nicaragua | 100 |
| St. Domingo | 124 |
| Colombia | 410 |
| Japan | 5,109 |
| Bermuda | 144 |
| Mexico | 1,364 |
| Brazil | 5,577 |
| Ecuador | 28 |
| Australia | 4,096 |
| Guatemala | 621 |
| Cuba | 2,377 |
| Chile | 1,115 |
| Uruguay | 577 |
| New Zealand | 1,727 |

PAPER TOWELS.

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Panama | \$127 |
| St. Domingo | 75 |
| Peru | 253 |
| Cuba | 1,448 |
| Brazil | 158 |
| Venezuela | 66 |
| Haiti | 49 |
| Colombia | 78 |

WAX PAPER.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Costa Rica | \$23 |
| Cuba | 1,704 |
| Venezuela | 98 |
| New Zealand | 718 |
| Panama | 181 |
| Argentina | 1,500 |
| Japan | 4,000 |
| Newfoundland | 448 |
| Chile | 862 |
| Australia | 947 |

OTHER PAPER.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Azores | \$37 |
| England | 662 |
| Panama | 4912 |
| Danish West Indies | 311 |
| Chile | 7,844 |
| Uruguay | 2,228 |
| Italy | 544 |
| Costa Rica | 897 |
| Mexico | 5,166 |
| St. Domingo | 1,035 |
| Ecuador | 925 |
| India | 377 |
| Portugal | 11,544 |
| Honduras | 65 |
| Cuba | 28,618 |
| Bolivia | 854 |
| Dutch Guiana | 151 |
| Egypt | 131 |

EXPORTS WOODPULP.

Month of July, 1918.

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| To Argentina | 1,171 tons | \$139,813 |
| Uruguay | 56 tons | 7,589 |
| Japan | 411 tons | 43,974 |
| Australia | 3 tons | 374 |
| New Zealand | 3 tons | 540 |

Hamilton Paper and Machinery Makers Have Outing

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HAMILTON, Ohio, September 9, 1918.—One of the big events of the past week was the first shop picnic given by a group of Hamilton enterprises, the factories participating being the Champion Coated Paper Company, the Sterling Paper Company, the Weeks Manufacturing Company, the Simplex Machine Tool Works, Advance Manufacturing Company and others.

An elaborate program was arranged for the day and the men and women employed in the mills enjoyed the event to the limit. Col. Lou Beauchamp, who has a reputation as a post-prandial speaker, orated "to beat the band" and threw in a few patriotic pyrotechnics for good measure while the paper makers and machinery men cheered him to the echo.

The first thing on the program after the disposition of a feast was the flag raising and salute at the judge's stand (the affair was held at the county fairgrounds where everybody had plenty of elbow room), and this was followed by a half mile bicycle race for which elegant prizes were offered. The sack race for boys followed at 3 o'clock, the potato race at 3:10; the three inning

baseball elimination contest at 3:20; and the cage ball elimination tournament at 4:45.

Of course, supper was served at 6 p. m. At 7 o'clock came the tug of war and then the band concert, and at 8 p. m. the Community sing, ending with the "Star Spangled Banner" and lowering of the flag. It was a great big day for all concerned and it is safe to say that when the event is repeated next year everybody will make it their business to be there again, if they are permitted to survive the war and the high cost of existence.

Sights Bales of Wrapping Paper on the Sea

An Atlantic Port, September 10, 1918.—The captain of a fishing vessel, which arrived here to-day, reported that on September 5, twenty miles north of Sable Island, he passed more than fifty big bales of wrapping paper floating in the sea. Some of the bales were taken aboard and examination showed that they had evidently been in the water but a short time, as the outside wrapping was not wet through.

They were stenciled "Wayamac, Canada," and "Durban." No wreckage was sighted in the vicinity.

