

"The Consumption of Paper is the Measure of a People's Culture."

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WHOLE NUMBER 802.

Trade Topics.

Value of Compound Engines.

[WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL.]

BY W. H. WESTON, M. E.

(Continued.)

In continuing the subject a little explanation of the performance of the different ngines may be of use. At the present time the best non-condensing engines use, on an average, about 23 pounds of water per hour per horse power, while the largest per cent. of engines running to-day take 26 to 28 pounds.

With the best compound condensing engines the amount of water per horse power per hour is reduced to 15 pounds, which, compared with one using 25 pounds, shows a saving of 40 per cent., thus demonstrating the saving in coal required to develop a given power; the less water evaporated the less the amount of coal correspondingly.

In some of the very large compound engines which are running at the present time the amount of water used is below 15 pounds. The tendency in these engines is to carry high initial steam pressure, which is, in accordance with the science of steam engineering, the direct way to approach economy. One pound of water evaporated to steam at high temperature and pressure requires less fuel in proportion to generate, it than at lower pressure, and the higher the pressure and drier the steam the less the condensation in the cylinder; hence the economy.

The advantage gained by these engines is ecured by the steam expanding from the high initial pressure in the high pressure cylinder to a low one in the large cylinder, through a long range, the condensation of the steam on the surface of the cylinder not being as great as it would be for the same ratio of expansion in a non-compound.

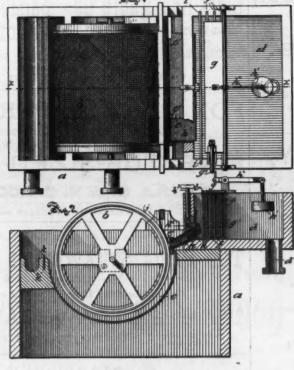
This condensation on the cylinders is the cause of the great proportion of the power in the steam being lost. More than 85 per cent. of the power is sacrificed.

To give a few words in explanation of this, suppose the initial steam pressure to be 100 pounds, the temperature of this will be Now, if expansion is carried to 3280 where the pressure at the end of the stroke is 20 pounds, the temperature of the steam when it is at this pressure will be 228°, and it is evident that the temperature of the cylinder will be somewhere about a mean between the two, or below a mean, because it is alternately exposed to each. When steam from the boiler at 100 pounds pressure and 328° temperature enters the cylinder and comes in contact with the iron at a lower temperature, the contrast is very marked The result is the condensation of part of the steam, the power imparted to it as steam not becoming available when it in the form of water. This goes on at every stroke of the engine, thus throwing away the large per cent. of power which the

profits. Considering these advantages it is evident that these engines should be used in new mills of large capacity.

with delivery spout, a mixer and a regulating gate, and in their combination. Figure I is a top or plan view of the ma chine. Fig. 2 is a view in vertical central section through the machine, on the line x x of Fig. I.

The letter a denotes the frame of the ma chine as a whole, and b the mold supported in suitable bearings in the vat c. On one side of the cylinder and with its floor above the level of the point of application of the stuff to the face of the cylinder is arranged a stuff receiving reservoir, d, into which the stuff from which the paper is to be formed flows from the screen vat through the inlet pipe d'. Within this reservoir d, and extending across it on the side adjacent to the flume e, through which the stuff flows upon



IMPROVED CYLINDER MACHINE.

be obtained (and there are many such | tions f, having a number of openings through them for the passage of the stuff. A mixer, g, supported above or on these partitions, bears rods or arms, g', which extend down between the partitions, so that when the mixer is moved rapidly back and forth. as by means of the rod g^3 , which is connected to a suitable oscillating or reciprocating device, the stuff lying between the partitions will be thoroughly mixed just before it flows out from the reservoir upon the mold. On the front side of the reservoir and lying on the bottom of the spout e is a sliding gate, h, the position of which is controlled by means of a handle fast to the rod h^3 , connected to the gate by the bell crank lever h4 and link h^5 . A float, h', is suspended in the reservoir from one end of the lever k², which

this stop gate i is opened and a supply of stuff filled into the reservoir, and the gate h is opened, the stuff is pressed out through the flume ϵ and forcibly against the mold b, to which it adheres,

When the pulp emerges from the spout on the liquid mass in the reservoir, the fibre is fixed and set on the mold by impact and in its thoroughly mixed condition, the pressure causing the fibre to remain in substantially the same condition and relative position in the mixture as it held when it left the mixer in the reservoir.

It is said that by the use of this device a much larger quantity of stuff in a denser condition can be formed on the mold, the ordinary suction from within the latter being kept up to hold the paper on the surface of to be almost impossible to remove. As a the mold b, are arranged a series of parti- the mold while the latter is moved through the vat and until the paper is

couched in the ordinary manner. In order to hold the blanket against the surface of the mold and thus regulate the line of application of the stuff to the mold. the regulating gate k is arranged on the opposite side of the vat, so that it may be raised or lowered to fix the point at which the stuff will overflow from the vat into the return channel k'. from which it can flow or is withdrawn by suitable pipes to be again worked over. The height of the upper edge of the regulating gate & determines the height at which the stuff will stand against the blanket as it flows from the spout, for the reason that with the regulating gate low the outflow of stuff on the farther side of the vat is freer than when the gate is high, the latter condition of the gate setting back the liquid by obstructing its outflow and causing it to rise higher on the inlet side of the vat near the spout and against the blanket, along the under edge of which it strikes the mold face of the cylinder.

In order to determine the width of the paper as it is formed on the mold, adjustable gauges, e', are arranged on opposite sides of

the flume or spout e in such manner that by sliding them toward or from each other the width of the opening or mouth of the spout can be determined, and these gates have the width of the ordinary deckle.

Mould in Paper.

Several articles on this subject have appeared, and especially in reference to the presence of mould in papers containing chemical fibre. Schacht and Timpe were of the opinion that the fungi germs which caused the mouldiness had their origin in impure water, while Dr. Klemm was of the view that the germs came from the air, in which they are always abundant, and that coming on paper made with impure water,

the naked eye. The germs of these fungi do not probably come from the manufacturing water, as the mill people believed, but far more probably from the air.

"The fungi died out after the cellulose was dried. It contained 1.5 per cent. of incombustible components, as against 0.5 per cent. of another make without spots. When the spots were treated with an acid iodine solution for monosulphite of calcium they were found to contain proportionately much of it. The presence of sulphite of lime is considered by some, on the other hand, to be the cause of the fungous formation, and it was suggested that the boiling process should be so managed as to keep the cellulose free from the sulphite or with very little. The extinction of the fungi was caused, therefore, by the acid sap in them liberating sulphurous acid from the lime salt, and thereby preventing their further growth."

Professor Koch, before whom the case was laid, recommends the most thorough drying of the cellulose as the best means of preventing fungi. If this is not always practicable, dilute solutions of disinfectants might be used. Dr. Müller observed fungous formations in various samples of cellulose, and extinguished them by using I litre of chloride of zinc solution of a strength of 40° B. to the 100 kilogs. of water. Some 40 kilogs, of such a zinc solution would be required for 100,000 kilogs, of chemical fibre, and this would be put drop by drop in the stuff chests. Given in such small quantity it is said not to be injurious either to the sizing or coloring and to completely prevent the formation of fungi.

Iron Mordants in Coloring Paper Pulp.

Green vitriol (copperas) plays a far more important point than tin mordants in coloring paper, as also the acid solutions of iron, especially in the formation of gray and black shades from the extracts of logwood and catechu.

When this sulphate of iron contains oxide of iron, it consists of green colored crystals, which become humid in the air, and it is precipitated with a rusty brown powder of sulphate of peroxide of iron.

Oxide of iron forms dark colored salts with the pigment acids of the stuff.

The protosulphate of iron (copperas) is used in solution to precipitate the oxide of iron in the pulp. Through the solution of the salt in the water, with iron filings, the oxide in the sulphate of iron is transformed into a protoxide. This transformation is a clearance, which must be taken into account in order to avoid white spots, especially in the preparation of dark colored papers, before using the liquor.

Good sulphate of iron should be free of copper. The presence of copper can be very readily determined by dipping the clean blade of a knife into a concentrated solution of sulphate of iron. The iron surface, in the absence of copper, acquires a reddish tinge.

Paper pulp which has been treated with the protosulphate of iron in a watery solu-

coal generates.

Returning to the compound engine, another element of gain is by the vacuum secured in the large cylinder, which gives an increase of pressure of 12 to 13 pounds, which on the area of the large piston amounts to much increase of power.

Next, the heating of the feed water for the oilers shows a gain of power, having the water delivered from the condenser at about 130° temperature and then running it through a proper heater. If a pump is used to feed it to the boilers it can be raised to nearly 200°, which in a very large steam plant shows a vast saving of coal in comparison to forcing the feed water into them at low temperatures. And right here may be mentioned the destructive and dangerous effects of the running of water at low temperature into a boiler where, coming in conact with the hot plates, it causes unequal contraction and expansion, which are among the most serious elements causing deterioration and explosion.

Improved Paper Making Machine.

These may be avoided by heating the feed

The choice of a condenser, whether it be

a jet or surface condenser, must be decided

by circumstances. An element of advantage

given by a surface condenser is that the

water of the boilers does not become mixed

with that used for condensing the steam,

and this is of much importance, as in some

instances it is not of a proper nature and

would be destructive to the boilers. As an

example, the performance at a pumping

station may be given where the water was

taken from driven wells. Two inch pipes

were put down about 70 feet, and brought

up a very hard spring water, which caused

a hard and flinty scale in the boilers, which

attached itself so firmly to the plate as

consequence, the boilers became

unsafe in a comparatively short

time. Now, by substituting for

the jet condensers a surface con-

denser and using rain water

for the boilers the difficulty is

As in this arrangement of a

plant the water in the boilers is

used over and over continually, one filling is sufficient for con-

tinuous running; the only amount required beyond this is

the very little to replace that

which may leak out at the pipe

joints or be blown out at the cyl-

Considering the success which

has attended the use of rain water

in the past, where it has been

properly employed, it seems evi-

dent that it is the best for the pur-

pose. Experience shows that dis-

tilled sea water may develop gal-

vanic action and thereby cause

corrosion of boiler plates, and it

also shows that usually the re-

placing of what is lost by leak-

age, &c., by a different water,

hard or containing lime, salt, &c.,

will counteract the tendency to

galvanic action, which affects the

These remarks only apply to

particular situations. Of course

where a good pond water can

any serious scale making properties.

places) it answers every purpose for steam

power, being clear and soft and free from

In conclusion, to sum up what has been

written in a few words: 1. The extra cost of a compound condensing plant is not a serious

element, and will be entirely made up in a

short time. 2. The attendance on this plant

should not be any more than for a non-con-

densing engine or engines of the same

power. 3. The amount and cost of repairs

will be no more for one than for the other.

4. Deterioration will be no greater for the

compound engine. And lastly, the saving of

about 40 per cent. in coal shows how much

the compound engines will increase the

avoided.

inder cocks, &c.

plates.

ufficiently.

The illustrations on this page represent an improvement in cylinder machines for making paper, the purpose being to provide a machine that will render it possible to produce paper of more uniform texture and density than has heretofore been possible, and one that will enable paper to be formed of increased strength. It consists in the combination in a cylinder machine, of a pulp box with a spout projecting from the box and terminating close against the wire on the cylinder, and a blanket, the lower which defines the line of appliedge of cation of the pulp to the 'surface of the cylinder.

It further consists in several devices mak-

is pivoted on suitable bearings or sup and stored in a damp place, they found ports, and the other end of this lever congenial soil. Herzberg, of the Charlottenburg Paper

is connected by means of a rod to a valve or gate which controls the flow of Testing Institution, is of this latter opinion. stuff into the reservoir, and when the supply He says

"Some time ago a cellulose manufactory of stuff in the reservoir becomes low the falling of the float causes an increased flow sent a roll of cellulose to the institution of material into the reservoir, by opening which contained numerous dark spots, from the valve. When the gate 4 is open, the stuff the size of a pin's head to that of a pea. will flow through the spout onto the mold The cellulose had been made on the Ritterwith a pressure depending upon the height Kellner system, and had been washed with of the mass of liquid stuff in the reservoir. river water. The appearance of the spotted The gate h has a sliding play on the bottom cellulose was quite different from that of of the spout, so that the edge adjacent to straw cellulose which has turned black, as the cylinder is movable toward or from the this may be often seen when it is stored latter, so as to contract or widen the outlet long in a damp place. A superficial microscopic investigation showed the action of from the spout for the liquid stuff to pass onto the wire, and this gate may fungi, the separate cellulose fibres being be used to practically close the outlet enveloped with fungi, as trees are with and stop the flow, as well as control it. A ivy. They proved to be mould fungi, the stop gate i is provided in the reservoir, and species of which, since the dying out of it is arranged between the mixer and the the mycelien, could not be ascertained.

flume, and by means of this gate the outflow The brown color of the mycelien showed ing up the machine, including a reservoir of stuff can be directly controlled. When colonies of fungi appearing as dark spots to

tion is always coming into contact with the atmospheric air during its progress through the beating engine. The dissolved salt from this takes up oxygen, and is precipitated as basic sulphate of iron, which forms a haematelnate of oxide of iron in combination with the dyestuff of logwood.

The decomposition is as follows: One third of the basic sulphate of peroxide of iron present takes up the sulphuric acid dislodged by the haematinic acid and forms with it a sulphate sesquioxide of iron, while the other two-thirds of the free oxide are indissolubly bound up with the haematin and are mechanically combined with the fibres. One part of wood dye extract is mordanted with 2 parts of sulphate of iron. The sulphate of alumina or alum makes the shade somewhat bluer, and this is more especially the case when the pulp has been treated with an alumina mordant before coloring.

The sulphate of iron is advantageously (Continued on page 711.)



(Continued from first page.)

replaced by iron mordants in getting up dark gray and black shades, especially by using nitrate and pyroligneate of iron.

Dark shades may be obtained with acetate of iron, but this mordant is not adapted for plant fibres.

When the pulp has to be colored dark, of course iron mordants "load" it, and in this case they are far preferable to ordinary loading matters which absorb too much of the dye.

The addition, too, of specific heavy mineral dyes-which, after all, give only dull tones-cannot be recommended owing to the great waste from the suction boxes of the paper machine. There should, therefore, be liberal use of iron mordants, as the iron which is precipitated into the fibres is paid for pound by pound as paper and has a great effect on the color itself.

A good liquor of nitro-muriate of iron may be obtained by gradually putting in 15 parts sulphate of iron in a mixture of 6 parts of water, 2 parts of sulphuric acid of 66° Bé. and 3 parts of nitric acid of 35° Bé. A glazed stone or earthenware vessel is used in making, which should be filled to only one-third with the acid liquor.

If too much of the sulphate of iron is poured at one time into the acid liquor some of the mordant may probably run over. The sulphate of iron is added when the gas development is weaker. The mordants must be used in the open air, in order to avoid the deleterious effects of the nitrous gases.

A better process is, however, to pass the gases through lime water and thus render them innocuous.

When the whole of the sulphate of iron has been dissolved the liquid is "cooked" for some hours with steam, in order to complete the saturation by expelling the nitrous gases remaining.

As soon as the boiled liquor has cleared off white iron filings should be put in and stirred up with it, in order to bring back the oxide of iron to a protoxide.

When this precautionary measure is neglected colored papers, mordanted with oxide of iron, have always white precipitates (spots), which are very numerous and cause a great deal of waste.

These stains are caused by a neutral sulphate of iron, which is precipitated from the liquor in the shape of a white powder. To phate must be kept in the form of a solution, and to effect this a sufficient quantity of sulphate of iron must be used.

As this, however, lessens the solubility of the basic sulphate of iron, the sulphate of are and be governed accordingly. iron should only be used gradually. The effective matter in the mordant is the oxide of iron.

The iron mordants which generally come into the market contain about equal proportions of oxide of iron and sulphuric acid, but on the other hand very little nitric acid. An excess of iron in making up iron mordants does not do much harm, but all excess in using such strong acids as sulphuric and nitric must be guarded against, as they attack the fibres so much.

