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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY.
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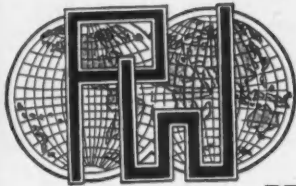
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THEN it is time for us to face two big facts—
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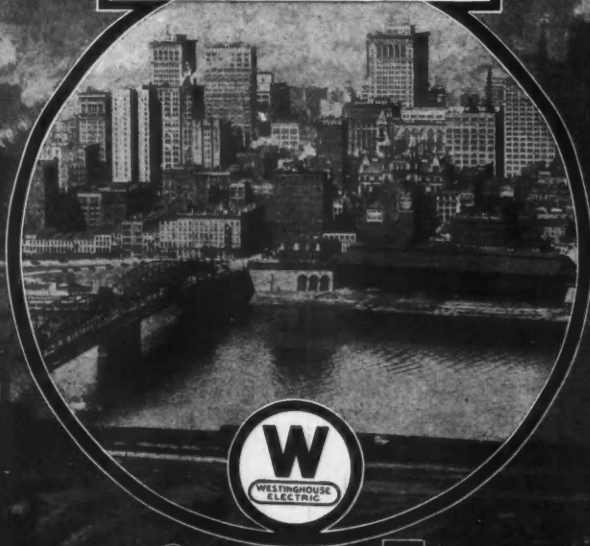
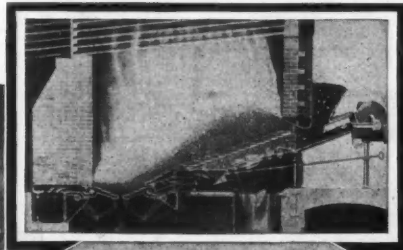
Every particle of combustible matter must pass upward, through the white-hot fuel bed, and the flame zone above. There is no possible way for the combustible matter to escape in the form of smoke before being completely and efficiently consumed, and transformed into available energy for turning the wheels of production.

(2) Just as sure as we are collectively responsible for this waste, just as surely the waste will not stop until we individually determine to fight inefficiency at our own back door.

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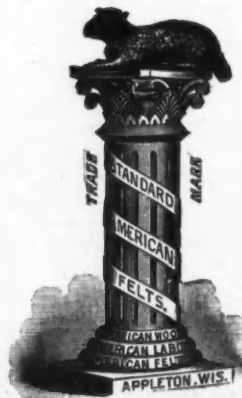
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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, September 26, 1918

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PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PAPER FOR AUGUST

Summary Shows That Supplies of All Descriptions of Paper Are Gradually Being Depleted—Comparing Stocks On Hand with Production Table Shows That News Print Mill Stocks Equal Slightly Less Than One Week's Output, Book Paper Mill Stocks Equal About Two Weeks' Output, Board Mill Stocks Equal About One Week's Output and Wrapping Paper Mill Stocks About 2½ Weeks Output.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1918.—The following tabulation is a summary of production, shipments and stocks of all paper mills in the United States for the month of August, 1918. The mills have been classified for convenience into ten groups according to the grades of paper made. Some mills making several grades appear in more than one group, so that there is a duplication in the number of mills.

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

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

Variation in stocks is due to a difference in the mills as well as the number of mills tabulated, and to the fact that mills are classified according to production instead of stocks. Between months stocks are also materially affected by corrected figures due to the taking of physical inventories.

Twenty-three mills of all the mills reporting on all grades of paper were down during the first week; nineteen during the second week; twenty-five during the third week; twenty-two during the fourth week, and twenty-seven during the last week. The principal reasons assigned were repairs, lack of orders, lack of labor, lack of power, and fire. Of the above mills, the greater number were down for annual repairs and adjustment.

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

News print mill stocks equal slightly less than one week's output.

Book paper mill stocks equal about two weeks' output.

Paper board mill stocks equal about one week's output.

Wrapping paper mill stocks equal about two and one-half weeks' output.

Bag paper mill stocks equal about one week's output.

Fine paper mill stocks equal about three and one-half weeks' output.

Tissue paper mill stocks equal about two weeks' output.

Hanging paper mill stock equal about two and one-half weeks' output.

Felts and building paper mill stocks equal slightly more than one week's output.

Miscellaneous paper mill stocks equal slightly more than two and one-half weeks' output.

Explanation of Attached Table

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

Book paper includes all periodical paper and miscellaneous grades of machine finish, supercalendered, coated, etc.

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

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

Bag paper includes paper made into flexible commercial containers, such as grocery bags, flour sacks, etc.

Fine paper includes writings, bonds, ledgers, etc.

Tissue includes toilet, crêpe, fruit wrappers, etc.

Hanging paper includes that ultimately intended to be used for

purposes of interior decoration such as No. 1 hanging, oatmeal, tile paper, etc.

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

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

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Various Grades of Paper for the Month of August, 1918

	Week ended	No. of Mills	Stocks on hand 1st of week		Production		Shipments		Stocks on hand end of week	
			Net tons	Net tons	Net tons	Net tons	Net tons	Net tons		
Newsprint	August	4	22,300	24,808	25,560	21,548				
	11	62	22,000	25,478	25,495	21,983				
	18	63	21,831	25,754	25,911	21,674				
	25	64	21,674	25,320	25,001	21,993				
	Sept. 1	65	21,996	24,870	25,193	21,673				
			22,300	126,230	127,160	21,673				
Book	August	4	31,505	16,744	17,391	30,858				
	11	85	30,241	16,169	15,673	30,737				
	18	90	33,373	17,480	17,524	33,329				
	25	90	33,204	17,031	17,356	32,879				
	Sept. 1	86	31,326	17,387	19,165	29,548				
			31,505	84,811	87,109	29,548				
Board	August	4	40,238	43,261	42,513	40,986				
	11	229	39,718	40,468	39,219	40,967				
	18	222	37,069	41,449	40,869	37,649				
	25	235	40,344	43,551	42,645	41,250				
	Sept. 1	228	40,839	40,966	42,838	38,967				
			40,238	209,696	208,084	38,967				
Wrapping	August	4	38,790	16,970	17,370	38,390				
	11	153	41,819	17,331	18,617	40,533				
	18	150	36,651	15,271	15,288	36,634				
	25	154	36,696	15,622	15,507	36,811				
	Sept. 1	153	35,065	14,540	17,267	32,338				
			38,790	79,734	84,049	32,338				
Bag	August	4	2,878	2,774	2,699	2,953				
	11	28	2,953	3,298	3,355	2,896				
	18	35	3,747	3,884	3,961	3,670				
	25	37	3,941	3,820	3,913	3,848				
	Sept. 1	35	3,344	4,022	3,955	3,411				
			2,878	17,798	17,883	3,411				
Fine	August	4	28,595	8,306	8,613	28,288				
	11	106	29,016	8,512	7,984	29,544				
	18	100	26,812	8,309	8,338	26,783				
	25	101	27,294	7,950	7,654	27,590				
	Sept. 1	101	28,410	7,986	9,585	26,811				
			28,595	41,063	42,174	26,811				
Tissue	August	4	5,875	2,702	3,081	5,496				
	11	77	5,173	2,815	2,692	5,296				
	18	82	5,343	2,718	2,936	5,125				
	25	83	5,293	2,601	2,592	5,302				
	Sept. 1	82	5,180	2,873	3,338	4,715				
			5,875	13,709	14,639	4,715				
Hanging	August	4	3,462	1,501	1,485	3,478				
	11	19	3,672	1,406	1,494	3,584				
	18	18	3,117	1,277	1,635	2,759				
	25	19	2,888	1,529	1,618	2,799				
	Sept. 1	20	3,898	1,341	1,591	2,648				
			3,462	7,054	7,823	2,648				
Felts and Building	August	4	5,986	5,531	5,391	6,126				
	11	35	5,741	4,684	4,008	6,417				
	18	42	7,102	5,028	4,969	7,161				
	25	40	7,927	5,543	5,286	8,184				
	Sept. 1	46	8,477	5,922	5,670	8,729				
			5,986	26,708	25,324	8,729				
Miscellaneous	August	4	4,673	1,933	2,241	4,365				
	11	40	5,193	2,044	2,094	5,143				
	18	49	6,831	2,733	2,703	6,861				
	25	51	7,052	2,980	2,834	7,198				
	Sept. 1	60	9,882	3,362	3,495	9,749				
			4,673	14,052	14,367	9,749				

To Reduce Size of Mail Order Catalogues

Representatives of mail order houses met the latter part of last week with Thomas E. Donnelly, Chief of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board to discuss the reduction of paper used in preparing the mail order house catalogues. Mr. Donnelly had felt that there should be a 20 per cent reduction in the paper to be used for the Spring catalogue, but the representatives stated that most of the paper for the Spring catalogues was on hand and much copy had been prepared. Therefore, it was agreed that a 10 per cent reduction in the paper used for the Spring catalogues now being prepared should go into immediate effect and that for the Fall of 1919 catalogue a 20 per cent reduction was to be made.

Work of Paper Laboratory

The Paper Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards made 516 tests last month, according to the report made to the Director of the Bureau. Of this number 336 were for the Public Printer; 82 for executive departments; 21 for private parties, and 77 for investigative work.

A large part of the time of the laboratory was spent on research work last month, for the Army and Navy Departments. This is a continuation of the work that has been carried on in previous months.

A representative of the laboratory visited several of the Army cantonments to inspect the condition of the wall board which has been used in them. The investigation of wall board has been a part of the laboratories' work for over a year now and this is a continuation of that work.

Country-Wide Paper Conservation

Country-wide conservation of paper as a war necessity soon is to be urged on the public by the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board.

Paper pulp, it has been declared by the pulp and paper section of the board, is largely used in the making of "T. N. T.," the very powerful explosive, which the United States is manufacturing in large lots to hasten democracy to victory.

Washington is to lead the country in the paper conservation movement and campaign. The pulp and paper section, under whose direction the use of this commodity will be curtailed, called into conference last week a number of Washington merchants, representing the various lines of stores, to obtain their views on the most practical way to carry out the conservation movement without appreciably interfering with their business.

E. O. Merchant of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board presided at the meeting.

Revised Regulations for Tablets

Regulation No. 30, dealing with tablets, which is the revised regulation, is being sent out by the Pulp & Paper Section of the War Industries Board. The regulation follows:

1. ALL HARD SIZED PAPERS used in the manufacture of Writing Tablets, Composition or Note Books, or Pads, shall be manufactured on Writing paper substance numbers, viz.: 17 x 22—Nos. 13, 16, 20, 24.

2. NEWS TABLETS.

(a) The manufacture of News Tablets shall be limited to three basis sizes, viz.:—6 x 9, 8 x 10, and 8 x 12.

A difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. in width and $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in length is permitted in making a selection of the three sizes that will comply with this regulation.

(b) No News Tablet shall be manufactured containing less than

60 sheets in sizes	6 x 9
35 " " "	8 x 10
30 " " "	8 x 12

(c) NO ROUGH FINISHED NEWS shall be used in the manufacture of News Tablets and the stock shall be limited to standard finish and color in basis 24 x 36—32 lb. to 500 sheets.

(d) BACKING BOARDS used for News Tablets shall not be heavier than 26 x 38—70 sheets to a bundle of 50 lbs.

(e) All News Tablets shall be bound with *paper strips*; all cloth binding shall be eliminated.

WRITING TABLETS.

3. (a) The manufacture of Writing Tablets shall be limited to three basic sizes, viz.: 5 x 8 (8 x 10 or 7 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$) and 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. A difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. in width and $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in length is permitted in making a selection of the three sizes that will comply with this regulation.

(b) No writing tablet shall be manufactured containing less than

40 sheets in size	5 x 8
20 " " "	8 x 10
25 " " "	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) FOR CORRESPONDENCE PURPOSES ONLY, a Tablet size 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9, known as packet size may be manufactured, provided it shall contain not less than 45 sheets.

(d) BACKING BOARDS used for Writing Tablets shall not be heavier than 26 x 38—50 sheets to a bundle of 50 lbs.

COMPOSITION BOOKS.

4. (a) The manufacture of Composition Books shall be limited to two sizes, viz.: 7 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 x 10.

A difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. in width and $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in length is permitted in making a selection of the two sizes that will comply with this regulation.

(b) No composition Book shall be manufactured containing less than

24 sheets in size	7 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 " " "	8 x 10

5. NOTE BOOKS.

(a) The manufacture of Note Books shall be limited to five sizes, viz.: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9, 5 x 8, 6 x 9.

A difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. in width and $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in length is permitted in making a selection of the five sizes that will comply with this regulation.

(b) No Note Book shall be manufactured containing less than

60 sheets in size	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6
50 " " "	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7
40 " " "	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9
40 " " "	5 x 8
30 " " "	6 x 9

6. In the manufacture of Writing Tablets, Composition Books and Note Books and Pads, if a machine finish paper is used, the maximum substance weight shall be substance No. 20.

7. (a) COVERS used for Composition and Note Books shall not be heavier than 20 x 25—80 and a grade not heavier than imitation Press Board.

(b) All Composition and Note Books of 50 sheets or less shall be bound with paper strips; all cloth binding shall be eliminated.

8. (a) School Series Pads, School Series Tablets, and Business Tablet Forms may be made in any size.

(b) No School Series, Pads or Tablets, or Business Tablet Forms shall be manufactured containing less than

20 sheets in sizes up to	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11
16 " " " "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 and larger

(c) All paper pads shall contain 60 sheets or more

(d) All hard sized paper used must conform to Writing paper
(Continued on page 54.)

NEWS PRINT PAPER INQUIRY IS REOPENED AT OTTAWA

Commissioner Pringle Will Make a New Order Setting the Price of News Print Which Will Be Retroactive to July 1—Commissioner Also Intimates That He Will Fix a Separate Price for the Fort Francis Mills and That This Price May Be as High as \$80 Per Ton—Newspaper Publishers Are Not Represented at the Investigation—Reviews Attitude of Newspapers.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, September 23, 1918.—An announcement that he would make a new order setting the price of news print paper, which would be retroactive to July 1, was made by Commissioner R. A. Pringle, K. C., today, when the adjourned news print inquiry was resumed before him. The Commissioner also intimated that a separate price for the Fort Francis mills would be set and that this price might be as high as \$80 per ton.

Newspapers Not Represented

As was expected, the newspaper publishers were not represented at the sitting, and reference was made by Commissioner Pringle and counsel for the manufacturers to the letter published in the press and stating their reasons for not appearing. The Commissioner repudiated any unfairness in the conduct of the inquiry and stated that he would much have preferred the publishers to come to him if they had any complaint instead of publishing their views broadcast throughout the country. George F. Henderson, K. C., appearing for Booths' Mills, characterized the letter as impudent and audacious and said the publishers were "hitting below the belt." Counsel for the manufacturers, George H. Montgomery, K. C., said the suggestion of further delay was outrageous.

When the sitting opened shortly after 11 o'clock, H. A. Stewart, K. C., Government Counsel, said that he had hoped that the newspaper publishers would be represented. Since the last adjournment, however, he had received a memo from the newspapers, copies of which had been furnished to Mr. Clarkson and himself, asking for certain information. Some of the information requested would have to be sought from the manufacturers and might take time to procure, but certain of the questions asked appeared to him important. He therefore suggested that, before the matter was finally dealt with, the publishers should be furnished with the information sought. It might be necessary for the Commissioner to fix a price in the meantime.

Letter Impertinent and Audacious

George F. Henderson, K. C., counsel for Booth Mills, said that he utterly and entirely dissented from this suggestion. He had read this morning, he stated, what purported to be a letter from the newspaper publishers to Commissioner Pringle, and he was not the possessor of sufficiently strong language to describe it. This letter was both impertinent and audacious and that the Government Counsel should come and argue in its support was ridiculous.

Mr. Stewart said that he was not referring to the letter in the remarks he had made.

When the publishers had withdrawn from the investigation, said Mr. Henderson, it was not because of unfair treatment. This letter showed that their attitude was absolutely unfair and that they had resorted to the tactics called hitting below the belt.

Commissioner Pringle said that he was not sure that the publishers quite understood the situation. He had inter-

viewed many of them and found them fair-minded men.

George H. Montgomery, K. C., counsel for the manufacturers, argued that the publishers had been given plenty of time to look into Mr. Clarkson's report and investigate the costs as set out in it. It was the grossest impertinence for them to take the attitude which they had assumed. In their letter they claimed to have received the costs on the ninth of the month, which was three days before the manufacturers had received them. The latter, however, were on the ground ready to go ahead. He compared the attitude of the Canadian publishers with that of the American who had appeared before the Federal Trade Commission after only a day and a half notice. The Canadian publishers had now had sixteen days to consider the figures, and over a year to consider the principles involved, and their efforts to secure further delay suggested that they were not acting in good faith. The suggestion of further delay was outrageous.

Commissioner Pringle said that he had received a letter from the secretary of the Canadian Press Association setting forth the reasons of the publishers for not being represented at the hearing. It would, he thought, be more satisfactory if the publishers would come directly to him and lay their grievances before him in the usual way instead of writing a letter, which was published in every newspaper from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He had seen the letter in the paper with a heading indicating that the publishers were receiving unfair treatment. He had always tried to treat everyone fairly.

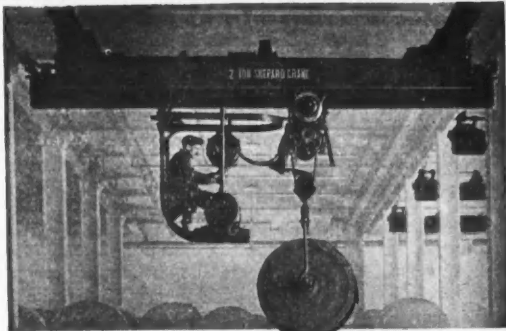
Reviews Newspapers' Attitude

The Commissioner then reviewed briefly the attitude of the newspaper publishers since the inquiry opened. Their counsel, Mr. Tilley, he said, had stated that the publishers had relied on the Government investigation of the news print industry and had considered the inquiry unnecessary. He had never, as far as he could remember, requested Mr. Tilley to come into the inquiry. He had represented to him that the manufacturers were making certain statements which it would be wise for the publishers to hear, and that by coming in they could perhaps help to adjust the difficulties by giving their point of view. The publishers had said that they wanted an investigation conducted by an expert, so he had appointed one. He did not appoint the man recommended by the publishers because he had found on investigation that he was a member of the American Publishers' Association and therefore not independent. He had, however, appointed an expert whom he considered thoroughly qualified.

The investigation, said Commissioner Pringle, was to have been completed before the end of April, 1918. Unavoidable delays had occurred. He would like to say, however, that every step he had taken had been done after advising representatives of the Canadian Press Association. His report of last January in which he had fixed a price for news print, was, he thought, fair and reasonable. He had, however, felt that he would like to see what the United States Federal Commission would do and what price it would fix, before definitely determining his own action. The Federal Commission had fixed a price of \$62 per ton, which was \$5 a ton in excess of the price fixed by him.

The Commissioner said that he had not read the letter from the Canadian Press Association very carefully, but some things about it struck him as being peculiar. The association had stated that the report of the Federal Trade Commission had been made part of the case, but that they had no opportunity to see it. He was at a loss as to whether they hadn't seen it, and thought that if the representatives of the association had wished to come before him with a comprehensive case they would have made a point of seeing it.

(Continued on page 54.)



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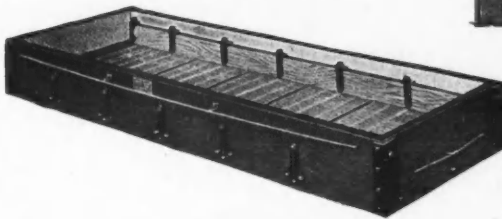
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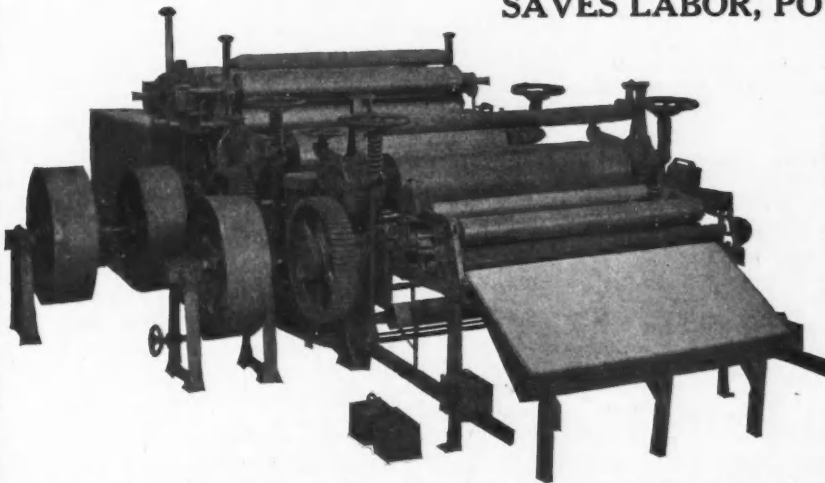
The WITHAM SCREEN PLATE FASTENER, Patented
THE ORIGINAL THE BEST

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Built both single and double press. They operate successfully on both sulphite and sulphate pulp.

Felt cost is low considering dryness obtained.

Ball bearings for cylinder mould and couch roll.

Automatic felt guides.

Handy sheets 33" x 36" automatically deposited in tray at front of machine of a uniform dry test of 47%.

Illustration shows Rogers Double Wet Machine which has a capacity of 30 dry tons in 24 hours.

WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

We will demonstrate our Wood's Machine, Sulphur Burner and Consistency Regulator at the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries at Grand Central Palace, N. Y. Week of Sept. 23.

GLENS FALLS MACHINE WORKS : Glens Falls, N. Y.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL SHOW SCORES UNUSUAL SUCCESS

More Than Three Hundred and Fifty Exhibitors Show Big Attendance—Wonderful Progress That the Industry Has Been Making—In Addition to Other Features Interesting Lectures and Instructive Motion Pictures are Presented Daily—Booths Are Attended by Reliable Representatives of All the Companies Who Are Able to Answer All Possible Questions—Some of the Exhibitors.

On Monday the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries opened at Grand Central Palace. The exposition will continue throughout the week, and will be brought to a close next Saturday night.

More Than 350 Exhibitors

There are more than three hundred and fifty exhibits shown on the three floors of Grand Central Palace which the exposition covers, and it is estimated that during the week nearly 50,000 people will view these.

In addition to the various exhibits special features have been arranged for each day of the show, and no matter what day one attends they will be able to view instructive motion pictures or hear interesting lectures on timely subjects in the chemical world.

Nothing can emphasize too heavily the importance of the present day chemists, and an exhibition of this kind will do much to bring home to the public the part chemistry is playing in the war.

Exhibition on the First Floor

On the first floor of the building were grouped the larger of the exhibitors, and firms such as the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the National Aniline and Chemical Company, had booths in which they display the articles they manufacture. The hall was attractively decorated, and all firms had their booths arranged to display their goods to the best advantage.

In the booth of Arnold, Hoffman & Co. a display of all the products of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., were shown. This firm manufactures bleaching powder, liquid chlorine, caustic soda, soda ash, etc., and Arnold, Hoffman & Co. act as their selling agents.