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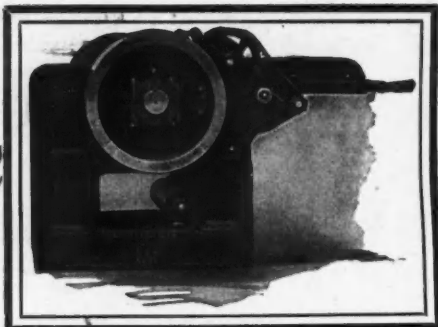
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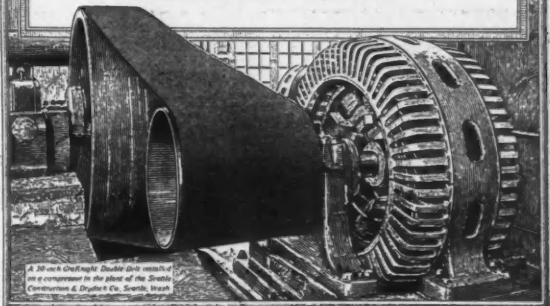
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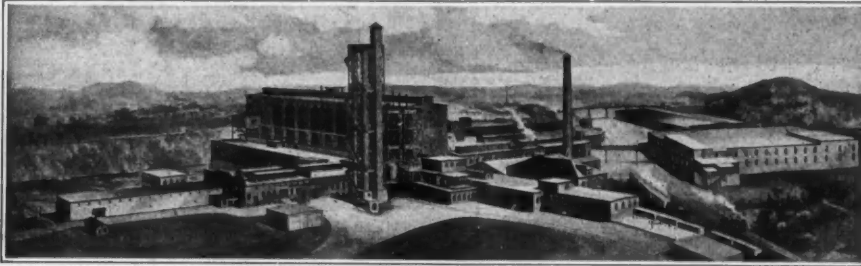
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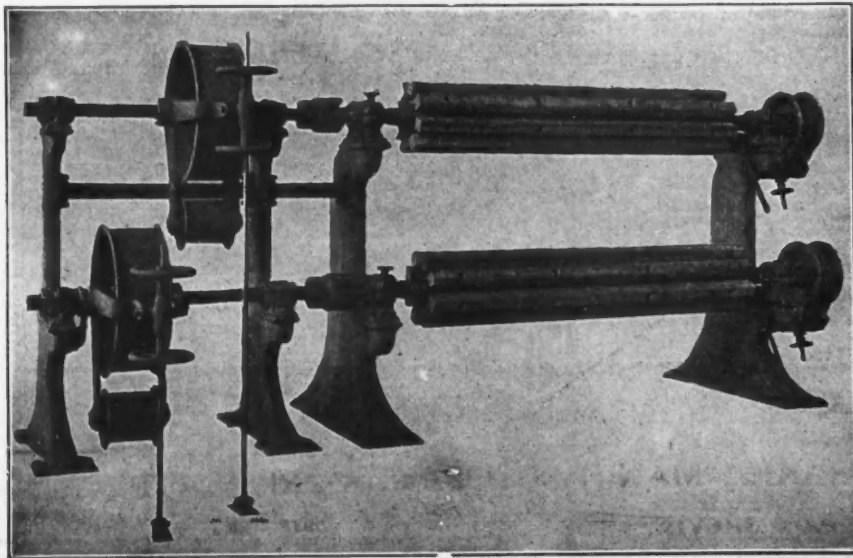