Pyroligneate of iron is produced by dissolving wrought iron in pyroligneous acid, and old sheet iron is the most suitable for the purpose. In order to be sure that the pyroligneous acid has been fully saturated, iron must be used in excess. The commercial pyroligneate of iron is from 8 to 18" Bé.

As iron mordants are very much diluted by the water in the beating engine, and so much more of the weaker liquors would be required which the beating engine cannot contain, it is advisable, leaving out the question of freights, to use as strong mordants as possible .- Hoffmann's Handbuch d. Papier Fabrikation.

Correspondence.

Boston Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] EASTERN OFFICE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 40 Federal Street, Boston, September 12, 1889.

Business is not yet sufficiently active in local paper trade circles to justify any booming narratives. Reports from the majority of dealers are

encouraging concerning future prospects, while the present movement of paper is of fair magnitude.

Manufacturers of manilla paper claim that the demands from dealers' hands show some little improvement of late. and they feel that the numerous inquiries now being made are an indication of better times soon to come. In print paper the prospect of the future is more encouraging than the present call is

satisfactory to the manufacturers. The paper stock business does not seem to admit of encouraging comment. Importers are doing only a limited business in response to the hand-to-mouth policy of paper makers in their buying. There may be a more active demand for rags in the future, but no such conclusion can be deprevent such precipitates the neutral sul- cided upon as a certainty from any line of reasoning which can now be presented. So uncertain is the immediate future that importers are not inclined to speculate on the chances, preferring to accept things as they

The imports of paper stock for the week

were light, comprising only 1.602 bales, classed as follows: 892 bales of rags, 363

bales, twenty coils of manilla and 327 bales of miscellancous grades.

The chemical market is not specially active, but prices are firm, with a fair jobbing trade. Bleaching powders still hold at last week's quotations, 1.70@1.75c., and very little on spot. Caustic soda is quoted at 2.20@21/c , and very firm. Soda ash remains at 1%@1.40c. and soda crystals at .90c.

The receipts of chemicals for the past seven days include 954 casks of bleaching powders, 200 drums of caustic soda, 329 casks and 1,720 bags of soda ash.

Other receipts were 145 rolls of sulphite pulp, 747 bags of sizing, 100 casks of china clay and 395 barrels of rosin.

J. A. Kimberly, the prominent paper maker of Wisconsin, is in the city this week and will remain East for some days, as the National Sulphite Boiler and Fibre Company, of Boston, will hold its annual meeting at Portland, Me., on September 18, of which concern Mr. Kimberly is a director.

Charles Dobilinski, of Philadelphia, is doing Boston this week, and, with his wife, is located at the Parker House. Charles is making a sort of vacation trip, business and pleasure combined.

Quite a number of trade representatives are reported in town this week, among them being Hon. P. C. Cheney and F. T. Carpenter, of Manchester, N. H.; Hon. Wellington Smith, of Lee, Mass.; C. J. Barnard, of West Derby, Vt. ; William F. Whiting, B. F. Hosford, Moses Newton, Holyoke; F. J. Marshall and W.D.Russell, of Turner's Falls Mass.; G. F. Peck, of Belleville, N. J.; H. M. Thompson and Edward Arms, of Bellows Falls, Vt. ; Geo. F. Fay, of Fitchburg, Mass. ; C. S. Mayo, of Lawrence, Mass.; A. N. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., and Mr. Grayham, of St. Louis.

William R. Munroe, son of Jas S. Munroe, manager of the Munroe Felt and Paper Company, of this city, was buried from his late home at Lexington, Mass., last Sunday. The deceased was thirty-four years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, he being very popular with the trade. He was sick only a week, and died from an ulcer in the throat on Friday of last week. He leaves a widow and child.

DELESDERNIER.

Chicago Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WESTERN OFFICE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 114-118 La Salle Street, CHICAGO, September 9, 1889.

The Chicago situation may be thus summed up : Business good ; steady de-

mand for all lines of papers and prices fairly sustained.

ing of the Wisconsin State paper contract, the bids for which were as follows :

H, Niedecker & Co., Milwaukee-	
First class	\$10,350 00
Second class	3.527.67
Standard Paper Company, Milwaukee-	2.2-11
First class	10,062.00
Second class	3,687.85
Fowler & Sharper, Chicago-	21-1-2
First class	9.675.00
Second class	3,694.45
Geo. H. Taylor & Co., Chicago-	31-34.45
First class	10.305.00
Second class	3.593.55
Calumet Paper Company, Chicago-	31343-33
First class	9,900.00
Second class	4.010.05
Frank S. Horner, Madison-	11-49.95
Second class	4,049.90

The lowest bids in each class took the prize. Failing news more pertinent, your correspondent desires to say a word or two on the letter of one "Watchful," who lately addressed THE JOURNAL on the subject of salaries of paper salesmen. "Watchful" talks with his long range mouth, but sees with his smooth bore eye. "Watchful's" letter was all about salesmen in New York ; your correspondent was writing of facts in Chicago. "Watchful" says that at least six men in New York sell \$250,000 per year and make \$5,000. The same men would make \$7,500 or more in Chicago on sales of \$250, 000. But the "old paper dealer" whose remarks inspired the paragraph in the "Chicago Notes" was not speaking of men who sold from the mills; he was in search of men for a leading jobbing house in this city, and he is still prepared to substantiate his remarks by giving any man a chance at the \$13,000,000 worth of paper sold in this city last year, and the salesman will not need to secure \$250,000 worth of that amount, or anything like it, to make \$100 per week.

The heads of the leading jobbing houses are getting back to their desks. T. F. Rice, of Bradner Smith & Co., has lately returned from a trip to the Yellowstone Park. With him for a portion of the time were E.C. Rogers, of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, and the Governor of Wyoming. E. C. Smith, who is now in the East, is expected home about the middle of the month.

It looks very much as though Mr. West ex-editor of the Times, was "knocked out." He appears to be wallowing in a slough of legal fights and moving from one quagmire to another. Next to being able to make a good fight it is a good thing to know when vou are beaten.

During the week the following named paper men were in town: J. S. Van Nortwick, Frank Forster, Oglesby Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio; A. H. Teall, Pettibone Paper Company; W. Beckett, Beckett Pa-per Company; B. E. Pike and George A. Raisbeck.

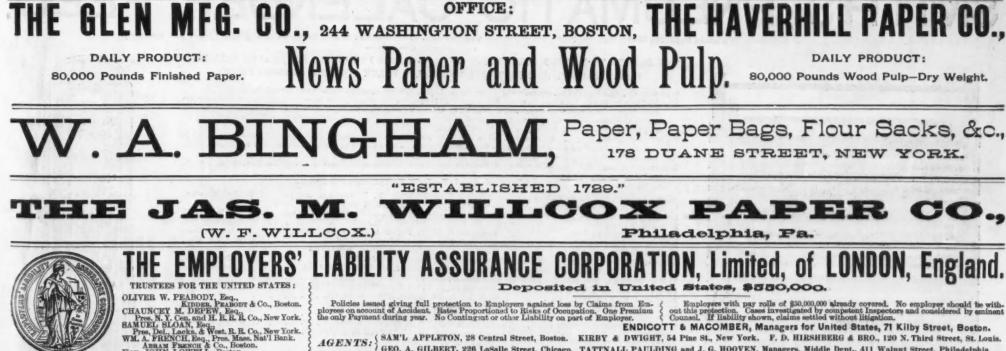
There seems to be some doubt as to the

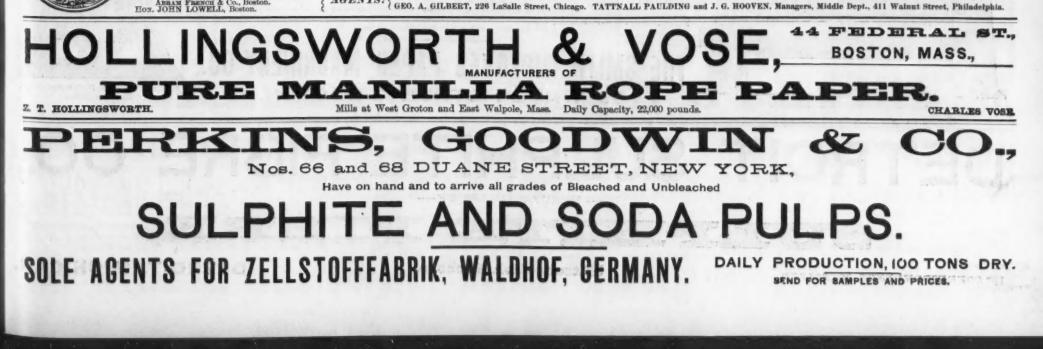
and jobbers in this section by having the world's fair in Chicago. Some think that certain lines of business will be hurt during the six months of its existence, and that the paper business will be one of them. An interview with a leading jobber and mill owner and one who has been "through the mill," so to speak, led to the following : 'I estimate that the 'fair' will consume at least \$500,000 worth of paper, and that it will stimulate business in our line both before and after its existence to the extent of several millions. Granted that a man will get back 25 per cent. of his subscription to the stock, the remaining 75 per cent. should be easily returned from the increased volume of business he will do, and on this basis he will have the satisfaction of seeing his city boomed' and advertised throughout the world for nothing. The man who wants a better investment than that had better go into the strawboard business." LYSTER.

Miami Valley Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MIAMI VALLEY, September 10, 1880. Probably the most important item of news from this section is the taking of the Ohio State contract for 6,500 reams of machine finished paper by the Diem & Wing Paper Company at \$4.54, delivered at the printing office, this figure being 13 cents lower than any of the other bidders, six of whom were mill men. The successful firm was represented by Charley Wing, who is well known as a very clever manipulator of paper and men ; but it does look to those on the outside as though it will require all of his cleverness to get through the year without some trouble, and it occurs to me to ask what would be the outcome if the Democratic candidate for governor should be successful, and he should, as he would be most likely to do, appoint a Democratic printer? See? At the most liberal estimate, the mill making this paper cannot realize more than 41% cents for super sized and calendered (?) book ; sume of our friends who have the best clay and cheapest ground wood for sale would do well to locate that mill. The remainder of the State contract was secured by the following named bidders : Central Ohio Paper Company, antique cover, \$6.24; Chatfield Woods, linen folio, \$11.05; Cleveland Paper Company, double flat cap, \$8.07 ; manilla paper, \$4.92, \$4.95, \$4.87 ; post office, \$6.47 ; H. E. Mead & Co., linen ledger, \$15.76; Diem & Wing Paper Company, double medium and flat cap, \$7.99; folio post, \$7.86; and double super royal or super sized and calendered, \$4.54. The Miami Valley Paper Company's mill The event of the week has been the plac- results likely to accrue to the paper mills was sold last week by the assignee for





Friend Paper Company. This company assigned some months ago and the mill was appraised at \$45,000, the stock \$12,000, but the mill being put up at \$30,000, and the stock was sold piecemeal at auction, netting about \$5,000. This sale was very poorly managed, there being but four buyers present; everybody who would have been likely to attend received their notice the day after the sale. As an example of some of the prices natrona porous alum sold at 1 cent per pound, sulphuric acid in carboys at \$1.30 per carboy, the empty carboys alone being worth \$1.50. The assignce was a very clever lawyer, but his knowledge of the paper business was not very well developed. Two mortgages on the property amounted to over \$20,000, preferred claims about \$15,000, and unsecured almost as much. The mortgagees are the only ones who will realize anything.

It was generally supposed the mill would be bought by the Ohio Paper Company, whose mill is on the same water power and close at hand. The sale as made was in the nature of a surprise, as it was thought that Howard Friend had as much as he cared to look after, now that he has his sulphite plant in operation. The sale can easily be considered a good one at the price. I have heard it estimated that the purchaser realized all the way from \$5,000 to \$30,000, and I noticed the amount varied in proportion to the interest the estimator had in the business.

Speaking of the sulphite plant I asked Howard the other day if he was satisfied, and he simply gave me one of those bland smiles for which he is noted and left me to draw my own conclusions. He has now about \$30,000 worth of wood piled up by the railroad tracks for his winter use, so that it is evident he does not regard his investment as an experiment.

Henry Snider reports that he has signed the documents for a sulphite plant to be located near the Fordham mill. He intends to put in the lead lined digester. Relative to the paper business in general he says that Louis Snider's Sons are certainly getting their share and it would seem more, since they are ordering liberally from other mills, their own being full up with orders. Henry leaves for the East this week on business and pleasure combined.

During the past two weeks there has been a marked increase in demand and this is the report from all of the mills in the valley which I have been able to reach.

\$22,100, to Howard Friend, of the Geo. H. the valley and reports business as increasing in his locality.

C. E. Follansbee, of Chicago, passed through the valley this week in a rather hasty failed to sell. A reappraisement resulted in manner. He says that they are not carry ing any large amount of paper stock on hand and respectfully declined investigating the advantages of the wood pulp business with a view of changing his line.

George E. Bardeen, of the Bardeen Paper Company, was in Cincinnati several days ago, but I imagine his visit was made more with the intention of buying stock than selling paper, as he is certainly putting out a beautiful sheet of paper, well able to sell itself. "Tammany Hall" McCormick, the glib

Irish " agitator " of telts for F. Bredt & Co., is somewhere in the neighborhood, and I am patiently awaiting his arrival in order to learn what the Democratic majority in Ohio will be this fall.

Col. Harry Mead, of H. E. Mead & Co. has returned from his summer "outing" in the Adirondacks apparently well prepared for a good "inning" in the paper business. Look out for a straw paper trust.

The firm of Browne & Stuart, paper brok ers, Cincinnati, has been rather unfortunate lately, the senior member being "done Browne "by some lady at Lake Remington, "Billy" is now busy looking for Ind. well formed and highly finished" furniture. It will happen on September 25.

J. R. Dunklee, the able assistant of Colonel Taylor, president of the Cleveland Paper Company, says that orders are increas. ing, and a continuation at the same rate will necessitate their calling on outside mills for assistance before long. They are putting in

Mill, after being down for five months, will be started this week under the management of a gentleman named Buchanan, formerly

Mead & Co. for the past eight years, has tendered his resignation, and will hereafter be found with the Graham Paper Company, St.

one being a Fourdrinier 118 inches in width, the other a strawboard machine of the same

just completed and is shipping a large strawboard machine to Melbourne, Australia, and manufacture of sulphite. The enterprise and success of the members of this company in the manufacture of paper mill machinery show that Ohio ranks second to none in producing a few other commodities besides presidents and diplomatic statesmen

FIRST PRESS. Holyoke Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLVOKE, Mass., September 12, 1889. There is very little change in the complexion of business, although the conditions seem to be as favorable as could be expected. Some of the mills are busy, with orders enough on hand to last several weeks, while others are a trifle slack in this respect. A paper mill resembles an omnibus in one respect, at least-there is always room for one more customer. The better grades of writing and book papers are moving well and prices are unchanged. There is no change in the stock market worth noting.

The Water Power Company has just limited the manufacturers to the use of 30 per cent. of their surplus water, this being the first time that restrictions have been necessary this season. The water has not been so low at any time this year and very little is going over the dam. These restrictions make it particularly hard for the new Parsons and George R. Dickinson paper companies, as both mills were cut off from the use of water for several weeks during the repairs on the upper level canal, caused by the flood in June. What we need is several days of steady rain in this valley, especially north of us. Some people have an erroneous idea that a heavy rain here will do much toward filling the river, but this is entirely wrong ; it might rain hard for fortyeight hours in this city and the river would not rise a solitary inch. The Connecticut River is fed by numerous little streams at the north, and when it rains hard the water flows into these streams and then into the river, which causes the water to rise here.

The syndicate of Holyoke and Springfield capitalists which recently bought the Platner & Porter mills, in the Nutmeg State, will soon organize a company and will get the mills into running order. The probable output will be 6 tons a day of first-class engine sized and book papers and 3 tons of loft dried. There is no reason why, if this property is judiciously managed, that the business should not be entirely satisfactory. The mills need some repairs and improvements and after these are effected the plant will be in very good shape.

The Chemical Paper Company has ex-

best protected against fire in the city. Each floor has been supplied with automatic sprinklers of the most approved make and sixteen new hydrants have been placed in various parts of the yard. Two 8 inch fire mains now connect with mains on Canal street, in addition to the old 6 inch mains formerly used. It is thought that thirty lines of hose can now be used on the premises if necessary. It is estimated that these improvements have cost the company \$15,-000, and they are a good investment.