The Du Pont exhibit was by far the most extensive on the floor. This firm showed more than three hundred products, which are all the output of the Du Pont laboratories. These articles include leather substitutes, ivory py-ra-lin, cleanable collars, coal tar dyestuffs, and various other objects.

The Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation displayed a full line of dyestuffs, coal-tar intermediates and heavy chemicals. In this exhibit aniline dyes made by the company were shown, which heretofore were made solely in Germany. The company also showed the various kinds of fish, animal and vegetable oils which it manufactures.

The Pennsylvania Salt Company showed the various chemicals which it manufactures in one of the most attractive booths on the first floor. In addition to chemicals such as caustic soda, bleaching powder, alum, etc., there was a complete display of various lyes and other cleaning substances manufactured by the company.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists and engineers, exhibited striking examples of the work chemical research has done for the industry.

In the booth of the Diamond State Fibre Company an ex-

hibit of fibres, and their uses in chemistry, was well explained by the representative in charge.

The General Electric Company's exhibit displayed the electrical devices which the company puts forth to assist chemists in their laboratories.

The Westinghouse Electric Company had an exhibit somewhat similar to that of the General Electric Company, and they also showed devices for assisting chemists in their work.

An interesting display of evaporators was shown in the booth of the Zarembo Company of Buffalo.

Exhibitors on the Upper Floor

On the upper floors of the building exhibits quite as interesting as those on the first floor were shown, and concerns such as the Kalbfleisch Corporation, F. C. Huyck & Sons, the Miner Edgar Company, etc., were represented.

The Kalbfleisch Corporation's exhibit showed a complete line of paper makers' chemicals, etc.

F. C. Huyck & Sons, in addition to showing various filter cloths, exhibited a complete line of paper makers' felts and jackets.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company had one of the most interesting booths in the whole exhibit, and among other things it displayed not only the dyes which it manufactures, but also complete tests of the colors as well.

The Nash Engineering Company, of South Norwalk, Conn., had an exhibit of the various types of pumps which the company manufactures.

An exhibit of sulphur burners, consistency regulators, and "savealls" was presented by the Glens Falls Machine Works.

The Miner, Edgar Company's exhibit was composed chiefly of clays, crude and refined alcohols, aeroplane lacquers, and allied products.

Several interesting machine exhibits were displayed by the Rossendale Reddaway Belting and Hose Company, the Swenson Evaporator Company, the Tagliabue Manufacturing Company, the New York Revolving Portable Elevator Company, and many others.

Interesting displays were also shown at the booths of the Calco Chemical Company and the Union Sulphur Company.

Moving Pictures Particularly Interesting

The moving picture and lecture program is particularly interesting this year, and an idea of the type of features given may be gathered from the first day's program, which consisted of a lecture on "The Development of Chemical Industries in the United States, Notably Since July, 1914." In the evening of the same day five motion pictures were shown, all dealing with the development, use and conservation of power.

All booths are attended by representatives of the companies, who hold high positions in the firms, and are well able to explain their products and answer all possible questions.

Combination in Finnish Paper Industries

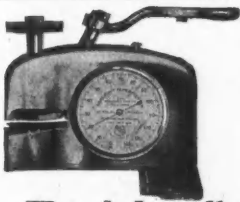
An important combination has been formed in the Finnish paper and wood-pulp industry, the Finska Pappersbruksföreningen and Finska Celluloseföreningen having united with Finska Träsliperiföreningen under such a form that each concern sells paper and chemical and mechanical wood pulp in Finland as well as to foreign countries. Each concern has its own board and managing director, but in order to bring about the necessary co-operation and take care of the general economic and political interests of the industries this combination has been formed under the name of Finska Pappersindustriens Centralkontor (Finnish Paper Industry's Central Office), having a president and vice-president. The general business is managed by a board and a general manager.

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 Manufacturers of
WRITINGS—BONDS—LEDGERS
 Linen Finish Papers a Specialty

Mills:
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**The Ashcroft
 Paper Tester**



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Actual necessities for all those who make, sell or purchase paper in any form. The thousands in daily use testify to their efficiency.

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SOMETHING NEW

VICARIALUM

For setting color. Can save you 50% of the cost of alum.

Samples furnished upon application. Try it and be convinced. Patent applied for.

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Brass, Copper and Wire Cloth,
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NEWS SITUATION IN CANADA IS NOW MORE SATISFACTORY

News Print Paper Manufacturers Express Considerable Satisfaction Over Order in Council Passed Appointing Judiciary Tribunal to Which Appeal May Be Taken from the Price Fixing Order of the Paper Comptroller—Publishers Said to Be Prepared for an Advance in Price—Rumor That Brown Corp. Is to Erect a Large Paper Mill at La Tuque Is Denied—North American Busy.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., September 23, 1918.—Considerable satisfaction is felt among the news print manufacturers here at the fact that at last an Order in Council has been passed appointing the judicial tribunal to which appeal may be taken from the price-fixing orders of the Paper Comptroller. Thus the manufacturers here have been placed on the same basis as those in the United States. The order provides that the appeal tribunal shall have power to hear additional evidence in the event of either the manufacturers or the publishers objecting to any order issued. The personnel of the board consists of Justice Archer of the Superior Court, Montreal; Justice White of the Supreme Court, of New Brunswick, and Justice Middleton of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Publishers Preparing for the Inevitable

Meanwhile both manufacturers and publishers are looking forward expectantly to the fixed price for news print which Controller Pringle states will be made known not later than October 1. As stated last week, it is taken for granted that there will be a substantial increase, and publishers are already preparing to pay more. Many have already raised their subscription and advertising rates, and today another instance of this given in Montreal, where the only English morning paper, the *Gazette*, has been raised in price from two to three cents. The French morning paper, *Le Canada*, sells for two cents, which has been the price for years. The evening papers, the *Star* and the *Herald*, and *La Patrie* and *La Presse*, still sell for one cent, although the Saturday issues of all of them have been raised to two cents. The Montreal *Standard*, a Sunday paper, sells for five cents.

Claims Serious American Complications Are Brewing

Expressing the hope that the Paper Comptroller will not let anything, even an eleventh-hour protest by the Canadian Press Association, "which is understood to be forthcoming," interfere with his purpose to fix a definite price for news print paper on October 1, the *Financial Times* of Montreal states that the loss on the news print supplied in Canada at the present interim price is only one phase of the question. "Further complications," it says, "are likely to ensue unless the Canadian investigation is speedily brought to a conclusion. As matters now stand there is a difference of \$5 a ton between the prices fixed for Canadian-made paper by the Canadian and the United States Governments. The difference is in favor of the Canadian consumers. The American newspaper publishers, however, are beginning to cavil at having to pay the additional price. They protest that American coal is sold to Canadians at the same price as to Americans, and that raw sugar and other commodities, controlled by Americans, are marketed in Canada on precisely the same terms as they are in the United States. They are asking their War Trade Board why, if American publishers are called upon to pay a \$5 differential in favor of Canadian publishers for their paper, American anthracite consumers should not be as favorably treated in relation to those of Canada. As a matter of fact, there is no good reason why discrimination in the price of paper should exist. The cost of pro-

duction in the two countries, it has been disclosed by evidence submitted to Controller Pringle, is practically the same." The only excuse for the lower price in Canada is to be found in the Government's desire to assist Canadian publishers, who, it is regretfully admitted, have always approached the Government on the paper question in the guise of mendicants. International amity, as well as good business dealing, requires that the discrimination be abandoned. We can't afford to run the risk of being mulcted in the price of anthracite even to help ourselves to cheaper paper."

Manufacturers Turn Table on Publishers

The latest bulletin issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association neatly turns the tables on the publishers who have been representing to the Government that they must get news print cheaply, as they are engaged in patriotic work. Some time ago the Newspapers Publishers Committee, in a statement to the Government, said:

"The newspapers of Canada are doing a most important work in connection with public opinion in the prosecution of the war. . . . Apart from the fact of the war, there is to be considered the principle of protection of a home industry and the relations between home industries as applied to this question. . . . Today it is the newspaper industry that requires protection—in this case from the buying power rather than the selling power of other countries."

The association's bulletin calls attention to the fact that twenty-six of the newspapers who joined in this statement to the Government have in the meantime been publishing broadcast in the United States a joint advertisement inviting American advertisers to "blanket" Canada from coast to coast with advertising, so that Americans can immensely increase their exports to Canada. The bulletin questions the patriotism of this move by the Canadian newspapers, in view of the serious adverse balance of trade with the United States, which amounted for the last year to \$400,000,000, with the consequence of a great depreciation in Canadian exchange, and an embargo by the Government on the importations from the States of certain articles and commodities, chiefly of a non-essential character.

The bulletin continues:

"It is not the intention here to discuss the economic principles involved in opening our markets indiscriminately to foreign manufacturers and urging them to come in and take possession, nor the effect of such a policy upon the well-being and development of our own industries. The moral is justifiably deduced, however, that it ill becomes Canadian newspaper publishers to try to hamper and restrict the free exportation of Canadian pulp and paper products, as they have done repeatedly, while at the same time they are extending all their efforts to encourage importation and to increase the consumption of foreign productions in Canada.

"It is also pertinent to contrast the action of the newspaper publishers in appealing to foreign manufacturers to come to Canada and capture our trade with that of the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers, who are exporting manufactured products to the value of \$71,000,000 annually, the bulk of which are sent to the United States, where they create 'exchange' in Canada's favor at the rate of over \$200,000 a day for every working day of the year, thereby offsetting to that amount Canadian obligations in the way of interest payments and payments that must be met for raw material imported.

"It is left to the reader to infer whether, in the matter of international trade, the newspaper publishers or the paper manufacturers are best entitled to consideration on the ground of being engaged in carrying on a 'national service in war time.'"

Laurentide Head Enters War Work

George Chahoon, Jr., of Montreal, president of the Laurentide Company, has joined the ranks of the industrial experts in the

(Continued on page 32.)

KRAFT PULP

of

HIGH QUALITY!

NOW ON DOCK!

Value of Swedish Kronor during week ending
 Sept. 24th. Normal rate of exchange 1 krono
 = 26.60 cents.

Sept. 18th—33.40	cents—increased value	24.63%
" 19th—33.50	" " "	25.00%
" 20th—33.50	" " "	25.00%
" 21st—33.60	" " "	25.37%
" 23rd—33.45	" " "	24.81%
" 24th—33.50	" " "	25.00%

A. J. PAGEL & CO.

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347 Madison Ave. : New York

Direct Representation in Michigan

PHILADELPHIA TRADE LOOK FOR HIGHER PAPER PRICES

While There Is Some Hesitancy About Placing Orders at Present High Prices, Possibility of Additional Advances Serves to Counterbalance Tendency to Buy Only for Immediate Need—Big Demand for all Grades of Paper Stocks at Firm Prices—Fire Causes Damage Estimated at \$500,000 to Plant of the Barrett Co.—General News of the Trade.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 23, 1918.—In the paper market generally there is no great activity save for Governmental orders. The outlook is for higher prices as indications are the mills will be obliged to advance prices.

The only possibility for a check in the rise or for a decline seems to be the possibility of good news from the war centers of such a character that the importation of cheaper rags and other stock will become possible. All along the line the prices are well sustained and while there is some hesitancy about placing advanced orders at these high rates the probability that there will be still greater increases counterbalances the tendency to buy only in hand to mouth manner.

In last week's paper stock market shavings were in especially large demand leading all the other grades in activity. There is not a single thing on the list that is weak. Stock cannot meet the demands, material is not plentiful and unless large foreign offerings come into the market there is no likelihood that supplies will increase.

Barrett Co.'s Plant Burnt

A disastrous fire, which caused damages to the amount of \$500,000 occurred last week in the plant of the Barrett Company at Tucker and Bermuda streets. The fire was caused by the explosion of a naphtha tank which was used in the manufacture of camphor balls. Virtually the entire product destroyed was for the French Government. Much of the material consisted of tar roofing and building papers and deadening felts for use in the War zone.

Two workmen were instantly killed and a score of others seriously injured. The bodies of the victims Ellwood G. Morris, night foreman, 30 years of age, 2966 Ruth street and Sylvester Bassarabowicz, 40 years old, 5658 Melrose street were recovered from the ruins eight hours after the fire occurred.

The building in which the explosion occurred contained ten stills each holding from 2,000 to 5,000 gallons of chemicals. There were approximately 30,000 gallons in all.

The plant consists of 70 buildings of various sizes ranging from small corrugated iron sheds to large brick and reinforced concrete structures. The fire was confined to eight buildings surrounding the naphthaline warehouse.

Burning chemicals which floated down the Frankford Creek endangered the Frankford Arsenal for a time. The management states there was no trace of a plot to destroy the works which, because of the nature of its work, was closely guarded by a large force of watchmen maintained by the company.

Attend Warren Co. Convention

T. J. Curry, of the D. L. Ward Company, who has just returned to Philadelphia after attending the yearly business convention of the S. D. Warren Company of Boston, Mass., gives enthusiastic reports of the success of the convention not only socially but as a business and patriotic enterprise. Accompanying Mr. Curry to the convention which was held at Poland Springs, Maine, were

George Ward, William Seary, W. S. Wilcox, and E. T. Walters, of the D. L. Ward Company. During the annual business meeting the Warren Association members pledged hearty support to the Government's policy for the conservation of paper. The mill has in effect and has been practicing since August the rulings as outlined by the Government.

General Trade Notes

On Friday, September 20, 32 members of the D. L. Ward Company put aside the business of paper sales as did all the salesmen of the Paper Trade to sell only War Saving Stamps. Every firm on the sales list of the general trade was urged to purchase War Savings Stamps and the day's proceeds will boost the W. S. S. sales by many thousands of dollars.

Vernon Martin Schroff, formerly connected with the Cantine Company, paper manufacturers, has joined the forces of the Megargee-Hare Company, 14 S. 6th street. In his new capacity Mr. Schroff will act as assistant manager to Mr. Hare and as one of the managers of the Store Department. Having had many years' experience in the paper manufacturing business and with his thorough knowledge of the technical end he will be of great value to the buyer of Megargee-Hare products.

H. C. Lucas, of Linton & Scott, was in town last week visiting the trade. He reports a tremendous demand for toilet papers.

John J. Coatello, manager of the Daniel I. Murphy Company, 234 N. Front street, has enlisted in the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, where he is in training for a commission in the Reclamation and Conservation Service.

John I. Murphy, son of Daniel I. Murphy, head of the Daniel I. Murphy paper stock dealers, won a commission as 2nd Lieutenant at the Officers Training Camp, at Plattsburg, New York. He has been commissioned in the Infantry and sent to the Renselear Polytechnic School, Troy, N. Y., to teach.

Major John Robertson, for three years Chaplain with the British Army last week gave a talk about the war and related many interesting facts to the employees of the Garrett-Buchanan Company, 16 S. 6th street.

Application has been made by Rudolph E. Stark, Samuel Dokowsky and H. Willis Flen to the State of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the firm to be known as Progress Paper Box Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of plain and fancy paper boxes and the sale of paper in connection therewith. The firm was organized in 1874, but last Spring its plant at 6th and Vine streets was totally destroyed by fire and the new charter is for the reorganization and establishment of new working quarters where the firm will carry on its large business of many years' standing.

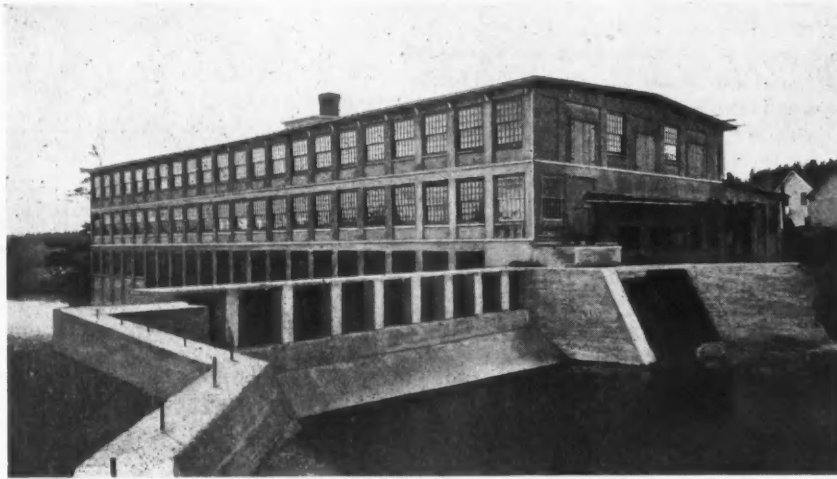
During the last week Reigel & Co. moved into their new quarters in the Maddocks Building, 48 to 50 N. 6th street. The firm is sending out cards to all its trade stating that they will be glad to meet them in the new quarters. The new building has been recently completed and is modern, commodious and will give ample room for carrying on the increased business of the concern. The firm has great demand for bonds and colors and like the general trade is having difficulty in getting these commodities.

Main Paper Stock Co. Opens Boston Office

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., September 23, 1918.—The Main Paper Stock Company, Inc., of New York, has opened a New England office at 10 High street, this city. The office is to be maintained under charge of the Munro & Church Company, paper dealers, who have secured the services of W. H. Furbish, for many years with Chas. D. Brown Company, to look after the paper stock end of the business.

Addition offices have been leased to care for the needs of the new department.



Milton Leatherboard Co., Milton, N. H.

Solving Your Building Problem on a Mutual Basis

YOUR building may be built on such a contract basis that you benefit by all economies in the employment of labor, purchase of materials, use of equipment and adoption of the most efficient methods:—or, all such savings may be turned back into the pockets of the contractor. In the one case there must be mutuality of interest—in the other, there cannot be. When the interests are mutual, the confidence of owner and builder in each other is absolute. Under such conditions Aberthaw has worked for many years—conditions that make for the very best in building construction. If you would know how your building problem can be satisfactorily solved on a mutual basis, write us.

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

HOMES FOR PAPER MAKERS TO BE BUILT AT HAMILTON

Champion Coated Paper Co. Takes Steps to Solve Inadequate Housing Conveniences for Its Employees—Miami Valley Industrial Concerns Realizing More and More That It Pays to Instruct Their Help and Furnish Them Recreation, Especially During the Summer Months—British and Other War Veterans Visit Paper Mills—Freight Congestion at Dayton Has Been Unusually Bad.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 23, 1918.—Hamilton is grappling with the housing problem, like Dayton and other mill centers, with a considerable degree of success. J. F. Kelly, of the United States Bureau of Labor, who has investigated conditions in this city, has made an inspection of conditions in Hamilton and is filing his report with the Washington authorities. It was stated that Hamilton factories with Government contracts have scant facilities for sheltering their workers and that the situation really is as serious as at any other point. The fear of the loss of contracts has put the manufacturers on the alert and they are striving to overcome the difficulties.

The Champion Coated Paper Company this week took action, which, if followed by other concerns, will go far toward relieving conditions. The company obtained permits for the construction of a large number of dwellings to be built on Hyland and Cereal avenues, each to cost \$1,000. For the present, 24 of these houses will be erected, but it is expected that others will follow. The erection of such cottages will go a long way toward relieving the situation. The Miami Paper Company is following the same plan in West Carrollton, which is a town of about 1,500 paper-making souls, the company having already completed a couple of model homes which are located at the foot of the hill back of the mills. Six new homes are under construction and are to be completed in a specified time. One house already is occupied.

Hamilton needs rooms for 1,000 men at once, and according to Mr. Kelly the Government will open up an office for the registration of rooms for rent, both furnished and unfurnished, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor having charge of the work.

The Hamilton Home Building Company has secured permits for the construction of 38 buildings at a cost of \$80,000. All dwellings will be of modern construction. Sixteen will be built on the Dixie Highway, fourteen to cost \$2,700 each, and two \$3,300. Twelve of the houses will be located on East High street and Maple and these will be of the same character as the others and of about the same price. They will have five rooms each. Other homes will be erected later.

Paper Mill Men Figure Heavy in Draft

Ohio furnished more than 800,000 registrants last Thursday between the ages of 18 and 45, and the paper mills and machinery establishments will be called on next month to supply their quota of men who will be among the first to be called to the colors under the new man-power law. Other calls will be received from time to time until the drain on the Miami Valley industries will be keenly felt. Just what effect it will have can be judged only by experience of the past and the extent to which essential firms will be able to claim exemption for their men.

Got New Ideas for Welfare Work

Carl R. Greer, formerly secretary of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, but who now is welfare director of the Thomas Beckett Paper Company, of Hamilton, has just returned from an

extended tour throughout the East and a visit to other points in the interest of welfare work among mill employers and the employees of some of the larger industrial plants. He gleaned many new ideas and will proceed to enforce some of them as far as practicable in Hamilton. The company has placed the matter of furnishing wholesome amusement and entertainment to the men and women in its employ in Mr. Greer's hands, and his experience in public affairs will stand him in good stead.

Miami Valley industrial concerns are coming more and more each year to the realization that it pays to entertain and instruct their employees and to furnish outdoor recreation, particularly during the summer months. Winter meetings also are considered of the highest importance.

War Veterans Visit Paper Mills

Paper mills, pad and tablet and printing concerns were visited, along with all war factories during the week, by Capt. P. J. Moran, of the Fourth Hussars, British Cavalry, now with the U. S. Shipping Board; Private W. E. Stackhouse, of the Canadian Highlanders, and a couple of New York speakers, who urged the importance of making every lick count during the war and speeding up munitions work. Captain Moran, minus an arm, with a bullet in his lungs and otherwise shot up, made some forceful pleas and told why he repeatedly went back on the firing line after he was wounded. He wore a half dozen medals awarded by the British Government, but said he already had forgotten the incidents connected with their acquisition. Workers were reminded that every time they took a day off they aided the Prussians, and that probably the loss of an hour's work might mean the loss of a brave soldier. He was a member of the first English army that saw service and of 127,000 men only 704 men and five officers are living today. A gigantic mass meeting was held tonight at Memorial Hall in the interest of speeding up war work in Dayton.

Sell Many War Savings Stamps

Indicative of the interest manifested in the War Savings Stamp campaign here it may be mentioned that during the past month \$250,000 worth of stamps were sold through the local post office alone. More than 51,000 War Savings Stamps and 150,000 Thrift Stamps were disposed of. Director Howard F. Marston, of the Mercantile Corporation, is placing the names of those who have purchased the limit, \$1,000, on a large bulletin board in front of the Government building. The Dayton Street Railway Company this week had one million transfer slips printed with an advertisement for Savings Stamps on the reverse side. As the president of the Dayton Advertising Club, Mr. Marston was requested by Provost Marshal Crowder to urge all local advertisers to mention the registration date in all advertising, and this plan was liberally followed here.

Freight Congestion Bad at Dayton

Dayton seems to have secured a black eye in the matter pertaining to transportation, as the congestion of freight here is declared to have been greater than in any other city in the country, if the statements of the representatives of the Federal Railroad Administration are to be accepted, as well as the Ohio Utilities Commission and the Federal railroad management for Ohio and Indiana. Draymen and receivers of freight also were criticized when the officials conferred with Traffic Manager R. M. Robinson, of the Greater Dayton Association. All of the local stations were inspected, and particularly bad conditions were reported at the Big Four and the Ohio Electric stations. Insufficient forces of freight handlers are maintained. It was insisted that receivers and draymen promptly remove inbound freight lest additional embargoes be placed. The inspectors promised the local freight bureau that certain difficulties in connection with handling less than carload lots would be corrected. Paper men have had considerable complaint recently of the way in which shipments have been handled.

