

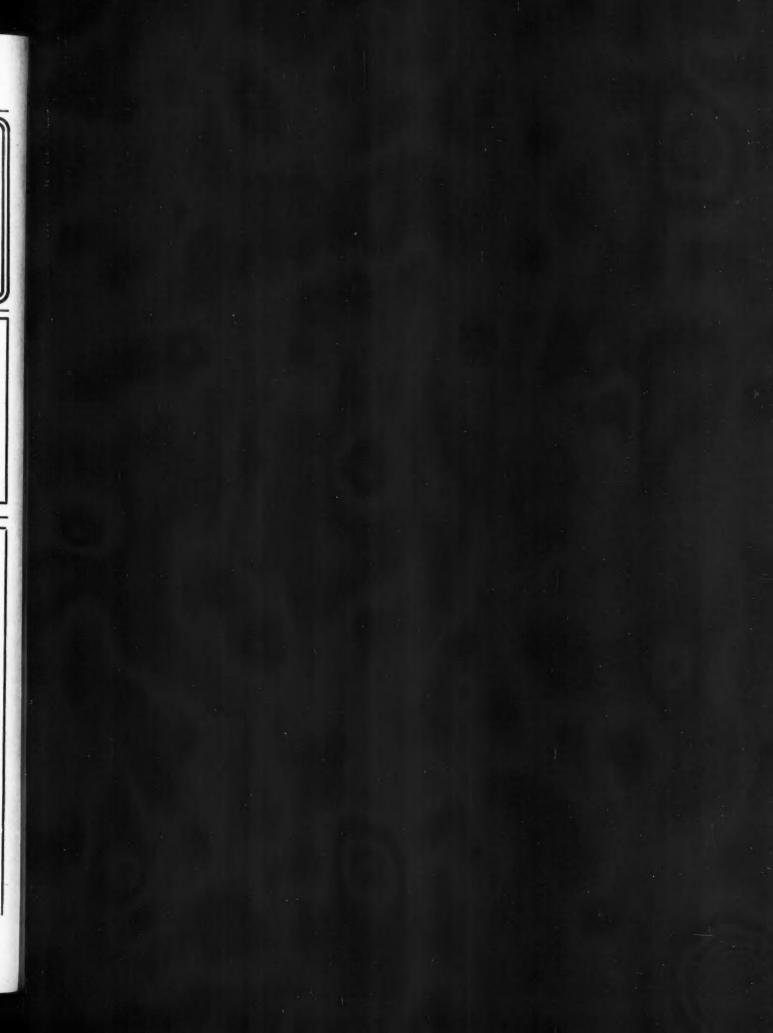
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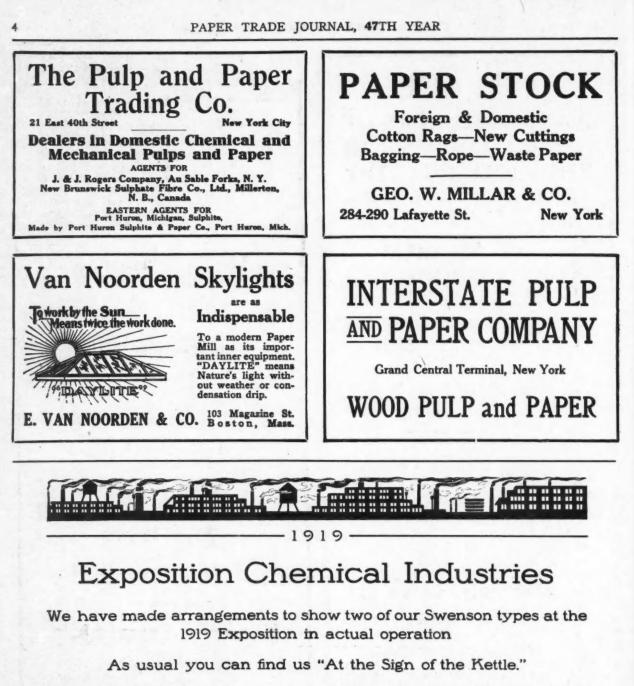
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COLISEUM, CHICAGO

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1919

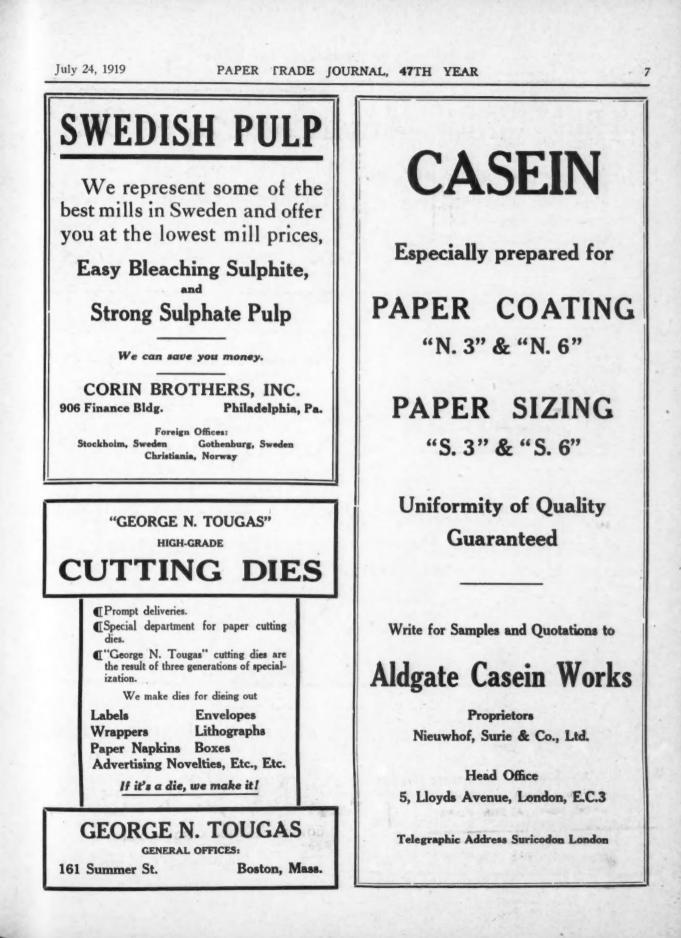


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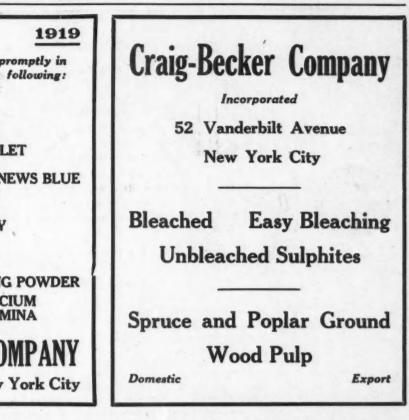
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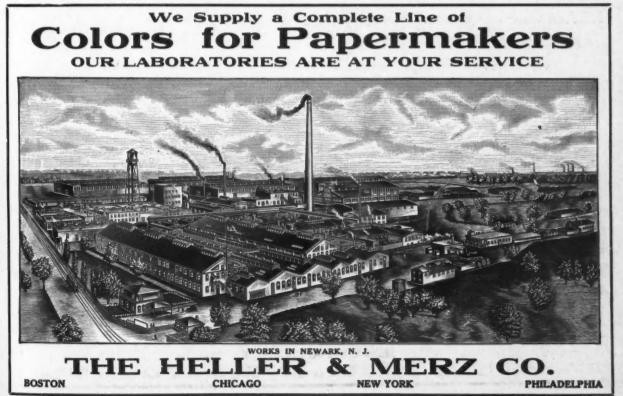