Up at Turner's Falls the Montague Paper Company has been making important improvements in its water supply. The mills were shut down two days recently to allow a large pipe to be placed in the mill through which to draw water from the river. A line of 30 inch pipe was carried across the river and through the rapids a distance of 6,000 feet to the mill, and the company now has a good supply of pure water.

James Phillips, superintendent of the Chemical Paper Mill, has returned from a trip of several months' duration to Scotland, his native land.

Treasurer George E. Dudley, of the Syms & Dudley Paper Co., always was a lucky dog, and now he has "capped the climax" by drawing \$5,000 in the Louisiana State lottery. While at Hartford recently he made his first investment of \$1 in the lottery, put the ticket in his pocket, and forgot all about it. Happening yesterday to hear some one say that ticket 39,526 had drawn \$100,-000, he went through his vest pockets, found his pasteboard and was surprised to find that his ticket entitled him to one-twentieth of the sum total. He takes his good luck very coolly, and says that he will never put another dollar into the scheme.

Samuel Snell has recently supplied the Valley Paper Company with 2,000 of his patent cement drainer bottoms. He has disposed of 12,000 in this city within a few months.

Charles J. Buchanan, a machine tender at the Nonotuck Paper Mill, has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, to become superintendent for the Cleveland Paper Company.

Frank H. Brown, formerly of this city, but for a year or more bookkeeper for the Whiteman Paper Company, of Dansville, N. Y., has been made assistant treasurer and busi ness manager of the company.

Word comes from Wallingford, Conn. where John E. Clark, of the Dickinson & Clark Paper Company, of this city, has been resting for a number of months, that his health is not as good as could be wished.

The Fairfield Paper Company, of Fairfield, Louis Paper Company, paid a flying visit to cylinder for Hull, Canada, to be used for the pended considerable money within a year in has finished the repairs on its dam, of which

fire apparatus and its mill is now one of the G. L. Bosworth, of this city, had charge, Ground has just been broken for a four ten ement block 40x70 feet, and two or three cottages will soon be built

P. A. Cullen, F. H. Gilpatrick and P. J. Westphal, who recently started a machine shop in the Whitcomb mill, are already driven with work from the mills. They em. ploy twelve hands, and are obliged to run

overtime to keep up with their orders. Alderman Syms, of the Syms & Dudley Paper Company, tells his friends that he is not a candidate for mayor, and will not all low his name to be used low his name to be used.

WILKINSON BROS. & CO. 72 & 74 Duane St., New York, MANUFACTURERS OF Fine Manilla and Colored Paper. GENERAL DEALERS IN PAPER AND TWINE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Mills at Birmingham, Conn. WEEKLY WANTS. G. H. WHITTEMORE. Paper Manufacturers' Agent,

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Attention of manufacturers and capitalists specially called to the manufacture of Straw Pulp by new process.

Have assurances that from ten to thirty tons of straw pulp daily can be marketed in the East, and can show a good profit in its manufacture.

Facts and figures on file at my office, and thorough investigation invited.

Desire to start a Pulp Mill near New York requiring \$100,000 capital, of which I have \$50,000, including site, pledged.

SMITH'S PNEUMATIC CALENDER FEED atented Sept. 29, 1885; Nov. 16, 1886; other Patents now pending. This Machine is also Patented in England, France and Germany

ROLLS MAKE THIS INVENTION OF ESPECIAL VALUE FOR THE BEASONS THAT:

	upon the individual rolls removes any and all calender spots for	he paper from clinging to the rolls, and as the action of the doctors rom their surfaces the latter are kept in perfect condition, thereby otherwise be the case ; also by keeping the rolls clean, removing all
	The blower or fan which supplies the air should be located in some p supplied through the doctors to the surfaces of the rolls, the surface is given to the paper. In operation, the paper is introduced at the top roll and is conducte	place whence cold, moist air can be obtained, and as this cold air is latter are prevented from heating, and a better and more uniform ad antomatically between the other colls, emerging from the bottom,
sessence 1 , F	and can be conducted immediately, without loss, to the reel. Among Paper Manufacturers now using Smith's Pneumatic Cale	ender Feed, all of whom indorse it must highly, are :
	HUDSON RIVEB PULP AND PAPER CO., Palmer Falls, N. Y. (3) GLEN MANUFACTURING CO., Berlin Falls, Vt. (3) HAVERHILL PAPER CO.,	POWELL H. RAMSDELL, ARLINGTON MILLS, Salisbury Mills, N. Y. (2) GLENS FALLS PAPER MILL CO., Glens Falls, N. Y. FRANK GILBERT, Waterford, N. Y. TILESTON & HOLLINGSWORTH, Groton, Mass, FAIRCHILD PAPER CO., Pepperell, Mass,
	BRIDGEPORT PAPER CO., Bridgeport, Coan. LAKE GEORGE PULP AND PAPER CO., Ticonderoga, N. Y. GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT PAPER CO., Fitchburg, Mass. TICONDEROGA PULP AND PAPER CO., Fitchburg, Mass. TICONDEROGA PULP AND PAPER CO., Fitchburg, Mass. JESSUP & MOORE PAPER CO., Philadelphia, P.	VAN NORTWICK PAPER CO., Batavia, III. KIMBERLY & CLARK CO., Neenah, Wis, SYMS & DUDLEY PAPER CO., Holyoke, Mase, WINONA PAPER CO., """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
	MARTIN & W. H. NIXON, Manayunk, Pa. (2) WINNIPISEOGEE PAPER CO., Franklin, N. H. (4) HERKIMEB PAPER CO.,	EXCELSION PAPER CO.,



more wood pulp grinders. I was told to-day that the Miami Valley of the Nonotuck Paper Company. Frank Grubb, head salesman for H. E.

> Louis. The Black & Clawson Company is busily engaged in erecting two machines for the Diamond Match Company, Wabash, Ind.,

> size. The former is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, and the latter the largest in the world. This company has

W. G. Chappell, vice-president of the St. is putting the finishing touches on a double





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ool, so bs, rags.

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BUTLER & JOHNSON, 44 Beekman st., N. Y. CLARK, CHARLES S., Newspaper in Rolls for Per-fecting Presses. Book, Plate and Chromo Papers. Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York. HEWITT, C. B., & BROS., Printing, Wrapping, Build-ing Papers. 48 Beekman st., N. Y.

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GILDEA, PATRICK, 445 & 447 West 13th st. HARLEY, CHARLES, Cotton and Woolen Rags, 362 Third st., New York.

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An. Colors			Damas		
	339	\$25,020	Paper		\$47.567
Alum			Steel Pens	12	7,800
Alum's Cake	-	-	Stationery	35	2,823
Bl. Powders.	425	7.477	Slate Pencils	20	830
Soda Ash	511	9,270	Clay	-	671
Soda, Caus	1,980	17.500	Jute Butts		-
Soda, Sal	280	858	P. Hangings		67
Ultramarine.	I	11	Paper Stock.	4,319	46,293
Books	390	44,215	Terra Alba		
Newspapers.	85	2,894	Waste	399	18,291
Engravings.	69	5.774	Wood Pulp	3.714	7.61
Ink	86				
Lead Pencils	10	300,1	Totals	TT. 495	249.458

Imports General Merchandise for the week ended September 6, 1889,.... \$6,698,516

IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK. JANUARY I TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1880

Chemical Fibre. Manilla Stack Grownd Wood. Old Paper. Whence. Imported. Rage Rales. Bales Tons. Tons. Bales. Alexandria. 3.048 Amsterdam ... 67 100 Antwerp.... 033 930 536 -Aspinwall... 1,313 -2,180 Bordeaux.... -_ Bremen 5,026 1,664 307 Bristol 3.478 5 Calcutta -20 1,761 _ Catania..... 1.708 Cen. America. 1,110 Christiania... 893 _ 3.20 530 Copenhagen 284 1,700 350 Dundee.....b 1,200 320 40 -8. Fiume 802 1,245 ----Glasgow 344 376 369 Greeced \$77 Gothenburg... 3,083 631 _ Hamburg....e 2,662 1,175 132 2,9 Helsingborg ... 261 Hiogo f 27,602 3.723 106 -13,30 Leghorn..... 4,603 --------------

James Pirnie, St. Ronans, Liverpool, 41 bs. rags, 6 s. old papers, 125 bs. bagging. Perkins, Goodwin & Co., by same, 425 bs. bagging, coils rope. Burgass & Co., by same, 253 bs. bagging. Burgass & Co., Persian Monarch, London, 75 bs. trawboard cuttings. E. Hatton & Co., Astronom, Pillau, 123 bs. bagging. Burgass & Co., by same, 176 bs. rags. Lewy Brothers, by same, 17,6 bs. rags. Burgass & Co., Polynesia, Stettin, 81 bs. bagging. Burgass & Co., Island, Stettin, 36 coils rope, 163 bs. Lewy Brothers, by same, 177 bs. rags. F. H. Wight, by same, 80 tons chemical fibre. A. Wertheim & Co., by same, 90 tons chemical fibre, Norwegian Wood Pulp Company, by same, 150 tons hemical fibre. Paper H. H. Ross, State of Nevada, Liverpool, a cs. Jacob Schuster, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 18 bs. L. De Jonge & Co., by same, 16 bs. American News Company, by same, 6 bs. Banatt Brothers, by same, 5 bs. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., by same, 47 bs. W. Botterling, Noordland, Antwerp, 9 cs. James E. Ward & Co., by same, 3 cs. L. De Jonge & Co., by same, so cs.

Louis C. Wagner, by same, 10 cs. Merchants Dispatch Company, by same, 8 cs. Scovill & Adams Manufacturing Company, by same, CS.

Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 5 cs John A. Norman, by same, 5 cs. B. Illfelder & Co., Marsala, Hamburg, 8 cs.

- J. C. Vaughn, Gellert, Hamburg, a cs. E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., by same, 16 cs. Scovill & Adams Manufacturing Company, by
- me, o cs.
- S. Ascher, by same, 7 cs. L. De Jonge & Co., by same, 2 cs.
- E. Hawley, by same, 2 cs. W. H. S. Lloyd, Adriatic, Liverpool, 1 cs. hangings.
- Schultz & Heiser, Island, Stettin, 15 bdls. May Brothers, La Champagne, Havre, 2 cs.
- W. S. Kimball, by same, 3 cs. F. W. Devoe & Co., by same, 4 cs. Nevius & Haviland, Etruria, Liverpool, 1 cs. hang-
- ngs E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., La Champagne, Havre
- cs. photographs. Levi Wechsker & Co., St. Ronans. Liverpool, 22 bs. John Hunter, Otranto, Dundee, 23 cs

EXPORTS of Paper, &c., from New York for the Week Ended September 10, 1889.

BOOKS, to Argentine Republic, 7 es.; to Bremen, 3 cs.; to London, 24 cs.; to British possessions in Africa, ny cs.; to British Australasia, 52 cs.; to British East Indies, 8 cs.; to British Guiana, 2 cs.; to Central America, 24 cs.; to Hamburg, 2 cs.; to Liverpool, 35 cs.; to Mexico, 2 cs.; to Nova Scotla, 1 cs.; to New Zealand, 3 cs.; to Venezuela, 2 cs.

PAPER, to Brazil, 5.425 rms., 52 pkgs.; to Central America, 38 pkgs.; to Cuba, 34 pkgs., 1,430 rms., 4 cs.; to Ecuador, 4 cs., 64 pkgs.; to Hayti, 2 cs.; to Liver-pool, 14 pkgs.; to Mexico, 174 pkgs., 1 bale; to Lon-don, 113 cs.; to San Domingo, 118 pkgs.; to United States of Colombia, 18 pkgs.; to Argentine Republic, 108 pkgs., 2 cs.; to British Australasia, 137 pkgs., 6 cs.; to British Weet Indie an pkgs. to Brencharen et British States and St 168 pkgs., 2 cs.; to British Australasia, 137 pkgs., 0 cs.; to British West Indies, 55 pkgs.; to Bremerhaven, 14 cs.; to Chili, 1 cs.; to Denton, 6 pkgs.; to Dutch West Indies, r pkg.; to Dutch Guiana, 1 bdl.; to Danish West Indies, s pkgs.; to Darmstadt, 1 pkg.; to Havre, 1 cs.; to Hong Kong, 5 cs.; to Leith, 26 pkgs.; to Marseilles, 10 bdls.; to New Zealand, 90 pkgs.; to Rotterdam, 64 bdls.; to Schoenenwerd, 1 cs.; ts Uru-num 6 cs.; a pkgs. guay, 6 cs., 4 pkgs.

STATIONERY, to Argentine Republic, 11 cs.; in Central America, 12 cs.; to Cuba, 20 cs.; to Chili, 6 cs.; to British possessions in Africa, 9 cs.; to Hayti, 2 cs.; to Liverpool, 2 cs.; to London, 19 cs.; to British Australasia, 14 cs.; to Brazil, 6 cs.; to British West Indies, 2 cs.; to Dutch West Indies, 1 cs.; to Danish West Indies, 1 cs.; to Hamburg, 17 cs.; to Havre, 2 cs.; to Nova Scotia, 1 cs., 1 pkg.; to Porto Rico, 1 cs.; to San Domingo, 7 cs.; to United States of Colombia, 38 cs.; to Uruguay, a cs.; to Venezuela, 3 cs.

Paper, reams	6,855	\$1,11
Paper, pkgs	947	11,46
Paper, cases	159	3,35
Books, cases	189	13,01
Stationery, cases	193	21,03
Resin, bbls	5.489	12,65
Totals	13,832	\$62,64

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PROCESSES EVDEDTS IN THE SHI BUITS

Mass. Pat. Seamless Wove and Laid Dandy Rolls.	Leith	-	500			2,346	FROM SEPTEMBER 5 TO SEPTEMBER 11, 1889, INCLUSIVE.	EXPERT	SINI	HE	SULPI	HITE	PROC	CESSES
Filters.	Liverpoolk	3.459	1,798	41	-	14,440	Books.	We are proper	and to family	h Deand	non for all a			41
THE WARREN FILTER-For the purification of	Londoni	18,825	7,899	745		15,848	Carl Schoenhof, Pavonia, Liverpool, 2 cs.	We are prepa	and to take c					
water supplies of paper mills. Manufactured and	Marseilles	757	-		-	170	Little, Brown & Co., by same, 2 cs. Boston Public Library, by same, 1 cs.					are trance or	starting.	1
sold by the Cumberland Manufacturing Company,	Newcastle	67	-	150		1,874	Stone & Downer, by same, 8 cs.	OTIT WEIT O	DAMPNM	TIVE	MATT	PPPD	WAMPD	DUDIELED
220 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass. Send for	Pillau	4.171			-	427	A. A. McFerson & Co., by same, 2 cs.	STILWELL'S	LUILUL	TIAP	DIPUM	LPPA	WATER	LOURILIPUR.
Catalogue.	Rotterdam	1,369		201		835	Paper, &c.			(HORIZ	ONTAL STYL	LE.)		
Paper Makers' Feits and Jackets.	Stettin	11,504	252	0,295	-	2,170	Frost & Adams, Pavonia, Liverpool, 2 cs. paper.		18 *		m ^		m *	
BOYNTON & SON, Manufacturers of Paper Makers' Felts and Jackets, East Aurora, N. Y.	a. Including	o8 bs. co	tton wa	ste and 8	o ba, flaz	waste.	W. H. Zinn, by same, 2 cs. paper hangings. A. H. Roffe & Co., by same, 6 bs. periodicals.	in Barrents	- Concert	and a state of			-	
Paper Manufacturers.	b. Flax wast	e.					Dennison Manufacturing Company, by same, 7 cs.		-industrie			in the there are the second second		
JERSEY CITY PAPER CO., White and Colored Tis- sue & Manilla Wrapping, Cornelison avenue and Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.	d. Cotton wa e. Including f. Including	iste.			nd 135	bs. flax	Paper Brock. Train, Smith & Co., Kansas, Liverpool, 554 bs. rags,		<u> </u>					\Rightarrow
Paper Makers' and Paper Stainers' Colors.	g. Including						52 bs. paper stock. Horace Dutton & Co., by same, so coils and or bs.					Corner Background Appendix		
HAMPDEN PAINT & CHEMICAL CO., Springfield, Mass.	k. Including	453 bs. 0 873 bs.	cotton wa	waste an	nd noi	bs. flax	manillas. Springfield Waste Company, by same, 30 bs. paper	1	- Andrews	1 East Sale				$=\mathcal{S}_{i}$
Paper Making Machinery.	Wabte.	_					stock.		- Halifeter	<u></u>	- North State	National Contraction	testest .	
SMITH, WINCHESTER & CO., South Windham, Ct.	NI	EW YO	DRK I	APOR'	TS.		C. A. Cheney, by same, 150 bs. rags, 107 bs. ma- nillas.		of Jours	W. Constant	A 10-11	-	- And	
Paper Mill Engine Bars and Plates.	FROM SEA	TEMBER	1 TO S	EPTEMBE	R 10, 18	180.	C. A. Cheney, Bavarian, Liverpool, 103 bs. manillas.					Cond Baller	······································	
SIMONDS, A. A., Dayton, Ohio, Manufacturer of Planing Machine Knives, &c.	Perkins, Go	Pa	per Sta	ick.			Springfield Waste Company, by same, 49 bs. paper stock. G. N. True, Nestorian, Glasgow, 103 bs. paper stock.	Removes all 1	mnurities	Enti	rely Prev	F ents Sea	le in Ste	oom Roilora
Rags, Paper and Paper Stock.	to tuns chemic	al fibre.					Train, Smith & Co., by same, 100 bs. rags.				UE ON APP		10 III (300	Cam Donois
BUTLER, THOMAS, Cotton and Woolen Rags, Iron and Metals. s49 Causeway st., Boston, Mass.	Perkins, Goo 138 coils rope.	dwin &	Co., B	rooklyn	City,	Bristol,	Horace Dutton & Co., by same, rs bs. rags. Order, by same, 35 bs. paper stock.	STILWE					Davtor	h. Ohio.