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

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



Knotter Design No. 2

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IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

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- PTO. RICO
- SAN JUAN, PTO.
- RICO
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- FRANCE,
- MARTINIQUE
- PORT de
- PRINCE,
- HAITI
- LA PAZ,
- BOLIVIA
- BOMBAY, INDIA

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids for Numerous Lots of Paper at Interesting Prices—Postoffice Department Rejects All Bids Received September 16 for 5,000 Reams of Typewritten Paper Owing to Clerical Error—Government Printing Office Announces Bids on Various Lots of Paper—Bids for the Navy and Other Departments of the Government.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1918.—The following paper bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

13,350 pounds (300 reams) of 26 x 32 No. 20 white wove writing paper; Crocker-McElwain Company, at \$7.26 per ream; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$18¾ per pound; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$2.289; Stone & Andrew, at \$23½; Hawthorne Paper Company, at \$18; Berkshire Hills Paper Company, at \$22; American Writing Paper Company, at \$18; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$16¾; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$24½; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$24; Dobler & Mudge, at \$23¼; Graham Paper Company, at \$17; and Strathmore Paper Company, at \$22.

5,250 pounds (30 reams) of 22½ x 28½—175 salmon index bristol board; George W. Millar & Co., at (a) \$22½, (b) at \$25¾; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$17½; Graham Paper Company, at \$19¼; Dobler & Mudge, at \$19; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$18¼; Import Paper Company, at \$16¼; Crocker-McElwain Company, at \$36.75 per ream; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at (a) \$26½, (b) \$16; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$24; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$27.98; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$15¾; Berkshire Hills Paper Company, at \$23; and Stone & Andrew, at \$25½.

7,600 pounds (50 reams) of 33 x 46—152 smooth tea cover paper; Niagara Paper Mills, at \$12; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$14¾; Knowlton Brothers, at \$11; R. P. Andrews Company, at \$13½; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$15¾ and \$12¾; Dobler & Mudge, at (a) \$15.45, (b) at \$13; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$12; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$10; and American Writing Paper Company, at \$11.

2,875 pounds (50 reams) of 21 x 32 No. 32 blue ledger paper; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$25; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$38; Import Paper Company, at \$26; Berkshire Hills Paper Company, at \$29; Stone & Andrew, at \$36½; Dobler & Mudge, at \$36¼; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$38; George W. Millar & Co., at \$37¾; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$36½; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$38; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$33.

21,050 pounds (300 reams) of white and salmon commercial ledger paper; Import Paper Company, at (white) \$25, (salmon) \$26; Berkshire Hills Paper Company, at \$25 and \$26; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$23 and \$25; Crocker-McElwain Company (salmon only), at \$21; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$27 and \$28; Stone & Andrew, at \$25½ and \$26½; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$27 and \$28; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$25½ and \$26½; George W. Millar & Co., at \$25¾ and \$26¾; American Writing Paper Company, at \$22¼ and \$22¼; Worthy Paper Company, at \$25 and \$26; Hawthorne Paper Company, at \$20 (white); Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$22 and \$23; and R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$27 and \$28.

23,500 pounds (700 reams) of white and blue glazed bond paper; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at \$20 and \$21; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$22½ and \$23½; Berkshire Hills Paper Mills, at \$22 and \$23; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$20; Dobler & Mudge, at \$23¼; Hawthorne Paper Company, at \$18; Amer-

ican Writing Paper Company, at \$18; Stone & Andrew, at \$23½ and \$24½; Import Paper Company, at \$22 and \$23, and \$21½ and \$22½; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$21 and \$25, and \$22 and \$26; Strathmore Paper Company, at \$21; Crocker-McElwain Company, at \$3.85 and \$9.06½ per ream; Whiting-Patterson Company, at \$25 and \$26; George W. Millar & Co., at \$24 and \$25; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$18½ and \$19½; and Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$19¼ and \$20¾.

Bids will be opened at the Government Printing Office on September 25 for 100,000 pounds of No. 20 white machine-finish writing paper in 17-inch rolls.

Bids are to be opened at the Government Printing Office on September 27 for 576,000 pounds (13,000 reams) of 32 x 42 and 21 x 32 No. 20 white writing paper.

Bids are to be opened at the Government Printing Office on September 27 for 28,000 pounds (500 reams) of 25 x 38—56 lbs., wood manila paper.

On September 30 bids will be opened for 250,000 pounds of No. 13 and No. 20 high-finished white machine-finish paper in 9 inch and 21 inch rolls.

Government Printing Office Awards

The following awards have also been announced at the Printing Office:

The Import Paper Company will furnish 30,000 pounds (300 reams) of 20½ x 30½ No. 60 white ledger paper at \$24 per pound, bids for which were opened on August 23.

8,000 pounds (500 reams) of 19 x 24 No. 13 white glazed bond paper will also be furnished by the Import Paper Company at \$2.65 per pound, bids for which were opened on August 30.

Carter, Rice & Co. will furnish 40,000 pounds of 22½ x 28½—100 basic green bristol board in 20¾-inch rolls, at \$0.62 per pound, bids for which were opened on September 3.

Post Office Department Rejects Bids

All bids have been rejected by the Post Office Department received on September 16 for 5,000 reams of white wove typewriting paper. Owing to a clerical error some bids asked for 500 and others for 5,000 reams of this paper.

Navy Department Awards

The Mathers-Lamm Paper Company has been awarded the contract by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for furnishing printing paper, index bristol board, etc., at \$2,471.52, bids for which were opened on August 30.

Panama Canal Awards

The Esleek Manufacturing Company has been awarded the contract by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal for furnishing 400 reams (200,000 sheets) of 17 x 28 No. 9¼ white unglazed onion-skin paper at \$1,664, bids for which were opened on September 10.

News of the Chicago Trade

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, September 23, 1918.—Business is moving on smoothly, with dealers getting the new regulations fairly well digested. There is always a little doubt regarding the interpretation of these and speculation as to whether there will be any more changes or not.

All paper prices are steadily advancing, with the supply far below the demand. This is caused by the fact that the draft has taken many of the collectors and the paper is not coming in. In fact, the dealers are only getting about 50 per cent of what they should.

Frank G. Crane, manager of the Wardway Paper Mills, Fort Madison, Ia., was in town this week.

Frank P. Shea, vice-president of the Paper Mills Specialty Company, is on a business trip to Washington and New York for his firm.



Clutch Economy

There are three reasons why the Caldwell Friction Clutch is economical: (1) It eliminates the necessity of frequent repairs. (2) It avoids unnecessary and costly interruptions in production. (3) It prevents accidents to employes—

Because it's built on correct mechanical principles to resist hard wear. Important parts made of steel. Easy to operate. One Lever Controls It; One Screw Adjusts It. Simple, compact, safe.

It will save you money.

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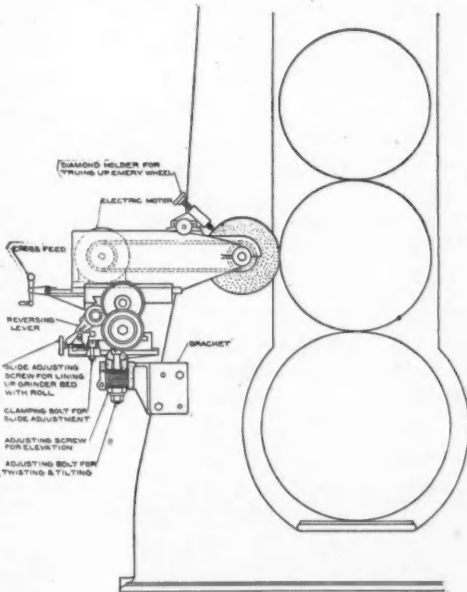
WE hold that no Mill can rely on continued use of their Papers, unless represented by houses—who thru the study of the needs of various businesses and by the careful application of sound sales principles, become specialists in each field.

We are now recognized in many fields and are constantly investigating new ones. Possibly we can be of benefit to each other.

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PAPER TRADE IN TORONTO CONTINUES VERY ACTIVE

Both Manufacturers and Jobbers Report Strong Demand for All Lines and Mills Are Running to Capacity—Strength of the Market Is Indicated By Various Increases That Have Taken Place—Price of Chemical Wood Pulp Also Shows Constantly Increasing Tendency—Indications Point to a Marked Shortage of Pulp Wood—Exports of Paper And Pulp Show Increase.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, September 21, 1918.—There is absolutely no let-up to the activity which has characterized the paper trade since the first of the year. Both manufacturers and jobbers report strong demand for all lines and mills continue to run to capacity. The strength of the market is disclosed by the number of increases in prices which have been made this week. There have been advances in bonds, writings, wrappings and kraft, while prices on book papers, though still nominally as before, are decidedly strong.

The quotation on carload shipments of sulphite bonds has gone up from 13 to 13½ cents; on light tinted bonds from 14 to 14½ cents and on dark tinted bonds from 15½ to 16 cents. Writings, which were quoted at 12½ cents, are now up to 13 cents. So far as wrappings are concerned, grey or rag brown and news counter rolls, are up from \$5.00 to \$5.25; B Manillas from \$5.25 to \$5.60; No. 1 Manillas from \$7.00 to \$7.35 and fibre, Samson B fibrekraft or corresponding brands from \$7.00 to \$7.35. Kraft itself has been advanced from 8¼ to 8¾ cents.

Agents here for National Safety Paper advise the trade that they have been compelled to raise the price of that commodity. They state that owing to a special arrangement that they have had with the manufacturers, they have been able to maintain the price for four years with only one small increase. Conditions now make an increase absolutely necessary. Their new quotation is \$13.50 per ream, size 17 x 28. On orders for five reams or over a three per cent. discount is allowed.

Chemical Pulp Prices Increasing

Pulp prices with the exception of ground wood pulp are also on the upgrade and quotations for the last three months of the year show a decided increase. Indeed in the case of bleached sulphite it is reported that some mills will only quote for October, reserving the right to advance the price again in November. In the case of both easy bleaching and bleached sulphite the uncertainty prevailing with respect to the supply of bleaching powder makes the situation a very difficult one to gauge. Bleached sulphite is quoted at from \$135 to \$175 f. o. b. mill, these being contract prices and with not enough of the product in sight to go round. Easy bleaching is quoted at from \$95 to \$105, with every likelihood of a further rise by the end of the year. News grade sulphite is running from \$78 to \$85 with very little offering and most of the output under contract. The situation with respect to ground wood, which is still selling around \$30, is that owing to the plentiful supply of water this year, which has enabled paper mills to do their own grinding much longer than usual, the product has been somewhat of a drug on the market and prices are correspondingly weak. This is a condition which cannot last, owing to the high price of pulp wood and the difficulty of getting it out, and therefore ground wood must go up.

Shortage of Wood Indicated

Everything points to a shortage of wood. Some companies report that their gangs are only 65 per cent. of normal and many

of the men are inefficient. In addition wages and the cost of boarding the men have gone up tremendously. It may be figured that with wages at \$65 a month, it costs \$110 a month to employ and board each man, and at that their production is less than the average was only a year or so ago. One pulp manufacturer claims that it costs more to get out a cord of wood today than it did to buy a corresponding amount of pulp five years ago.

Association Activities to Be Resumed

The Canadian Paper Trade Association has not been specially active during the past month owing to the absence on vacation of so many of the officers. It is expected that from now on there will be more to report in the way of definite accomplishment. On Thursday next there is to be a meeting in Montreal of the book and writing section of the Quebec Branch. Messrs. Munro and Martin of Toronto will be a delegation to lay before the meeting several matters which the Ontario book and writing section wish to have dealt with.

Equalization of Freight Rates

A plan of equalization of freight rates on shipments of paper has been worked out by the manufacturers of book papers, applying particularly to the Toronto and Montreal markets. This action was brought about following the announcement of the Provincial Paper Mills that on and after September 1 they would no longer pay the freight on shipments from their mills but that all quotations would be f. o. b. mill. Having mills adjacent to both markets they were in a good position to do this, shipping to Toronto from Thorold or Georgetown and to Montreal from Milles Roche. As the other companies were not so favorably situated, they have worked out an equalization plan under which they allow their customers the difference between the freight rate on the haul from the mill and the rate on the shorter haul enjoyed in some cases by the Provincial Mills.

Pulp and Paper Exports Increase

It is being pointed out that while Canada's foreign trade is at present showing a heavy decline, the exports of pulp and paper continue to increase markedly in value. For the month of July, exports of paper and manufactures thereof amounted to \$3,681,038, as compared with \$2,852,918 in July, 1917. Exports of pulp were valued at \$3,213,878, comparing with \$1,889,007, while exports of pulp wood were up from \$943,058 to \$2,253,884. Altogether there was an increase for the month in paper, pulp and pulp wood of approximately \$3,500,000.

For the first four months of Canada's fiscal year, which begins on April 1, there has been an increase in the exports of these various products of nearly ten million dollars. The total for 1918 is \$33,213,644, while that for the corresponding four months of 1917 was \$23,413,589. At the rate exports are growing the total for the current year should be well over one hundred million dollars.

Why Publishers Were Not Represented

The press today gives space to a lengthy letter addressed by John M. Imrie, secretary of the special newsprint paper committee of the Canadian Press Association to Commissioner Pringle, purporting to explain why that organization was not represented at the hearings in Ottawa on Thursday and Friday of last week. The excuse given is that the publishers found it impossible to give the necessary consideration to the mass of material prepared by the commissioner's accountant and paper expert.

The Canadian press has at length come round to a consideration of the question of conservation of paper. A series of regulations governing the use of newsprint by the daily papers of the country has been prepared by the special newsprint paper committee of the Canadian Press Association and all daily members of the association have been requested to observe them. They are almost identical with the regulations recently introduced in the United States.



Your White Water

How much of it is good stock worth several cents a pound

Your chemist will tell you that it is the long fibres which are most apt to be found in the white water, and this is the most valuable part of the stock. With a

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Catalog 2-A on the Bird Save-All will be sent on request.

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NEWS AND BOOK PAPER STOCK SHOW DECREASES IN AUGUST

Mill Stocks of Standard News Showed Decline During the First Three Weeks of the Period With a Slight Increase in the Fourth Week and a Decline Again in the Last Week—None of the Mills Reported Any Loss of Time Due to Lack of Coal—Mill Stocks of Book Paper Increased During First Three Weeks of the Period, But Decreased Again During the Latter Part of the Month.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1918.—The Federal Trade Commission is sending out the following relative to the production and stocks of news print paper for August and also for book paper for the same month.

Reports from 34 domestic manufacturers operating 56 news print mills show the following results for the month of August, 1918:

Week Ended	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 1.
Mill stocks first of week—					
Total print	21,747	21,138	21,089	20,867	21,062
Standard news	17,262	17,180	16,594	16,296	16,885
Produced during week—					
Total print	24,659	25,170	25,356	24,938	24,349
Standard news	22,810	23,147	22,838	22,733	22,434
Shipped during week—					
Total print	25,268	25,219	25,578	24,743	24,680
Standard news	22,892	23,733	22,136	22,144	22,812
Mill stocks end of week—					
Total print	21,138	21,089	20,867	21,062	20,731
Standard news	17,180	16,594	16,296	16,885	16,507

Note—Above figures for total print include hanging paper.

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

Mill stocks of both standard news and total print declined slightly during the first three weeks of the period. There was a slight increase in the fourth week with a decline again in the last week of the period.

In addition to the stocks given above for each week, 3,073 tons of total print paper were reported on hand at terminal and delivery points on August 31, as compared with 4,903 tons at the beginning of the month.

Commitments from August 31 to December 31 were 202,392 tons and after December 31, 1918, 489,828 tons, making a total of 692,220 tons. Commitment figures were not received from the entire list of mills in time for tabulation.

Loss of Production

Aside from the loss of production at Niagara Falls, due to the taking of the power by the Government and of two mills which were partially destroyed by fire, reports from 147 machines on print paper showed the following loss of time during the month of August:

	Repairs.		Strikes and Lack of Labor.		Other Reasons.	
	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.
First week	15	429	1	78	3	25
Second week	10	340	1	68	3	7
Third week	11	218	1	94	6	87
Fourth week	14	217	6	342	5	53
Fifth week	15	318	2	65	4	192

Loss of time due to lack of labor showed a marked decrease during the first three weeks and then increased on account of local strikes. None of the mills reported loss of time due to lack of coal.

Imports and Exports

The imports and exports of printing paper valued at not above

5 cents per pound (practically all news print) and of wood pulp for the month of July, 1918, as compared with the month of July, 1917, were as follows:

	July, 1918. Tons.	July, 1917. Tons.
Imports of news print (total).....	44,809	47,328
From Canada	44,564	47,328
From Newfoundland	245	.....
Exports of News print (total).....	14,894	6,758
To Argentina	3,135	1,545
To Brazil	2,181	1,600
To Australia	1,236	81
To Cuba	1,134	515
To Chile countries	876	923
To other countries	6,332	2,094
Imports of ground wood pulp (total).....	18,728	26,288
Imports of chemical wood pulp (total).....	37,318	39,248
Unbleached sulphite	24,659	27,402
Bleached sulphite	1,753	3,009
Unbleached sulphate	9,988	8,837
Bleached sulphate	918	.....
Exports of domestic wood pulp.....	2,912	2,608

The July imports of news print were less than those for either April, May or June, 1918, and were 2,764 tons less than for July, 1917. Exports increased from 6,491 tons in May, 1918, to 14,894 tons in July, as compared with 6,758 tons in July, 1917.

The June imports of mechanically ground wood pulp were only 18,728 tons, as compared with 26,288 tons for July, 1917. The July imports of chemical wood pulp were 37,318 tons, as compared with 39,248 tons in July, 1917, a decrease of 1,930 tons. Exports of wood pulp exceeded any month of 1918, except June.

Comparison of Production

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

	Total Print, Tons.	Standard News, Tons.
Production from January 1 to February 3, 1918.....	113,013	104,021
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	129,420	116,665
Production from January 1 to March 3, 1918.....	196,025	178,587
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	228,982	203,471
Production from January 1 to March 31, 1918.....	293,035	266,707
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	322,162	297,076
Production from January 1 to April 28, 1918.....	397,210	360,397
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	434,009	396,799
Production from January 1 to June 2, 1918.....	524,642	475,084
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	574,386	518,662
Production from January 1 to June 30, 1918.....	627,133	569,386
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	677,661	619,239
Production from January 1 to July 28, 1918.....	716,822	650,172
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	786,230	720,230
Production from January 1 to September 1, 1918.....	841,302	764,134
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	908,438	845,038

Note—Hanging paper is included in total print in the above figures which have been revised to date. The above figures do not include the product of certain mills in which a machine is occasionally run on news print, the principal product of which is a different grade of paper. This tonnage will average about 1,000 tons per month additional, the bulk of which consists of novel news and special grades of news print.

The loss in production for the first eight months of 1918, as compared with 1917, amounts to 67,136 tons of total print and 80,904 tons of standard news.

Publishers' Stocks

Monthly reports on tonnage from 628* newspaper publishing concerns and associations show the following results:

	Net Tons.
Stocks on hand, beginning of month.....	151,306
Quantity received during month.....	105,347
Quantity used and sold during month.....	94,667
Stocks on hand, end of month.....	161,986
Tonnage in transit.....	35,091

*This number represents about 653 publishers and a much larger number of publications.

The figures indicate a decrease in publishers' stocks during the month. Transit tonnage increased.

Twenty-five publishing concerns represent about 45 per cent of the tonnage given above.

Jobbers' Stocks and Commitments

Reports from 235 jobbers showed the following stocks of roll

(Continued on page 26.)

Bring Us Your Dyestuff Problems

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Aniline & Chemical Company

Incorporated

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Branches:

Boston
Charlotte
Chicago

Cincinnati
Hartford
Kansas City

Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Philadelphia

The Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works

Hudson Falls, N. Y.



Manufacturers of **Paper and Pulp
Mill Machinery**

NEWS AND BOOK PAPER STOCK SHOW DECREASES IN AUGUST

(Continued from page 24.)

and sheet news print paper on hand and the following commitments at the end of August:

	News Print Paper.		
	Rolls, Tons.	Sheets, Tons.	Total Tons.
Stocks in warehouses, first of month.....	2,709	7,024	9,733
Quantity received during month.....	1,751	2,591	4,342
Quantity shipped out during month.....	1,733	2,872	4,605
Stocks in warehouses, end of month.....	2,727	6,743	9,470
Commitments to buy.....	26,052	6,886	42,938
Commitments to sell.....	35,574	5,618	41,192

The table indicates a small decrease in jobbers' stocks of both roll news and sheets. There was little change in commitments.

Jobbers' Prices for News Print

Reports from jobbers showed the following prices quoted for shipments in small quantities from their warehouses:

	East and Middle West.		Pacific Coast.	
	Rolls.	Sheets.	Rolls.	Sheets.
Ream lots	\$5.00-8.00		\$7.50-10.75	
Case lots (500 lbs.)	\$4.00-5.75	4.50-7.75	\$5.50-7.13	6.75-10.21
Ton lots	3.50-5.50	4.25-7.50	5.50-6.75	6.25-9.67

Prices on the Pacific Coast were much higher than in other parts of the country both for rolls and sheets.

Jobbers' prices for August were higher than the July prices.

Manufacturers' Prices

Twenty-seven new contracts aggregating 19,930 tons were reported by manufacturers during August at prices ranging from \$3.10 to \$3.75 for rolls and at \$3.50 for sheets per 100 lbs. f. o. b. mill for car lots. About 20 per cent. of this tonnage is for delivery at a price adjustable every sixty days.

Current shipments of roll news were at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.90, and current shipments of sheet news were at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. mill.

Pulp Prices

The bulk of sulphite receipts (news grade) on contracts were at prices ranging from \$67 to \$75 per ton f. o. b. mill. The bulk of the current receipts ranged from \$75 to \$85 per ton.

Receipts of ground wood pulp on contract ranged from \$26 to \$35 per ton f. o. b. mill. Current receipts averaged about \$30 per ton.

Book Paper Report

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

Week Ended	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 1.
Mill stocks, first of week—					
Total book paper.....	30,144	29,535	30,039	30,132	29,791
Periodical paper	3,971	4,402	5,047	5,001	4,214
Produced during week—					
Total book paper.....	16,292	15,935	16,584	16,055	16,968
Periodical paper	4,661	5,143	4,635	4,363	4,903
Shipped during week—					
Total book paper.....	16,901	15,431	16,491	16,396	18,648
Periodical paper	4,230	4,498	4,681	5,150	5,020
Mill stocks, end of week—					
Total book paper.....	29,535	30,039	30,132	29,791	28,111
Periodical paper	4,402	5,047	5,001	4,214	4,097

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

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

Mill stocks of periodical book paper increased during the first three weeks of the period, but decreased during the latter part of August. Stocks of total book paper were also less at the end of the month than at the beginning of August.

Stocks on hand at delivery points at the end of the calendar month were 11,517 tons, as compared with 12,955 tons at the beginning of the month.