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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR



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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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Thursday, July 24, 1919

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U. S. NOT TO ASK PAPER BIDS FOR NEXT THREE MONTHS

Joint Congressional Committee on Printing Has Definitely Decided on This Policy—Owing to the Fact that Few Bids Are Being Received at the Government Printing Office, Government Officials, It Is Understood, May Ask Canadian Manufacturers to Furnish News Print Paper as It Is Needed—Great Interest Is Manifested in Washington at Request to Open News Print Case.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1919.—At a meeting of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing the latter part of last week it was definitely decided not to ask for bids for paper for the Government Printing Office for the coming three months. It was intimated in last week's issue of the PAPER TRADE JORUNAL that such action would be taken.

Owing to the fact that few bids are being received at the Government Printing Office for news print paper when they are asked, it is understood that Government officials, are contemplating asking Canadian news print manufacturers to furnish this paper as it is needed.

News Print Case Causes Surprise

Considerable interest and surprise has been created here by the announcement from New York that the Department of Justice has requested the Circuit Court of New York to reopen the news print case. It has been pretty generally understood here that now that peace has actually been signed that this case would be dropped and even those best informed in paper matters had not believed that the newspaper publishers would push this case.

Misbranding Case

A very important conference was held here on Saturday between a committee representing the paper trade of the country and officials of the Federal Trade Commission relative to the so-called paper misbranding case.

The committee which came here representing the trade was appointed by the general committee which was originally named by the trade when the hearing was held in Washington some months ago. This sub-committee consisted of the following: S. L. Wilson, of the Graham Paper Company, of St. Louis; William C. Ridgway, secretary of the National Paper Trade Association, New York; and W. J. Raybold, of the B. D. Rising Paper Company, Housatonic Falls, Mass. E. H. Naylor, secretary of the Writing Paper Manufacturing Association, acted as secretary for the committee.

S. L. Willson, who acted as spokeman for the committee pointed out that the paper trade rather believed that the Commission had picked out the paper trade as a target, first investigating news print, then book paper and now finally writing paper. He said that the fact that the paper trade had so far considered the misbranding case from the legal aspect was due in large part to the fact that the Commission has so considered it. Mr. Willson said, however, that the trade thought that perhaps better results could be obtained all around if the problem was attacked from a business point of view. The conferees then took up in detail the various expressions which the Commission had raised the question about.

Discussion on Various Terms

The first of these was "hand made" paper and the paper committee agreed that this use was improper and that therefore there could be no issue on that point. Next the word "bond" was taken up. As already indicated in these columns the Commission was willing to concede this point and felt that the word "bond" could be used as it always has been used. The question of "linen" was then taken up and here there was considerable difference of opinion. After this word had been thoroughly thrashed out from all angles and the Commission had again been informed that that word did not mean the contents of the paper and never had in the trade, the Commission was willing to concede this point also.

Then came up the question of the use of the words "vellum," "nainsook," etc., and the paper committee agreed that it would be possible to use the word "finish," such as "vellum finish," "nainsook finish," etc.

Following that the matter of geographical words was taken up and it was agreed that "Made in U. S. A." could be put on the label where a geographical name was used. Later the committee thought that the dandy roll could be changed also to include "Made in U. S. A."

The question of "parchment" then came up and the Commission stood out for the fact that parchment generally meant sheepskin and the committee suggested that "parchment paper," "imitation parchment" or the like might be used. This included all of the names under discussion.

No Agreement with Commissioner

The paper committee made no agreement with the Commission and did not in any way bind the trade on the matters adjusted. The members of the Commission immediately wanted the members of the trade to sign a stipulation. However, this was opposed by Mr. Willson and the committee. Mr. Willson pointed out that the trade probably would not do this and yet they would probably make an adjustment if handled through the trade associations. It was finally agreed that the Commission should write a letter to the sub-committee which in turn would submit it to the committee appointed by the trade. This, it is expected will be done in the very near future, at which time the various groups of the trade will be notified by associations and individuals if the agreement is favored by the trade. At that time each man can decide for himself whether he will abide by the agreement. If he does not wish to do so the Trade Commission can then proceed against any company or corporation as an individual and not against the paper trade as a whole. The subcommittee left here with the idea that an equitable adjustment had been made if it is agreeable to the general committee to whom a report will be made.

Paper Board Export in May

There was \$527,351 worth of domestic paper board exported from the United States in May, according to the figures of the Department of Commerce. The exports were divided as follows: Azores and Madeira Islands, \$75; France, \$2,016; Greece, \$12,326; Italy, \$350; England, \$10,824; Scotland, \$644; Ireland, \$444; British Honduras, \$7; Canada, \$62,222; Costa Rica, \$59; Guatemala, \$88; Honduras, \$33; Nicaragua, \$45; Panama, \$708; Salvador, \$5; Mexico, \$16,213; Newfoundland and Labrador, \$557; Jamaica, \$385; Cuba \$14,404; Haiti, \$37; Dominican Republic, \$143: Argentina, \$22,363; Brazil, \$29,712; Chile, \$8,589; Colombia, \$2,341; French Guiana, \$30; Peru, \$6,662; Uruguay, \$110; Venezuela, \$145; China, \$36,673; British India, \$11,870; Straits Settlements, \$153; Other British East Indies, \$87; Dutch East Indies, \$100; Hongkong, \$7,724; Japan, \$154,430; Australia, \$76,573; New Zealand, \$4,452; French Oceania, \$30; Philippine Islands, \$5,722; British South Africa, \$38.000.

Wants Injunction Against Envelope Firm

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, and John Burke, treasurer of the United States, are named as co-defendants with the Purcell Envelope Company of Holyoke, Mass., in a suit for injunction, filed in the District Supreme Court by Arthur Black, a lawyer, of Winchester, Mass., and Adolph A. Hoehling, jr., a Washington attorney. The court is asked to prevent the payment to the Purcell Envelope Company of a judgment for \$207,734.05 against the United States, recently affirmed by the United States Supreme Court and appropriated by Congress.

Mr. Black says he is entitled to a fee of \$41,848.41 and reimbursement for \$3,324.83 expenses. Mr. Hoehling claims a fee of \$4,154.84 and court costs of \$20.95. The company declines, it is alleged, to execute a power of attorney required by the Treasury Department and the lawyers say they fear an attempt will be made to collect the money and defeat their claims.

The suit grew out of a breach of a contract to furnish envelopes to the Post Office Department for four years from October 1, 1898. Judgment was rendered in the Court of Claims December 4, 1911, and litigation has been since pending, the final decision being rendered March 31, 1919.