The paper Trade Journal.
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A COMMUNICATION to be found in an-

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other column sets forth the advantages which certain parties propose to bestow upon anyone who will engage to build a fibre mill in a section said to be particularly favorable for such an undertaking.

THE sale of a paper mill in the Miami Valley under peculiar circumstances is reported by our correspondent at that point. The figures given will surprise the trade, but perhaps are more surprising to the creditors, who derive no comfort from the results. The fact that notification of the sale was not received by interested parties until the property had been disposed of is somewhat queer. Was this due to mismanagement, or what?

THE cylinder machine is suggested as the object of improvement by the modification described on the first page of this issue. The claim that a machine constructed on the model of that illustrated will make a paper of greater strength and more uniform texture than the cylinder machines generally used may, if substantiated, induce a change in construction, provided the inventor has not too high an idea of his improvement.

THE Paper Trade Review, London, of August 30, reproduces the portraits of the guests and former presidents of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association which THE JOURNAL made and used in connection with its shorthand report of the twelfth annual meeting, held at Saratoga on July 31. The reading matter used in the Review in connection with the portraits was also taken from THE JOURNAL, which gave the only full report of the proceedings, although honest credit is not accorded by our contemporary. With the exception of a short review of the English market and some advertisements, almost the entire number of the Review is copied from THE would be all right if JOURNAL. Inis proper credit was given, but we regret to see a journal which ought to be respectable stoop to make false statements. IT is proper that prominence should constantly be given to the truth ; and the particular fact to which we now call attention is that there is a large and growing demand for American paper of all kinds and stationery specialties in the Spanish speaking countries and islands south of us. This truth is emphasized by the many letters which we have of late received on the subject. The best way to answer these inquiries and cultivate this trade is for American manufacturers of and dealers in such goods to advertise in the American Mail and Export Journal, which has a bona fide circulation of 6,000 copies each month in separate wrappers, or 72,000 copies during the year; and the bulk of the circulation is changed each issue, so that

ver 50,000 separate individuals are ached, all over the world, in a twelveonth. Pause and figure what all this eans.

THE committees intrusted with the ork of laying out the preliminaries of e world exposition proposed to be ld at New York in 1892 are not makg headway very fast. Some impatient uls complain of the delay; but it is ly reasonable to expect that in an ndertaking of such magnitude business en will proceed carefully and not hazard access by premature action, which may ossibly result unfavorably. The best idence of the desire of the gentlemen gaged in this enterprise to secure solid sults is, we think, shown by their disclination to reach conclusions in haste. he people of Chicago are enthusiastic it effervescent, and it is a question hether their efforts are not being urged o violently at the outset. It is impornt that an exposition of the character ticipated should be held at the time med, and it is of equal importance at it should be zealously supported, matter where located, East or West. tere is no jealousy in New York this score; but it would seem at the most important considerations nerally demand that the exhibition ould be held here. Even now the Chigo people are awaking to the fact that e of the most important disadvantages cely to defeat success exists in their The use of soft coal in Chicago is positive nuisance, and it is proposed to ss an ordinance prohibiting its conmption. It can scarcely be possible that ch a strike at local and business interts will be carried through, and yet it y be. It would certainly prejudice A COMMUNICATION to be found in an- the claims of Chicago if an important industry in the State of Illinois were to be thus hampered, and the cost of fuel to manufactories, railways and steamboats should be increased several millions of dollars. And yet the daily papers of that city are urging this with characteristic vigor. It is further questionable whether such an ordinance could be legally enforced. But, as against this, the seaboard presents the advantages of a clearer atmosphere and of ready access from all parts of the world. Ample room can be found, and nowhere in the country is there such abundant opportunity for caring for a mass of visitors as at the gateway to the Hudson.

> THE gathering of representatives of commercial bodies at Minneapolis to consider the project of a uniform bankrupt law has resulted in the approval of the bill prepared by Judge Torrey, with some modifications. The next thing to be done is to present the bill to Congress, secure its introduction and to procure its passage as nearly as possible on the lines suggested, although it is to be expected that many amendments will be proposed, some of which may serve to improve the measure. Some of the more important features of the bill have been published, and we present them for the consideration of our readers. The "acts of bank-

ruptcy" are defined as follows : Any person shall be adjudged a bankrupt if he has rithin six months (x) made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors; (a) made a conveyance, gift or transfer of all or any part of his assets with intent to defraud or delay his creditors; (3) procured ar suffered a judgment to be entered against himself with intent to defraud or delay his creditors ; (4) while insolvent, for the purpose of giving a preference, made a conveyance of any of his property or suffered any of his property to be taken or levied upon by process of law or other-wise; (5) failed for thirty days to secure the release of any property levied upon by attachment or execution; (6) suffered an execution against him to be returned *nulla bons*; (7) made a written declaration of his inability to pay his debts and filed it in court; (8) while insolvent made a contract or contracts ally or by agent or broker for the pu or sale of a commodity or commodities, with an intention not to receive or deliver the same, but merely to receive or pay a difference in the market price thereof. at a time subsequent to the making of such contract or atracts; (9) concealed himself to avoid arrest o the service of legal process; (10) secreted, con-cealed or removed his property to avoid its being levied upon under legal process against him; (11) de-parted or remained away from his residence or place of business with intent to defraud or delay his creditors; (12) suspended, and not resumed payment of his ommercial paper for thirty days ; (13) neglect for sixty lays, after written demand shall have been personally erved on him, to pay anopen account which was at the time of such demand due by him, or (14) voluntarily ned to be adjudged a bankrupt This seems to be plain and straightforward. A question may arise in some minds as to whether the limit of sixty days specified in clause 13 is not too long : but it must be remembered that the debtor should be given a reasonable chance to respond to the pressure of a

creditor's demand. The section pre-

scribing who may be brought under the

operation of the law reads as follows :

Any person owing debts to the

over may be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, upon his own petition and the surrender of his assets, or an involuntary bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors or a part of them, if he be (1) a merchant and as a part of his business buys or sells land, goods, chattels, bills,

bonds, notes or stocks ; (2) a manufacturer, warehouse man, broker, builder, contractor, shipwright, publisher, (3) an artisan who buys his material for business, in whole or in part on credit, and (4) not excluded from the operation by this act.

The act requires the bankrupt to schedule his assets, present a list of creditors, convey to a trustee any property belonging to him in foreign countries, attend the first meeting of creditors, submit to examination and conform to all lawful orders of the court. Imprisonment is made the penalty for fraudulent concealment of property or assets. As to preferences the proposed bill sets forth that

A respondent shall be deemed to have given a preference if, being insolvent or in contemplation of in-solvency or bankruptcy, he has within four monthplation of inbefore the filing of the petition in bankruptcy by or against him procured or suffered a judgment to be entered against himself in favor of any person, or made a conveyance of, or suffered any of his property to be taken or levied upon by process of law or otherwise. with intent to (1) prevent his property or any part thereof from coming to his trustee in bankruptcy, (2)enable any one of his creditors to obtain a greater per entum on his debt than any other of such creditors of the same class, or (3) to defeat, delay, impair, hinder or evade the operation of this act.

Provision is made to insure the responsibility of trustees and depositories of funds of bankrupt estates. As to fees, the filing of a petition shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 and a further clerk's fee of \$10. When the insolvent's estate shall be finally settled a further payment of 1 per cent. on the assets in excess of \$500 realized in cash, by the trustee, is to be paid to the clerk of the court. If any composition arrived at shall be confirmed the debtor will be required to pay in cash. to the clerk, half of 1 per cent. on the gross sum to be paid in such composition. Lest injustice might be done, and to save the debtor from harsh treatment, it is provided that any person against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy may be filed shall be entitled to a trial by jury. This bill calls for careful consideration, and its provisions should be studied with a view to ascertaining any weak points which may prejudice the rights of creditors or the reasonable claims of debtors. As we have said, it is not at all likely to go through Congress without amendment; but whatever may be done by that body should be directed by the best sense of the business interests of the country.

Watermarks.

BY DANDY.

It would appear from some of the agricultural reports that a considerable portion of the country has been suffering from drought, and I learn that up4 at Holyoke they are beginning to be saving of water.

Now, as far as New York is concerned, there is an illustration of the unequal distribution of the favors of Jupiter Pluvius. We have had five days-with a prospect of an indefinite number more-of downpour. We are supersaturated with moisture, and could have easily spared four days of rain to the farmers and paper makers.

News comes of the unexpected death of a well-known man in city paper trade circles. Many will experience deep seated regret at the loss of genial "Sam" Molle-

The Chicago newspapers have gone wild on the subject of soot versus exposition. The Tribune of that city thinks that this is no jesting matter," and it says that if Chicago gets left it will be along of smoke. So I supposed. I always thought there was more smoke than fire about the windy boys' talk of a world's exposition.

Noting the soda making apparatus described in THE JOURNAL last week, I wish to remark that I believe that it is the affair spoken of which is, by the help of natural gas, oceans of brine waiting to be pumped out of the other and various other convenient accessories expected to supply carbonate of soda to Western paper makers at a price under cost of the foreign goods, freight included.

go to Bowling Green or the City Hall Park, and there they will find a supply of "Cy-perus Papyrus," the original paper fibre. The "City Fathers" of this town are evidently looking out for the needs of the American paper industry.

It is now a settled fact that a Connecticut mill is to make the paper for the postal cards, for the contract has been sealed, signed and delivered.

I understand that the party of paper men who went fishing down on Long Island last year are going to try it again. Last season they brought back their stock of Apollinaris. This year, profiting by experience, they will not take any.

Judging from the receiver's statement of the affairs of the Ivanhoe Paper Company there is absolutely nothing for the creditors. The receiver has in hand \$779.71 in cash, but one of the mortgagees, who, by the way, purchased the property from the receiver, wants that also. Well, why not give it to him and make a clean sweep of the whole thing?

It is said that the jute butt crop is short, and that what there is of it is of an inferior quality. Some people have supposed that the latter fact would increase the proportion of the supply to be used for paper making; but this is not so, as it is said that it will be used by the Calcutta spinning mills.

The fight over the question of jute or cotton covering for raw cotton continues. and a new feature was added by the action of the New Orleans convention on Wednesday last in the adoption of the following resolution :

"That on and after October 1, 1889, all cotton shall be sold at net weight, allowing 24 pounds off gross weight for tare on jute covered bales and 16 pounds off for tare on cotton covered bales, the cotton covering to be of standard weight, three-quarters of a pound to the yard.

It now remains to be seen what the various exchanges will do in regard to the matter.

Trade Talks.

T. B. Basselin, Castorland, N. Y .- I am engaged in the lumber trade and propose to furnish wood for sulphite fibre mills. You know, in squaring a log, we saw off four sides, which are known as "slabs." These 'slabs" contain less sap than the centre of the tree and are therefore better adapted for paper making. I propose to bark these slabs, take out the knots and chip the wood and furnish it in this form to mills. I have already made a contract with the Remington Paper Company to supply its sulphite mill which will start up inside of a month.

L. I. Hastwell, of J. H. Horne & Sons Company, Lawrence, Mass.-I arrived two weeks ago by the Cephalonia from England, where I spent some time introducing the Horne patent beater. To sell anything there, no matter how meritorious it may be, is far different from selling it in our markets. In England the pace is slow, and it takes about a year to get through one ordinary order. I visited Mr. Lloyd and the Lloyd Paper Mills, and, strange to say, while they were impressed with the value of our machine, they did not feel inclined to adopt new ideas. The old way was good enough for them, they said, and, comical as it may seem to an American, they urged in all seriousness that the mill had satisfied them so far, therefore they did not need any new ideas. Everything is old fashioned. Their paper making machines are somewhat heavier than ours, and they run them fairly fast. I saw at the exposition in Paris a 60 inch machine with fifteen dryers, and the person running it said that they were not in shape there, but at home they could make 3,000 pounds in twelve hours. In you are met you are too far away from them to do business. Every business man in England's metropolis seems to think that the world revolves around London, and the first question he puts to you is : "Have you got an agent in London?" Singular as it is, the Englishman pays more for a machine there than he would here, and agents I talked with told me that they could get a better price for our goods than we could ourselves. If an English factory does get any improvements in it the doors are locked to outsiders, for fear that the secret will leak out. In Belgian mills they have machinery locked up, too. I found one of our engines in a Belgian mill with a high board partition inclosing it. If a foreign mill uses our machinery and we desire to get from the owners a testimonial as to its merits, we are met with the peculiar objection that, as they have got a good thing, they do not like the idea of giving it away to their competitors in the business. In regard to the English paper syndicate, it is the impression over

the water that it will be formed. The Norway and Sweden mills have already been purchased by a syndicate. There is an immense amount of capital in England, and anything that will pay 5 per cent. they jump after. It was curious to see the way in which business is conducted. I was in a London office, where they were taken with the letter paper which our firm uses, a sample of which I gave him. His boy went to the stores for it, but could not match it anywhere; and yet it was only an ordinary good sheet of American writing paper. sent to our house and they shipped the Englishman several reams of the kind of paper which he wanted.

Of course a trip to Europe is interesting, but give me the United States for vim and enterprise.

Communications.

Wanted ! A Fibre Mill. LYNCHBURG, September 11, 1880

To the Editor of The Journal :

Friends have suggested to me to submit a question to THE JOURNAL, thinking that it might know of parties who would gladly take hold of such a business opportunity as is here offered.

I own, with some friends, among other valuable ore and lumber lands and coal rights in Southwest Virginia, two tracts which are especially valuable on account of the magnificent poplar timber on the same, the value of which is enhanced by having coal underneath the timber in the hill side, and a large, clear river running alongside the property. Where could a better combination be found for a chemical pulp plant, when we would offer free coal for, say, ten years and free poplar for ten years? An abundance of clear water, competing railroad freights (one on either side of a river So to 100 feet wide), limestone at hand where lime therefore could be made at a trifling cost on the site itself; a free site for the plant, of course, and 6 per cent. interest on the money to be paid before distributing profits, one-third of these to be given in addition.

Coal (that is steam and heat, also the necessary power) forms a large part of the cost of chemical pulp manufacture, I believe. Estimating its cost at 40 cents per ton (coal); cutting and hauling of poplar, \$1.50 per cord; with free water, lime at a few dollars per ton, and common labor at \$1 per day, I am told that chemical pulp can be made at 13% to 11/2 cents per pound. The profits ought therefore to be \$30 per ton or more on each ton of pulp made; and the profits of such a plant would therefore be exceedingly remunerative. The risk involved is certainly trifling, as there is a steady demand for chemical pulp, large quantities being still imported in spite of the protective duty.