Commitments from August 31 to December 31, 1918, were 203,029 tons and after December 31, 1918, 149,836 tons, making a total of 352,865 tons, as compared with 385,492 tons at the end of July.

Loss of Production

Reports of 248 machines show the following loss of time during the month of August:

	Repairs.		Lack of Labor.		Annual Shut-down and Other Reasons.	
	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.
First week	17	642	10	777	37	1,067
Second week	28	252	12	798	21	355
Third week	26	390	5	422	30	653
Fourth week	22	492	4	492	30	1,063
Fifth week	23	374	3	384	34	710

The above figures include machines running occasionally on other grades than book paper. None of the mills reported loss of time due to lack of coal.

Under "Other Reasons" during the first week 20 machines of the 37 reported 547 hours lost on account of lack of water, lack of stock and hot weather. During the fourth week 18 machines of the 30 reported 811 hours lost on account of lack of stock, and during the fifth week 11 machines of the 34 reported 428 hours lost for the same reason.

Imports and Exports

The imports and exports of printing paper valued at more than five cents per pound (practically all book paper) and of book paper stock for the month of July, 1918, as compared with the month of July, 1917, were as follows:

	July, 1918.	July, 1917.
	Tons.	Tons.
Imports of book paper (total).....	2	9
Exports of book paper (total).....	4,095	3,684
To Australia	765	516
To Argentina	512	643
To Japan	458	57
To Cuba	441	220
To Brazil	300	815
To Chile	276	250
To Canada	223	186
To other countries.....	1,120	997
Imports of chemical wood pulp (total).....	37,318	39,248
Unbleached sulphite	24,659	27,402
Bleached sulphite	1,753	3,009
Unbleached sulphate	9,988	8,837
Bleached sulphate	918	.....
Imports of paper stock other than wood pulp.....	12,235	1,965
Exports of rags and other materials made from vegetable fibers	1,379	807

Imports of printing paper costing more than 5 cents per pound are negligible, being only two tons for July, 1918, and only nine tons for July, 1917. The exports, however, amounted to 4,095 tons in July, 1918, as compared with 3,684 tons in July, 1917.

The principal imports of chemical wood pulp consist of unbleached sulphite from Canada. All of the chemical wood pulp was received from Canada in July, 1918, whereas Norway and Sweden furnished 21,679 tons of the total in July, 1917. The total imports of unbleached sulphite were 2,936 tons greater than in July, 1917. The total imports of chemical wood pulp decreased from 44,002 tons in June, 1918, to 37,318 tons in July, as compared with 39,248 tons for July, 1917.

Imports and exports of paper stock other than wood pulp include rags and vegetable fibers. Imports increased from 56 tons in May, 1918, to 12,235 tons in July, as compared with 1,965 tons in July, 1917. Exports decreased from 2,389 tons in May, 1918, to 1,379 tons in July, as compared with 807 tons in July, 1917.

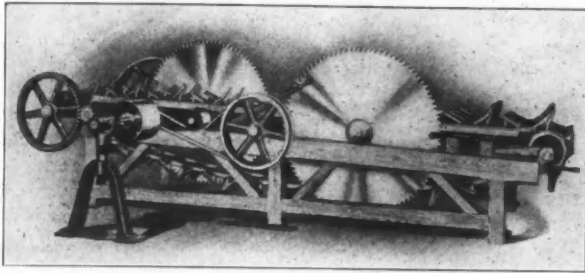
Consumers' Stocks

Reports from publishers, printers and commercial users of book
(Continued on page 28.)

Increased Capacity Lower Cost Per Cord

THE Ryther Slasher

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



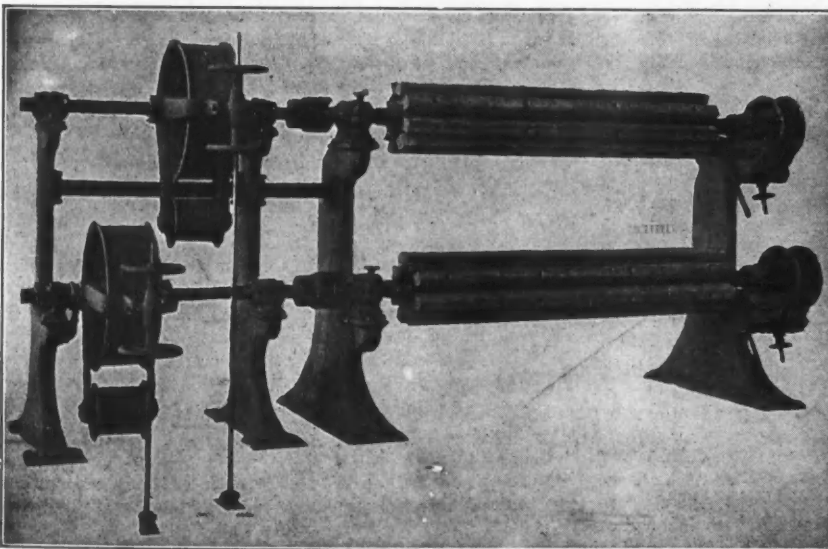
Built in all sizes to handle logs from 4 feet to 32 feet in length. Can be arranged to trim either one or both ends of logs if desired.

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



THE BLACK-CLAWSON CO. HAMILTON OHIO, U. S. A.

Builders of Paper and Pulp Mill Machinery



Sheet and Roll Pasting Machines

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

FOR
**ECONOMY
QUALITY
AND
QUANTITY**

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

NEWS AND BOOK PAPER STOCK SHOW DECREASES IN AUGUST

(Continued from page 26.)

print paper for the month of August show the following results:

	Periodicals and Magazines.	Book Printers.	Book Publishers.	Commercial Users.	Total.
Number of concerns.....	302 ¹	74	77	36	489
Stock on hand first of month.....	43,796	17,100	8,382	10,284	79,562
Received during month.....	22,485	6,181	2,544	5,457	36,667
Used and sold during month.....	22,515	7,350	2,565	4,857	27,285
Stock on hand end of month.....	43,766	15,931	8,363	10,884	78,944
In transit.....	6,216	1,346	656	983	9,201

¹The reports of periodical and magazine publishers include more than 500 publications.

The figures indicate a decrease in the stocks of the periodicals and magazines and an increase in the tonnage used. There was little change in the stocks of printers, book publishers and commercial users. Total stocks decreased.

Jobbers' Stocks and Commitments

Monthly reports for August from 235 jobbers show the following book paper stocks and commitments:

	No. 1 Eastern and Western Machine Finish.	No. 1 Eastern and Western Super-calendered.	Coated Book Costing 10c. or Less.	Total
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Warehouse stocks first of month.....	11,855	6,543	8,729	27,127
Received during month.....	4,263	2,022	2,304	8,589
Shipped during month.....	4,248	1,800	2,183	8,231
Warehouse stocks end of month.....	11,870	6,765	8,850	27,485
Commitments to buy.....	20,805	9,596	4,545	34,946
Commitments to sell.....	17,325	9,240	2,586	29,151

There was a slight increase in total stocks.

Manufacturers' Prices

A total of 12 contracts for machine finish and supercalendered paper were made during the month of August. No contracts were made for coated book paper. The range of prices and tonnage were as follows:

Kind	Average Tonnage	Prices per 100 lbs. Including Discount
Machine finish ¹	972	\$6.59
Supercalendered.....	731	6.75
Total (12 contracts).....	1,703	.....

¹The minimum price on ground wood machine finish was \$4.40.

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

Of the twelve contracts above, some include more than one grade of paper, and rolls as well as sheets.

Jobbers' Prices

Reports from jobbers show the following prevailing prices per 100 lbs. for warehouse deliveries quoted on the various grades of book paper during August:

	Ream Lots.	500 Lbs.	Ton Lots.
No. 1 Eastern M. F.:			
East and Middle West Jobbers.....	\$7.75-13.50	\$7.25-13.00	\$6.25-11.75
Pacific Coast Jobbers.....	12.75-15.00	12.25-14.25	11.75-13.25
No. 1 Western M. F.:			
East and Middle West Jobbers.....	5.70-13.50	5.70-12.25	5.70-12.00
Pacific Coast Jobbers.....	12.75-15.00	11.75-14.25	11.25-13.25
No. 1 Eastern Super.:			
East and Middle West Jobbers.....	7.75-13.00	7.50-12.75	7.50-12.25
Pacific Coast Jobbers.....	13.25-14.25	12.75-13.54	12.25-12.58
No. 1 Western Super.:			
East and Middle West Jobbers.....	8.00-13.00	8.00-12.50	7.50-12.25
Pacific Coast Jobbers.....	13.25-19.00	12.75-18.50	12.00-18.00
No. 2 Coated:			
East and Middle West Jobbers.....	9.50-16.00	9.00-15.00	8.75-15.00
Pacific Coast Jobbers.....	15.00-20.00	14.25-16.63	13.50-15.75

The variation in prices is due in part to difference in quality of paper and also to location. As will be noted, prices on the Pacific Coast are much higher than in other parts of the country.

There was a pronounced increase in jobbers' prices during the month.

Pulp Prices

More than 6,000 tons, or about 60 per cent of the contract deliveries of bleached sulphite (No. 1 grade) were at prices ranging from \$110 to \$120 per ton and more than 1,000 tons or 11 per cent at from \$100 to \$105 per ton. About 28 per cent of the contracts of bleached sulphite were for cheaper pulp ranging in price from \$80 to \$90 per ton.

The bulk of the current deliveries of bleached sulphite ranged from \$105 to \$115 per ton.

About 47 per cent of the contract deliveries of unbleached sulphite ranged from \$85 to \$95 per ton. The bulk of the remainder ranged from \$75 to \$85 per ton.

The bulk of the current deliveries of unbleached sulphite ranged from \$75 to \$85 per ton.

More than 85 per cent of the contract deliveries of soda pulp ranged from \$80 to \$90 per ton.

About 60 per cent of the current soda pulp receipts was at \$65 per ton. The remainder ranged higher at various prices.

Victory Bag & Paper Co. Organized

CHICAGO, September 23, 1918.—A Pereira, formerly vice-president and sales manager of the Badger Bag & Paper Co., has formed the Victory Bag & Paper Company to manufacture a full line of grocers' bags including squares, flats, automatics and flour sacks.

The officers of the company are: A. Pereira, president; A. J. Pereira, vice-president; F. A. Gray, secretary and treasurer.

The general sales office of the company will be at 222 W. Kinzie street, Chicago, and the factory will be located in Marinette, Wis.

The Victory Bag & Paper Company has purchased a building in Marinette, 110 feet wide and 125 feet long, two stories and a basement, and also has acquired a vacant lot adjoining for future use. The building is a fine structure, having all the requirements of an up-to-date bag factory, and being located in the heart of the paper mill district, the Victory Bag & Paper Company will be in a position to furnish mixed cars of paper bags and wrapping paper.

Some of the machines are now being installed, and the company hopes to be able to begin manufacturing some sizes of bags within the next four or five weeks. All the machines are practically finished, and within sixty or ninety days, the company hopes to be turning out a complete line of all sizes and grades.

Paper Pledge in Export Business

NEW YORK, September 21, 1918.

Editor Paper Trade Journal:

The Pulp & Paper Section of the War Industries Board has decided that the 3rd Clause of the Conservation of Paper pledge is not required on export business. We therefore comply with the regulation as it affects export business by giving the following pledge:

(1) To co-operate with the Conservation Division and the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board to economize in the use of pulp, paper, printing ink, and printer's rollers and all products manufactured therefrom, and in the use of transportation facilities; (2) To cause and procure others, so far as lies within our power to exercise all possible economy and conservation in the use of such products.

Very truly yours,

PARSONS TRADING COMPANY,
JOHN MATTHEWS, Vice President.

AUER & TWITCHELL

General Offices
9th and Chestnut Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.



PAPER

Manufacturers-Importers - Exporters

Manufacturing Plants

PHILADELPHIA, BEVERLY, N. J.,
SWARTHMORE, PA., UNIONVILLE, CONN.

We Manufacture

PAPER
GUMMED TAPE
PAPER TWINE
PAPER TUBES
WOVEN PAPER BURLAP
IMITATION LEATHER

BRANCHES:

New York Boston
Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis
Atlanta, Minneapolis
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ACID PROOF WOOD PIPE

Enduring as granite itself, immensely strong and, last but not least, with a carrying capacity 14% greater than cast iron, 20% more than steel pipe—WYCKOFF WOOD PIPE offers the most practical piping system for paper mills.

Let us tell you what other successful mills are doing with WYCKOFF.

A. WYCKOFF & SON CO.
ELMIRA, N. Y. U. S. A.

Kingston Paper Co., Inc.

**Little Falls
New York**

now have their plant running, making all kinds of Felt Papers. We will be pleased to hear from all of our old customers and we solicit new ones. When in want of Felt Papers write us.



Try It on Your Front-Door Arches

PLIBRICO, the jointless plastic furnace lining, will outwear fire-brick and keep the heat where it belongs.

If you do not believe this, try it on your front door arches and bridge or side walls, and we are certain that the economy demonstrated will induce you to use PLIBRICO wherever possible in your plant.

Write for full details of this master furnace lining.

Jointless Fire Brick Co.
1879 Kingsbury St.
Canadian Agents
Beveridge Paper Co.,
Ltd., Montreal, Can.



New York Trade Jottings

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, of 200 5th avenue, has leased a loft at 38 W. 37th street, which it will use as a chemical laboratory.

* * *
John W. Banker, of John W. Banker & Co., dealers in paper and twine, at 17 White street, has returned to his desk after a somewhat lengthy vacation.

* * *
The Triangle Card & Paper Company, of Brooklyn, has filed papers with the Secretary of State at Albany, increasing its capital stock from \$7,000 to \$13,000.

* * *
The National Association of Waste Material Dealers, held its quarterly meeting at the Hotel Astor, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Routine matters and matters having to do with the war were considered.

* * *
The Rhineland Import Paper Company, 60 E. 11th street, has changed its name to the Borden & Riley Company. The only reasons that the change was made are patriotic, as the company is entirely owned by Americans.

* * *
The paper trade has gone "Over the Top" in the sale of War Savings Stamps, having completed its allotment. The efforts of C. K. Urquhart, Jr., who had charge of F. A. Flinn's day at the Liberty Bell, put the industry "Over the Top" by several thousands.

* * *
The American Mills Company, dealer in twine, is having its offices in the Fifth Avenue building completely altered. The alterations have been going on for a few days now, but Simon Miller, vice-president of the company, expects them to be finished by the end of the week.

* * *
Frederick H. Chase, president of Chase & Norton, recently announced the plans of the company which will be carried out until their warehouse at 277 Water street, which was damaged by fire on September 8, can be rebuilt. The company is occupying offices on the seventh floor of the building at 275 Water street, and they will remain there for a month, after which time it is expected that their warehouse will be ready for reoccupation. The fire did damage to the extent of \$10,000 but Mr. Chase considers himself lucky inasmuch as this is the first fire the firm has had, after doing business in paper stock for over twenty years. The loss is all covered by insurance.

Optimistic About Mexican Situation

Benjamin La Bree, advertising manager of the Parsons Trading Company, who has just returned from a four months' visit to Mexico, is very optimistic about the situation in that country.

In an interview at the offices of the Parsons Trading Company Mr. La Bree, gave out much that will enlighten the public on actual conditions there. He said that at the present time the country is in fairly orderly condition and there seem to be no organized revolutions going on. Carranza has managed to keep things in good order and aside from occasional outbreaks on the part of bandits there is no disturbance in the country. The Mexican Government is doing its best to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality in regard to the war and it has been more or less successful in spite of the attempts of German propagandists.

There is a great deal of Allied propagandism being spread by means of newspapers and bulletins posted in public stores. As

nearly all business in the principle cities is conducted by sympathizers of the Allied cause they have not found it difficult to have these bulletins displayed in prominent places. The Germans on the other hand have only been able to dispense propaganda in the newspapers, and Mr. La Bree holds in great significance the fact that he knows of no pro-German paper that is not heavily subsidized, whereas there is no pro-Ally paper that is not self-supporting. In other words the pro-Ally newspapers are real genuine newspapers giving all the news of the day, while the pro-German sheets exist for the sole purpose of spreading Teutonic misinformation.

It is a mystery to paper men as to just where the pro-German press obtains its print paper. For a time they obtained it by re-manufacturing waste paper of the Allied press, but this leak has now been stopped, and the German papers will soon be at the end of their paper supply. The Mexican Government recently decided to withhold a quantity of all print paper entering the country in lieu of customs duties, for the purpose it is felt in some quarters, of supplying some papers now on the black list. The embargo by the United States on print paper being exported to Mexico will probably stop this, and it is likely that the Carranza Government will have to rescind its order, and give official recognition to the black list.

All business in Mexico is done on a cash basis, and gold, silver and drafts on New York are the recognized standards.

Mr. La Bree emphatically denied that Mexico was crowded with United States citizens who had fled there to escape military duty. He stated that the American colony was made up of people who had lived in Mexico for great numbers of years and these are all workers for the Allied cause.

In conclusion, Mr. La Bree felt that while the present was a bit uncertain, the future outlook was encouraging.

Opportunity for Further Economy in Paper Manufacture

Until within the last few years, paper manufacturers in general have clung to the flat screen and seem to have overlooked the marked advantages of the rotary type which has been so universally adopted abroad. But the experience of the Bird Machine Company, of East Walpole, Mass., is conclusive evidence of a marked change in attitude. Although the firm has been manufacturing Bird screens for only a few years, the development of their sales has been so rapid that they are now in use in all the important paper districts in the United States, and orders are now booked months ahead.

The Bird screen, which successfully eliminates practically all dirt, lumps and strings, has greatly reduced the percentage of soiled and inferior paper in all lines of stock. These screens are today in use in a large number of mills producing news print, sulphite papers, writing, book and jute papers, saturating felt, ground wood and chip board. The prospect is bright for a great increase of orders, which the Bird Machine Company is preparing to meet.

The adoption of the rotary in place of the flat screen is but one evidence of the effort of all progressive manufacturers to avail themselves of every device that will insure improvement in quality and reduction of cost. With the Bird screen, which is of the inward flow type, there is no loss of time through stoppage for washing up. A continuous shower on the revolving screen plates insures continuous production of clean paper at the least cost per ton.

The Bird screens range in capacity 15 to 20 tons of book, and 12 to 15 tons of rope, jute and sulphite specialties with the smallest machines: 30 to 40 tons of news print, 12 to 20 tons of sulphite and mixed bonds, 25 tons of tag stock and 25 tons of sulphite and ground wood box board with the medium size, and up to 40 tons of chip board, 35 tons of roofing felt, etc., with the heavy type.

Bleached and Unbleached
WOOD PULP
 of every description

M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY

18 East 41st Street

INCORPORATED

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Established 1886

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Fourdrinier and Cylinder Paper Machines

Why Enlarge Your Beater Room?

Why Add More Power?

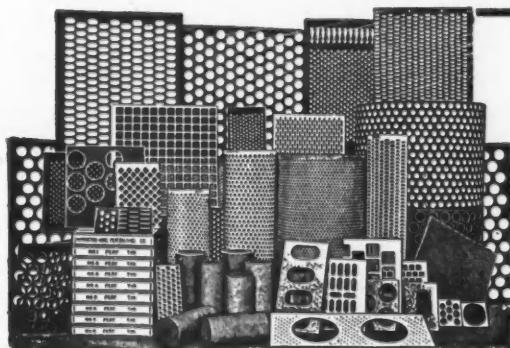


All infringements on present patents and patents to be issued will be vigorously prosecuted

This beater reduces stock to fibre of equal or better quality in half to one quarter of the time and with a saving of power which is remarkable. Do not take our word. Investigate. Manufactured by

MILLS MACHINE COMPANY . . . Lawrence, Mass., U. S. A.

Builders of all kinds of paper mill machinery



PERFORATED METALS

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

FOR

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

THE HARRINGTON & KING PERFORATING CO.

618 NORTH UNION AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Obituary

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

John Jack

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., September 23, 1918.—John Jack, 72 years old, one of the pioneers of the paper making industry in western New York, died at his home in Lockport, N. Y., on September 14 from diabetes. He founded the Lockport Paper Company in 1884 and for 32 years was superintendent of that concern. Mr. Jack left an estate of \$100,000.

Possessed of a sturdy nature inherited from his rugged Scotch parentage, in which country he was born at Drum Gelloch, Airdrie, October 31, 1846, Mr. Jack was nevertheless possessed of a kind and genial nature, which won him many friends.

He began his apprenticeship in the paper business in his native home, Scotland, where he lived until his 26th year, when he came overseas. First settling in Canada, he left there after a brief residence, going to Holyoke, Mass., where he laid the foundation for well-deserved reputation which he gained in the business. He was first employed there by the Parsons Paper Company, and later by the Chemical Paper Company, of that city, becoming superintendent of the latter.

He went to Lockport in 1884 and with others formed the Lockport Paper Company, and became its first superintendent.

Through Mr. Jack's expert knowledge of the paper industry and his splendid executive capacity the Lockport mill grew from a small beginning until it became one of the largest plants of its kind in the country, making roofing paper, employing a large force and keeping shifts on duty day and night.

With the success achieved by the Lockport Paper Mill another plant was erected at Niagara Falls by the company bearing the same name of the local concern. This concern was sold to another company about a year ago, the Certain-teed Products Corporation, which acquired various other plants throughout the country to manufacture roofing paper.

Mr. Jack, with advancing age and infirmities, retired from active duties of superintendent of the local mill on December 31, 1916, although he continued to manifest supervision over the plant whenever his health would permit.

Mr. Jack is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Annie Carroll of South Carolina, where the couple were married in 1875, and also six children, four daughters, Mrs. W. C. Briggs of Olcott, Mrs. Carl Jacques of Milwaukee, Wis., Mrs. Philip Grosset, South Orange, N. J., Mrs. C. F. Desher of Orange, N. J., and two sons, John Allen, Jack of Cincinnati, O., and A. W. Jack of Lockport.

Mrs. Caroline M. Drury

Paper manufacturers in all parts of the country will learn with sincere regret that Mrs. Caroline Montgomery Drury, died Friday, September 20. Mrs. Drury was the wife of David M. Drury, sales manager of the Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Company, Belleville, N. J. They had been married for more than fifty years.

Mrs. Drury had been a resident of Brooklyn for upwards of sixty years. She is survived by Mr. Drury, who is the dean of that great body of salesmen representing industries allied to the paper trade, a daughter and two grandsons. Both of the boys are in the service of their country. Funeral services were held at the Drury residence, 159 Pulaski street, and on Tuesday the interment was made in Cypress Hills cemetery.

Mrs. Colin Gardner

DAYTON, Ohio, September 23, 1918.—Mrs. Colin Gardner, of Middletown, wife of Colin Gardner, Jr., of the Colin Gardner Paper Company, died rather suddenly Saturday night, in a

Cincinnati hospital. Mrs. Gardner had been confined to the hospital but a few days and her death came as a distinct shock to the many friends of the family in this and other cities. Mrs. Gardner, who was 26 years of age and her husband, had been members of the Dayton Country Club for several years and Mr. Gardner's friends are not restricted to the trade by any means.

Mrs. Gardner was Miss Ethel Ames before her marriage and resided in Oswego, N. Y. She was of a lovable disposition and had many qualities of heart and mind which endeared her to a large acquaintanceship. Besides her husband, Mrs. Gardner is survived by four little children.