To Review News Print Case

On behalf of members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association the Attorney General has requested the four Circuit Court Judges to review the findings of the Federal Trade Commission of October 18, 1918, in the matter of a fair and reasonable price for the sale of news print paper. Hon, Henry G. Ward, senior judge of the court, has set October 6 as the date of the hearing and at that time the matter will again be reopened. The letter of Alex C. King, Acting Attorney General, requesting the judges to take up the matter is printed in part below.

"Under date of November 26, 1917, an agreement was made between Hon. Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General of the United States, and his successor or successors in office as trustee acting thereunder in behalf of publishers of newspapers using news print paper in the United States and certain manufacturers of news print paper, whereby it was, among other things, provided that after April 1, 1918, the just and reasonable maximum p. 's and terms of contract for the sale of all or any news print paper should be determined and fixed by the Federal Trade Commission after due hearing and investigation, subject to review by the Circuit Judges of the Second Circuit, who, if of opinion that the prices and terms of contract fixed by the Commission were unjust and unreasonable, should determine what are just and reasonable.

"Such agreement further provides that the maximum prices and terms of contract so determined shall continue during the war and for three months thereafter, with the right to any of the manufacturers, parties of the second part, or to the Department of Justice to ask the Federal Trade Commission for an investigation and determination of new prices or terms of contract whenever, during such period, conditions arise which in the opinion of either make it desirable to ask for any change in prices or terms of contract, subject, however, to the same right of review.

"Following the making of such agreement and on or about the 18th day of June, 1918, the Federal Trade Commission, after due hearing and investigation, made a report fixing the terms of contract and prices of news print paper as of April 1, 1918. Upon an application by the manufacturers a review of the findings of the Federal Trade Commission was had before you and under date of September 25, 1918, you made an award varying the prices fixed by the Federal Trade Commission and directing that the following be established as the fair and reasonable maximum prices for news print paper effective April 1, 1918, to wit:

P	er Cwt.
Roll news in car lots, f. o. b. mill	\$3.50
Roll news in less than car lots, f. o. b. mill	3.621/2
Sheet news in car lots, f. o. b. mill	3.90
Sheet news in less than car lots, f. o. b. mill	4.021/2

"Pending said review and of July 29 and 30, 1918, hearings were had before the Federal Trade Commission on an application of the manufacturers to fix new prices as of May 1, June 1 and July 1, 1918.

"Under date of October 18, 1918, the Federal Trade Commission

made supplemental findings whereby they fixed the following maximum prices effective May 1, 1918:

	LCLCMF
Roll news in car lots, f. o. b. mill	\$3.631/4
Roll news in less than car lots, f. o. b. mill	3.7534
Sheet news in car lots, f. o. b. mill	4.031/4
Sheet news in less than car lots, f. o. b. mill	4.153/4
and whereby they fixed the following maximum prices	effective
July 1, 1918, to wit:	

"Thereafter an application was made to the Federal Trade Commission for a rehearing with respect of the application of the manufacturers regarding new prices as of May 1, June 1 and July 1, 1918, which application, together with an application of the Attorney General on behalf of the publishers for a new investigation and the fixing of new prices as of August 1, 1918, was denied by the Federal Trade Commission March 28, 1919.

"On behalf of newspaper publishers, upwards of four hundred in number, members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, I request that you review said supplemental findings of the Federal Trade Commission of October 18, 1918, and the prices established thereby, and that if upon such review you are of the opinion that the prices fixed by the Commission by said supplemental findings are unjust or unreasonable, you determine what are just and reasonable prices effective as of May 1 and July 1, 1918.

"All proceedings on the part of the newspaper publishers in connection with the review by you of said supplemental findings will be conducted by their counsel."

Play Park for Paper Mill Hands

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 21, 1919.—Falulah Paper Company has leased from the city of Fitchburg a large plot of land in South Fitchburg, which will be utilized for recreational purposes of their 200 employees.

The action of the company adds another accomplishment in the line of benefits which the concern has provided for its workers.

It gives the company a prominent place in the list of Fitchburg concerns which have endeavored to improve working conditions for their employees.

The land, which has been leased for five years by the company, is an ideal location for a recreational center and particularly for the papermakers because of its close proximity to the mills. Many employees have already taken advantage of the opportunity for healthful outdoor sports during the noon hour and after work ceases each night.

The land will be devoted principally to baseball for the present but later on it is hoped to develop the athletic activities of the workers at the mill and have other sports. A fine diamond has already been laid out on the field and the Falulah team has been making a good showing in contests with other shop teams of the city.

Ernest P. Lowe, president of the Falulah Paper Company, in explaining the plane of the company in leasing the land said today: "We believe in doing everything possible for the benefit of our employees. We believe that it is well to bring the workers and the company into closer relationship and establish harmony. We are pleased to do everything possible for the benefit of our workers and the leasing of the land for recreational purposes is simly another step in the direction of developing a spirit of good fellowship, confidence, harmony and satisfaction between our employees and the company." WATERTOWN PAPER MAKERS EXPECT HIGHER NEWS PRICES

Law of Supply and Demand Is Given as the Major Reason, With the High Cost of Labor and Material as Contributing Causes—Mills Are Sold for Months Ahead in Decided Contrast to Conditions Which Usually Prevail at This Season of the Year, When Demand Is Slow and Mills Pile Up a Surplus—Clarence E. Kinne to Visit France in Interest of Bagley & Sewell Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 21, 1919.—The price of news print paper is expected to soar to a new high water-mark before the first of the year, according to statements just made by several local manufacturers. The law of supply and demand is given as the major reason with the high cost of materials and labor as contributing causes. In addition to that it is anticipated that a paper famine may ensue that will result in some publications being forced to discontinue at least temporarily.

Practically every news print mill in this section has its entire capacity output sold for from three to four months ahead and at least one mill has orders to take all its production for six months. This is a decided contrast to usual conditions obtaining in July and August when orders are slow and mills usually pile up a surplus. This year there is not enough paper to meet the demand, and purchasers are forced to buy beyond their contracts and some offers are now running as high as \$80 a ton. It is clear to local manufacturers that when the annual fall rush season comes there will not only be a shortage, but the market is certain to be driven up to possibly a new level above \$100 a ton.

During the war some lots of paper sold as high as five cents a pound, but some of the companies affected by the Government regulation agreement were selling at \$3.75 a hundred, and this price still binds some of them until six months after the date of the signing of peace.

The price of pulp wood is reported as advancing just now and the price of coal is higher than formerly. The sulphite prices have declined from what they were during the war, but .'here is now a possibility that these will again go up. Labor prices have not declined at all. These are contributing elements to the troubles ahead.

The revival of business has brought about a period of extensive advertising which has resulted in the use of an increased amount of print paper, and it is seen that with the usual fall rush there will be a demand for a record amount of paper which can not be made fast enough to meet the requirements. This is where the trouble is expected to be met and when the price is bound to advance, not through figures set by manufacturers, but because of the scramble to get paper at any price.