Further details are at your disposal when desired. I hope you can bring us into communication with parties willing to establish such a plant and furnish the necessary money for such business, managing it themselves, getting from us free site, free coal, free material, &c., for ten years (right on the property), 6 per cent. interest on the money and one-third of the profits, the other two-thirds being for coal, material, &c., and other advantages and our interest in the business.

Self Opening Square Paper Bags. To the Editor of The Journal :

The self opening square paper bag, which during the last three years has been manufactured in all sizes to the extent of hundreds of millions, has become involved in an interesting litigation. It is claimed that the bag itself was invented in 1878, by Felix W. Leinbach, in Bethlehem, Pa., and that he, together with others, invented in the same year a practical machine for manufacturing the bag : but Mark L. Deering. of Cleveland, Ohio, first applied for a patent on such a bag and for a patent on a hand process of making it in 1879. A patent was ranted to Deering on his hns 1880, and was reissued so as to cover that process by one claim and to cover the bag by another in 1882. This was about a year after he had assigned his patent to the Union Paper Bag Machine Company. L. Waterbury & Co. and the Pultz & Walkley Company, claiming under Leinbach and hi friends, entered in 1884 upon the enterpri of building machinery to manufacture the bags in large quantities by means of the Leinbach machine process of 1878. When that enterprise had developed into a bu ness success, the Union Paper Bag Machin Company set about building machinery manufacture similar bags and also pro ecuted L. Waterbury & Co. and the Pulty & Walkley Company for infringing the Dee ing patent. That prosecution resulted, July last, in a decision that the Deer claim on the bag in question was void, and disclaimer was filed by the Union Paper Bag Machine Company in the Patent Office as to that claim. But that decision also con tained a finding that Deering's hand proc-

A letter was this week delivered by the post office which was a curiosity in its way. On the outside it was directed to "Cotton and Linen Rags, Morse Building, 140 Nassau street, New York," while inside it was addressed to " Messrs, L. M. & S., Russian The beauty of it is that the epistle Linens." reached the persons for whom it was intended, but the query now is which one of the brothers is Cotton and which Linen Rags.

If the supply of paper stock falls short all that are paper makers will have to do is to

of Leinbach.

The court, therefore, issued an injunction to restrain L. Waterbury & Co. and the Pultz & Walkley Company from making their bags by that process after September 1. But the parties thus enjoined have reconstructed their machines so as no longer, as they aim, to infringe the Deering hand process. In the meantime the Union Paper Bag

Machine Company has carried the construction of its machines so far as to put one or two sizes of bags on the market. And the New York Paper Bag Machine and Manuacturing Company, a corporation owning ne numerous patents under which L. Vaterbury & Co. and the Pultz & Walkley Company are acting, having lately asceraned the character of the machines of the Union Paper Bag Machine Company, claims that all of the machines of the Union Paper Bag Machine Company infringe in their most essential parts machine patents of the New York Company, and has accordingly brought a suit in Philadelphia against the Union Paper Bag Machine Company, praying for an injunction to compel the latter to stop using its machines.

From this it would appear that the New Vork concern and its licensees are the parties who really introduced the self opening square paper bags to the trade, and it is claimed that only for their long continued efforts and heavy expenditures that bag would probably never have been introduced at all. Although the Union Paper Bag Machine Company purchased the Deering patent early in 1881, it is said to have taken no steps toward manufacturing the bags in question until many years' afterward, nor until after the New York Company had shown the commercial practicability of the business.

The question now is whether the Union Paper Bag Machine Company will be able by means of its patent on the Deering hand process to stop the machines of the New York Paper Bag Machine and Manufacturing Company, or whether the latter will be able by means of its machine patent to stop the machines of the competing concern. In the meantime the New York Company is making and selling, through its licensees, all sizes of the self opening square bag, while the other company, through its licensees, is making and selling one or two sizes of similar bags.

The outcome of this important and some what complex litigation will be looked for with interest.

The question arises, however, to what extent purchasers and venders of the S. O. S. paper bag will be liable or what position they will occupy when this litigation is ended. If they handle one make will they be responsible in damages should the opposing manufacturer win the suit, and vice versa?

Possibly some inventor will be level headed enough to produce a machine which will make S. O. S. bags and not conflict with the claims of either party. Who will try it ? INQUIRER.

Changes, Removals and New Firms.

Ed. Bichsel, stationer, Denver, Col., has sold out.

Charles B. Jones, printer, Cedar Falls, Ia. has sold out.

W. Haas, bookseller, &c., Temple, Tex., has sold out. E. S. Richardson will publish a paper at

Marshallville, Ga.

W. H. H. Mayers, bookseller, &c., Holdrege, Neb., has sold out. W. O. Christian, bookseller and stationer

Marlin, Tex., has sold out.

J. B. Briggs, publisher of the Herald, Binghamton, N. Y., has sold out.

Edwards & Moore, booksellers and stationers, Cherokee, Ia., have sold out.

Parsons & Creglow, publishers of the Review, Rock Rapids, Ia., have sold out.

Osterholm & Stanton, booksellers, &c., Lincoln, Neb., have dissolved partnership.

\$10,000, to publish the Alliance Journal, at Montgomery, Ala.

The National Democratic Publishing Company has been incorporated in West Virginia to publish the National Democrat, at Washington, D. C. Edmund Hudson and Fred. P. Powers are the editors.

Handley & Macowsky, newsdealers, &c., San Diego, Cal., have sold out.

The firm of George Metcalf, stationer, &c., Douglas, Wy., has been dissolved.

A stock company is being organized to publish the Bulletin, at Goldsboro, N. C.

F. Hamelin, paper manufacturer, Port Neuf, Que., is advertised to be sold out.

Iones & Miller, dealers in paper hangings, Pueblo, Col., have dissolved partnership.

B. M. Barrington will publish a newspaper, to be called the Daily States, at Helena, Ark.

The Southern Gazette Company, Louisville, Ky., has discontinued the publication of the Southern Trade Gazette.

L. E. Hodges, Kissimmee, Fla., is about to start the publication of a paper to be known as the Florida Cracker.

Rice & Chapple, booksellers and stationers. London, Ont., have sold out the retail department of their business.

S. P. Richards & Sons, dealers in books, stationery, &c., Atlanta, Ga., have removed to No. 36 Whitehall street in that city.

A new corporation for the manufacture of envelopes has been formed at Worcester. Mass., with Everett M. Low, president; William Byron Emerson, secretary and manager, and George D. Barber, treasurer. A portion of the Bassett Building, on Foster street, has been leased by the new company, and possession will be taken at once. The company will use machines which were invented and patented by Messrs. Emerson and Low, both of whom have for several years been connected with the Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company.

Failures.

A. J. Hawks, stationer, &c., Buffalo, N. Y., has made an assignment. Wm. S. Long, dealer in paper hangings,

Norristown, Pa., is in the hands of the sheriff. H. L. Pitts & Co., printers, Richmond,

Va., have made an assignment.

Schedules in the assignment of George W. Hill, paper and leather board dealer, New York, to Hosford B. Nilo, state liabilities \$36,374.95, nominal assets \$26,256.46 and actual assets \$9,627.54.

A meeting of the creditors of D. C. Bowne, Pueblo, Col., was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade on Tuesday last, George L. Pease presiding. A sworn communication was received from Mr. Bowne in which he stated that his failure was owing to the fact that his building was not ready when it should have been; that in consequence he had to store his stock of goods, and that there was a strong local feeling against his enterprise. The committee appointed at the former meeting was continued and will communicate further with Mr. Bowne.

Alexander Balfour, of the Richmond Mill, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, September II, issued execution against M. H. Eaton, 309 Cherry street, of that city, upon a judgment note for \$1,390.18. Mr. Eaton's place of business was at once closed by the sheriff, who is now in charge and will in all likelihood dispose of the place and its contents at sheriff's sale in the near future. Mr. Eaton has for several years been identified with the paper interests of the city, and recently manufactured envelopes in connection with a general jobbing business in paper. It is stated that his liabilities, including Balfour's, amount to about \$4,500. Mr. Eaton is well known to the trade, and his misfortune is regretted by many.

Garrett A. Hobart, receiver of the Ivanhoe Paper Company, Paterson, N. J., has filed his report with the Court of Chancery, and has given notice to the creditors of the company that on September 24, at IO A. M., he will move for a confirmation of the same and his discharge. The report shows that he received \$44,931.69, of which he disbursed \$44,151.98, leaving a balance of \$779.71 in his hands, besides two accounts - one against S. Webber Parker for \$430.63, and the other against Vernon Brothers & Co. for \$151.10-which, he says, are "disputed and probably uncollectable." In his petition for his discharge the receiver says that on investigation he discovered that the assets, both real and personal property, placed in his hands, were encumbered by mortgages to an amount far more than he could possibly realize by a sale of the same ; that there were mortgages and other incumbrances on the property amounting to \$150,000, and that one of the mortgages for \$55,972.57 was held by Edward Burns, cashier and trustee of the American Exchange National Bank of New and Cottons have been selling to some ex-York, which amount was also secured by a tent, the inquiry being mainly for low

the exception, perhaps, of a few chattels of comparatively little value the entire assets of the corporation passed into petitioner's hands encumbered for far more than peti-tioner could possibly realize." When the receiver took hold he states that \$3,000 were advanced by S. Webber Parker in order to pay labor and other urgent claims, this \$3,000 being afterward repaid. Under an order of the court the property was sold to said Edward Burns, who advanced to the receiver \$10,000 to pay expenses which had to be met, including \$3,000 to the receiver, the balance of the purchase money being applied on the mortgage held by said Burns, who also claims that the \$770.71 cash now in the receiver's hands and the disputed accounts should be transferred to him.

In Town.

E. E. Judd, Stillwater, N. Y.; Mr. Kingsland, Holyoke, Mass.; Charles Hanmer, Burnside, Conn.; C. D. Browning, Greenville, Conn.; J. Howard Lewis, Swarth-more, Pa.; C. C. Benton and H. B. May, Lee, Mass.; Mr. Trundel, Batavia, Ill.; L. I. Hartwell, Lawrence, Mass.

THOS, BUTLER & CO., Rags, Paper Stock, Old Metals, Rubber, 349-355 CAUSEWAY St., BOSTON, MARS.

CARPENTER & BARTLETT, Cotton and Woolen Rags, Paper Stock, Old Metals and Rubber, No. 190 FRONT STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

JAMES SAVAGE, JR., Rage, Paper Stock, Rubber, &c., &c., 530 To 556 Wast Sörs St., Naw Yong.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, (

THE MONEY MARKET .- The stock market was dull and irregular. The money market was a little more active and rates a shade higher, at 3@4 per cent. Some large lots loaned at 4 per cent. Time money is inactive at former rates. Commercial paper was dull, owing to the storm, and quoted as follows :

A GRANG PERFE		
Double named First class	Sixty days. 4½@ 5 5 @ 6	mouths.
Single named— First class. / Good	5 @ 6 6 @ 7 7 @10	5 6 6 7 6 10
The market for sterling Posted rates closed at sixty days' and \$4.89 fo for actual business were days' sight, \$4.84%; d 4.88½; cables, \$4.89@4.1	\$4.85@4 r demand as follow lemand,	.85% for d. Rates vs : Sixty \$4.88%@
\$4.831/2. Continental bil	ls were o	quoted as

follows : Francs, 5.20% and 5.17% ; reichs-

marks, 9434 and 953%; guilders, 401% and 403% THE PAPER TRADE. - The feeling in the paper market has improved, and with a somewhat better movement of goods less complaint is heard. Of course, there is yet considerable room for improvement, but the prospects are brighter than they were a month ago. Book publishers are apparently waking up and are ordering paper in a freer way, while the users of News are also showing more life. Writing papers are in better movement and for standard grades prices are firm. Manillas are unchanged and values on all jute papers remain as before. Strawboards are still moving freely and Straw Wrappings are steady on moder. ate demands.

JUTE BUTTS .- The Jute Butt market is very quiet. Few sales are being made, and they are wholly of small and unimportant lots. We note sale of 1,200 bales at 1.80c. sixty days, and there are other small transactions on the basis of 1.70c. cash.

WOOD PULP. -The market for Ground grades are not only in control of the market here, but there are shipments being made to the demand for goods is still light. Caus-We hear of sales of Maine pulp at 1%@1%c., but there are mills in other quarters selling at prices considerably inside of these figures. WOOD FIBRE .- The demand for Chemical Fibre is not as active as it might be; values, however, are fairly steady. The association price for Bleached is still 33/c. Domestic Sulphite is offered in this market at 3¼c. Foreign grades are quoted as follows: Unbleached Pine, soda process, 3@ 3.30c.; Bleached, same process, 31/2 @4.15c.; Unbleached, sulphite process, 31/0033/c.; Bleached, do., 41/4@51/sc. ; Bleached Straw Pulp, 4%@4%c. There were imported this week 375 tons chemical fibre, being 55 tons from Antwerp and 320 tons from Stettin.

ess was infringed by the machine process Journal Company, with a capital stock of property of the corporation, "so that with 30 tons German Blue Cottons now due at stocks within the next six or eight weeks 1.95c., and 25 tons New Unbleached Cuttings (French) at 5c. There have been some sales of Linens, F F's and others, but prices have not yet been revealed. Imports for the week aggregated 3,259 bales and 370 tons, being 1,854 bs. of rags, 81 bs. old papers, 370 tons chemical fibre and 1,624 bs. manillas. Ports of shipment and quantities are : Antwerp, 50 tons chemical fibre ; Bristol, 138 bs. manillas ; Dundee, 162 bs. manillas; Hull, 216 bs. manillas; Liverpool, 91 bs. rags, 6 bs. old papers; 868 bs. manillas; London, 75 bs. old papers ; Pillau, 1,423 bs. rags, 123 bs. manillas ; Stettin, 340 bs. rags, 320 tons chemical fibre and 117 bs. manillas.

DOMESTIC RAGS .- There is a steady movement and values remain as they have been. The volume of new business is not large, but old contracts are absorbing supplies quite closely. We note sale of 20 tons Seconds at Ic.

BAGGING, &c .- The demand for Gunny Bagging is almost nothing and the market is nominally 13/c., although some importers claim they cannot sell at lower than \$1 a ton above this figure. In Mixed Bagging we note sale of 30 tons German on spot at 1.65c. Ropes and Threads are quiet. Foreign Manilla Rope is moving at 21/2c., and 2%@2.35c. is talked on Jute Ropes and Threads. Manilla imports for the week aggregated 1,624 bales, being 138 bs. from Bristol, 162 bs. from Dundee, 216 bs. from Hull, 868 bs. from Liverpool, 123 bs. from Pillau, and 117 bs. from Stettin.

OLD PAPERS .- There is a fair average business in progress, and values are steady. We quote: No. 1 Hard White Shavings, 31/2c.; No. I Soft White do., 21/@25/c.; Old Ledgers, 21/2c.; Solid Printed Books, 1.60@ 1.65c.; Mixed Shavings, 11/2@15/c.; No. 1 Manillas, 1.60@1%c.; Light Book Stock, 34@ .77½c.; Folded News, 75@90c.; Commons, 55@65c.; Bogus Manillas, 60@90c.; Straw board Clippings, 75c.; Binders' do., 6sc. We note sales 50 tons Books at 1 1/2c.; 25 tons No. 2 Soft Shavings at 2%c., and 15 tons Hard Shavings at 31/2c.

STRAW .- The market is weaker, owing to more plentiful supplies. We quote : No. 1 rye at 65@75c.; short rye at 40@50c.; oat at 40c.

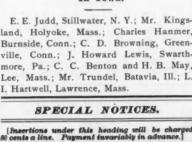
ROSINS .- Rosins are without change on moderate demands. We quote in iots from the yard: Common to Good Strained, \$1.27½@1.30; E, \$1.47½; F, \$1.57½; G, \$1.621/2; H, \$1.721/2; I, \$2.10; K, \$2.15; M. \$2.25; N, \$2.55, and W. G., \$2.85.