NEWS PRINT SITUATION IN CANADA

(Continued from page 14.)

war service of the United States Government. Some time ago Mr. Chahoon volunteered his services for any work to which Washington might assign him in connection with the war, and at one time it was believed that his large experience as an organizer would be availed of in the work of the American Red Cross. Announcement has now been made, however, that he is to be associated with the important Chemical Branch of the War Welfare Work of the American Government, with headquarters at Baltimore. Mr. Chahoon's departure will involve no change in the organization of the Laurentide Company. His services are being loaned to Washington for the period of the war, but he will remain president of the company as heretofore. Executive duties will be looked after by the vice-president, C. R. Hosmer, while F. A. Sabbaton, a director and Mr. Chahoon's right hand man at Grand Mere, will supervise affairs at the mills.

North American Is Busy

At a meeting of the directors of the North American Pulp and Paper Corporation, held in Montreal last week, it was stated that orders were quite large and that the plants are kept fairly well occupied. The production of ground wood pulp per day is in the vicinity of 400 tons, while about 100 tons of sulphite pulp is also being manufactured daily. Some difficulty is being experienced in getting sufficient cars for the shipment of pulp, but on the whole the company has little cause for complaint.

No Paper Mill at La Tuque

The Montreal *Star* announces the receipt of a telegram from R. A. Bartlett, of the Brown Corporation's paper mill at La Tuque, Que., stating that there is no truth in the recently published rumor that the company intends to erect a \$20,000,000 paper mill at La Tuque. The company's present mill at La Tuque manufactures sulphate kraft pulp for use by the parent company in Berlin, N. H.

National Paper Company

In a reorganization consequent on a change in the controlling interest of the National Paper Company, Limited, Valleyfield, Que., T. B. Little, of T. B. Little & Co., Montreal, has been chosen president, and among others interested are I. H. Weldon and S. F. Duncan, of Toronto. J. P. Morrow will continue as vice-president and general manager.

Trade Notes

W. J. Armstrong, manager of the crushing and pulverizing sales department of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, has recently received an appointment as Captain in the U. S. Army and assigned to the Ordnance Department in Washington, D. C.

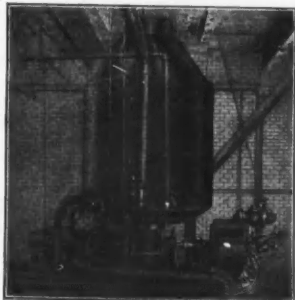
The Shepard Electric Crane & Hoist Company, Montour Falls, N. Y., have appointed A. J. Barnes as export manager, with headquarters at Montour Falls, N. Y. Mr. Barnes will also continue to be Director of Publicity.

HOWARD BOND

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Color Brilliant : Strength Wonderful

THE HOWARD PAPER CO.
URBANA, OHIO



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

WINESTOCK DE-FIBERING AND DE-INKING PROCESS

PATENTED

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

CAPACITY—12 TO 15 TONS IN 24 HOURS

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

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

Editorial

Vol. LXVII. New York, Thursday, September 26, 1918 No. 13

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Fourth Loan Is the Fighting Loan

As the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan approaches, the American Army in France moves on toward Berlin. Under our own leaders the great American Army has won a notable victory.

The Fourth Loan must be a great success. The Fourth Liberty Loan is a fighting loan.

When our soldiers on the battle front are braving death, each one offering to make the supreme sacrifice for his country and the great cause, we who remain safely at home surely should give them every support, should make every sacrifice to strengthen them. If we cannot fight ourselves, we can make our dollars fight.

It is a great cause for which America is engaged in this war; it is a great struggle in which the very hope of the world is bound up that is being waged in Europe and on the high seas. It is an honor to have a part in it, and all Americans, all of their lives, will be proud of the part they had in it or ashamed of their failure to do their part.

The Fourth Loan is a fighting loan. Every subscriber to the loan strikes a blow for liberty, for victory.

Every American wishes to have a part in winning the war and supporting our soldiers who are fighting our battles in France. Every subscriber to the Fourth Liberty Loan will have a part in the great achievements that the American Army is accomplishing, and in the achievements which the greater American Army will accomplish next spring.

The subscribers to the Liberty Loans have purchased for the War Department over \$4,000,000,000 of ordnance—\$1,000,000,000 was spent for artillery; \$300,000,000 for automatic rifles; \$100,000,000 for small arms; nearly \$2,000,000,000 for artillery ammunition and \$340,000,000 for small arms ammunition; \$100,000,000 was spent for armored motor cars.

It is estimated that \$7,000,000,000 will be spent by the Ordnance Department this current year.

Since the beginning of the war, we have spent for army use \$37,000,000 for flour; \$14,000,000 for sugar; \$43,000,000 for bacon; \$12,000,000 for beans; \$9,000,000 for canned tomatoes, and \$3,000,000 for rice. These are only some of the large items in our army's bill of fare. We have spent \$126,000,000 for shoes; over \$500,000,000 for clothing, winter and summer; nearly \$150,000,000 for blankets.

Our axes for the army have cost over \$6,000,000; our rolling kitchens \$47,000,000 and field ranges \$1,500,000. The army is using 2,500,000 shovels costing \$1 a piece. Our motor trucks to carry supplies and ammunition cost \$240,000,000, and for horse-drawn wagons and carts we have spent \$37,000,000. Our 279,000 horses and 132,000 mules have cost us nearly \$100,000,000; to feed them has cost over \$60,000,000, and the harness for them nearly \$30,000,000.

These figures are large, but we have nearly 2,000,000 men in France and nearly as many in cantonments here, and the United States and the people of the United States, through the Liberty Loan are making these soldiers as safe and as comfortable, as powerful and effective as possible.

Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan has helped, and every subscriber to the Fourth Liberty Loan will help to win the war.

Labor Exemptions

The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board is constantly demonstrating that it is composed of men who understand their business and who, while endeavoring to render the most efficient service to the Government, are constantly solicitous to see that conditions in the paper industry are disturbed as little as possible. Working along these lines the Pulp and Paper Section has just issued the following important suggestions regarding labor exemptions in the present draft to the War Service Committee of the box board and allied industries and similar information has been sent to the paper and pulp mills:

"It is important that your War Service Committee immediately advise as to the class or type of employees whom you feel should be deferred in their classification in the new draft.

"These men will be known as key men. For instance, you might request that the head beaterman and assistant beatermen be classed as key men; and you might also include the machine tenders and back tenders, certain engineers and firemen. It is needless to state that the fewer positions you include as key men, the better chance you will have of obtaining favorable action.

"After deciding upon the key men or key positions, of those employed in the industry which you represent on the War Service Committee, you should then notify each mill in the industry. Claim for deferred classification for industrial reasons may be made for these men to the Local Board either by the employer or by the men themselves. *This claim should be made within seven days after the mailing of the questionnaire to the individual.* If made by the employer, the cover page of the questionnaire or a duplicate of that page should be used and filed with the Local Board.

"The District Board will finally pass upon such claim, and we strongly urge you to follow up to the District Board, any claim, made by you or your employees, being sure that they receive proper information with reference to the character of the business and the duties of the particular men whose classification is to be deferred. There will be attached to each District Board an Industrial Officer appointed by the U. S. Employment Service. It is the duty of this officer to handle this particular matter, and you should make him understand clearly the record of each case.

"It is obvious that claims from those mills or fabricating plants granted preference or priority, will have a better case with the District Board. Some time ago this office furnished every one of the fabricators of board such as box makers, etc., duplicate copies of the priority claim blanks, and in ad-

dition—practically all board mills have automatically been placed on the Preference List. The yellow application blanks were furnished fabricators with the hope that each one would quickly establish his priority standing, which we felt was due in the majority of cases. Where application has been made for priority, concerns may state that priority is pending."

The suggestions will be especially welcomed by the industry as another evidence on the part of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board to be helpful at a time when any form of helpfulness is especially appreciated.

Organize for Liberty Loan

The paper trade division of the Liberty Loan Committee has been organized, with A. G. Paine, Jr., president of the New York & Pennsylvania Company as chairman. The organization meeting was held in the rooms of the Aldine Club in the Fifth Avenue Building, last Friday, and Mr. Paine states that all the members of the committee were on hand ready for hard work. As the National Loan Committee at this writing has not yet given out any information as to just how many bonds the trade is to sell, or on what basis the sales are to be made the committee was unable to make any plans for the sale of bonds. However, the details of the loan are soon expected, and Mr. Paine gives assurance that at that time the committee will be ready for hard work. Those on the committee are:

Chairman, A. G. Paine, Jr., president, New York & Pennsylvania Company; vice-chairman, Adam K. Luke, treasurer, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company.

Committee: W. C. Powers, sales manager, Great Northern Paper Company; H. J. Chisholm, president, Oxford Paper Company; E. O. Dorman, eastern manager, Champion Coated Paper Company; Thomas J. Moore, treasurer, Boxboard & Lining Company; Paul E. Vernon, president, Paul E. Vernon & Co.; Alvah Miller, H. G. Craig & Co.; Chas. F. Hubbs, Chas. F. Hubbs & Co.; Stephen A. Powell, president, Stephen A. Powell & Co.; S. Goldman, Perkins-Goodwin Company; J. Andersen, J. Andersen & Co.; Owen Shepherd, treasurer, International Paper Company; Jacob Nacht, Union Card & Paper Company; E. D. Gosling, president, Gosling & Farr, Inc.; Geo. McKinney, treasurer, F. A. Flinn, Inc.; Edw. T. Wilkinson, president, Wilkinson Bros. & Co.; A. G. Paine, 3rd, vice-president, New York & Pennsylvania Company; W. H. Clarke, Clarke & Co.; Andrew Regone, Maine Paper Stock Company.

Pass Resolutions for Store Door Delivery

At a dinner of the Paper Association of New York City with various mills and other interested organizations attending at the Arkwright Club on Thursday, September 19, the proposition of Store Door Delivery was discussed. A resolution was moved by Chas. Addoms and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered to the committee for their work in connection with the Store Door Delivery movement. Another resolution was introduced and carried approving the plan of Store Door Delivery and hoping for its early adoption before the inclement weather. This resolution was sent to the Hon. James S. Harlan, commissioner, and he sent the following answer:

"I thank you most heartily for taking the trouble to give me this information. It will be helpful with others. Every effort is now being made to push the matter along in the hope of getting the service well installed before the rough winter weather commences."

A resolution was introduced and carried by Mr. Knoche, of Coy, Hunt & Co., that a committee be appointed by the chair to consider the securing of a man for the Paper Association and other mills and organizations not now having traffic organization to represent

the paper industry in the matter of cartage, freight rates, etc., and to be for the paper industry of the city as a whole what a traffic man is to a larger manufacturer.

Paul E. Vernon, chairman of the committee, when interviewed by the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, stated that he expects to call a meeting shortly and to introduce this important work. Mr. Colton of the Zellerbach Paper Company, who attended the meeting, stated that they had a man for one of their industries on the Pacific Coast whose organization checked up the freight bills and that they saved enough freight overcharges to pay his expenses.

New York Mills Face Shut Down

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 23, 1918.—Paper mills in this section are facing a forced shut down unless the government grants relief at once. Local manufacturers are getting nervous and are besieging Washington with telegrams, but even these do not receive the courtesy of a reply.

The Car Service Section of the Railroad Administration issued an order effective September 16 placing an embargo on all shipments of forest products. This order was immediately felt by the paper mills along the Northern border where much of the pulp wood used comes from Canada. The result was that all pulp wood shipments stopped and even railroad lines in the Adirondacks were effected.

The original order received by the manufacturers here pointed out that upon special request certain articles might be exempted by application to the Car Service Board. These applications have been made in most cases, but no answer to the telegrams have been received. In one case a second telegram asking a reply has been sent. Despite the ruling that paper mills are in the list as essential to the conduct of the war, no relief has been given.

Some of the local mills receiving pulp wood from Canada are facing immediate trouble. Unless relief is given soon they will be forced to shut down. Others have a supply on hand which was being built up into a surplus against delayed shipments in the winter, and they are now being forced to use from this surplus instead of being able to add to it.

The owners of paper mills felt that they had enough to worry about in the pulp wood prospect for next year. Their orders in Canada were being filled this summer, but they realize that the cut of pulp wood everywhere has been greatly reduced this summer because of a lack of men, and this will mean a shortage next year. It is reported that all lumbering jobs in the Adirondacks this summer ran far behind the quota.

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HOLYOKE PAPER MILL MEN READY FOR LIBERTY DRIVE

Expect to Make the Fourth Loan the Most Successful of Them All—Drive Will Be Conducted Under the Style of "Holyoke's Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign"—Chemco Club Has Successful Meeting at Which Dr. Ira N. Hollis, President of the Worcester Polytechnic School, and Other Prominent Guests Spoke—Many War Savings Stamps Sold in Holyoke.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 17, 1918.—The paper mill men behind the Fourth Liberty Loan drive for the paper city are organizing to make this drive the most successful of them all. The Fourth Loan drive finds Holyoke with a quota nearly double the last one, and the publicity committee is talking itself hoarse, so to speak, in its preliminary plans for the campaign. Typical of the spirit in the local paper industry is the slogan "Holyoke's Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign," which has been chosen for this drive. Harry W. Alexander, assistant to the president of the American Writing Paper Company, is chairman of the publicity committee.

Chemco Club Meets

Members of the Chemco Club of the Chemical Paper Manufacturers, employees of the Crocker-McElwain Company, and other specially invited guests to the number of eighty-two attended a session and dinner of the Chemco Club last Thursday night. The Coal Conservation committees of both the Chemical mill and the Crocker-McElwain Company attended, the immediate purpose of the session being for the discussion of coal conservation at these mills, which are two of the largest and most important independent paper mills in Holyoke, the paper metropolis of the world.

"Gatling Gun" Ross, who has been "over there," gave a brief address that set everyone to cheering. Dr. Ira N. Hollis, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and John A. Stevens, of Lowell, were numbered amongst the other speakers.

That the Coal Conservation committees at both the Chemical plant and the Crocker-McElwain Company had accomplished much in the conservation of coal was the report filed, and this is attributed to organization.

While the meeting had its serious side, yet frivolity was not altogether lost, and the entertainment committee furnished a good time for all present.

Many War Savings Stamps Being Sold

If all sections of the country are as patriotic as Holyoke, then the Government need worry little over the success of the War Savings Stamp campaign. Practically all of the local paper mills have their campaigns, but probably none are so interesting to watch as that at the American Writing Paper Company. The PAPER TRADE JOURNAL'S correspondent learned today that at this company the total sales for the week before last reached the \$2,274.83 mark. During the same week the Mt. Tom division jumped from fifteenth to first place in the mills leading for the amount of stamps sold during the week. The week previous the Platner and Porter Division, at Unionville, Conn., led all the other mills. The total of the sales for the past sixteen weeks is \$20,853.50.

River Navigation to Holyoke

All hope for the long desired river navigation from Windsor Locks, Conn., to Holyoke, need not be abandoned. Interest in the project was revived again last week with better prospects than ever before of securing the necessary final legislation to

assure the putting of this conservation movement into effect. About 100 members of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association will visit Holyoke, Springfield and Windsor Locks on the 28th of the month, to further their arguments in favor of early action on the matter. Holyoke paper manufacturers are expected to send representatives to meet with the visitors.

River navigation from Hartford to this city has been urgently advocated for years by the paper manufacturers all up and down the line, as it would afford a tremendous relief to the transportation difficulties.

New Chief of Maintenance Division

Harold W. Buzzell succeeds R. I. Worrill as chief of the Repair and Maintenance Division of the Purchasing Department of the American Writing Paper Company. For the past year Mr. Buzzell has been engaged in Government work in connection with the Federal Trades Commission at Washington. Previous to that he was purchasing agent and manager of the stores of the Union Iron Works, Bangor, Me. He took up his new duties at the American Writing Paper Company today.

Veterans of British Service Speak

The great world war was brought home in all its horrors and sadness to employees of the American Writing Paper Company last week when three veterans of the British service spoke of their experiences. So convincing were the speakers that it made all the men employees feel like running for a gun and joining Uncle Sam's democracy army.

Probably Last Shut Down of the Season

What was probably the last shut down for paper mills for some months to come was that of last week, Tuesday, when all mills were closed down for a period of 12 hours because of low water. Since that time this part of the country has experienced exceptionally heavy rain, especially in the northern section, where rains are absolutely essential to keep the water in the Connecticut river to proper height. So far as water is concerned, indications are that the manufacturers will meet with little further interruptions from this source for the balance of the season at least.

Col. Westnedge Wins Praise

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., September 23, 1918.—Residents of Kalamazoo can well understand the popularity of Col. Joseph B. Westnedge, commander of the 126th Infantry, and now overseas. They are not at all surprised that Rev. C. W. Merriam, of Grand Rapids, just returned from "Y" work in France, should say that "Col. Joe is idolized by all his boys."

Speaking of "Joe" and his boys, Rev. Merriam said: "The 126th Infantry advanced twenty-two kilometers in five days, the greatest advance of the war in a similar length of time, and this against the famous Prussian Guards, the prize troops of the German army. The Germans think they are crazy, being unable to understand how any body of men can fight so furiously."

"I arrived at the headquarters of the regiment on Col. Joe's birthday, and, speaking of him, I might say that 'Fighting Joe,' as he is affectionately called, is idolized by his men. In a fight he is always found in the front ranks and he has been seen on a number of occasions with a rifle and going to it for all he is worth. One night he was discovered completely covered with mud in a shell hole between the lines. He had crawled into the hole after he had rigged up a telephone outfit and spread a blanket across the top for shelter, and lay there in a crouching position, with his feet on a level with his head for eleven hours, receiving and sending messages."

A considerable percentage of Col. Joe's command are former employes of the paper mills in the Kalamazoo River valley district.

CALENDERS

Furnished Complete, with Electric Motor Lift, Hydraulic Lift or Ratchet Lift. All Operated from Floor.

Grinding Machines for Rolls of all sizes.



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Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

HUNGERFORD FILTERS

The Filters that never require a renewal of the Filter Bed

HUNGERFORD & TERRY, INC.

Engineers and Manufacturers of Water Filters
Pennsylvania Building PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"DRAPER" FELTS

For Any Grade of Paper or Pulp

ARE GUARANTEED

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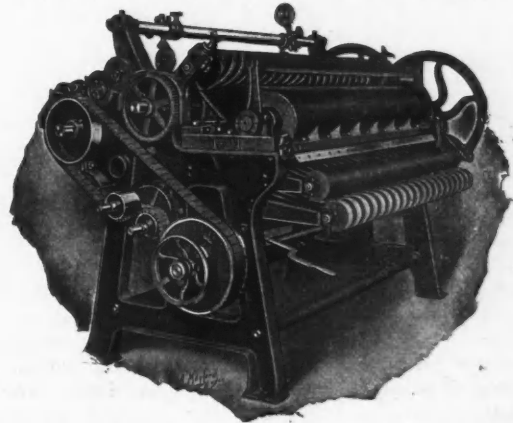
We can furnish all

AVAILABLE COLORS

to advantage.

Paper Cutters

Single, Duplex and Diagonal



Cutter Knives Patent Top Slitters

HAMBLET MACHINE CO.

Lawrence Mass

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL MEETS AT ST. LOUIS

Meetings of the Pulp and Paper Section on Thursday and Friday Are Well Attended by Representative Members of the Industry and Are Successful from Every Point of View—Program Includes Interesting Papers by G. E. Williamson, Chief Engineer of the Strathmore Paper Co.; Harry Ballou, Local Manager, Menasha Paper Co., Ladysmith, Wis., and Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford of New York.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 23, 1918.—Because of war conditions which compelled the presence at home of most of the men in the industry the attendance of members of the paper and pulp section of the National Safety Council at its seventh annual conference in St. Louis this week was small. However, the sessions were all well attended, because of the great interest taken by most of the 2,000 members of the general council in the housing problems. And the paper and pulp section had the most instructive and valuable discussion of this greatest of problems confronting industries of all kinds everywhere.

The paper and pulp section was in session two days, the second being given over almost entirely to a discussion of housing problems, regarded as the most serious the industry now has to contend with. The discussions on all the papers were lively, and considerable interest was taken in them.

G. E. Williamson Presides

Chairman G. E. Williamson, chief engineer of the Strathmore Paper Company, Brookfield, Mass., presided. Vice-chairman Garrett Schenck, Jr., of Boston, was absent, but Secretary A. G. Pounsford, general manager, Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company, Port Arthur, Ont., was present.

Papers the first day were read by John H. Bluemer, Ideal Coated Paper Company, Brookfield, Mass., on "What the National Safety Council has done for us"; Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, New York, on "Fitness for the Job—An Essential of Safety"; Harry

Ballou, local manager, Menasha Paper Company, Ladysmith, Wis., on "Increasing the Efficiency of Bulletin Service."

On the second day papers were read by H. W. Forster, Independence Inspection Bureau, on "Industrial Housing"; Mr. Williamson on "Housing"; A. Rousseau, Safety Engineer, the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., on "Indian Hill Development of the Norton Company," and Evelyn B. Binz, Associate Director, Employment and Service, Miller Lock Company, Philadelphia, on "Community Welfare." Mr. Williamson's paper was illustrated with a number of photographs, while Mr. Rousseau used stereopticon slides.

A feature of the section was the first showing of the pamphlet of Safe Practices compiled by the Committee, of which C. A. Gilkerson of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company is chairman. This is the first pamphlet of its kind ever gotten out by any section of the National Safety Council applicable to a particular industry. As it claims, it is "An orderly presentation in loose-leaf form of accident hazards and the best practices for their elimination."

The New Officers

These officers were elected by the section for the next year:

Chairman, A. P. Costigan, safety engineer, Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers Safety Association; vice-chairman, C. A. Jackson, Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company; secretary, C. B. Milner, Hammerhill Paper Company, Erie, Pa.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN A PAPER MILL COMMUNITY

BY G. E. WILLIAMSON, OF THE STRATHMORE PAPER COMPANY.

In the year 1912 the Strathmore Paper Company decided to build a new paper mill in Woronoco, Massachusetts. Woronoco is a part of the township of Russell, and lies in the valley of the Westfield River 15 miles west of its junction with the Connecticut River at Springfield. At that time this company owned and operated one mill in the village. The population consisted almost entirely of employees of the company, and the housing accommodations comprised 26 houses of one, two, three, four and eight families, with a total of 51 tenements. The greater part of the houses had been built several years and were, on the whole, very serviceable, and considerably above the types of dwellings usually found in paper mill villages.

Ideas That Were Followed Out

In providing homes for the employees of the new mill, the management started out with the following ideas in mind:

1. The houses should be attractive both inside and outside, and be provided with modern conveniences.
2. The housing development should not be a money-making proposition, but rents should be as low as possible, with good accommodations.

In order to formulate a definite policy, the entire problem was studied somewhat at length, substantially as follows:

Lists were prepared in detail of the probable employees of the new mill, both male and female, divided according to position and whether married or single. The probable weekly earnings of

each was then determined, based upon prevailing wage rates in the company's other mills. Investigation showed that the average wage earner pays out about 25 per cent. of his income for house rent. Wishing to be conservative in this respect, however, we adopted the ratio of one in six, or 16½ per cent. Comparison was made with the rents already paid, and the results checked very closely.