Paper Machinery for France

Clarence E. Kinne, secretary of the Bagley & Sewell Company, manufacturer of paper making machinery, will leave on an extended trip to France some time early in August. It had been expected that the trip would be made sooner, bu' a delay in obtaining passports has caused a postponement of the date of sailing.

The local concern has for some years enjoyed a very extensive foreign business, both in Europe and in the Far East, and it is expected that further expansion in France and the section to be visited by Mr. Kinne will result from the trip. In fact, inquiries from paper making concerns there have been numerous since the close of the war. Now that peace transportation conditions are being reached it is expected that the export business will increase rapidly.

Mr. Kinne has traveled extensively in the selling department of

the company. His last foreign trip was to Japan and China. Before the war he made a trip into the paper manufacturing sections of both Asiatic countries, returning with not only orders and pleasing future prospects for future business there, but with a thorough knowledge of the trade in the countries visited. It is expected that the pending trip will result with at least as satisfactory success.

Just when the trip will start depends upon the receipt of passports and boat reservations. At present the passports have not been received, although application was made more than a week ago.

In speaking of the trip Stuart D. Lansing, president of the Bagley & Sewell Company, said:

Re-establishing French Mills

"During the great war in France a great many paper mills were destroyed by the Hun invasion, others were ransacked and the machinery shipped to Germany. Even before the armistice was signed the energetic French paper makers began laying the lines for the re-establishment of their mills. Watertown, as a producer of paper making machinery, is well known throughout the paper making industry in France through the efforts of the Bagley & Sewell Company for the past 15 or 18 years. The company has sent a number of machines to France and has propositions on equipping a number of mills there now. Mr. Kinne will go to France early in August to negotiate contracts.

"In one of the mills with which the Bagley & Sewell Company is now negotiating, located near Lille, a striking example of German ruthlessness and wanton destruction was offered. The owner was taken from his home under an escort of soldiers, placed on a bench and forced to watch the smashing of his machinery with sledges. It did not seem sufficient to destroy the machinery, but they must have the pleasure of doing it in full view of the distracted owner."

Bagley & Sewell Co. Build Addition

The Bagley & Sewell Company is building an important addition to its plant in Pearl street. It is in the form of a brick addition to the shop along the front of a wing of the building and it will give opportunity for office expansion with the specific purpose of installing three great fireproof storage vaults. These vaults are to be accessible from three different floors. In the vaults will be kept the drawings of the company, together with records dating back as far as 1853. It means doubling the office and engineering space. The work will be done in about 60 days.

Taggart Block Destroyed by Fire

The Taggart Block in this city, largely owned by B. B. Taggart, one of the owners of Taggart Bros. Company, manufacturers of paper bags in this city, was destroyed by fire on July 10, at an estimated loss of about \$350,000. Last week the fire loss adjustment was made and \$80,000 payment was awarded. Mr. Taggart is now making his plans for the erection of a building on the site, but has not fully decided what he will do.

American Paper Goods Company Expands

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21, 1919.—A deal whereby the American Paper Goods Company of Kensington acquires control of the envelope and paper bag business of the Robert Gair Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been completed. The purchase price is not known. Asquisition of this line places one of the Kensington company's greatest competitors out of the running, and brings the total factories owned by it to three, there being a branch in Chicago in addition to the Kensington and the new Brooklyn branches.

The officials are placing its stock at the disposal of its employees for purchase because of the expansion caused by the purchase. Previously its stock was not at the disposal of would-be purchasers. There are now over 600 employees on the American Papet Goods Company's payroll, showing a remarkable growth since th company's organization with twenty employees in 1893.

July 24. 1919

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

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CANADA WANTS TONNAGE FOR ITS PULP AND PAPER

Manufacturers Disturbed by Their Inability to Secure Shipping Facilities for Their Products to Great Britain and Other Foreign Countries—Reforestration Is Receiving Considerable Attention—H. G. Schancke, Who Has Been Appointed Chief Forester of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Is Preparing Site for a Forest Nursery—Delivery of Power in Thunder Bay Districts Is Planned in 1920.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., July 21, 1919.—An effort is being made by the pulp and paper manufacturers of Canada to secure tonnage by which to get their products to the United Kingdom. There are pulp manufacturers in Canada now, who have not shipped a pound of pulp yet this season, it is claimed.

Like all export trade the problem comes back to one of tonnage. Arthur L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, was sent to England a short time ago at the suggestion of Lloyd Harris, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, for the purpose of giving expert information to the British purchasers as to Canada's possibilities in the matter of the export of pulp.

The pulp manufacturers of Canada have become very uneasy of late, it is said, over the situation. Propaganda work will be carried on in England by Mr. Dawe. He will make an effort to secure ocean tonnage, and when it is possible to get a vessel, the space available on her will be split up among the different pulp and paper manufacturers of Canada for the export of their product. There is a wide market in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Chagrined at Action of Authorities

Only last week a gentleman from a foreign country wanted to get 5,000 tons of news print each month but the problem again was shipping facilities. The pulp manufacturers are somewhat chagrined at the action of the Imperial authorities in this matter of shipping.

Pulp manufacturers in the Montreal district have advices from England to the effect that the British pulp and paper mills will not be on their feet and doing business in a normal manner for two years yet, and in the meantime Canada must strive to meet the competition arising in the United States and other countries.

The bulk of the pulp now used in the United Kingdom comes from Norway and Sweden, as the freight rate on Canadian pulp is prohibitive for competition. The Swedes and Norwegians have a freight rate to the United Kingdom of from eight to ten dollars a ton, while from Canada it runs from twenty to twenty-five dollars a ton. The British Columbia mills are particularly hard hit when Japan is not able to absorb their entire output and the situation has become really serious, the owners state.

Reforestation in Quebec

Reforestation in the Province of Quebec is receiving a large sympathy from the Provincial Government, a comparatively new department in a province that has such an enormous and natural pulp growth. One is surprised at the favorable response that Governmental plans are receiving by the ordinary citizens and pulp and paper companies. G. C. Piche, chief of the Forest Service of the Province was one of the guests of honor at the inspection of the Berthierville nurseries recently and in conducting the party around the wood lot he explained a great deal connected with the reforestation. At the present time the wood lots of the nurseries have between two and three million seedlings. Plans are under way to increase them within the next few years to ten

million. According to the censor's reports, he says there are nearly three million acres of land owned by private people in the Province that should be replanted with trees. In addition there is much property in the hands of timber companies from which the forests have been stripped ruthlessly and this requires attention.

Mr. Piche is a strong advocate of more stringent fire regulations adding that it would be folly to reforest any part of the province without first insuring its production against fires. "We find that much of our forest is still running away in smoke and we have had several big fires in the Lake St. John and St. Maurice districts. Most of them being caused by the railways. I firmly believe that we cannot allow our forests to be destroyed in such a manner and the time has come when an engine coming through the forests will have to burn something else beside coal or wood. Many fires are attributed to poachers, hunters and farmers. None should be allowed to roam at will in the forests without a permit from proper authorities."