CHEMICALS. - The market for paper makers' chemicals is practically the same as it was last week. Under date of 28th ult., J. P. Brunner & Co. say of the Liverpool market : " Last week there was more doing all around in chemicals, but the market has gone quiet again, and although quotations show little change the tendency is rather in favor of buyers. Soda Ash is firmly held, most makers being well sold, but there is little fresh business reported. We quote : Caustic Ash, 48 per cent., 15-16@ I I-16d.; high test, 31-32@1 I-32d.; Carb. Ash, 48 per cent., 31-32@1 1-16d., and high test, 31-32@1 1-32d. Soda Crystals are quoted at £2 10s.@2 12s. 6d., but a shade under the lower figure might possibly be accepted in some quarters for quantity. Caustic Soda has gone dull, and transactions are on a limited scale; 60 per cent. is scarce and held for £5 18s. 9d.@6: 70 per cent is quiet at £6 17s. 6d.@7, and makers are more eager to sell ; 74 per cent. sells at £7 7s. 6d.@7 10s., and 76 per cent. at £8 @8 5s. Bleaching Powder is dull, and £7 is the nominal quotation, but with an order firm in hand this might possibly be shaded by Is. 3d. Chlorate of Potash is quoted at 4½@5d., buyers holding aloof. Bicarb. Soda finds a ready sale at £4 125. 6d. @415s. per ton, for 1 cwt. kegs, according to brand and quantity, with usual allowances for larger packages." In the local market Bleach is a shade firmer at some hands. Wood is still in its old condition. Domestic Caustic Soda shows an advancing tendency, owing to advance in primary market, but

The ordinary grades of prime and medium are available in sufficient quantities for all present necessities. Prices are without alteration.

COAL .- There has been no great change in general conditions since last week. Philadelphia reports a quiet trade. At New York there has been no great movement of coal, but the feeling is more like that which should exist, and everything depends on the good faith with which the producing interests keep the tonnage in check.

DWIN BUTTERWORTH & CO. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. PAREELIS OF ALL EINDS OF Paper Stock, Cotton Waste and Buffalo Sizing, Wood Pulp, Moist and Air Dry Pulp, Soda and Ground Pulp, P 83 GUNNY BAGGING, &c. OFFICE IN NEW YORK : Tract House, 150 Nassau Street, near Tribune Office. JAMES PIRNIE, Manager. CRATTY BROS. & ASHCRAFT, Lawyers, 189 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO. COMMERCIAL AND CORPORATION LAW. COLLECTIONS & SPECIALTY. BEFERENCES. — Western Wrapping Paper Mfg. Ass'n, CHIOAGO: Chicago National Bank: Western News Co.; Rand, McNally & Co. New Yong: George Mather's Sons. BOSTON: Carter, Rice & Co. COBURN-TAYLOR MFG, CO., Holyoke, Mass. IMPROVED RAG CUTTER. omical Labor Saving Machine, suitable for all classes of Paper Mills. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. PRICES CURRENT. NEW YORK MARKET. Paper Market. DEALERS' SELLING PRICES DEALERS' RELING F Ledger and Record. Flat Caps, superfines. Flat Caps, fines. Flat Caps, fines. Flat Caps, engine-sized Riotting, American. Riotting, English. Book, super-sized and calendered. Book, super-sized and calendered. Book, super-sized and tinted... Book, machine finish. low grade... News. No. 1 18 0\$0.24 14 0 17 11%0 13 17 13 10% 17 240 7% Book, machine finish, low News. No. 1. News, rag and wood.... News, straw. 5 5 4 5 K 5 H H H H H H H H H Poster. Hanging, superfine, No. 1. Hanging, superfine, No. 5. Hanging, superfine, No. r. Hanging, superfine, No. s. Hanging, machine satin. Hanging, white blank, No. s. Hanging, curtam. Hanging, buff. Goireet Dapers, double mediums. Colored papers, double mediums. Colored papers, double mediums. Colored papers, lonacco. Colored papers, lonacco. Colored papers, lonacco. Colored papers, lonacco. Manilias, Fiour-sack, crean. Manilias, Fiour-sack, drab. 5%6 談 40 85 -30 0%0 0%0 7%0 6%0 1.50 19 11 11 Manillas, Flour-sacs, cream... Manillas, Flour-sack, drab. Manillas, Rope, unbieached No. s. Manillas, Rope, unbieached No. s. Manillas, No. s. light weight... Manillas, No. s. light weight... Manillas, No. s. ... Manillas, Bogus... 2 Wrapping Parchment. Tissue Manillas, full count, weight an size, at \$6, other mars in propertion Hardware, No. 1, glazed. Hardware, No. 1, glazed. Hardware, No. 1, glazed. Binders' Boards, ¥ ton, No. 1. Binders' Boards, ¥ ton, No. 2. Straw Boards, airdried, No. 1, ¥ ton. Straw Boards, steam-dried, XX ¥ ton. Straw Boards, air-dried, State, ¥ ton.. 3 unt, weight and 75 000000 40.00 36×40, from 38 to 42 lbs. W rm. 30×40, from 30 to 34 lbs. W rm. 44×36, from 24 to 26 lbs. W rm. 22×32, from 24 to 26 lbs. W rm. x 30, from 14 10 17 lbs. # rm x 22, from 12 to 13 lbs. # rm 15 x 20, 10 lbs. 9 rm. 15 x 20, from 7 to 834 lbs. 9 rm. #5 18 @ 35.00 ----130 40X 9 14× 80. Card Middles, ground wood... Card Middles, long fibre wood Card Middles, rag and wood. Wood Fibre, blacched.... Wood Fibre, unbleached.... 3%0 Chemicals, Coloring Material 1000 Alkali, 58 W cent. Alum, lump..... Alum, ground.... 1.25 Alum, ground. Alum, Keystone. Alum, Diamond. Alum, pearl. Alum, porous. Aluminous Cake. Anti-Chlorine. NXXXX 2×0



D. K. Freeman, publisher, Correctionville, Ia., has been succeeded by W. R. Mill & Co. Bertha N. Zoller, stationer, &c., Peoria, Ill., has been succeeded by Zoller Brothers &

A. J. Allred & Co., printers, Montgomery, Ala , have been succeeded by Smith, Allred & Co

W. C. & G. C. O'Brien, publishers, McGregor, Tex., have dissolved partnership.

A Mr. Cornsheller will publish a paper to be known as the Gazette, at Madisonville, Tenn.

A stock company has been organized to publish the National Review, at Nashville, Tenn.

R. N. Rand and A. A. Carpenter have bought the Lyons Paper Mill, at Lyons, Ia., and have incorporated under the style of the Lyons Paper Company.

M. D. Cain, Jr., W. H. Lawson and Alva

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCK. -There is a continued improvement in the market for foreign rags, and both Linens

England. Prices here are very irregular. tic Soda Ash, 48 per cent., continues in very good demand, but there is no business of special importance. Alkali is moving briskly and is in small supply. During the week there have been sales of 500 cks. Bleach at 1.72 201.75c.; 200 tons 48 per.cent. Soda Ash at 1.25@1.371/2c.; 250 bbls, Natrona Porous Alum at 21/2c.; 250 bbls. Pearl Alum at 21/2c.; 250 bbls. Ground Alum at 1.90c.; 275 bbls. Lump Alum at 1.80c.; 200 bbls. Keystone Alum at 1.37 1/2 c.; 200 drums Caustic Soda at 21/@2.30c.; 10 cs. German Ultramarine at 17c.; 20 bbls. American Ultramarine at 121/2c.; 20 cks. Bichromate at 11@111/2c.; 100 tons Alkali, 58 per cent., at 1.171/2@1.25c.; 15 cks. Brown Sugar of Lead at 8c.

CHINA CLAY .- China Clay has been fairly active, with a very moderate supply of the superior grades on hand and little or none at sea. We hear of only one vessel loading for importation on the other side. Fitzpatrick have incorporated the Alliance chattel mortgage on all of the personal grade Cottons. Among the sales we note and the prospects seem dubious for full

Bichromate Potash, American II @	112
Bleaching Powders, spot and to arrive. 1.76 ft.	1.80
Cambridge Ochre	
Caustic Soda, 70 W cent.	-
	17.00
Clay, China, " Star"	
Clay, China, " Keystone " 10.75 @	
Clay, South Carolina, W ton	
Clay, Jerra Alba, French, Wilon	95
Clay, Terra Alba, American, No. 1 75 @	80
Corn Starch	3
Copperas, American	70
Extract Logwood 850	
Mineral Pulp	
Orange Mineral	016
Potato Starch	3 14
Prussian Blue, dry 18 @	45
Prussiate Potash, American	1716
Rosins, common to good strained, W bbl. 1.271/2	1.30
Rosins, E, W bbl @	1.47%
Rosins, F, B bb! 1.571/20	
Rosins, G, W bbl 1.6216 @	
Rosins, H, W bbl 1.721/00	
Rosins, I, 9 bbl @	2.10
Rosins, K, @ bbl @	2.15
Rosins, M, @ bbl	2.25
Rosins, N, P bbl @	2.55
Rosins, W G, W bbl 2.85 @	
Sal Soda, English	1.08
Soda Ash, caustic, 48 W cent 1.30 @	1.35
Soluble Blue 50 @	55
Spanish Brown	x
Sugar Lead, white	
Sugar Lead, brown	8
Sulphate of Alumina @	2%
Sulphuric Acid, 68 W cent 140	1.36
Ultramarine, blue 19%@	87
Venetian Red	1.30
Vitriol, blue	5
I CHOW O'CHIE, ROCHERC,	1.25

718

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

Advertisements.

Twenty-five cents per line of eight words each neertion. No charge less than one dollar.

NEWMILL-RUNNING ON SPECIALITY finding ready sale, 76 inch machine, to be dis-N finding ready sale, 76 inch machine, No SPECIALIT finding ready sale, 76 inch machine, to be dis-posed of at a loss of nearly 50 per cent; and in con-nection therewith, or separately, desire capital of \$50,000 to \$100,000 for straw pulp mill, showing hand-some profit, to make pulp by new process and superior to foreign makes, for writing, envelope and book papers. Address G. H. WHITTEMORE, 11 Tribune Bnilding, New York.

WANTED - A 60 INCH TURBINE WATER wheel; must be in good condition; secon RACKET RIVER PULP MILL, Norwood, N. Y.

SITUATION DESIRED BY A STRICTLY TEM perate gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with and manilla, as beating engineer; best recom-dations. Address H. P. W., care of Paper Trade

WANTED-POSITION AS FOREMAN IN MA-nilla or fast running news mult best running news mill; best refe A. W. M., Care of Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-A POSITION AS SUPERINTEND-ent in mill making book or colored mediums, by a man with experience in the manufacture of these grades. Address W. H. M., care of Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED - POSITION ON FOURDRINIER or cylinder machine as helper, by a good steady young man; one who can be depended on Address C. HOPE, City Mills, Mass.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED PAPER maker to superintend a two machine manilla mill; one who understands keeping mill in repair; musit furnish first-class references. F. R. WALKER, 16 and 18 Results street, New York City.

YOUNG MAN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD is seeking employment in the paper stock line; ek penman, accurate at figures and seven years erience in England, Canada and New York; ex-ent references. Address ALPHA, care of Paper de Journal A urnal.

WANTED - MANUFACTURERS OF MA-nilla, express, hardware, bogus and straw VV nilla, express, hardware, bogus and straw papers, to send samples and cash prices of their prod-ncts. EAGLE PAPER CO., 90 Walker st., New York.

WANTED-SIX TO TWELVE DRYERS, # to 49 inch face, 36 to 48 diameter, with ou without frames; also, 2 sets Screen Plates, 12 × 36, out No. 1 and 5. J. & W. REID, Quebec.

FOR SALE-ONE SECOND-HAND COPY OF "Hofmann's Treatise on Paper Making," in first-class condition. For further particulars address P. D. Q., care of Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE-\$10,000 WILL BUY TWO TON manilla mill; well sitnated; 56 inch machine; water power. Address S. W., care of Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE-THE PATENTS AND PATTERNS of the Barry steam regulator and valve, for regu-lating the steam on paper machine dryers. JOHN E. GAGE, Waterford, N. Y.

FOR SALE - ONE SECOND-HAND JORDAN engine, as good as new. Address EMERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE-TWO-THIRDS INTEREST IN A binders' board mill now in successful opera-tion; will sell at a sacrifice on account of sick-ness, and take part boards in payment. BINDERS, care of Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE.

One Hydranlic Press, 42×60 Follower, One 42 inch Wet Machine, Cylinder, 20×46, with Yats, Shafting, &c. Price, 8250. One set of (two) heavy stream Calenders, 16 inch liameter, 42 inch face, heavy gearing and frame, 8250. One set (two) Press Rolls, 12×36, with Stands and heaves 475. , \$75. 68 inch Liner, with three 28 inch Dryers—Field t. LYONS PAPER MILL CO., Lyons, Ia.

FOR SALE.

Two 9 stack iron calenders, 72 inch face each stack; seven 6 inch and two 12 inch rolls; all fitted with frames, boxes and running gear. All in good order ; lately taken out to make room for chilled rolls. For particulars address BOX 1494, Boston, Mass,

TO MANUFACTURERS. All paper sold by the yard should be mee marked by KINSLEY'S MEASURING MACHINE. MANUFACTURED BY E. KINSLEY, BELOIT, WIS. **REFERENCES**: Hack & Clawson Mfg. Co., Hamilton, Ohio. The Pusey & Jones Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del. FOR TRADE.

have a large tract of land that I will trade for paper, paper bags, wood dishes, paper stock—in fact, anything pertaining to paper. Persons having any-thing to offer give price and particulars. Address C. B. ROBERTSON, Lafayette, Ind.

KALION CHEMICAL COMPANY, Gray's Ferry Road, west of 31st St., PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1888.

MR. WALTER T. BRADLEY, 987 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia :

Dear Sir-I made an exhaustive examination of your Lime which came to hand on November 28, 1888, in Car No. 32,673, and find it to be of most The Ch









Fires

The News, New Britain, Conn., has been burned out.

Wm. E. Best & Co., booksellers and sta tioners, Tacoma, Wash., have been burned out.

E. E. Hull, publisher, Fort Worth, Tex., has been burned out. Loss, \$4,500; insured for \$1,700

Johnson, Roberts & Co., dealers in paper hangings, &c., Tacoma, Wash., have been burned out.

Fire started on the afternoon of September) in the paper stock warehouse of P. J McArdle, corner of Arch and Church streets Albany, N. Y. The building was a four story brick structure and was filled with junk. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the entire structure was soon a seething mass of flames, upon which the volumes of water seemed to have no effect. An immense crowd of people was attracted to the spot by the dense volumes of smoke. Two women whose names are unknown are known to have perished in the flames. It is believed that there are other bodies in the ruins, but only a search will reveal the facts. A cry of horror went up as a woman was seen in a fourth story window surrounded by the flames. She looked below for a moment and then jumped to the pavement. Her ribs were fractured and she sustained serious internal injuries. Her name is Ellen Frank. Daniel Gannon, a boy, was the next to appear in the window ; he jumped, receiving a fracture of the ribs. Richard Gamble jumped down the elevator shaft and was fatally injured. A Mrs. Powers jumped from a fourth story window and fell upon a pile of iron. She was horribly bruised and was expected to die. The latter two were taken to the hospital. The fire originated in the second story, over the boiler, but from what cause is unknown. The spread of the flames was so quick and the heat so great that it was reported that a number of operatives did not have time to escape. The most alarming reports were circulated, and at one time it was reported that a dozen persons had met death in the building.

Mortgages, Etc.

[In the appended list R. signifies a renewal of a pre-existing mortgage, B. S., bill of sale; and Real, mortgage on real estate.] BASTERN STATES.