We were then able to fix upon a schedule of rents which various grades of employees could afford to pay. This schedule comprised six classes, from \$1.50 per week to \$4 per week, by 40 cent increments.

The next step was to compute allowable investments for the various classes of tenements, based upon the schedule of rents just described. Making fair and conservative allowances for deterioration and repairs, taxes, insurance and water, and a fixed rate for interest, the gross return amounted to 8 per cent. Again turning to our schedule of rents and capitalizing the yearly income from each class at the percentage just computed, we were able to find the amount we could afford to invest per tenement in each class to bring the predetermined return.

Most Suitable Types of Houses

This brought us to a consideration of the types of houses most suitable for the community, and, after some study, the following were selected:

(Continued on page 40.)

High Grade American Paper Clay

Uniformity and High Retention
Low in moisture, Mica and Grit

Miner Edgar Company : 30 Church Street : New York City
Exclusive Sales Agency of Edgar Bros. Co. MINES



Eagle Knife and Bar Works

JOHN W. BOLTON & SONS, Inc.

HIGH GRADE

Knives, Bars, Plates and Jordan Fillings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

High Grade Steel Products
for Use in Paper Mills

LAWRENCE, MASS.

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We call the attention of the Jobbing Trade to our unequalled facilities for prompt shipment of

Mill Blanks, Bogus Bristols, Marble Grained Jute Boards, Clay Coated Box Boards, Binders' Board, Paper Box Board, Pasted Boards, and Paper Board Specialties

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CHICAGO

NEW YORK

CLEVELAND

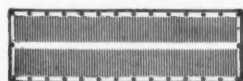
Write for our new Blue Book, just issued, containing valuable information in regard to Box Boards, Paper and Specialties.

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:: FITCHBURG, MASS., U. S. A. ::

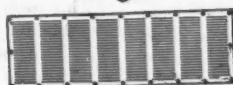
SCREEN

For Flat and Rotary Centrifugal Screens.
Made of HARDY BRONZE, Rolled Brass and Copper.



STYLE "A"

Grooved or beveled for any kind of fasteners.

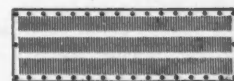


STYLE "B"

PLATES

Acid-Resisting Bronze Castings, Suction Plates, Babbitt Metal, Hardy Bronze Screws.

Old Plates Recut to Accurate Gauge.



STYLE "C"

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL MEETS AT ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page 38.)

Class.	Type.	Description.
1	Two-family, double cottage or semi-detached.	Five rooms and bath, steam heat.
2	Two-family, one above the other.	Five rooms and bath, steam or hot air heat.
3	Four-family, two families on both 1st and 2nd floor.	Four rooms and bath.
4	Four-family, unit type, two rooms 1st floor, two rooms 2nd floor.	Four rooms and bath.
5	Four-family, two families 1st and 2nd floors.	Four rooms.
6	Four-family, two families 1st and 2nd floors.	Three rooms.

Engineering Department Gets Problem

The problem was then turned over to the engineering department, and plans were drawn and specifications prepared for the six classes of houses. Bids were received, and in the majority of cases the successful bidders' figures came very close to the amounts allowed. In the case of the Class 1 house, however, a considerably larger and better house consisting of eight rooms per tenement was worked out, and the weekly rental was slightly increased to cover the additional cost.

In the Fall of 1912 and during 1913, 17 houses with a total of 53 tenements were erected. Almost every year since a few houses have been added, so that we have now occupied or under construction a total of 30 new houses with 86 tenements. We have, of course, found it advisable to make slight changes in the design as the work has progressed and the houses have been completed and lived in, both to improve arrangement or convenience and to keep the investment within or as close as possible to the prescribed limits in days of rapidly advancing costs. When a plan was revised in this manner, the figure one-half was added to the original class number.

At the request of some of the mill executives and department heads, a few cottages have been built. Six have been built consisting of six and seven rooms. The design of these houses has not been standardized, although the number and size of rooms is approximately the same in all.

A brief description of the several classes of houses is given in the appendix, and may be of interest.

Houses Attractive but Free from Frills

In exterior appearance we have endeavored to make the houses attractive but free from frills. The rectangular or box type of outline has been strictly followed, except in the case of cottages, on account of simplicity and practicability of design and low cost. For the most part, side walls have been shingled and stained in browns or greens to harmonize with the wooded hills with which the valley is surrounded. In some of the later houses we have used wide clapboards and have made a trial of stucco over plaster board. Roofs have been covered with red cedar shingles mostly, but we are now using asphalt shingles on account of their superior fire-resisting qualities. Foundation walls have been of field stone, concrete or cobble stone, laid in cement mortar. In locations near the river, excavation has brought out large quantities of round cobble stones, and the majority of underpinnings and exposed chimneys have been laid up with these stones, resulting in a very attractive appearance.

The Question of Sites

The question of sites has, of course, received considerable attention, but as land is plentiful and not high in value, our efforts have been confined largely to grouping the houses in districts according to classes, and to providing water and sewer facilities. At the outset each one of the districts, of which we have four,

was studied as a whole, and a layout was made which could be followed in the gradual development of the particular location. On account of the lack of level ground, the problem of grading has been a somewhat strenuous one.

During the past year we have found it necessary to erect a number of houses to accommodate the men with families who have replaced the younger unmarried men who have gone to war. Owing to the abnormal prices which have prevailed, we have made our exteriors plainer than ever, and have otherwise economized wherever possible, but the advance in cost has amounted to from 50 to 75 per cent. for the various classes.

Houses Have Proven Satisfactory

Several times we have been asked if we considered our solution of the housing problem a success. On the whole, we do. The definite policy laid down in 1912 is still followed. In general, the houses have proven very satisfactory. In the last three years higher wages and increased incomes have brought requests for more houses with steam and hot air heat, and the most recently constructed houses down to Class 4 are so equipped. Bath rooms have been extended to all but the lowest price class of house, and all classes are now provided with electric lights.

Personally, I believe that every community must solve its housing problem in conformity with local conditions. Houses which meet the requirements in one place would not be a success in another where climatic, structural, labor and other conditions are different. I do believe, however, that such a proposition, upon which so much of the company's success depends, should be given careful study at the start and a particular and persistent working policy established and followed.

Appendix

A brief description of the several classes of houses follows:

Class 1 and 1½.—Semi-detached houses of eight rooms each, including living room, reception hall, dining room, kitchen, and pantries on the first floor, three chambers, sewing room and bath on the second floor, and large unfinished storeroom on the third floor. Steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing, town water and sewer. Principal rooms on first floor finished in brown ash, second floor in North Carolina pine, walls papered or painted, ceilings tinted. All floors rift pine, the majority filled and waxed.

Class 2 and 2½.—Two-apartment or tenement house, five rooms to each tenement, all on one floor, including living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and bath. Class 2½ houses have two chambers finished in the third story, giving the upper tenements seven rooms. Heat, lights, finish, and decorating the same as Class 1.

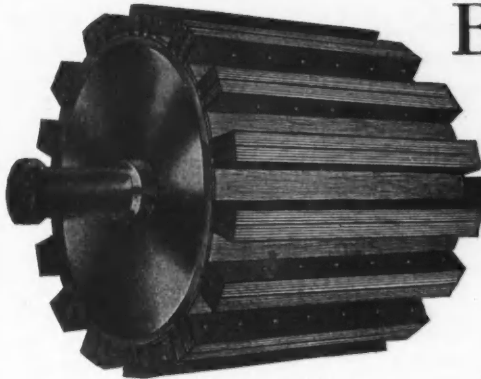
Class 3.—Four-family house, two tenements each first and second floors, comprising four rooms per tenement, living room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath. Electric lights, modern plumbing, heated by stoves. Living room finished in ash, remainder in North Carolina pine. All rooms papered or painted and ceilings tinted. Floors of rift pine, finished.

Class 3½.—Similar to Class 3, but with five rooms per tenement, including living room, dining room or bedroom, two chambers, and bath. North Carolina pine finish throughout.

Class 4.—Unit type, consisting of four tenements, two rooms on first floor, living room and kitchen, and two bedrooms on second floor with bath. Electric lights, modern plumbing, heated with stoves. North Carolina pine finish, walls papered, ceilings tinted. Rift pine floors, finished.

Class 5.—Four-family house similar in plan to Class 3, but not as large. Each tenement has four rooms, living room, kitchen, and two bedrooms. Modern plumbing, but no bath. North Caro-

(Continued on page 42.)



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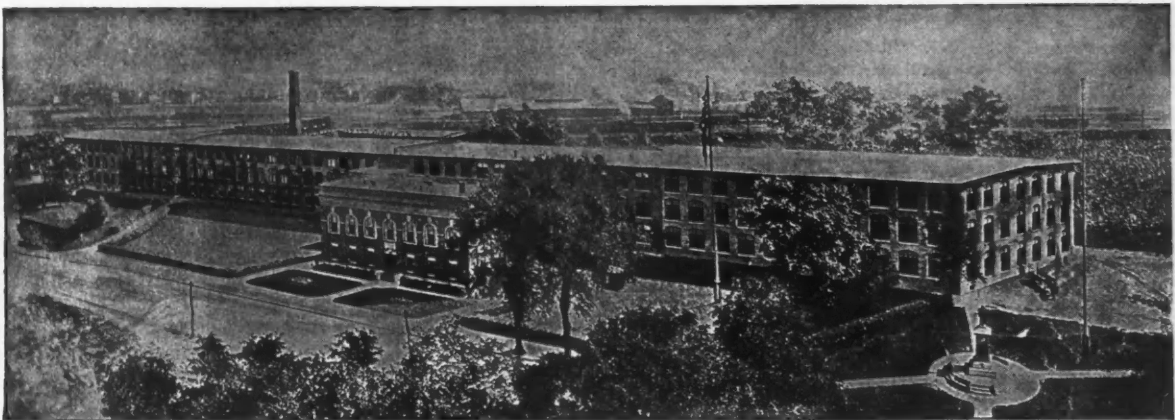
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NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL MEETS AT ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page 40.)

lina pine trim and floor. Walls papered and ceilings tinted.

Class 5½.—Similar to Class 5, with addition of bath, and electric lights for each tenement, also two large bedrooms on third floor.

Class 6.—Four-family house, two tenements each on first and second floors. Three rooms per tenement, including living room, bedroom and kitchen. Modern plumbing, but no bath rooms.

North Carolina pine trim and floor. Walls papered or painted, ceilings tinted.

Class 6½.—Similar to Class 6, with two bedrooms in third story.

Cottages.—Include living room, reception hall, dining room, kitchen and pantries on first floor, three chambers and bath on second floor. Heat, lights, finish, and decorating the same as Class 1.

"THE INDIAN HILL DEVELOPMENT"

BY A. ROUSSEAU, SAFETY ENGINEER, NORTON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

The housing problem which Indian Hill has solved for the Norton Company is not the same one that confronts most of the industrial plants which have sprung up over night and who must find some means of housing, temporarily at least, a large proportion of the rank and file of their employees. However, there are many features, particularly the plan of selling the houses, which could be applied to other conditions, so that an outline of the Indian Hill development might be of general interest to all who are in any way concerned with the problem of industrial housing.

Purpose of the Enterprise

Worcester is famous for its so-called "three-deckers." This is a type of dwelling which houses three families. The landlord usually lives on the lower floor and rents the two upper tenements. The rent paid by each family ranges from \$18 to \$30 per month, depending on the size and condition of the house and the neighborhood in which it is located. Although the tenements in these three-deckers are usually quite comfortable, the environment is not always satisfactory. There are many high-grade wage-earners renting tenements in houses of this type who would much prefer to live in individual houses or cottages, in which they could take a personal interest. The reasons why they have not built or purchased houses of their own are because of the difficulty of finding a suitable site near enough to their work and still not so close that the proximity to the place of employment would make the home surroundings unpleasant; also, the difficulty and hesitancy about financing a project of this kind with only a moderate income.

It was to give an opportunity to those of its employees who were placed in this position and who wished to improve their home conditions that the Indian Hill Company was organized. The returns to the Norton Company would be in the form of increased loyalty and good feeling between the employee and employer.

Location

The company was very fortunate in having an ideal site located at the proper distance from its works for a project of this kind. This was a naturally beautiful hillside overlooking Indian Lake, which gave the architect plenty of opportunity to lay out gracefully curving streets with gentle grades, also lawns and terraces with beautiful slopes.

The distance of this site from the works is such that the people who live there can easily walk to and from their work morning, noon and night, and yet it is far enough away so that with the aid of the hill the plant is hidden from view from most of the houses.

Architecture

The entire development, including the design of the houses, was laid out by a well-known architect, who had made a special study of community planning. He put his best efforts into the work and as a result the village has been highly praised by all who have seen it. He utilized to the best possible extent the natural curves and slopes of the hillside, as well as a large number of shade trees which nature had planted there.

The houses were laid out and planned collectively, so that the entire village would be harmonious in every detail. Here is noticeably lacking the straight rows of houses, all spaced the same distance from the street line and an equal distance apart, which are so conspicuous in most new developments. Several types and sizes of houses were built so that there would be no monotony or sameness, yet all are harmonious in character. This is a feature which does not require the highly developed sense of beauty of an architect to appreciate, but it has a decidedly pleasing effect on the eye of the most ordinary layman. One feels at once on approaching the village that this is not an ordinary real estate development.

Construction and Equipment

The houses were designed to give the purchasers approximately the same number and size of rooms as they were accustomed to in their three-decker tenements. These consist of a kitchen, pantry, dining room, living room, two or three bed rooms and a bath. All of these were provided and in some instances a sun parlor or glass porch was added. Several of the larger houses have open fireplaces in the living rooms.

The houses are all equipped with piping for hot and cold water and gas and are wired for electricity. An individual steam heating plant is provided in each. The floors are all hardwood throughout.

Some of the exteriors are finished in stucco, while others are finished in shingles or clapboards. All are white, trimmed in green, and the roofs are all slate.

Method of Financing

In starting out on this project the question to be settled first was how it should be financed. The Indian Hill Company was organized, the directors being the same as those of the Norton Company. The policy of this company was to conduct its business without profit and without loss. The plans which were made and subsequently followed out consisted of purchasing the land, engaging the architect, laying the streets, sidewalks and sewers, developing the property in general and building the houses.

The houses were sold direct to the purchasers, the price charged being the actual cost of the house and the land, plus the proportionate share of the improvements. The company required of the purchaser an initial payment of 10 per cent of the purchase price. In addition the purchaser gives a time note for twelve years, also a demand note, both secured by a mortgage to the company. He agrees also to take out a certain number of shares in a local co-operative bank. The payment of \$1 each month on shares in one of these banks results in the return of \$200 to the shareholder in twelve years. The number of shares he is required to take out is sufficient so that at the end of twelve years he will have saved a large enough sum to pay off the time note. This added to his initial payment of 10 per cent will bring his affairs to such a state where he can have any bank in the city take a first mortgage on

(Continued on page 44.)

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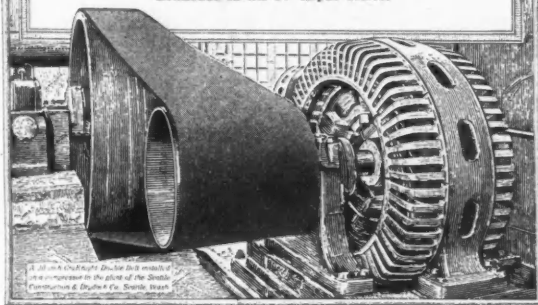
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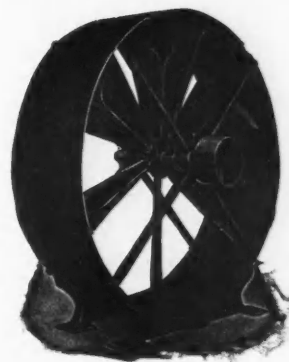
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NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL MEETS AT ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page 42.)

his property and he will own his house under the same condition that prevails among those in more fortunate circumstances. The following table is a reproduction of one which was given to a purchaser of one of the 1915 houses, and illustrates very well the method of financing:

Your total purchase price is.....	\$3,851.50
You have made a first payment of 10 per cent.....	335.15
You are borrowing on mortgage, the balance.....	3,466.35
The amount due in twelve years, secured by time note, is.	1,000.00
The balance secured by demand note is.....	2,466.35
Your monthly interest during first twelve years will be..	14.45
Your monthly payment to co-operate bank will be.....	5.00
Your total monthly payments during first twelve years...	19.45
Your monthly interest payment after twelve years will be	10.30
Total loan	3,466.35
Five per cent	173.32
One-twelfth	14.45
Demand loan	2,466.35
Five per cent	123.32
One-twelfth	10.30

Costs

In regard to the costs of the houses, we can only state what these were when the houses were built. We have not even estimated what they would cost today if it were possible to get labor and material to build them.

In 1915 when the first twenty-seven houses were built, the prices

ranged from \$2,850 to \$4,000. In 1916 when thirty more were built the prices ranged from \$3,600 to \$5,200. These figures are probably more comprehensible if placed on a cubic foot basis, on account of the various sizes of the houses. In 1915 the cost was about 16 cents per cubic foot, while in 1916 it increased to 19 cents.

The cost varies greatly also with location. We are informed that the same house which cost 19 cents per cubic foot to build in Massachusetts was being built in Tennessee the same year for about 10 cents. No attempt has been made to build houses since 1916.

Results

The most noticeable result to date has been in the changed living conditions of the purchasers of these houses. Here are nearly sixty families living under the most pleasant conditions with beautiful homes and surroundings. Had not the company given these families the opportunity to purchase these homes, it is certain that a very large proportion of them at least would still be living in three-decker tenements. The interesting part is that in most instances the purchasers of these houses are occupying them and virtually securing ownership of them at monthly payments which do not exceed the amount which they previously paid for rent in a tenement house in which they had no lasting interest. It is needless to say that these families take a pride in their new homes and that the houses and lawns are maintained in excellent condition.

It is too early as yet to tell what the results to the company will be. We feel certain, however, that the loyalty of these people will be materially increased and that the ultimate result will be that they will be voluntarily attached to the company.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF BULLETIN SERVICE

By HARRY BALLOU, LOCAL MANAGER, MENASHA PAPER COMPANY, LADYSMITH, WIS.

The topic of my paper on "Increasing the Efficiency of Bulletin Service" would possibly suggest to you that it is my intention to suggest to the National Safety Council better and improved methods in the conduct of their business in so far as their bulletin service is concerned, but before entering upon this subject I want it understood and made clear that this organization hardly deserves any such criticism or suggestions pertaining to the matter in question.

Representing a corporation that is a member of the National Safety Council, I want to say that our experience teaches us that the bulletin service as rendered is the most valuable of any of the work performed by that organization, and if any of you are not members and you think you are doing satisfactory work in accident prevention, you are to be criticized for not joining.

The Mouthpiece of Safety

Fundamentally, bulletins are the mouthpiece of safety first management or the means whereby the results of experience and information are conveyed to those who require it, but members of this council must not feel that their duty is performed when they receive by mail at regular intervals these bulletins and have disposed of them by placing them on the bulletin boards. We should realize that our task has only just commenced and that we must carry the work along by different and numerous methods, not only by the same continuous arrangement but by devising ways and means of a continuous varying system, because the average workman must be continually enthused and be kept constantly interested in safety first work. It is one big problem to get them interested and another to keep them interested, but you cannot succeed without the help of an efficient bulletin service.

When bulletin boards are first installed in a plant or in any

department, interest and enthusiasm is naturally aroused, but the proposition soon becomes more or less of a monotonous nature, and it is to break up this condition that prompted me to choose for my subject the one that I did.

Make the Bulletin Board Interesting

Instead of filling your bulletin boards entirely with bulletins pertaining to accident prevention, insert among these bulletins at frequent intervals a bunch of news items pertaining to something about the plant. Do not adhere entirely to the serious side, but if there is a good, practical and harmless joke on some of the workmen or even the officers, use it, and even commend a workman or a department now and then through these news items. Such things will get the workmen into the habit of always watching the bulletin boards and will cause every bulletin to be read. Personally, I do not believe in bulletins having too much reading matter on them. If you will watch carefully, the majority of the readers will take more interest and read more intelligently, short, to the point bulletins. Use large, plain type and as few words or sentences as possible.

Do not depend entirely on the bulletins furnished by the National Safety Council to fill your cases. As it is impossible for them to always make a bulletin to fit each and every local condition in the various plants, you should depend partly on yourself for bulletins of your own originality. You surely know just what room, department or machine has the largest percentage of accidents, consequently it is up to you to make a bulletin of that condition and explain accordingly. Whereas it doesn't look neat and practical to have a plant pasted all over with bulletins, nevertheless, in that particular hazardous place you should have a well-

(Continued on page 46.)

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(Continued from page 44.)

printed and large-size bulletin securely posted, informing the workmen that this particular place requires special care, etc. A metal bulletin which would be more of a permanent nature should be used.

Foreign Language Bulletins

If we really wanted slightly to criticise our Safety Council as well as ourselves, we ought to state that there are not a sufficient amount of bulletins issued in the foreign languages. We all know that it is the foreigner who cannot read English that is really in the most danger, because he is not educated as well in safety first work, and why not help him out of trouble or possible threatened danger by telling him through bulletins printed in his own language? And when you do so, remember to issue bulletins along the same idea I have already mentioned as to news items and the like and which pertain to his particular class or nationality. By all means, he is the kind we want to read the bulletins in preference to any other.

If a certain department is doing first-class work, whether it be in preventing accidents and sickness or in workmanship, post it on the safety bulletins.

Watch the places where the employees eat their noonday meals, for that is where you want your bulletin boards. Workmen do not want to stop at a factory fence gate to read bulletins.

Keep the interest up by continually changing the color, size and shape of bulletins. Everyone of us would stop and look at a bulletin if it was triangular in shape, printed on colored paper and with a different colored ink, because our curiosity would get the best of us.

Suggestions for the Management

We assume it is not the intention of the National Safety Council to have all of their bulletins posted through the plants of their members. We oftentimes get bulletins which intended to convey an idea in a general way to the mill manager or the safety committee. I mention this for the benefit of those who are not members, so that it will tell them of another benefit derived from the council's bulletin service. These bulletins have excellent ideas for the manager and the safety committee to act upon in a more elaborate and detailed manner, and those of you who are members should give them all the study and attention that they rightfully deserve. It oftentimes gives you an idea by which you can perfect a bulletin to suit your own needs and conditions. Furthermore, this class of bulletins oftentimes results in benefits through the discussion and argument that follows.

We all understand that "two hands are better than one," consequently when we get up our own bulletins why not help out the bulletin service or improve and increase its efficiency by sending a copy to the chairman of the bulletin committee or direct to the National Safety Council? If your bulletin is a good one, they will want to get it before the rest of the members, and if you are not a member, send them just the same. In addition to this, have a list of plants, especially of the same kind of business as you own, that are located in your vicinity and whose local and peculiar conditions are similar, and when you get out a bulletin pertaining to such a local condition, send a copy to each one on your list and have it understood that you expect them to reciprocate.