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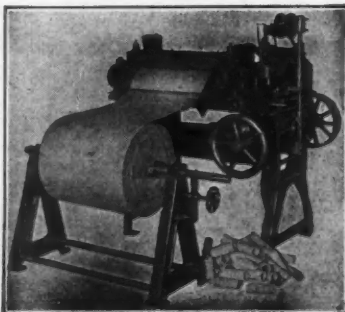
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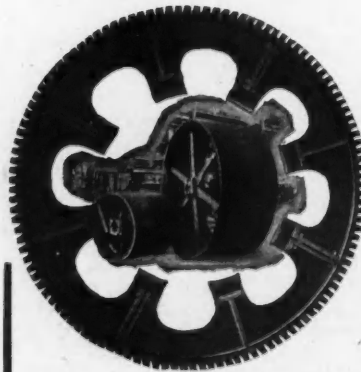
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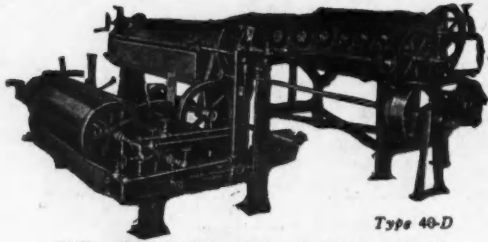
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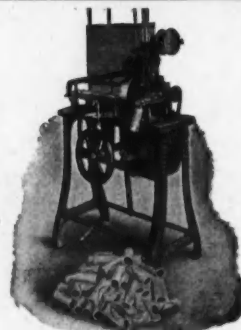
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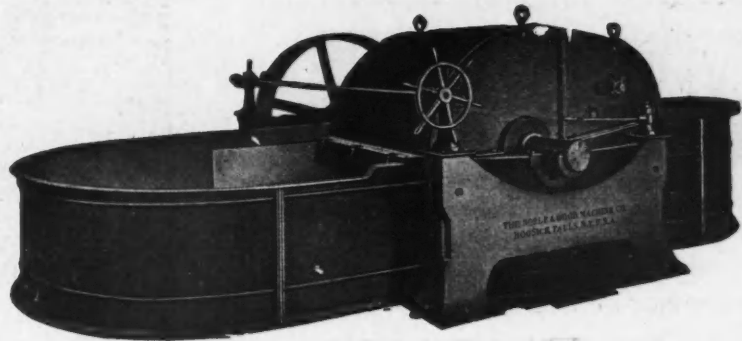
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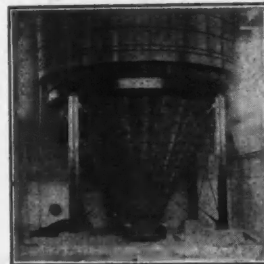
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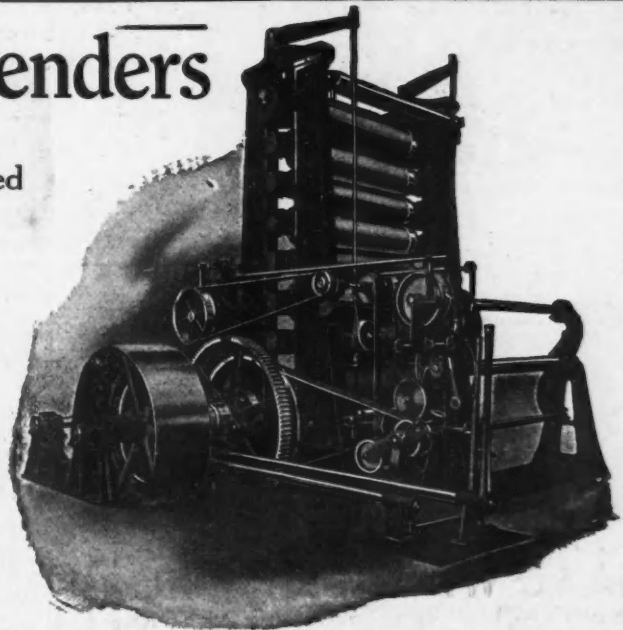
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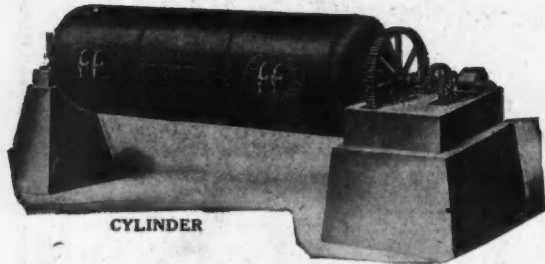
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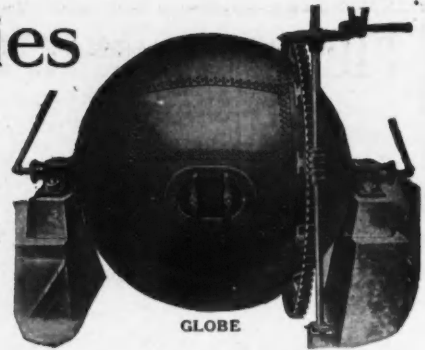
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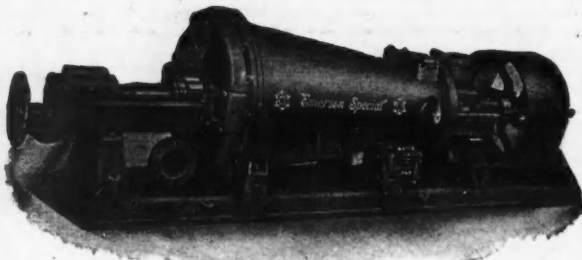
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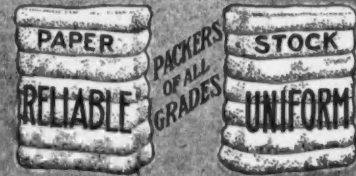