Abitibi Preparing Forest Nursery

H. G. Schanche, who has been appointed chief forester of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, Ont., has selected a site for a Forest Nursery, and the clearing and preparation of the same is now in progress. The output of the nursery will be made to satisfy the demands of the reforestation program of the Forestry Department. Mr. Schanche will leave shortly on an extended trip over the limits of the company in order to gain first hand knowledge, following which a working plan will be drawn up for the surveying and mapping of the holdings. A regeneration survey on virgin and cut-over areas is at present being carried on within the limits of the company. This work is under the supervision of Dr. C. D. Howe, of Toronto, and is similar to the investigations of a like nature recently conducted by him on the limits of the Laurentide and Riordon companies.

La Reine Co. Incorporates

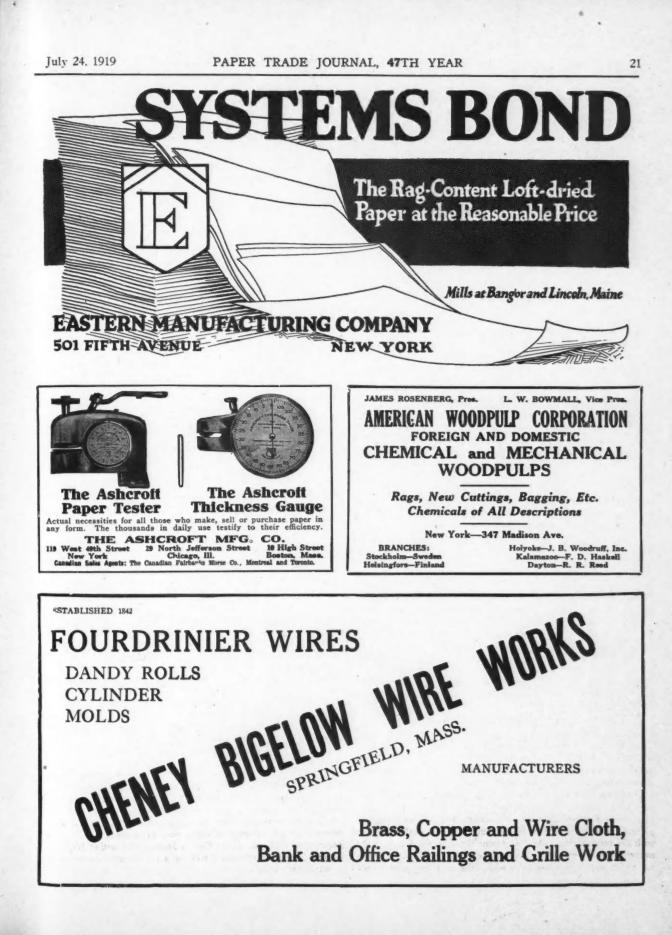
La Reine Lumber Company, Limited, of Quebec City, has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber, pulp and wood products, and to take over as a going concern the manufacturing business of Welford, Laliberte & Frere, St. Remi, Que. The capital stock is \$49,000.

Power Development in Thunder Bay

For years past the full development of the natural resources of the Thunder Bay District, on the north shore of Lake Superior has been more or less hindered by the lack of power for industries. The pulp and paper trade has especially felt this hindrance, which has resulted in the compulsory exportation of much pulpwood in the raw state which might well have been handled through all its stages in the immediate districts. Now, however, this lack of power is being remedied. The development being made by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario on the Nipigon River is fraught with great possibilities in the pulp and paper industry. The preliminary work was begun last summer, and the construction work is now well under way. The first delivery of power for industrial purposes will be made early in 1920.

The pulpwood resources of the Nipigon district are practically immeasurable. In the adjacent Townships of Nipigon and Booth it is estimated that there are about 500,000 cords, while east and west of these townships are large tracts of splendid pulpwood country. Near at hand are the two large timber limits of Black Sturgeon River and Pie River, the one covering 930 square miles, and the other 1,400 square miles. A great deal of this country has never even been properly cruised, but the wealth of the region from a timber point of view is indisputable.

For some years past there have been considerable annual shipments of pulpwood from Nipigon, most of it going across Lake Superior to feed mills in the United States. The output from the Nipigon harbor this summer will, by a conservative estimate, be about 25,000 cords.



WHITAKER PAPER CO. BUYS BIG CHICAGO PAPER HOUSE

Thoms Bros. Co., to be Merged With the Whitaker Organization Becoming Effective August 1—Business Will be Immediately Placed on the Standardized Basis of the Whitaker Paper Co. and It Will be Enlarged by the Addition of a Completely Equipped Fine Paper Department—Mr. Thoms Will Continue in Supervision of Sales —Makes Tenth Whitaker Distributing Center.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1919.—Announcement has been made by A. L. Whitaker, President of The Whitaker Paper Company and Charles F. Thoms, president of Thoms Brothers Company of 212-20 North Sangamon street, Chicago, of the merger of the Chicago House and The Whitaker Organization to become effective August 1.

Announcement Comes as Surprise

There have been repeated rumors ever since The Whitaker Paper Company purchased the Indiana Paper Company in March to the effect that the big Cincinnati House was negotiating for the acquisition of other important concerns in various cities, but the public and the trade as a whole were completely taken by surprise when they learned of the identity of the concern that is to become the next center of Whitaker distribution.

The announcement was formally made at the quarterly meeting of the purchasing committee of The Whitaker Paper Company, held at the home office in Cincinnati, Friday, July 18, 1919. This meeting was attended by the managers of the vactous branches of The Whitaker Paper Company and of the different sales departments at the headquarters of the big organization.

Career of Charles F. Thoms

Charles F. Thoms entered the wrapping paper business in the year 1877, at the age of seventeen years. At that time his beginning as a paper merchant was very modest. His total equipment consisted of a horse drawn wagon from which he retailed wrapping paper, twine and bags from store to store in the down town district of Chicago.

A year later his brother, William Thoms, joined him in the enterprise which was successful to a degree seldom known in the retail paper business. In 1883 the brothers formed the firm of Thoms Brothers and entered the wholesale coarse paper business. By 1887 their business had grown to such proportion that they were obliged to move into larger quarters, which they occupied only until they had built their own building at the Southwest corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets. Twelve years later they were incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois as Thoms Brothers Company, with Charles F. Thoms as President and Treasurer.

About this time, they moved into their present quarters in a modern warehouse building on Sangamon street, where they have about 66,000 square feet of floor space.

The annual business of the house runs well into seven figures and it is generally conceded to be one of the most up to date, and progressive and profitable coarse paper businesses in the United States.

Mr. Thoms, when interviewed on the subject, acknowledged that he and his associates had formed a plan for still further enlargement, when the idea of amalgamating his interests with those of the big Cincinnati House was brought to his attention. The proposition appealed to him and to his associates as offering a most attractive inducement providing the basis for wholesome expansion and at the same time for making permanent provision for the welfare of the loyal men and women who have constituted his Chicago organization.

"We, therefore, decided to sell out to The Whitaker Paper Company and join forces with them in making them the largest institution of this kind in America," said Mr. Thoms, adding by way of parenthesis "and we're going to do it."