Reports on Near Accidents

At the plant where I am connected we not only have the usual accident report blanks, but each foreman has a blank on which to report near accidents. It would surprise you to know what a help it is and how interesting it is to read these reports. The reason I mention this is because oftentimes some condition is reported on these near accident reports to give justification for a bulletin on the subject. If a near accident that appears extremely

important and serious is described on the bulletin boards, stating the location and oftentimes the names of the parties involved, so much curiosity is aroused as to make the bulletin board a popular place, and the affair is thereby so well advertised that the effect is decidedly pronounced.

As we all work deeper into the study of safety, it becomes more apparent that bulletin service should be extended beyond the plant and that whatever we do outside the plant itself there will be an indirect benefit. To carry this work further, the natural place to take it is in the homes and public places. It is oftentimes worth while to enclose the checks on pay day in an envelope with safety ideas printed on both sides of the envelope. The envelope is carried home and there read by the workman and his family. I feel that it is just as important to get safety bulletins in the home as it is to get dentists after the teeth of the workmen or nurses into the home; consequently we must work with the children, first in order to help them with the interest they will create in the home, which will have the desired effect on the father, and second, to impress upon the children themselves the necessity of safety work so that they, too, will be protected while growing up and then when they get into your factory they will have the instinct of self-protection against accidents, etc. To get the children talking safety causes the father or brother to thinking more seriously of safety and to realize that there is really something to safety work after all, and that it is a serious matter and nation-wide in its scope.

Cash Prizes for School Children

A year ago our company offered a set of cash prizes to school children for the best sets of safety first rules pertaining to the home, the streets and in public places. The enthusiasm created and the benefits resulting were beyond our expectations. After all of the papers were submitted to us through the teachers we picked out the best ideas and consolidated them into a single bulletin and had the teachers give one to each pupil with the request that they be taken home for study and posting.

Have you ever wondered what becomes of the bulletins you discard for the new ones? You no doubt crumple them up and throw them into the waste basket. Your public libraries would like to get them as well as your school teachers. In our State, the law requires that a certain specified time must be devoted every month on accident and fire prevention, and our teachers oftentimes run out of material or suggestions, and consequently they are pleased to get these discarded bulletins.

If you have a wide-awake police and fire department, they, too, will welcome your new or old bulletins when such bulletins naturally pertain to something along their line of work. In any event, don't throw away your old bulletins.

Waterproof Paper

A waterproof composition for paper forms the subject of a patent granted to Mr. B. Kinffler, Jr., says the *World's Paper Trade Review* of London, England. The invention invokes essential ingredients stearic acid, ammonia, paraffin wax or their equivalents, and a diluent, which may be applied to paper in liquid form, and the ammonia or its equivalent and the diluent eliminated, thereby leaving the stearic acid and paraffin wax or their equivalents deposited upon the paper and rendering the paper substantially impervious to water. The molecules of the stearic acid and paraffin wax are separated in the liquid form of the composition and are thoroughly mixed, so that when left as a deposit upon the paper they are intimately associated together. Good results are obtained when equal amounts of stearic acid and paraffin wax are employed, but these relative proportions may be varied.

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Timber Estimates—Civil Engineering

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

Want and For Sale Advertisements

HELP WANTED

WANTED FINISHER—Apply Flower City Tissue Mills Co., Scottsville, N. Y.

WM. HOGAN, who formerly worked for Tait & Sons Paper Co., Bridgeport, Conn., will learn something to his interest by writing Room 330, Lorraine Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—A cylinder machine tender for boxboard mill. Must be sober and attentive to work, 60c per hour and a good bonus. Send address Room 300, Lorraine Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—First class boss finisher. One able to take full charge of finishing department in two machine mill, making manilas and bleached papers—principally specialties. Mill located in good live country town with cheap rent. This is a steady employment in first class mill. Address Box 637, care Paper Trade Journal.

OPPORTUNITY for experienced back tender to fill position as machine tender in small mill running two tours on wrapping paper. Steady job. State pay wanted and how soon you can come. Address Box 638, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Millwrights who are thoroughly familiar with pulp and paper mill machinery to work in new sulphate craft mill. Wages 60 cents to 65 cents per hour. Time and half for overtime and Sundays. Must be strictly sober and furnish references from recent employers. Address Box 639, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—One beater man, one back tender for small one machine mill. Address Box 640, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED NIGHT BOSS FOR CANADIAN MILL, 114" machine running on news, 3 tours, good position for competent man. State experience, age and salary expected. Address Box 641, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED BACK TENDER, small news mill, good steady position for capable man, opportunity for advancement. Apply Box 642, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tender on five cylinder machine, making chip board, Central New York. Good wages to first class man. Married man preferred. Address Box 643, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED MACHINE TENDER, 56½c., also back tender, 43½c. per hour, small slow running fourdrinier machine, making wrapping. Address Box 644, care Paper Trade Journal.

EXPERIENCED PAPER BUYER having extensive mill acquaintance and knowing the sources of supply wanted to control purchases of newsprint, printing, writing and wrapping paper. Excellent opening for right man with long established New York exporters and domestic merchants. State fully age, experience in detail, position as to draft and salary expected. All communications treated confidential. Address Box 645, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

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

Address

The Shurtle Brothers Machine Company
Middletown, Ohio

HELP WANTED

PAPER STOCK EXPERT required for extensive packing house. Excellent opportunity. State remuneration and all necessary particulars. Address Box 646, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two good all around paper mill millwrights; two good all around paper mill machinists; two back tenders, water finisher fibre; one machine tender, water finish; one head beater man. Address Box 647, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Chief engineer; technical experience, by large pulp and paper mill in Pennsylvania, to supervise all alterations, repairs, maintenance and engineering records. Address Box 648, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED in two tour mill, in east, on cylinder machine making crepe tissue, machine tender capable of promotion. State references, wages wanted in first letter. Address Box 650, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class machine tender for machine making rye straw papers. Absolutely steady job and high wages for first class sober man. Address W. H. Fox & Sons, Penn Yan, N. Y.

COATING MACHINE OPERATORS desirous of steady employment apply to Fibro Mfg. Company, 841 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—1 machine tender, 1 back tender, 1 spare hand. Address Tileston & Hollingsworth Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Machine tenders for fourdrinier and cylinder machines. Fourdrinier 61c. an hour, cylinder 64c. an hour. Also back tenders for fourdrinier and cylinder machines. Fourdrinier 46c. an hour, cylinder 48c. an hour. 8-hour shifts. Time and one-half for overtime. Steady work on rope and jute specialties. Address Box 629, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED MAN TO ACT AS MANAGER. One machine mill manufacturing tissue—converting product into toilet rolls. State age, previous experience, salary expected and send copies of references. Address Box 631, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two back tenders, steady work. Two-tour system. \$6.00 per day. Address Box 632, care Paper Trade Journal.

ED POWERS, who formerly worked for Marathon Paper Mills, will learn something to his interest by writing Box 615, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 49.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINE—One 66" Fourdrinier, first and second presses, 18 dryers, 3 stacks of calenders, reel, slitter, Marshall drive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twelve three pocket grinders. One 36" x 14 9/16" Millsapugh Suction Roll.

One Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burner. Four Barkers.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge B Branch, Mass.

FOR SALE

BEATERS—4x36" with iron tub, 17' long, 1w-65x54, one 42x42, one 48x48, 4 Claffins. New Umpsteads.

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

COATER—One 43" double Waldron coater.

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

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

DRIVES—One Moore & White No. 9 A.

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

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

JORDANS—Emerson & Horne type Jordans

MACHINES—One 72", 2 cylinder machine

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

ROTARIES—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN—One Wandel screen.

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

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

Mills Machine Company
LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 48.)

HELP WANTED

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

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

MACHINE TENDER WANTS POSITION. Well up on all grades of tissue. Steady and reliable. Address Box 652, care Paper Trade Journal.

SALESMAN—Well acquainted with the paper mill trade in the western territory, wishes to make permanent connection. Best of references as to ability, etc. Address Box 653, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION as night boss or tour boss by middle aged married man with years of experience on news, book and kraft. At present employed as tour boss. Can furnish very desirable references. Address Box 633, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION as SUPERINTENDENT. Twenty-five years' experience on rag and wood book, ground wood papers and tissues. Address Box 634, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER MILL SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION, used to news, all wrappings, chip and test boards, know how to run beaters and paper machines, understands boilers and engines, electric and water power. Best of references. Address Box 652, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED BY A PAPER MILL SUPERINTENDENT. Am beyond the draft age. Wrapping or tissue preferred. Address Box 635, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

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

YOUNG MAN, married, seeks new connection, preferably with mill or reputable jobbing house in managerial capacity. Ten years experience all grades. Excellent character and ability. References. Will go anywhere, providing good opportunity and future. Address Box 605, care Paper Trade Journal.

OFFICE MANAGER FOR PAPER MILL OFFICE—open for engagement. Familiar with buying and handling paper stock. Address Box 668, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT would like to communicate with manufacturers making cylinder or fourdrinier specialties. Understands most all grades of stock. Address Box 635, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

SALESMAN WITH A WRITING PAPER TRADE WANTS TO PURCHASE a substantial interest in a New York or nearby paper or cardboard jobbing house. Address Box 654, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED (new or second hand), winder guaranteed to wind tissue paper 84" to 90" wide. Give description and price in first letter. Address Box 649, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED one or two new or second hand power suction pump. State condition, maker's name, number, where can be seen with lowest cash price. Address Box 651, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

SITUATION WANTED—With an independent paper bag manufacturing company, to supervise the construction and installation of a new line of high speed, automatic, rotary action machines for the manufacture of grocery bags. Specifications and plans furnished by the inventor, P. L. Bartholomew, who has had years of practical experience in this line of work. Address P. L. Bartholomew, R. D. No. 1, Box 148, Aurora, Ill.

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

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

NEW and USED EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

2—Voith Silver Refiners, about 5' diam., with tight and loose pulley.

1—Pair of spare Lava Stones for Voith Refiners with cast iron cup and cover.

6—Fuller Save Alls—just dismantled, in good running condition—cylinders 9' 3" face

1—Kidder Press Rewinder.

10—Slitter Heads, handles rolls 130" long, 30" diam.

5—14 Plate Harmon Flat Screens.

4—10 Plate Harmon Screens.

2—12 Plate Harmon Flat Screens.

2—Rotary Screens, made by Sandusky Machine Co., Moore's Patent.

200—Screens Plates, sizes 12" x 43"—12" x 40", not used since recut.

285' of 30" 5-ply Conveyor Belt—New in original package—New York Belting & Packing Company's—Type K 1/16" cover—in stock six months.

2", 4" and 6" Barber Pumps made by Geo. A. Lance—Good condition.

1—American Ball Engine—500 H.P., Rev. 45 to 300—made 1914—4 cylinders, Angle type—fair condition—located in back line—Pickering Governor used 3 years.

1—Atlas Engine—about 60 H.P.—side crank 15" x 15"—shaft Governor Fly Wheel 5' diam. 15" face—good condition.

134—Boiler Tubes 3" x 14"—new—slightly rusted.

50—Boiler Tubes 4" x 8' 0"—new.

1—Small Air Compressor 3" diam. 5" stroke.

2—6" Fairbanks—extra heavy flanged check valves—new.

4—5" Heavy Screwed Globe Valves—new.

7—5" extra heavy flanged gate valves.

2—6" extra heavy flanged gate valves.

3—6" Oil Separators—fair condition—flanged connections.

Numerous extra heavy flanged fittings, 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14".

2—Pillow Blocks—extra heavy—adjustable type—for 6 15/16 shaft—babitted—bearing 22" long, 17" high—large oil well.

1—C. I. Split Pulley, 18" x 95", 4 15/16" bore—hub 14" long, 6 arms.

1—C. I. Solid Pulley, 27" x 74" x 5 7/16" double arm—hub 18" long.

1—C. I. Split Pulley 80" diam. 15 1/2" face—4 15/16" shaft.

1—C. I. Split Hub Pulley—double arm 30" x 84"—5 7/16" bore.

1—Steel Split Pulley 18 1/2 x 64 x 4 3/4 double arm.

1—Steel Split Pulley, double arm 19" x 82 x 4 15/16".

Address

DE GRASSE PAPER COMPANY,

Fyrites, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS**FOR SALE**

STEAM ENGINES—1 B. F. Sturtevant 8" x 12" horizontal left hand slide valve engine, with 60" x 17" solid band wheel. Cast iron sub-base, 14 1/2" high. Watrous 3" governor. Pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch.

1 ROBB ARMSTRONG MNFG. CO. 9" x 10" horizontal center crank automatic engine. Sweet governor, 36" x 9" band wheel, 36" x 9" fly wheel. Iron sub-base 16" high. Pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch.

1 THE LAURIE ENGINE WORKS, 18" x 34" x 42" cross compound condenser engine, with receiver 16' 0 x 50" band wheel in halves. The Northey Mfg. Co. 10" x 15" x 15" independent air-pump and condenser. Pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch.

1 THE LAURIE ENGINE WORKS, 18" x 48" horizontal Corliass engine. Girder frame, double eccentric 16' 0 x 50" band wheel in halves. Pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch.

1 BUCKEYE ENGINE CO. 16" x 24" horizontal right hand engine. Shaft governor 8' 0 x 18" band wheel. Steam pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch.

THE RIORDON PULP & PAPER CO., Ltd.
Hawkesbury Ont., Canada

WANTED

One beater engineer with experience on Bonds and Ledgers and one beater engineer with experience on colors and specialties.

Write in full giving age, nationality, education, experience and when available.

Write to P. O. Box 278, Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED

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

Address Box 433, care Paper Trade Journal.

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The Best

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Write us for samples and prices. Salesman Wanted.

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Woolworth Bldg. New York

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Iron Extractor

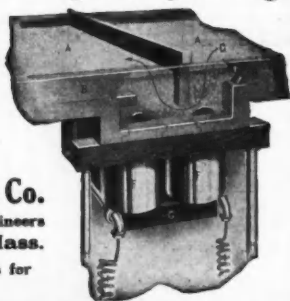
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Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

We guarantee very high production and very low percentage
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Jobbers supplied with Bag Machines anywhere in the United
States, any number, part payment down, balance of payment
from one to five years, to responsible parties.

We claim to have the fastest machines made.

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Agents for Canada

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., London, England
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SUCCESSORS TO

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Wrapping Papers, Toilet Papers, Tissue
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Producers of the Highest Grade
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PAPER STOCK
PACKERS OF ALL GRADES

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Packing Houses and Warehouses, Chicago, Ill.

Directory

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

Architects and Engineers.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers,

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

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

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MILLER PAPER CO., FRANK P., high grade specialties. Boards. East Downtingtown, Pa. Metal Skylights and Ventilators.

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

Patent Attorneys.

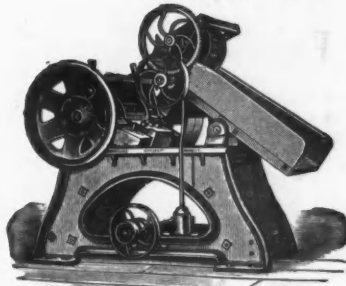
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Manufacturers of Paper Mill Machinery, LEE, MASS.



*Revolving Paper Cutters,
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Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders,
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Cylinder Molds, Marshall Drives,
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Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls,
Rolls Reground.*

BOYLE, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIMMONS, JOHN, SONS, Paper and Paper Stock. 28 and 30 South Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Machinery.

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

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

Straw Pulp.

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

Job Lots, Rejections, Side Rolls Wanted

SPOT CASH paid for jobs in bond paper, white or colors, any grade that will cut down to 11 x 17, any weight. Send samples, with lowest spot cash prices. No lot too small, and none too large.

MIDWEST PAPER CO., 732 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.

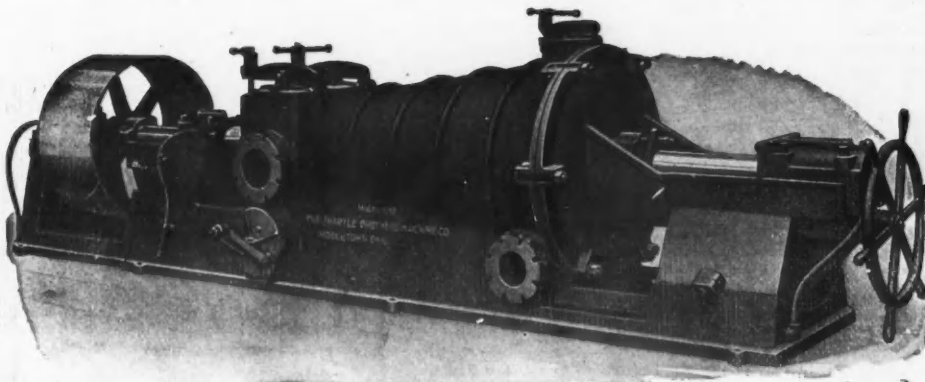
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The
**Shartle Bros.
Machine Co.**
Middletown
Ohio

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1918.

There have been no events of unusual importance in connection with the New York market this week. Trading has been of normal proportions in all commodities that paper men are interested in, and all paper dealers assert that the disturbance, which was caused by the pledges during the past few weeks, has been settled and business has again settled down to its normal routine.

Rolls and sheet news continue in very active demand, and the market for these is very strong with high prices prevailing. Side runs of news are also very active and it is reported that as much as 5.50c. has been paid for a carload of this grade. The market is, however, 5@5.25c., with very little being offered at the lower figure.

Fine papers have continued very active throughout the week. Dealers report that the difficulties that they had experienced with the pledges have now been settled and the trade is beginning to resume business, using the new conservation methods. All grades of fine papers are scarce, and prices are naturally high. This scarcity may soon cause all quotations to advance, but for the present at least, all prices have remained steady.

The strong demand for wrapping papers has not abated any during the week. The Government is using such enormous quantities of No. 1 kraft paper, that there is scarcely any in the market for public consumption at the present time. While quotations have been steady on manilas and screenings, these grades are also very active and a scarcity of them has been noted for some time. This condition of the market will doubtless lead to higher prices in the near future.

Tissue prices have remained steady since their general advance of last week. Tissue mills have not been able to meet the entire demand for this grade of paper and dealers report that they are finding it difficult to supply all their trade. They have hopes, however, that relief will soon be found for the situation.

The board market has been a little easier during the week than it has been in the past. Dealers reluctantly admit that the demand has fallen slightly off, as box manufacturers are not buying great quantities of board just now. All prices have been slightly off for the past few weeks, and they are likely to remain so, until the demand grows stronger. The only change in quotations this week, is the quotation on chip. These are now quoted at \$65@70 f. o. b., N. Y.

Mechanical Pulp

The ground wood market is still weak. Grinders are now beginning to get anxious about their stocks. It was expected all through the summer that with the coming of the fall season the market would improve, but the fall has come, and as there is no improvement in demand, grinders are beginning to be worried. Stocks which are on hand at the pulp mills are large, and grinders have not as yet been able to interest buyers. The unusually good water conditions last summer account for the large stocks, but there is seemingly nothing to explain why there are no buyers. Only the high cost of production has prevented prices from dropping any lower, and the old quotations of \$27@30 still hold.

Chemical Pulp

There have been no great changes in the condition of chemical pulp this week. All grades of pulps both foreign and domestic are being actively sought and dealers report that they are having no trouble in disposing of stocks. Bleached sulphite is still the cause of the greatest concern to pulp men.

Such bleached pulp as is produced is being supplied to paper mills working on Government orders, so there is practically none being offered in the open market. Quotations have remained steady throughout the week, and there have been no changes. However, all indications point to higher prices in the near future.

Rags

A better market for both old and new rags is now being found by dealers, and the market continues gradually to gain strength. No. 1 whites have again showed an advance in price, other grades remain steady in price, but are nevertheless more or less active. Mills have not quite resumed their old proportions of buying, but dealers believe that they are gradually working around to this state and they are looking for great activity in the market when they do. However, there is really nothing to complain of as prices have held their own all through the off season.

Bagging

The bag market is again showing signs of activity. Mills are buying bagging in greater quantities now than they have been doing for some weeks past, and the whole market is generally stronger. Bright bagging, and new burlap cuttings are being quoted higher this week, and it is expected that it will not be long before other grades become stronger. The only complaint that dealers are making just now, is that they are finding it difficult to obtain stock. With no more English bagging coming in some dealers have found it hard to take care of all their trade. Notwithstanding, the good demand has made the bagging outlook very bright.

Paper Stock

All grades of paper stock continue to move rapidly. Prices keep continually advancing, and this week has again brought higher prices for nearly all the items on the paper stock list. There is some difficulty in obtaining stock because of the conservation measures being exercised, and waste paper in particular has been very hard to obtain. Dealers report that after stock is obtained they have no difficulty in disposing of it, but they assert that there is difficulty in obtaining it.

All grades of flat stock have been the most active this week.

Twines

No further changes in twine prices have been noted this week. Prices continue high, and there is very little twine in the market because of the fact that mills are not producing enough to meet the demand. Difficulty in obtaining raw materials, and labor continue to hinder production, and no relief from the situation has yet been found.

Want Pulp and Paper Engineer

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an open competitive examination for pulp and paper engineer to fill a vacancy in the Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wis., at a salary of \$3,500 per year.

The duties of this position involve the administrative and technical supervision of the pulp and paper section of the laboratory, the working force now consisting of six technical investigators, with a supplement of laboratory assistants. Applicants must be thoroughly familiar with the methods and processes employed in the manufacture of wood pulps and of other paper made therefrom as commonly practiced, with the technical problems confronting the pulp and paper industry and should have had experience in conducting and directing investigative work.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100 (1) education 40; (2) experience, 60.

IMPORTANT

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

Market Quotations

NEW YORK Trade Securities

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

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

Paper

Table of paper products including Bond, Writing, News, Tissues, Kraft, and various grades of paper with prices per ton.

Mechanical Pulp

(F. O. B. Pulp Mills.) No. 1 f. o. b. Mill. 27.00 @ 30.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, New York.)

Table of chemical pulp products including Sulphite (Foreign and Domestic) and Soda Bleached with prices per ton.

Domestic Rags

Table of domestic rags including Shirt Cuttings, Whites, and various grades of rags with prices per ton.

Foreign Rags

Table of foreign rags including New White Cuttings, Unbleached Cottons, and various grades of rags with prices per ton.

Bagging

Table of bagging products including Gunny No. 1 and various grades of bagging with prices per ton.

Twines

Table of twines including India, Dark, Light, B. C., Italian, Finished Jute, Jute Wrapping, Paper Makers' Twine, and Sisal Hay.

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table of paper products in Chicago including Mill Price to Jobbers, Kraft Paper, and various grades of paper.

Old Waste Papers (f. o. b. New York.)

Table of old waste papers including Shavings, Flat Stock, New Env. Cut., Bogus Wrappers, and Common Paper.

Old Papers

Table of old papers including Shavings, Ledgers & Writings, Solid Books, and Binders' Chippings.

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table of paper products in Philadelphia including Bonds, Ledgers, Writings, and various grades of paper.

Old Papers

Table of old papers in Philadelphia including Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Soft White, and various grades of paper.

Rags

Table of rags in Philadelphia including White, No. 1, No. 2, and Blue rags.

(Continued on page 56.)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1918.

PAPER STOCK.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, 65 bs. old bagging, 32 bs. flax waste.