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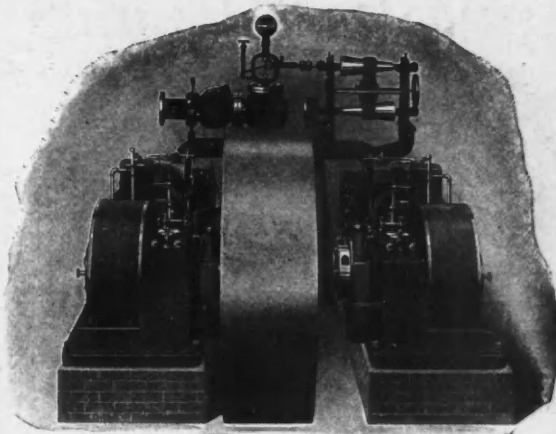
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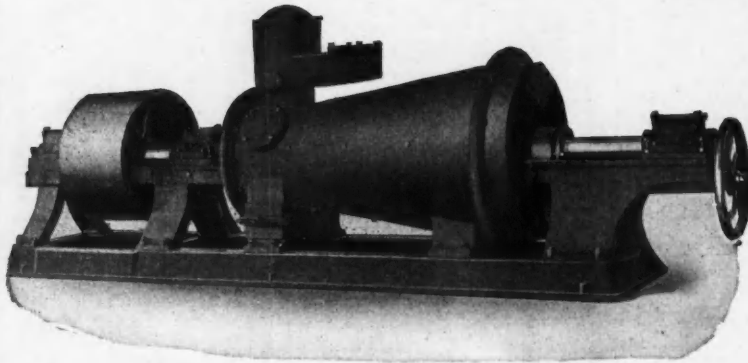
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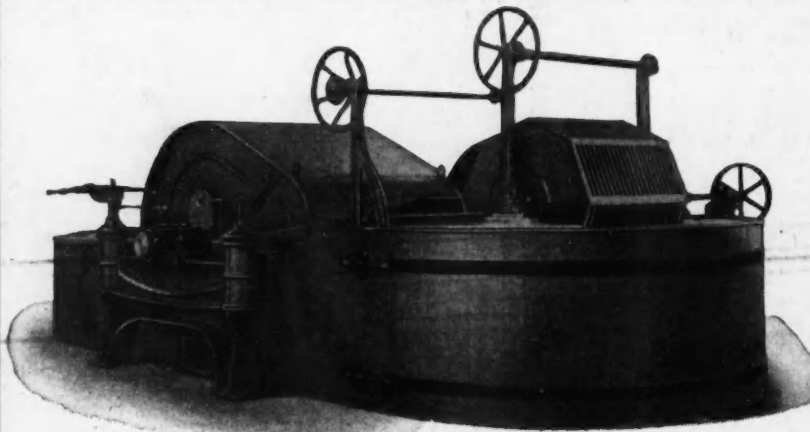
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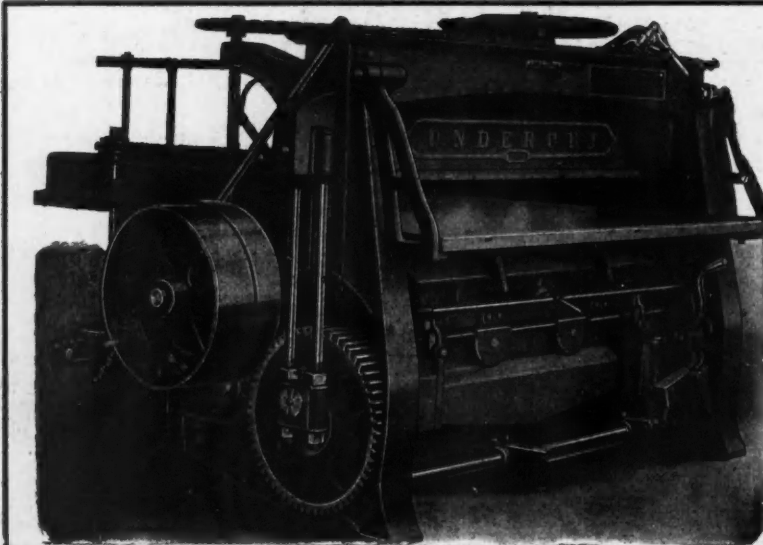
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The Paper Mill Cutter, combining the highest degree of accuracy, speed and simplicity for the most exact trimming.

The clamping power of the Undercut is not equalled by any other cutter, and assures absolute accuracy in trimming. The safety in operating an Undercut is a very important fact to be considered, as well as simplicity of design and construction carried out in the best manner and workmanship possible.

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Brittle and easily soluble. Cheapest size out.
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Especially prepared to be dumped direct from the barrels into the
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