Morigagor.	d moun
Bridgeport Paper Company, Bridgeport, Com (Real and personal)	\$208,23
MIDDLE STATES.	
Rogers Paper Company, Binghamton, N. Y	- 4.50
WESTERN STATES.	
D. M. Fraser, Elsanore, Cal. Chas. H. S. Whipple, Leadville, Col. Paul R. Goddard (Goddard & Ireland), Pierre	. 3
Dak Benjamin L. Weaver, Chicago, Ill	. g
S. H. Dodge, Beloit, Kan. (Real) L. W. Vaepel, Saginaw, Mich. (B. S.)	. 1,00
J. M. Wright, Huntsville, Mo	
CANADA.	
M. Putnam, Winnipeg, Man	. 7.98
LIENS RELEASED.	
H. C. Stilwell Bartling, (Phillips & Stulwell)	. 3,00

Stationers' Board of Trade.

At a regular meeting of the trustees of the Stationers' Board of Trade, William I. Martin, as chairman of the committee having in charge the raising of money for the sufferers by the Pennsylvania floods, presented a report, showing that the committee had collected \$6,033.30, which had been transmitted to and acknowledged by Governor Beaver.

On motion of Alexander Agar, the president was empowered to appoint a committee of five to communicate with the Secretary of State and tender to him their hearty co-operation in his efforts to show the delegates from South America to the coming congress the large and growing industries represented

was received. Mr. Evans reported that the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, as prepared by Jay L. Torrey, of St. Louis, was adopted with some slight alterations, which alterations Mr. Evans will forward to the board as soon as printed.

President G. L. Pease appointed as the ommittee to aid in receiving the delegates from South America to the Congress of the Three Americas, Samuel I. Knight, William I. Martin, Oscar S. Greenleaf, Walter G. Berlin and Charles E. Runk.

Obituary.

SAMUEL H. MOLLESON.

The members of the paper and stationery trades were shocked on Thursday by the announcement of the death of Samuel H. Molleson, of Molleson Brothers, paper dealers, 18 Beekman street, New York. For some time past Mr. Molleson has been in ill health, being a sufferer from Bright's disease. On Saturday



SAMUEL H. MOLLESON.

last he attended the baseball game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and, being unable to obtain a seat, was obliged to stand on the grass. He took cold, was unable to go to business on Monday, and on Monday night the attack developed into a severe case of pneumonia, which terminated fatally at 6:30 o'clock on Thursday morning. Samuel H. Molleson was born in New

Brunswick, N. J., on January 13, 1843, and when sixteen years of age started in the paper business as a boy in the office of Cyrus W. Field & Co., 11 Cliff street, then a prominent house in the trade. He remained with this house until its failure in 1861. He then connected himself with Hand & Ellsworth, with whom he remained for seven years. He then started in business for himself, the

firm being Molleson & Allen. The junior partner went out of the firm in about three years, his place being taken by Theodore Molleson, and the firm style was changed to Molleson Brothers, which it has since con-

tinued. Mr. Molleson was a man of genial disposition and sterling integrity, and paid close and strict attention to his business. His loss will be felt by a very large circle of

friends, by whom he was highly esteemed. He was a trustee of the Stationers' Board of Trade, and was serving his second term as an officer of that body.

CHARLES W. RICH. Charles W. Rich, of St. Albans, Vt., died

at his home in Swanton on Tuesday, August 27, at the age of seventy-two years Mr. Rich had been for many years acquainted with the paper trade, having been one of the earliest lime manufacturers in the State. He was also owner of a straw paper mill at Ausable Chasm, N. Y.

Samuel Graves, editor of the Lebanon (Ky.) Standard and Times, died, on September 9, of blood poisoning, at his home at Lebanon. He was thirty-seven years old and was one of the best known and ablest members of the State press. He leaves a wife and one child.

vertising agency n the ad Dusi-

bodies held at Minneapolis, September 3, in a book store in Boston. He came to New York thirty years ago, and after engaging in the book business he established an advertising agency, which he had conducted since. For the last year he had been living at leisure at his home in Summit, N. J. He was sixty-four years old and leaves a widow

> D. S. Walton & Co. have received a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. George A. Robertson, which took place at Hinsdale, N. H., on Thursday last. The deceased was the mother of the four sons who now compose the firms of George A. Robertson & Co. and Robertson Brothers, of Ashuelot. These gentlemen are well known in the paper trade and their bereavement will create a good deal of sympathy from their many friends. Mrs. Robertson was widely respected for her strong common sense qualities, and her womanly virtues, Christian character and cheerful and generous disposition were known to all. It will be remembered that George A. Robertson, the husband of the deceased, was killed some years ago by the falling of a derrick during the erection of Roberson Brothers' mill at Ashuelot.

General Notes.

The Fox River Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., is making a supercalendered book paper of good quality and finish.

Jenkins Brothers, 105 Milk street, Boston, are general agents for the "Metropolitan" automatic injector for feeding water to boil-An illustrated descriptive price list of this injector has been issued which can be had by addressing the agents.

A paper on some difficulties encountered in the operation of pumps as met by the 'Positive Piston" pump, written by Josiah Dow, has been reprinted in pamphlet form in the Journal of the Franklin Institute. It is an interesting review of the subject on which it

The fifteenth edition of Lockwood's Directory of the Paper and Stationery Trades is a handbook for all buyers in the lines of trade to which it relates. It is ready for delivery to parties wanting it. A purchaser says : "We consider it best value for the money we've had this year."

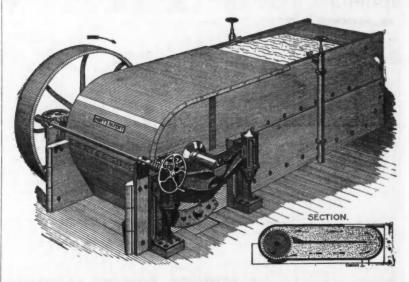
Chas. T. Bainbridge's Sons, 21 Beekman street, New York, have taken the agency for the United States and Canada of L'Union des Papeteries for "vegetable parchments," which are coming largely into use for printing and painting, and in the lighter weights for packing lard, butter, preserves of all kinds and meats.

At the request of the Government, Wilkinson Brothers & Co., who are to make the paper for the postal cards, have made a large variety of samples of various tints. These show excellent strength, finish and color, and are far superior to the cards now in use. The tints produced are very delicate and have been much admired by those who have seen them.

The entire production of the M.*& W. H. Nixon Paper Company's mills, of Philadelphia, as far as supercalendered and machine finished book papers are concerned for the Philadelphia market, is handled by the Nescochague Manufacturing Company and A. G. Elliott & Co. of that city. Up to the present time the trade have been supplied by either of these firms. By an arrangement just entered into between the Nixons and the two firms they will hereafter have one fixed price to the trade, the advantage being that the price agreed upon is that at which the paper is billed to them direct by the Nixon Company, the compensation for their handling and disposing of the paper being a concession or rebate upon the gross quantity placed each month by them. By this means the dealer or jobber ordering from the sales agents can afford to supply his customers at the same rate as though buying from the mill direct. Mr. Nixon has named as the mill price, in this connection, 6 and 6¼ cents

for two grades of supercalendered book Isaac Warren Parmenter, who died at his paper. The output of these mills, handled home on September 9, was one of the first exclusively by the two firms referred to the hundreds of

HOYT'S PATENT BEATING ENGINE



FOR PARTICULARS JOHN HOYT, Manchester, N. H.



Perforators of All Metals.

APER MILL WORK A SPECIALTY. Perforated Iron, Copper and Brass for Vata and Drainer Bottoms, Washers, Pulp Screens, False Bottoms, Stock Bollers, both Rotary and Stationary ; and Traps, Button Catchers, Suction Box Covers, Shower Pipes, do., do. Screens and Filter Plates, erforated Tin and Brass of all sizes. Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass and Zine punched to any size and ickness required. [29] Counsersor Bottournso. Satisfactors GUARANTEE. Draine, Sand Traps, Perforated

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WOOD PULP, STRAW PULP, ROTARY * BLEACHING * BOILERS

THOSE WHO HAVE UNSAFE BOTARY BOILERS IN USE CAN EXCHANGE THEM FOR THE Loring Patent Rotary, and can be furnished with abandant evidence that the Loring Boiler is abao-Intely safe, and the only safe Rotary Eleaching Boiler in use. For the production of chemically pre-pared wood pulp it has been found extremely difficult to make a boiler that would remain absolutely tight for any considerable length of time. I have accomplished this result by adopting modes of construction far in advance of the best methods for producing first-class boiler work, in combination with substances and methods entirely independent of boiler work, and only known to myself. I invite special inquiries in regard to my patent WOOD PULP BOILERS, patent STRAW PULP BOILERS, and Rotary Bleaching Boilers; also to my patent process for extracting water from wood and straw pulp, and to my improved Fibre or Drainer Tanks, and Fibre Valves. The common stream boilers built by the undersigned have proved more durable and after than those of any other manufacturer in the United States. Steam boilers now in good condition that have been in constant use twenty-eight years can still be seen in use in Boston. Not one of the many thousand boilers, varying in weight from one-half to forty tons, has ever exploded or given out, to cause injury to a single person or to use dollar's worth of property, during the twenty-eight years. aty-eight years.

HARRISON LORING, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.-I have been informed that irresponsible boiler makers have offered to build Rotary Boilers with whole wrought iron beads and a hollow journal, which would be an infringement of my patent. Such boilers will be made by the undersigned at low prices—baving special tools for the work— and no extra charge made for the patent right, which would have to be paid by the user if made by an monthorized person.

HARRISON LORING.

SANDY HILL IRON AND BRASS WORKS, Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y.,





CLUTCH PULLEYS and FRICTION CUT-OFF COUPLINGS. or Mills saving ey by using these Pulleys are Van Nortwick Paper Co., Batavia, Ill. Patten Faper Co., Appleton, Wis. Tompkins Paper Stock Co., Brainard N. Y. Ameri an Paper and Pulp Co., Tiffin ny, Kaukauna, Wis. le Mfg. Co., Noblesville. Ind. aper Co., Beatrice, Neb. o Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Micl Mich

ECLIPSE WIND ENGINE CO., Beloit, Wis.



IN 24 HOURS, WITH 100 HORSE POWER.

A LL pockets operated and controlled by one Hydraulie Cylinder. Two

Fifteen of these Machines can be seen in operation in our mills here.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS

ROCHESTER PAPER CO.,

arrangement of pockets, friction is reduced to the minimum.

pockets always grinding while the other two are being refilled. No time lost nor any variation of speed by reversing Hydraulic Feed. By the

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. THE







THE NEW FRAMBACH and BADGER PULP GRINDERS.

BADGER PULP GRINDER,

Capacity of "The New Frambach." 2.500 to 3.000 pounds per 24 hours, dry weight, with from 80 to 120 horse power. Capacity of "The Badger," 5,000 to 6,000 pounds per 24 hours, dry weight, with from 160 to 200 horse power. Either of these machines will produce more Pulp of a given ness to the horse power than any other Grinder in the market. For price and full details, address

APPLETON MACHINE CO., APPLETON, WIS., -MANUFACTURES OF-

Pulp Grinders, Wood Barkers, Splitters, Stons Dressing Machines, Bolt Sawing Machines and Knut Borers.

SPLITTER.



NEW YORK. ABOT YOR CHR. CHRISTOPHERSEN, Ohristiania, Norway, Manufacturer of MECHANICAL -AMD-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP. C. A. CHENEY, - IMPORTER OF-PAPER STOCK AND SIZING. 58 & 60 Federal Street, BOSTON.

Manufacturing News.

EASTERN STATES.

The Sibley Machine Company, Norwich, Conn., is building an 1,800 pound washing engine for the Oakland Paper Company Manchester, Conn.; a three cylinder railroad duster for Hunter & Shiland, Essex Junction, Vt.; shafting, pulleys, &c., for John Robertson's new mill at Quaker Hill, Conn., and is making a new vat and doing repairs for the Yantic Paper Company, Greenville, Conn. This company reports that it is quite busy on general mill work.

An addition, 40x57 feet, is being made to the mill of the Worthy Paper Company, Mittineaque, Mass

The paper mill at Henniker, N. H., which has been shut down for extensive repairs, has been started up. Most of the employees have been away during their vacation.

The J. H. Horne & Sons Company, Lawrence, Mass., has engaged in the manufacture of Fourdrinier and cylinder machines, and proposes to make this an important adjunct of its business. It is now ready to fill orders. Its patterns are extra heavy, entirely new, and the company has everything complete for making fast running paper machinery.

An injunction served by the Union Square Paper Bag Company, of New York, upon the Pultz & Walkley Company, of Southington, Conn., has caused a suspension of work in the paper bag department of the Connecticut company.

The dam across the river at Piscataquis Falls, Me., where the new pulp and paper mill is building, is nearing completion, and but little remaining work needs to be done. The works are owned by a party of Boston capitalists, and it is said that they will have the largest capacity of any pulp mill in the country.

MIDDLE STATES.

The Sandy Hill Iron and Brass Works. Sandy Hill, N. Y., lately shipped one pulp board machine to J. P. Lewis, Beaver Falls, N. Y. It was a 62 inch four cylinder with twenty-three dryers. Another 62 inch double cylinder with thirteen dryers was shipped to Mosher & Neilson, Stillwater, N. Y. The Pusey & Jones Company, Wilming-

ton, Del., is now making welded digesters for the manufacture of chemical wood fibre, either by the soda or bisulphite process. No seams, no rivets, no leaks" are distinguishing features of these digesters.

WESTERN STATES.

The Lyons Paper Mill Company, Lyons Ia., has taken the mill lately run by A. A. Carpenter. The mill has one 68 inch and one 72 inch machine, with a capacity of 15 tons for twenty-fours. The 68 inch machine is now running, but the 72 inch machine, having been shut down for two years, will require a delay of thirty days before it will be ready to start. The mill will run on all kinds of straw and rag wrapping and express pa-R. N. Rand will take charge of the per. office as general manager, and A. A. Carpenter, as a practical paper maker, will give his personal attention to the mill.

Last season Stout, Mills & Temple, Dayton, Ohio, shipped twelve carloads of paper and pulp mill machinery and turbine wheels to Japan, and have since received orders for a turbine wheel and other machinery for the same region of Japan. They have just shipped five carloads of beating engines and other machinery to parties in Australia, and have also orders for two turbine wheels for the Argentine Republic, South America. Among some of their present home orders are a pair of 16 inch New American turbines, placed in a quarter iron flume, for the Hennepin Paper Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; a 60 inch New American turbine for the Kaukauna Paper Company, Kaukauna, Wis.; one 66 inch New American, turbine and other

machinery for the Kentucky River Mill Company, Frankfort, Ky., and a large number of other New American turbines for different parts of the United States, ranging from 10 inches to 66 inches in diameter. They have also an order for a 22 inch New American turbine for parties in Cork, Ire-Among other prominent contracts land. for turbine wheels are two 66 inch for the Dells Water Power Company, Eau Claire, Wis. The two wheels are geared together by a line shaft, which transmits the power to a line shaft running at right angles to the cross line, and the entire 800 horse power is transmitted through one pair of powerful wood and iron teeth cut gears, the whole being mounted on stone walls and 20 inch I beams, the gears and bearings being supported by heavy cast iron bridge trees. The whole outfit contains nearly 100 tons of The power will be used for propelling iron. electrical machinery for lighting the city and operating an electric railroad, and will be one of the largest electrical water power plants in the country. This is likely to attract the attention of electricians and others interested in electrical machinery It is the intention of the Dells Water Power Company to have this machinery in full operation by the first day of October.

It is said that the paper mill at Kearney, Neb., will soon have to close its doors, Those who subscribed to the subsidy fund refuse to pay up, and the proprietor has no money to repair the damage caused by the recent storm there.

The Appleton correspondent of THE IOURNAL telegraphs that Waldemar Thilmany has sold for \$90,000 his franchise for manufacturing sulphite fibre to the extent of 20 tons daily in the Fox River Valley. The purchaser is an Eastern syndicate represented by H. T. Thurber and ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson. of Detroit. The syndicate will immediately begin the erection of a plant estimated to cost \$250,000.

SOUTHERN STATES.

It is stated that the stock of the new Lynchburg Pulp and Paper Mill Company, Lynchburg, Va., has been fully subscribed to, and that work on the new mill will be commenced at once.