To Continue Whitaker Policy

Mr. Whitaker confirmed the statement that his firm has bought the Thoms Brothers Company and hastened to add that there would be no departure from the established Whitaker policy of retaining all the members of the organization of the old concern who care to remain. The business will be immediately placed on the standardized basis of The Whitaker Paper Company and it will be enlarged by the addition of a completely equipped Fine Paper Department.

The fine paper business of The Whitaker Paper Company in Chicago is already very considerable, the company having operated for several years past through a local sales office in the Continental and Commercial Bank Building, under the management of W. E. Scott, who is to become the manager of the new division. The present personnel of the Whitaker Sales Organization in Chicago will take up its quarters in the Sangamon street plant on August 1, and its fine paper sales force will be strengthened and increased by the addition of a considerable number of experienced producers in book, bond, and specialty lines.

Mr. Thoms to Supervise Sales

Mr. Thoms will remain active in supervision of sales, devoting his attention chiefly to coarse papers, bags and cordage, but his energies are not to be limited to the Chicago division, as he is to take a general supervisory relation to the coarse paper business of The Whitaker Paper Company in all its numerous divisions. It is intimated that Mr. Thoms retains a substantial financial interest in the business and that he will probably he made a director.

Tenth Whitaker House

This is the tenth important distributing center for Whitaker, other houses being located at Boston, Baltimore, Atlanta, Detroit, Birmingham, Richmond, Va., Indianapolis, Denver, Columbus, Ohio, and New York City. Of these, four have been opened since the first of the present year, Denver, formedy Peters Paper Company, Indianapolis, the old Indiana Paper Company, Columbus and New York both of which were formerly only selling offices. The Whitaker Paper Company is probably the first of American paper jobbing houses to introduce a profit sharing feature into its organization.

Officers of Whitaker Paper Co.

The officers of The Whitaker Company are A. L. Whitaker, President and General Manager; Bryant Venable, Secretary and Assistant to the President; R. B. Burch, 1st Vice-President; D. E. Barry, 2nd Vice-President; Henry Junginger, Jr., Treasurer and H. D. Whitaker Assistant Treasurer. These gentlemen, with Frank B. Cummings of the Boston Division, J. Evan Reese of the Baltimore Division, W. C. McLaughlin of the Detroit Division, L. H. Glazier of the Cincinnati Division and E. G. Bobb constitute the Board of Directors. About two of every three of the hundreds of employees of the house are also stockholders.

Robert Knowles With Flower City Mills

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 21, 1919.—Robert Knowles has just recently severed his connection with the Chemical Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., and entered in the service of the Flower City Tissue Mills Company, Rochester, N. Y., as superintendent. Mr. Knowles has a wide experience in the manufacturing of paper and his work will undoubtedly be greatly appreciated by the patrons of this company.



AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO. OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE

Bulletin Just Issued by the Company Says that New Price Level Has Been Reached in the United States That Is Not Likely to Be Changed Materially for a Decade or More —Holyoke Wire Cloth Company Organizes with Capital of \$30,000 to Manufacture Fourdrinier Wire—American Writing Paper Co. Elects New Vice President— Insurance for Paper Mill Employees.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 21, 1919.—In the business bulletin issued by the American Writing Paper Company for limited distribution to its executives, the company this week says that a new price level has been reached. In part the bulletin says: "It may as well be realized that a new price level has arrived in the United States which is not likely to be changed materially for a decade or more. The trend is downward, but the movement slow, and the consensus is that pre-war prices are no more to be expected than pre-war conditions. Taxation and labor will play a tremendous part in the holding up of prices, for a margin of profit must always be had after production costs and taxes have been met. The business men in the country are finding in the high price level one of the best indications of prosperity. One of the chief difficulties now confronting the country is the temporary stagnation be-



RAYMOND R. CAMPBELL.

cause of the belief that prices will soon fall, and acceptance of the current scale would mean a new spur to industry."

President Galliver Optimistic

President George A. Galliver, of the American Writing Paper Company, who is very optimistic concerning the writing paper market, said that business at the American Writing Paper Company is showing a gradual betterment, and that before many more months operations would in all probability be near the capacity mark. This shows that the paper buying public is experiencing new confidence in the present prices and is accepting current prices in the belief that there will be no substantial decrease.

The independent mills in this city and vicinity are all enjoying good business.

Insurance for Paper Mill Workers

W. D. Judd, treasurer of the Carew Manufacturing Company and Hampshire Paper Company at South Hadley Falls, announced last week that a group insurance policy had been arranged for the employees of these mills. This plan has been under consideration for several years, and became an accomplished fact last week, following the election of executive officers of the new Mutual Benefit Association. This life insurance protection is based upon the number of years' service of each employee with the minimum of \$500 effective immediately at the time of employment and an increase of \$100 per year up to twenty years, a maximum of \$2,500. An important feature under this group insurance arrangement is the health and accident clause which will give one-half wage for a period of twenty-six weeks in case of sickness or accident.

New Firms and Incorporations

Another new concern that will be identified with the local paper trade has been incorporated in the Holyoke Wire Cloth Company.



JOHN F. WOLOHAN.

The capitalization of the firm is \$30,000, and George Docherty, of this city, is president. The firm will have its headquarters in the old Beebe & Webber mill on Main street and will manufacture Fourdrinier wire. Mr. Docherty has been in the wire-making business for a number of years, being employed for some time by the Buchanan & Bolt Wire Co.

A certificate of incorporation has also been granted the Alden Paper Company, dealers in water-marked, union-made papers. This company is capitalized at \$40,000, and is located on Maple street.

From Connecticut comes the news that a certificate of incorporation has been filed by the Rainbow Paper Mills Company at Windsor, Conn., the purpose being to engage in the general paper manufacturing business. The capital stock is \$150,000, consisting of 1,500 shares of common stock at \$100 par value, the corporation to begin with \$100,000. The incorporators are William Liebman, of Boston; P. E. Haskevitch, of Melrose; David E. Greenberg, F. Bert Oldham and Francis E. Jones, of Hartford, Conn., The corporation also filed a certificate of organization showing that 1,000 shares of common stock had been subscribed for, amounting to \$100,000. The officers are: President, F. Bert Oldham, of Hartford; vice-president, David E. Greenberg, of Hartford; secretary, Paul Haskevitch, of Melrose; treasurer, William Lieb-(Continued on page 26.)

NORTHERN BRAND BLEACHING POWDER (HIGH TEST) CAUSTIC SODA 76-78% N. Y. & L.

MICHIGAN ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY OFFICE AND WORKS-MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN



THE OBIGINAL THE BEST Over One Thousand in Successful Operation Recommended by Screen Make

THE WOOD'S MACHINE

Reduces wire cost Works automatically No couch roll No Doctor

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Used as

Pulp Thickeners Save-Alls Pulp Washers

Water Filters

Guaranteed High Grade Construction—Built for Service.

Furnished in two sizes with either sprocket or pulley drive.