CANADIAN NEWS INQUIRY RESUMED

(Continued from page 10.)

The statements of the three auditors, two of them Federal Trade Commission investigators, and Mr. Clarkson, practically agreed. One question Mr. Pringle said that might be raised was the amount to be allowed for depreciation. He had instructed the parties to get together and the auditors had settled on an amount. "It is open to the publishers to come before me and show the price is not a fair and reasonable one."

"I do not want it to go abroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific that the publishers are being unfairly treated, when I know they are being treated with all possible fairness," he said. Referring to last March, the Controller said he has begged the newspapers to bring on their pulp and paper expert. "I went the limit when I told them the expert would be paid by the Government."

Cost Passed on to Public

Referring to the claim of the newspapers that an increase in cost could not be passed on to the public, Mr. Pringle said that if the information he had was right the costs had been passed on pretty well by the newspapers. "If I am right in my information they are receiving five or six million dollars more, and their increase in the cost of news print paper has not been one million."

The Paper Control Tribunal was announced as the official name of the recently created Appellate Tribunal to which appeal to the decision of Mr. Pringle can be brought by either the manufacturers or the newspaper publishers.

Referring to the recent increased costs of production the Controller said that on the evidence before him he was convinced that an increase of from eight to ten dollars per ton had occurred. And he said when he had the knowledge of this that it would be unjust and unfair not to give it to the manufacturers.

Price to Be Retroactive to July 1

The Controller announced that he was going to make a new order which would be for either thirty or sixty days dating from October 1, and be retroactive in price to July 1. "In saying this I want it positively understood that the door is still wide open to the newspapers, to submit any evidence they have. I have treated the newspaper publishers with all fairness."

Victor E. Mitchell, K. C., representing the Spanish River Mills, showed that fourteen members of Canadian newspapers were members of the American Publishing Association during the progress of the inquiry before the Federal Trade Commission and were represented by Mr. Plant.

A separate price for the Fort Frances mill will likely bet set. Mr. Pringle intimated the price may be substantially advanced. "It may be as high as eighty dollars per ton, and if it is I do not see how the western press is going to survive."

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS

(Continued from page 9.)

substance numbers established above. If News is used it shall be the standard finish and color in basis 24 x 36—32 lb. to 500 sheets.

(e) The Backing board used shall not be heavier than 26 x 38—70 sheets to a bundle of 50 lbs. for sizes containing 60 sq. in. or more. 26 x 38—80 sheets to a bundle of 50 lbs. for sizes containing less than 60 sq. in.

9. Binding or glued edge shall be on one side only.

10. Present stocks in warehouse or unfilled orders with mill may be manufactured and sold if utilized prior to January 1, 1919, but any new orders for material must conform to these regulations in all respects.

A Correction.

In last week's issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, headings made it appear that set-up boxes, and drug labels and drug boxes had been placed on the essential list. This is incorrect. Boards for making these boxes have been placed on the essential list and manufacturers of set-up boxes and of drug labels and drug boxes are being placed on the essential list through individual application.

Agricultural Publications Must Save Paper

Agricultural periodicals must reduce their consumption of print paper 15 per cent., beginning October 1, next, under regulations for the conservation of news print paper adopted by the War Industries Board.

The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board, of which Thomas E. Donnelley is chief, has agreed with a committee representing the publishers that the saving should come out of the industry as a whole and has accepted recommendations to that end made by the committee.

Included in these recommendations are use of lighter body paper; discontinuance of subscriptions in arrears; free exchanges to be cut off and free copies to advertisers and advertising agencies to be restricted; abandonment of sales at nominal or exceedingly low price, of prize contests for subscriptions and special or holiday numbers, except such as have been regularly issued.

Establishment of new papers during the war is prohibited unless the necessity for them can be shown, and combinations of two or more agricultural periodicals must be reported to the Pulp and Paper Section for a ruling as to paper tonnage that will be allowed.

Kalamazoo Paper Firms Make Improvements

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., September 24, 1918.—The Sutherland Paper Company has awarded to O. F. Miller the contract for the erection of a boiler house. The structure will be about 30 by 30 feet and 26 feet high. It will be of concrete and brick and is designed to house a vertical water tube boiler for heating purposes. The boiler will also generate steam to be used in drying purposes.

The new carton machine room is completed and the machinery is being installed. The remodeling of the section that is to house the parchmentizing industry is next in order. The Beloit Iron Works has announced that the new parchment machine is about ready for delivery.

Mr. Miller also has the contract for the construction of the new power station at the Bryant Paper Company. His men are now excavating for the foundations, which are to be sunk to a depth of seven feet below the bottom of the race. Concrete retaining walls along the sides of the race are practically completed and the dirt sides are being graded and sodded.

In connection with the new power plant at the Bryant mill, it is understood that the New York Central Railroad will replace the bridge over the race with a new concrete and steel bridge. The present structure is old and badly in need of repair.

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CASTLE, GOTTHEIL & OVERTON

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1918.

ALUM.—No further advance in alum prices have been reported this week. The market continues steady, but all grades of alum continue scarce. Prices quoted this week are: Lump ammonia 6@6.50c., and powdered alum 7@7.50c. Lump potash 9@9.25c. per pound. Chrome potash 20@21c., and chrome ammonia 17@18c. per pound.

BLANC FIXE.—The demand for blanc fixe continues strong. Manufacturers are well able to take care of all orders, however, as there is plenty of blanc fixe being made. Prices have remained steady and the quotations remain at 4@5c.

BLEACHING POWDER.—There has been but little trading in bleaching powder going on during the week. Dealers occasionally obtain a carload of bleach, but all sales are made subject to Government requisition, and it is practically impossible to buy bleaching powder.

BRIMSTONE.—The brimstone market continues steady. With great quantities of sulphur being mined at the present time, all cause for worry over a serious shortage of brimstone has been made unnecessary. Dealers report that they are well able to take care of all orders and they quote brimstone at \$22@25 at the mine, and \$30@40 per ton delivered at seaboard points.

CASEIN.—Another slight increase in the price of casein has been reported this week. Casein is very difficult to obtain under present circumstances, and dealers are unable to make prompt deliveries. The price now being quoted on casein is 25@30c.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There continues to be a scarcity of caustic soda. Spot stocks are diminishing rapidly, and as no manufacturers are offering any caustic for sale, it is generally believed that there will soon be no more caustic in the market. Present quotations on caustic are 4.30@4.40c.

CHINA CLAY.—With no English clay coming in, the china clay situation is becoming acute. Production at southern mines is far below normal, because of labor conditions, and clay is very scarce. Prices have remained steady, however, and there have been no changes in the quotations this week. The prices now are: Crude domestic \$7.50@8.00, and washed at the mine \$11@13. Such foreign clays as dealers have on hand sell for \$17@26, according to the grade and quantity purchased.

ROSIN.—The price of rosin has continued to advance. A setback in the market at Savannah was reported on Saturday, but this was without definite bearing on the market in New York early in the week. The primary development was not regarded as of sufficiently convincing significance to discredit the exceptionally strong structure that has been reared during the last few weeks. Prices for paper makers' grades were quoted as high as 15.00 for E., 15.05 for F. and 15.25 for G.

SATIN WHITE.—Satin white continues to be in good demand. Dealers report that they are having no trouble in disposing of their stock, and as there is a large supply on hand they can always make prompt shipments. The price continues at 2.25@2.50c.

SODA ASH.—Soda ash in barrels is being sold at a price a trifle lower this week than last. In bags the price remains the same, however, so it is reasonable to believe that the price of the container is what has varied and not the soda ash.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe Pearl starch, in bags, \$4.62; in bbls., \$4.84. Buffalo corn starch, in bags, \$4.80; in bbls., \$5.02. Globe powdered starch, in bags, \$4.05; in bbls., \$4.06. Eagle finishing starch, in bags, \$4.82. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bags, \$6.27; in bbls., \$6.63; Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bags, \$6.22; in bbls., \$6.49.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The sulphate of alumina market has remained steady throughout the week. It is still difficult to obtain sulphuric acid and alum, however, and this may soon send sulphate of alumina prices higher. The quotations are unusually high now because of these conditions, and unless some relief is found, there is no telling how high the prices may go. Quotations now are: 3.75@4.25 for the iron free, and 3@3.25 for the commercial grade.

TALC.—The clay situation has made the demand for talc exceedingly strong this week. Dealers report that they are being literally swamped with business. The strong demand has sent prices up and quotations are now a dollar higher than they were last week. This makes present prices \$16@31 per ton, according to the grade purchased.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 53.)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		These prices are F. O. B. MILL.
Bonds	.14 @	Chip Board (ton) .65.00 @75.00
Ledgers	.18 @	Straw Board (ton) .72.50 @82.50
Writings—		News Board (ton) .70.00 @80.00
Superfine	.18 @	Wood Pulp Board .82.50 @87.50
Fine	.15 @	Old Papers
Books, S. & S. C.	.11½ @	Shavings—
Book, M. F.	.11 @	No. 1 Hard White 6.00 @
Label	.12 @	No. 1 Soft White 5.00 @
News, Sheets	.06 @	No. 1 Mixed 2.00 @ 2.25
News, Rolls	.05 @	Ledger & Writings . 3.00 @
Manila—		Solid Books 2.00 @ 2¼
No. 1 Manila . . . . .	.07½ @	Blanks 1.90 @
No. 1 Fibre . . . . .	.07 @	No. 2 Books, light . 1.50 @
No. 1 Jute . . . . .	.10 @	Extra No. 1 Manila . 2.25 @
Sulphite, No. 1 . . . . .	.09 @	No. 1 Manila 1.60 @ 2.00
Kraft Wrappings . . . . .	.09 @	Folded News (over-
Common Bogus	3.25 @	issues) 1.10 @ 1.30
		Old Newspapers 1.05 @ 1.20
		Mixed Papers90 @ 1.00
		Gunny Bagging 4.50 @
		Manila Rope 8.00 @

TORONTO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		Sulphite, easy bleach-	
(Mill Prices to Jobbers)		ing	95.00 @ 105.00
Bond—		Sulphite, news grade	78.00 @ 85.00
Sulphite	13½ @	Sulphite, bleached	135.00 @ 175.00
Light tinted	14½ @	Sulphate	95.00 @ 100.00
Dark tinted	16 @	Old Waste Papers	
Ledgers	18 @ .30	(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)	
Writing	13 @	Shavings—	
News, f. o. b. Mills—		White Env. Cut.	— @ —
Rolls (carloads)	\$2.85 @	Soft White Book	— @ —
Sheets (carloads)	3.25 @	Shavings	@
Sheets (over 2		White Blk News	@
tons)	3.50 @	Book and Ledger—	
Sheets (less 2		Flat Magazine and	
tons)	4.00 @	Book Stock	
Book—		(old)	1.40 @
No. 1 M. F. (car-		Light and Crum-	
loads)	10.00 @	pled Book Stock	1.20 @
No. 2 M. F. (car-		Ledgers and Writ-	
loads)	9.00 @	ings	1.75 @
No. 3 M. F. (car-		Solid Ledgers	2.20 @
loads)	8.25 @	Manila—	
No. 1 S. C. (car-		New Manila Cut.	2.00 @
loads)	10.25 @	Printed Manilas	1.30 @
No. 2 S. C. (car-		Kraft	4.00 @
loads)	9.25 @	News and Scrap—	
No. 1 Coated and		Strictly Overissue	1.00 @
litho.	12.25 @	Folded News . . . . .	.85 @
No. 2 Coated and		No. 1 Mixed Pa-	
litho.	11.25 @	pers . . . . .	.75 @
No. 3 Coated and		Domestic Rags—	
litho.	10.50 @	Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto.	
Coated and litho,		Per lb.	
colored	12.50 @ 14.50	No. 1 White shirt cuttings . . . . .	.14
Wrapping—		No. 2 White shirt cuttings . . . . .	.09
Grey	5.25 @	Fancy shirt cuttings . . . . .	.09
No. 3 Manila	5.60 @	No. 1 Old whites . . . . .	.05¾
No. 1 Manila	7.35 @	Thirds and blues . . . . .	.04
Fibre	7.35 @	Per cwt.	
Kraft, M. F. or		Black stockings	3.25
M. G.	8¾ @	Roofing stock No. 1	3.25
		Roofing stock No. 2	3.15
		Gunny bagging	4.40
		Manila rope07¾
Pulp			
(f. o. b. MILL.)			
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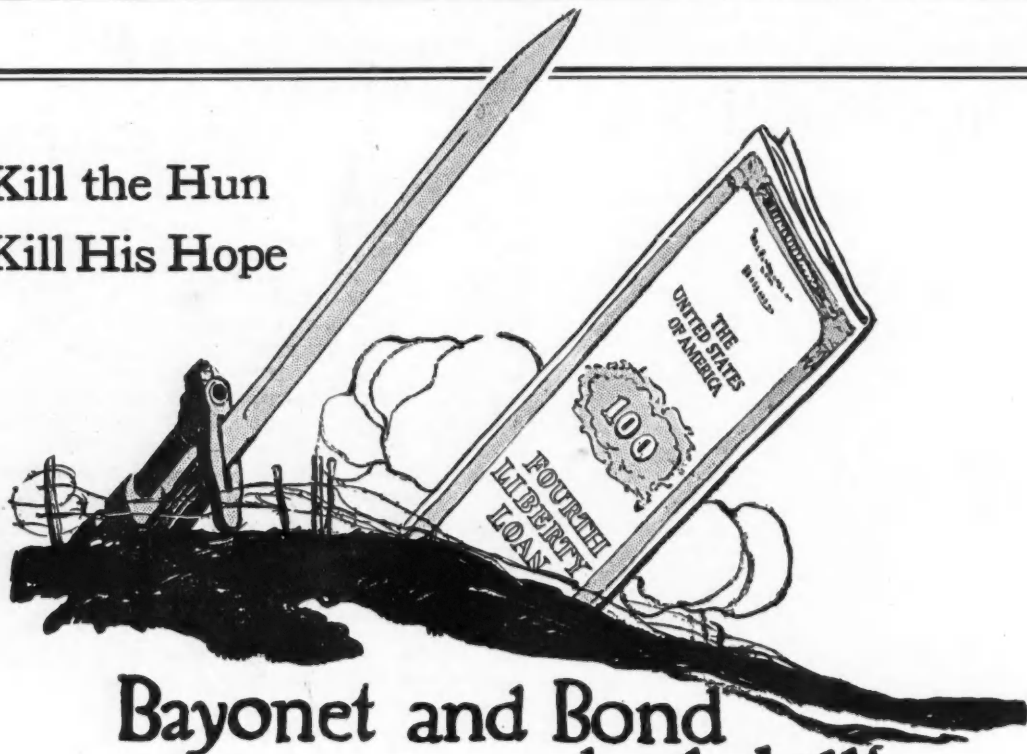
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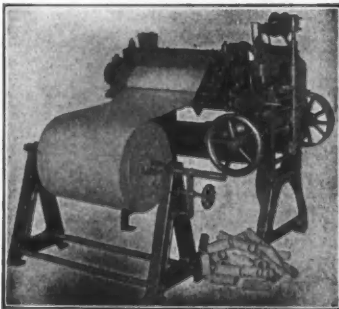
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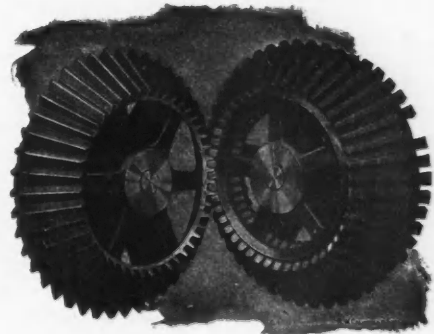
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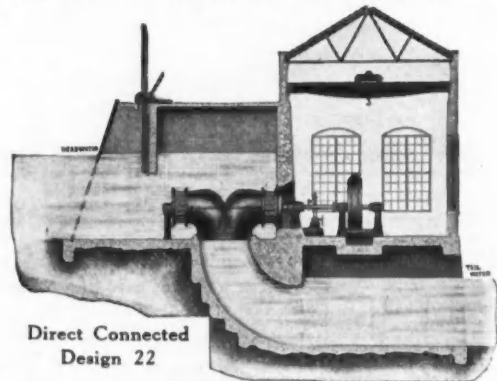
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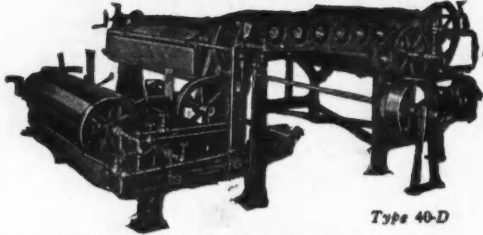
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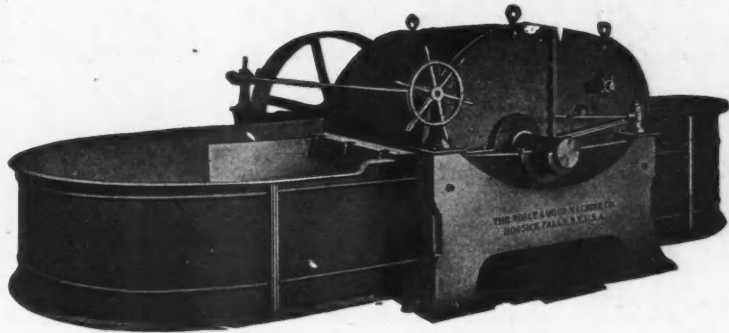
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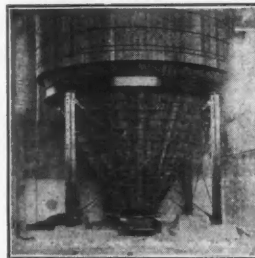
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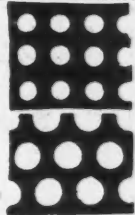
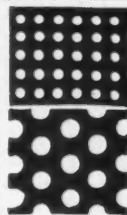
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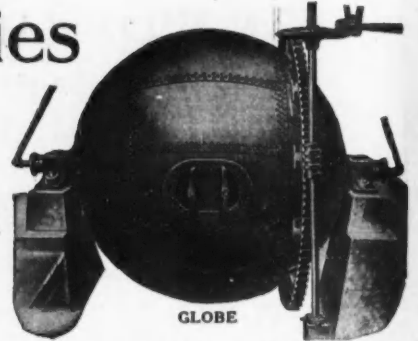
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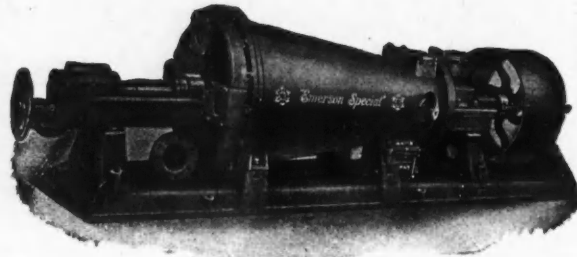
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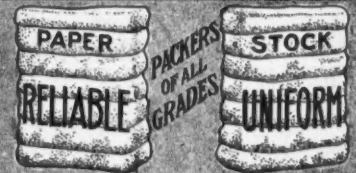
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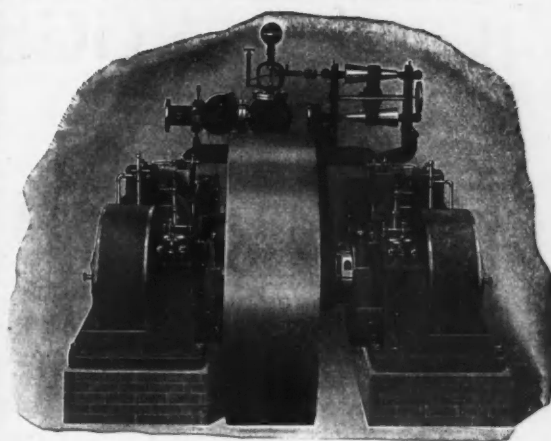
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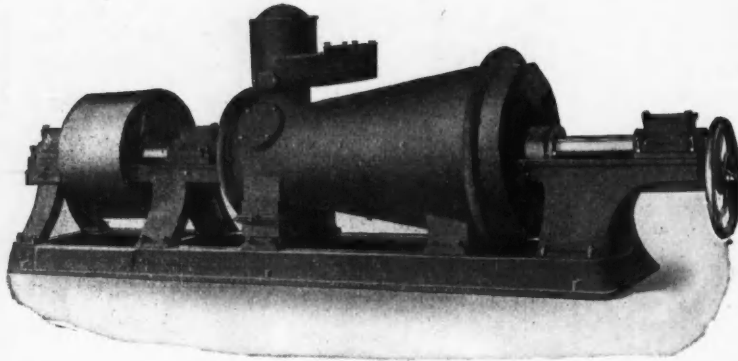
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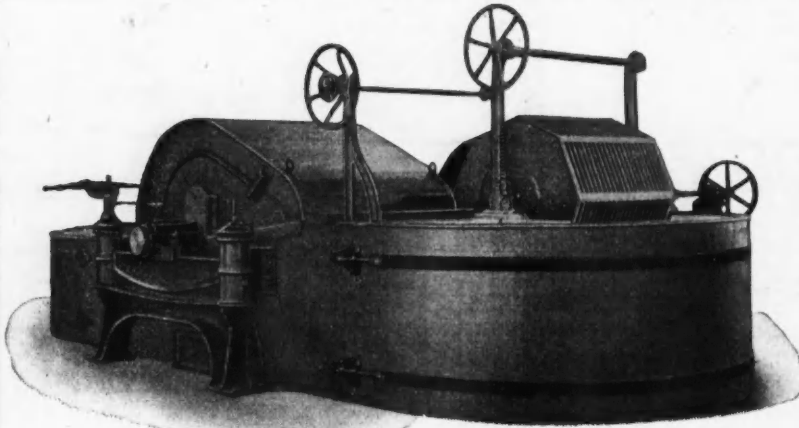
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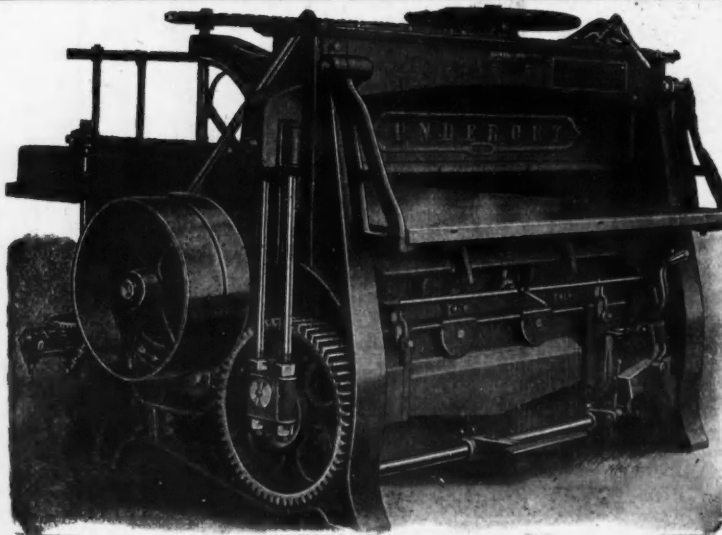
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