The Bel Air (Md.) . Ægis, of September 5, ays: " J. C. Smith, general manager of the Susquehanna Paper Company, has erected a cable ferry across the river, at the paper mills. Freight is loaded on a car in the mills, from whence it is run on board a scow that is attached to the cable in such a manner that the force of the current will carry it across to Paper Mill Island. There the car is run upon a track crossing the island, and on the other side it is again placed uppn a scow and carried on the cable to the Cecil County side. This arrangement, it is stated, will greatly facilitate operations at the paper mills, which have lately been much retarded by the damage to the canal and to Conowingo Bridge. The latter is now in good repair again, and the repairs on the canal are proceeding vigorously under the direction of the superintendent, D. F. Shure, Sr. It was expected that water will be let into the canal between Stafford and Lapidum this week.'

Personals.

Henry Lindenmeyr, who has been in Euope for two months, has returned. He is ooking very well.

Archibald Christie, representing James R. Crompton, paper maker, Bury, Lancashire, England, arrived in this city on the Gallia on Friday of last week. He is accompanied by Mrs. Christie.

Gus. L. Otterson, a wealthy paper hanging manufacturer of Allegheny City, Pa, has been missing from the Hotel Royal, in this city, since August 15. He left his home in Allegheny City the day previous to go to Philadelphia on business, and dined at the Hotel Royal, August 15, with two ladies from his town, and has not been seen or heard

from since. A body found in the river was taken to the morgue, which resembled very much the missing man.

A number of prominent paper makers recently made a trip West, taking in the Yel. lowstone Park. The party included E. C. Rogers, president of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association and of the Massasoit Paper Manufacturing Company, Hol. yoke; ex-Lieut. Gov. Byron Weston, of Dalton ; T. F. Rice, vice-president of the Bradner Smith Paper Company, of Chi. cago; Gov. F. E. Warren, of Wyoming; E. A. Slack, proprietor of the Cheyenne Sun, and Robert C. Morris, who is the Ter. ritorial stenographer and statistician. Leav. ing Chicago they went to Denver, thence to Georgetown, Colorado Springs and Manitou, and, returning to Denver, went from there to Cheyenne. From the latter place Gov ernor Warren took the party out for a drive over his extensive ranches, and at one o the ranches dinner was served. Telephone wires connect the different ranches, running in all directions, and when the wire reaches a wire fence running in the same direction connection is made and the fence is made to serve as a telephone wire. The itinerary was continued from Cheyenne to Ogden. Salt Lake City and through Beaver Cañon to the park. Returning by way of the Mammoth Hot Springs, the party passed through North Dakota and Minnesota. Many favors were received from Captain Boutelle, U. S. A. a former resident of Fitchburg, Mass., and also from Captain Bomus.

The World-Budget Company, Charleston, S. C., will meet on September 23 to authorize the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$100,000, probably for the enlargement of business.

William N. Dickinson, formerly stationery buyer for Tiffany & Co., and lately with James H. Hart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has entered suit against the latter gentleman, alleging breach of contract and laying his damages at \$10,000.

ENGINE INSURANCE.

We have in these columns made plain and explicit ents of the fuel duty of the Westinghouse Comstate ound Engine. In this paragraph we shall explain how we know, you know."

If the duty guarantees as usually made are run down to their source, it will generally be found that the performance undertaken is based on a theoretical computation from the data of steam pressure, degree of expansion, clearance, &c. In other words the duty is one which the builder hopes to get. Possibly he has gone further and made an accurate test of one or more of his engines in actual service. On alts thus obtained he predicates his guara for all other engines without regard to size, conditions or individual deficiencies. In other words, it is a duty which he has once had. He may even go further, and at considerable expense erect and test nn engine in his shop, and assume that all other engines of the same size would give the same performance. In other words, it is a duty which he thinks he has got

Contrast the above, of which the first is by far the most common case, with the way duty is actually determined. At the works of the Westinghouse Machine Company is a test room containing foundations on which ten engines can be tested at once. These foundations are provided with planer bed tops, so that any size of engine can be readily bolted to them A pair of large boilers fired by natural gas furnish m at any pressure, and superheating devices are added for experiments in that direction. The full load is given to the engine by a Prony friction brake, lubricated with sust and cooled by the circulation of water in the hollow rim of the wheel. This company has from the first tested all their engines individually under a full load, simply for power and ranning qualities, from the 5 horse power Junior Engine to the 250 horse power Standard Engine, On the completion of the Single Acting Compound Engine came the conviction that it must go before the

is evident that with this arrangement all the steam which enters the engine will be accounted for in the takes no chances whatever. The thoro condenser in the form of water, except such as may this system will strike every careful investigator. pass from the overflow in the crank case, which is separately measured. The accuracy of the test is therefore beyond question, while at the same time it sionally happens that out of a lot of twenty engines is practical in its nature, and presents no refinements all but one will come down at once to the standard beyond what may be reproduced in ordinary commercial usage

Each engine when completed is bolted to a foundation and connected with the boilers and the condenser. A force of three skilled men are constantly employed in the tests. No. 1 manipulates the brake, maintaining a full and steady load and noting the brake readings which give the net horse power. No. 2 takes frequent indicator diagrams showing the gross or indicated horse power. No. 3 fills, weighs and empties the tank, keeping the log of the run.

The difference between the indicated and brake horse powers is that lost in friction of the engine In new engines, which are stiff and close in their fits. the friction would range from 6 to 8 per cent. of the full lond. After a few days' run the friction falls to 3½ or 5 per cent., doubtless a lower percentage of less than can be realized in any other engine not similarly lubricated. Tests are usually of ten minutes' duration, and are repeated several times on each engine. The weight of water collected in the condenser divided by the horse power and corrected for the duration of the test is, therefore, the duty of the engine in pounds of water per horse power per hour. The first tests are always made with the condenser open to the atmosphere, no vacuum being maintained, and the condenser serving only to collect the steam exhausted. If a vacuum test is desired the non-condensing as low as 24 pounds per horse power

iron scales in such a position as to receive the dis- subscribed to each record. The manufacturer, there charge from the condenser in either tank at will. It fore, becomes positively insured as to the duty which the engine he is about to purchase will give, and to an Its value to ourselves is, however, the point which we have most in mind. Thus, for instance, it occa duty, while one will refuse to come below 26 to 28 ounds. This engine is made on exactly the same templates and with the same care as the other nineteen, and were it not for the test room it would cer-tainly be shipped as a perfect engine, in which case, if undiscovered, it would cheat the customer every day that it ran, and if discovered it would rob the engine of its record and us of our reputation. When such a defective engine is found the cause is persist ently searched after and invariably removed. It becomes the manufacturer, therefore, to consider if he will assume the risk of getting a high duty, with possibly the expense of a costly expert test to demonstrate it, and with the ruinous alternative of taking out the engine, if a failure, or of putting up with its lack of economy as the least of two evils. It is probably true that the majority of the guar which are made are based on little else than the chance that the customer will never test the engine, or at worst will accept and pay for it rather than submit to the loss and delay which must follow its rejection and replacement by another engine. When the manufacturer purchases a Westinghouse Compound Engine he has in advance a positive certainty of the duty which he will get, the responsibility being taken wholly by the builder. If he wishes to ice doubly sure our test room is at his make assuran disposal, and he may satisfy himself in any way that condenser is closed and the air pump started. Every he pleases, and accept or reject the engine before engine turned out is obliged to show a water rate chipment-not after its foundations are built and the engine erected, piped up, and its power be

TEST, No. 90. DATE, April 18, 1889.

OFFICE	RECORD.			
No. of Engine,	Tested for			
Class of Engine, Compound	Address .			
Size of Engine, . 12 and 20 by 12	Jacketing,			None
Maker's Name, Westinghouse M.Co.	Steam Lap,	Port	 1	1-8 ins.
Tested at Pittsburgh	Exhaust Lap,			0 ins.

TESTER'S RECORD.

						No. 1.	No. 2.
No. of Engine,						52	52
Boiler Pressure,					lbs.	100	100
Speed,					rev.	300	303
Brake Load, .					lbs.	. 767	567
Time of Start,						12:08	12:21
Time of Stop, .						12:18	12:31
Duration of Test,					min.	10	10
Full Barrel "A,"					lbs.	304	257
Empty Barrel " A,'					66	100	100
Full Barrel "B,"					66	302	257
Empty Barrel "B."	2				66	91	100
Vacuum.					ins.		
Temperature of Dis	scha	rge,			deg.		
Water per hour,					lbs.	2,490	1,884
Leakage per hour,					66	34	34
					ins.	27.75	27.75
Initial Pressure,					lbs.	98	98
Terminal Pressure.					66	9	6
Ratio of Expansion						4.71	5.38
High Pressure M. I					lbs.	-51	42.1
Low Pressure M. E	. P.				66	19.1	12.9
Indicated Horse Po	owe	r.	-			106.94	80.89
Brake Horse Powe	r,				.	98.67	72.97
Loss by Friction,					H. P.	8.27	7.92
Percentage of Loss,						7.73	9.79
Gross Indicated Wa		Rate	 111	s. pe	r H. P.	23.6	23.71

JOURNAL. THE PAPER TRADE

To this end we must know the duty of each engine individually, and it was determined that each engine should be tested for its actual consumption of steam		cally out of the question. Very respectfully, WESTINGBOUSE, СНИВСИ, ККАШ & Со.,	Gross Brake Water Rate,	per hour. 23.6 23.71 per hour. 25.58 26.28 . lbs. 40 40		
shipment. A large surface condenser and air pump	The log and results of the test are entered in mp record book, a facsimile of one page of which	17 Cortlandt Street, New York.	REMARKS.	SIGNATURE OF TESTERS.		
maintain vacuum for 500 horse power. Below the	here shown. The original indicator diagrams taken during the test are pasted on the opposite page, and the signatures of the men conducting the test are	156 and 158 Lake Street, Chicago. Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh.	Indicated by Bole. Water weighed by . Wilson.	W. A. BOLE. NELSON C. WILSON.		

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MAIN FEATURES: SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY AND SURFACE WASHING.

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Substitute for Ivory, Etc.

A new material or compound adapted to be used as a substitute for ivory, horn, whalebone, india rubber, gutta percha and analogous materials, also as a coating or varnish for capsuling or hermetically sealing bottles, jars and other vessels, for waterproofing fabrics and a variety of other purposes, is prepared by first treating suitable fibrous or cellulose material, and then dissolving this base in a solvent.

In preparing the base any suitable fibre or cellulose matter-such as cotton combings, paper, esparto, grass or rags-is taken and treated with a mixture of fuming nitric acid of about 1,420° specific gravity and sulphuric acid of about 1,840° specific gravity, in the proportions of about 30 per cent., by measurement, of fuming nitric acid to about 70 per cent., by measurement, of sulphuric acid, the temperature of the mixture not to exceed 906 The fibre or cellulose matter is Fahr. thoroughly saturated in this mixture and then allowed to drain, or is pressed so that excess of mixture can be recovered. The fibre or cellulose matter having been treated in this manner, is then allowed to remain in a warm atmosphere for about one hour, when the conversion will be found to have taken place. The mass thus prepared is then well washed in water to free it as much as possible from the remaining acid, after which it is submitted to a bath composed of sodium chloride and ammonia alum, in the proportion of about 75 per cent. of ammonia alum to 25 per cent. of sedium chloride. About I pound of this mixture to about 3 gallons of water is a suitable quantity for treating 1 pound of the prepared base, and after the base again has been well washed in water, so that every trace of the treatment has disappeared, it is dried, and will then be ready for dissolving in the solvent or solvents.

The solvent is prepared by distilling acetate of lead and anhydrous lime, in the proportions of about 2 parts, by weight, of acetate of lead to about I part, by weight, of anhydrous lime. The distillate thus obtained is mixed with fusel oil, in the proportion of about 21/2 gallons of the distillate to about 11/2 gallon of the fusel oil, and when thoroughly mixed, any suitable purifying agent-such as phosphoric chloride or carbonate of potash-is added in the proportion of about 25 per cent. of the purifier to I gallon of the mixture, and again distill. The distillate is a solvent ; but in practice. absolute alcohol, in the proportion of, say, onehalf gallon of absolute alcohol to each gallon of the mixture, is preferably added.

The base prepared as described, being dissolved in the described solvent, will produce a plastic mass which when dry can be used

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as a substitute for ivory, bone, horn, whale- plastic state the material can be molded in- in a liquid state the proportion of the sol- or less flexible nature, oils, gums or hydrobone, india rubber, gutta percha and other materials.

It will be obvious that the proportions of the base and solvent will vary with the nature of the material required. For example, to produce a good substitute for ivory, bone, horn, whalebone, or hard india rubber about equal proportions, by weight, of the base and solvent give good results. While in a

to any required form under suitable heat and pressure, or be formed into sheets by being passed between heated rollers or otherwise, as is usual in treating this kind of material or compound, the required color being obtained by adding to the mass while in a plastic state aniline dyes or ordinary pigments in the usual manner.

vent is increased so as to form a thin solution, which can be applied to any article as a coating or varnish by means of a brush or in any other suitable manner, or, in the case of bottles, jars or other vessels which require to be capsuled, the articles are dipped into the material, which is made of the required consistency. When the material is required to be used If the material is required to be of a more

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carbons are incorporated therewith, This is patented.

WANTED-FOREMAN FOR LARGE MA-nilla mill, one who has had long experience and made No. 1 manilla and bag papers a specialty; applicant must be thoroughly competent and furnish unquestionable references, as to ability, sobriety, &c.; must be married and middle aged. State salary wanted. To the right man a liberal salary will be paid. Address MANILLA PAPER, care of Paper Trade Journal.

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Live Steam Water Purifier.

The desirability of supplying pure water to steam boilers has been frequently adverted to in these columns, and mention has been made of various devices for purifying water so as to prevent incrustation or formation of scale. The deterioration of boilers, the waste of fuel, the frequent danger of explosion, the foaming of the boilers,

ton, Ohio, have attained reputation and prominence. The illustration on this page shows the design of a horizontal purifier made by the company named. As will be observed, it is a horizontal cylinder made of the best steel boiler plate, and which may be placed in any convenient locality above the boilers to be supplied, and with which it is directly connected. The cold water, or water from the exhaust

ends, and the water is compelled to traverse their entire area in a thin sheet, as indicated by the arrows. As the heat and pressure in the purifier are the same as in the boilers, the jected to the same chemical change as in boilers, and is relieved of scale producing low temperature. impurities, which are precipitated upon the surface of these pans, from which they can be

with openings in the bottom at alternate the boiler through the pipe A'. It is claimed that the feed water is then pure, and at substantially the same temperature as the water in the boiler, thus effectually preventing the deposit of sediment in water, in its passage over these pans, is sub- the boilers, and the strain upon the boiler incident to the introduction of water at a

Each end of the purifier is provided with a heavy head fastened in place with cap



THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIALS THAT WE have to offer in support of the merits of the UMPHERSTON PATENT WASHING AND BEATING ENGINES are shown by the list of

users in this country, as set forth below. We commend to your notice the number of cases in which additional orders have been received from the sume parties.

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STILWELL'S PATENT LIVE STEAM PURIFIER, HORIZONTAL STYLE.

frequent and expensive repairs, and the loss of time incident to stoppages, rendered necessary by frequently cleaning the boilers, are all incidents of impure water which greatly affect the economical administration of a steam plant.

Among the forms of improved purifiers designed to effectively remove the impurities from water prior to its entry into the boilers those manufactured by the Stilwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company, Dayheater, is introduced at A, through a pipe | quickly and easily removed. After passing | screws. The depositing pans slide on ways connected by a tee with a horizontal pipe inside of the shell. From both ends of this horizontal pipe the water escapes in the form of a shower. Live steam is admitted at BB, filling the purifier with steam at boiler pressure. The water falls from the induction pipe through a body of steam into the top of two series of shallow iron pans, C.

the circuit of the pans the water drops into the large settling chamber DD, in the bottom of the purifier, where the non-crystallized impurities deposit in the form of slush or mud, and are blown off at frequent intervals through the blow-off F. To complete the work of purification the water passes through the filtering chambers EE, which each pan being one-half the length of the are filled with coke or other suitable matepurifier shell. These pans are provided rial, into the pure water chamber, then into

which are fastened to the shell, and can easily be removed through either end of the shell for cleaning, and any impurities which may attach to the bottom of the purifier shell can readily be raked out, as removing the head exposes the entire inner structure.

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