MADE BY GLENS FALLS MACHINE WORKS : GLENS FALLS, N. Y. Try our Split Cams for your Flat Screens. See Our Exhibit at National Chemical Exposition, Chicago, Week September 22.

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office to Open Bids on Various Lots of Paper July 25—Awards Are Made on Numerous Lots of Paper by the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office for the Use of the Department—Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Lets Awards for Various Lots of Paper for the Use of His Department During the Year.

[FROM GUE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1919.—The purchasing officer of the Government Printing Office will open the following bids on July 25. 3,000 lbs. of 24 x 36—86 oiled manila tympan paper. 2,000 lbs. of 26½ x 41—100 light green coated cover paper. 10,000 lbs. of 20 x 25—50 granite wove, smooth cover paper, 111,200 lbs. of No. 1 white machine finished printing paper. 50,000 lbs. of 38 x 48—154 half tone printing paper.

Government Printing Office Awards

The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office has announced the following paper awards:

The American Writing Paper Company will furnish 920 pounds (20 reams) of 2234 x 31¹/₄—No. 24 parchment deed paper at \$.2945 per pound, bids for which were opened on June 11.

136,000 pounds of blue samety writing paper in 11-in. and 22-in. rolls will be furnished by the R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.214, bids for which were opened on June 13.

The Crane Company will furnish 39,737 pounds (503 reams) of $38 \ge 31-79$, bond paper at \$.341 per pound, bids for which were opened on June 13.

500,000 pounds of white news print paper in 48-in. rolls, basis of 24 x 36-32, will be furnished by the D. L. Ward Company, at 30375 per pound, bids for which were opened on June 26.

The Bryant Paper Company will furnish 32,400 pounds (400 reams) of 32 x 48-81, white S. & S. C. printing paper at \$.08, bids for which were opened on June 27.

13,400 pounds (100 reams) of 38×48 —134, double coated book paper will be furnished by the Bryant Paper Company, at \$.125, bids for which were opened on July 9.

Awards for the Panama Canal

The Whitaker Paper Company has been awarded the contract by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal for furnishing 1,000 reams (500,000 sheets) of 24 x 37-50, white M. F. book paper at \$3,940.

The Import Paper Company will furnish 1,500 rolls of 3-15/32, white paper at \$117.75. Bids for these items were opened on June 26.

HOLYOKE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE

(Continued from page 24.)

man, of Boston; assistant treasurer, David E. Greenberg, of Hartford.

New Officers of American Writing

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Writing Paper Company, held at New York on July 16, confirmation was made of the election of John T. Wolohan and Raymond R. Campbell as vice-presidents of the company. Their names had been voted on at an executive committee meeting which had been specially called during the previous week. These gentlemen are two of the strong members of the organization and the promotion to this favored position is a fitting reward for the splendid service each has rendered the company. John T. Wolohan has been connected with the company for many years. He has the reputation of being the "star salesman" of the American Writing Paper Company, having brought a larger volume of business to it than any other individual connected with it.

It was but recently that he was appointed to the position of general sales manager, and under his able leadership many new features in selling methods have been introduced, and the widening of the sales organization has been effected. His friends call him "Honest John Wolohan," and by this sobriquet he is known throughout the entire paper trade.

Raymond R. Campbell joined the American Writing Paper Company on January 1, 1918, as assistant on production to the president, George A. Galliver. During his career with the company Mr. Campbell has had much to do with consideration of the problems that arise in the manufacturing end of the industry, and his splendid acumen and executive ability have been brought to bear upon them with credit not only to himself, but to the advancement of the company's interests, which he has so much at heart.

Standard Paper Co. Expands

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 18, 1919.—An important expansion in the paper industry in Kalamazoo is announced by the Standard Paper Company. These plans include an increase in the capital stock to \$360,000 and the erection of an administration and storage building, providing 120,000 square feet of floor space.

Action was taken at a special meeting of the stockholders, which was held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The original stock of the company was \$200,000 common, of which \$180,000 had been subscribed and paid in. It was voted to increase the paid up capital to \$360,000 by selling \$180,000 common stock at \$15 a share to stockholders of present record.

The fund of \$270,000 derived from the sale of this stock will be used to increase the business, the first step being the erection of a handsome fireproof administration and storage building just south of the present Standard mill. This building will be 125 feet in width on Pitcher street and 400 feet in depth, one story and basement. Concrete, steel and brick will be used throughout. New offices for the company will occupy the front of the building, while the balance of the structure will be planned so that it will be adaptable for the manufacture of coated board or any paper products that the officers may decide to make in the future. The plans for this building were prepared by G. G. Worden, architect.

Another improvement to be made will be an enlargement of the power plant by the addition of a 600-horse power corliss engine and a turbine-driven generator of 300 horse power capacity.

An addition will also be made to the company's executive staff by the employment of John F. Byrnes as general manager. Mr. Byrnes was formerly general superintendent of the Michigan Carton Company, of Battle Creek. He will immediately assume his duties with the Standard Paper Company in increasing the business of the concern.

Another change announced is the resignation of John Driessen as superintendent and the appointment of Emil Yahnke, formerly assistant superintendent, as his successor. Roy Breyfogle has been advanced to the post of assistant superintendent.

"The steady increase in our business made expansion necessary," said Bartlett C. Dickinson, president of the company, during a discussion of the action taken Tuesday afternoon. "The physical enlargements proposed will take care of our interests in the future, while the addition of John F. Byrne to our executive force is a move in the right direction. Our plans will be worked out as the building program progresses."

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

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M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY

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of Every Description

SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

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Ekman & Company......Gothenburg, Sweden **Bleached and Unbleached Chemical Pulps** Bengtsfors SulfitaktiebolagBengtsfors High Grade Bleached Sulphite Eds Cellulosafabriks AktiebolagHelgenas Easy Bleaching and Strong Sulphate (Kraft) Forsmarks Cellulosafabrik.....Johannisfors, Forsmark Easy Bleaching and Strong Sulphate (Kraft) Hellefors Bruks Aktiebolag......Hellefors Strong Kraft and Easy Bleaching Sulphite Frederiksberg Sulphate Mills.....Frederiksberg Strong Sulphate (Kraft) Laxa Sulphite Mill..Laxa High Grade Easy Bleaching Sulphite Gustafsfors Gustafsfors Fabrikers Aktiebolag..... Easy Bleaching and Strong Sulphate (Kraft) Hjerpen Sulphite Mills.....Jarpen Mitscherlich Strong Unbleached Sulphite Holmens Bruks Och Fabriks Aktiebolag.....Norrkoping Strong Unbleached Sulphite Wermbohls Fabriks Aktiebolag......Katrineholm Strong and Easy Bleaching Sulphate (Kraft) Konga AktiebolagKonga Prime Bleached Sulphite Nyhamns Cellulosa Aktiebolag.....Sundsvall Easy Bleaching and Strong Unbleached Sulphite Ohrvikens AktiebolagSkelleftea Strong Unbleached Sulphite Stromsnas Bruks Aktiebolag.....Stromsnasbruk Easy Bleaching and Strong Sulphate (Kraft)

> THE ABOVE MILLS HAVE A TOTAL PRODUCTION IN EXCESS OF 200,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

PRICES IN PHILADELPHIA ARE ADVANCING STEADILY

Wrappings, Cheaper Grades of Bonds and Writings Are Higher and Mills Are Withdrawing Quotations on Other Grades —Prices Also Are Advancing in the Paper Stock Market and Mills Are Showing More Interest Than They Have for Some Time Past—Central Paper Box Manufacturers' Association Meets at Reading—E. P. Franke, Baltimore, To Head the Association.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1919.—Wrappings and the cheaper grades of bonds and writings last week joined the procession headed some time ago by the better grades and mill quotations were almost uniformly a half cent higher. Just what the future holds in store for the higher grades is not known, for the mills have withdrawn standing prices, and it behooves every dealer before taking a large contract to get in touch with the mill specifically. The mill men all report that the increase was made necessary by the high cost of raw material and of labor and that they see no relief in sight.

Passing on this information to the consumer, the paper men have generally enjoyed a responsive hearing and to a considerable extent a reply in the shape of a generous order. The consumer has been thoroughly schooled to expect higher rates and scarcity of materials and there is no longer much complaint. While the trade does not particularly enjoy having to repeat daily the story of higher prices, the evil is lessened by the fine spirit of the buyer.

Better Conditions in Paper Stock Market

The better conditions are reflected, too, in the paper stock market. Mills until recently entirely indifferent are now making both inquiries and purchases. Prices therefore have advanced on No. 1 hard white, No. 1 soft white, ledger stock, heavy book, old news and boards. Rags stock are all being sold actively with prices firmly maintained.

Torrential rains falling all week has made difficult the shipment of stock from warehouse to mill. Dealers have been unable to protect the stock from becoming watersoaked and mills prefer to wait rather than to take it. During the week almost ten inches of rain have fallen, and conditions in the Manayunk district are becoming serious. That territory, however, is so often affected by floods that the system of precaution is thoroughly understood and only a sudden and unexpected flood causes much damage. So much water is coming down the Schuylkill and Canal, however, that unless there is an end of the rain shortly it will be necessary to close down the mills for a time.

Central Paper Box Men Meet

Many of the paper houses were represented at the meeting of the Central Paper Box Manufacturers' Association held in Reading, Pa., July 15, 16 and 17. The outstanding business was the unanimous decision of the members to merge with the National Association of Paper Box Manufacturers. The organization, however, is to maintain its identity as the Central Division of the National Association. It chose as officers: President, E. P. Franke, Baltimore; secretary-treasurer, Frank Stone, Philadelphia; advisory board: J. Frank Kachline, Reading; Gideon Kreider, Jr., Lebanon; M. J. Tay, Binghamton, N. Y., and Edward Youse, Baltimore. The next annual session will again be held at Reading.

When President Franke, of George Franke Sons Company, Baltimore, called the meeting to order he found a large audience before him. Of the Philadelphia paper houses prominent there were: A. Hartung & Co., the Charles Beck Paper Company, Matthias & Freeman Company. A. S. Datz Company, Philip Rurdolph & Son and the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company.

Healthful conditions of the association were shown by the report of Frank Stone, of the Jesse Jones Paper Box Company, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer. Walter C. Carlson, president of the National Association, made an address on the condition of the paper box industry, and after he had set forth the purposes of the National Association organized last May at Atlantic City, merger with it unanimously was agreed on. Other officers of the National Association spoke on cost finding and standard methods of estimating costs. In the course of the discussion charts were exhibited showing costs and production records on various sets of specifications.

Training of paper box employees was discussed by William Brown, former Assistant Director U. S. Training Service. He spent many weeks making the studies, whose results he laid before the convention. Charles W. Johnson, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, spoke on industrial relations. He had much of helpfulness to offer in the way of hours of work, wages, turnover affecting both male and female employees. E. C. Wentworth, vice-president of the National Association; George K. Hoff, vice-president of the Eastern Foundry and Machine Company, and Congressman A. S. Kreider had places on the program, but were prevented from attending. There were social features to the session, a beefsteak dinner and an entertainment on Mount Penn. At the dinner Selzer, former U. S. Consul at Breslau, gave an interesting talk on his experiences in Germany. The consensus of opinion among the manufacturers present was that there would be encountered great difficulty in filling fall and winter business because of labor conditions and stock shortage. Machinery men present all reported difficulty in promptly filling orders taken.

J. I. Lenhart Incorporates

The business conducted for more than 30 years by Jefferson I. Lenhart, 236 North Delaware avenue, is to be incorporated because it has grown to such proportions that individual ownership and control is not regarded as longer advisable. Application is therefore to be made on August 4 by Justis Straub, Frank M. Camp and Joseph F. Tomlinson for a charter for a corporation to be known as the Lenhart Paper Stock Company with a capital of \$25,000. When the charter is granted officers will be elected. Mr. Lenhart, though not one of the formal incorporators, will continue his relationship as of old.

Simon Walter for Councilman

It is probable that Simon Walter, of Simon Walter Paper Company, 305 Cherry street, now a Common Counc'lman, will be chosen as one of the Councils of Twenty-one at a salary of \$5,000 provided by the new city charter which goes into effect on the first Monday of January next. There are now 150 councilmen in two chambers. Under the new charter there is to be a single body of but twentyone members. Many candidates for the new berths have presented themselves, but it is regarded as likely that Mr. Walter will land.

Liquidating Megargee-Hare Co.

The stock of the Megargee-Hare Company whose liquidation was announced in these columns last week, has now been divided among the liquidating trustees, George W. Ward, A. Hartung and Morgan Thomas, of the Garrett-Buchanan Company. It is understood to involve about \$300,000. It is believed the stock will be removed by August 1, when the Megargee-Hare Company ceases to exist. The Garrett-Buchanan Company will take possession of the building Oct. 1. Among the officials and employees who have made connections with the D. L. Ward Company are T. J. Hare, who will look after his personal following; T. S. Simpson, former president, who will be assistant to W. S. Wilcox; Louis Megargee; W. N. Purcell, who will be connected with the credit department;

(Continued on page 64.)

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SAVINGS IF YOU NEED THIS EQUIPMENT

EVAPORATORS

H. G. 1354. Double Effect Badger Evaporator Cast Iron Shells, Iron Tubes. Each effect 60" diameter x 13' 4" high. Heating surface in each effect consists of 264-2" tubes. Complete with supports, vapor and liquor lines, mountings, pumps, etc. Ready for immediate use.

C. C. 1202. Swenson Horizontal Triple Effect Evaporator with Iron Tubes. Each effect 6' 3" wide x 8' long x 11' high, heating surface 336-11/4" iron tubes. Complete with vapor lines, jet condenser and three vacuum pumps. In excellent condition.

H. G. 1352. Triple Effect Zaremba Evaporator with Iron Tubes suitable for soda liquor, used but a short time during war. Each effect 96" diameter x 20 high. Standard type. Complete with supports, vapor and liquor lines, mountings, pumps, etc.

DRUM DRYERS

U. D. 645. Ruggles-Coles Dryer. New, has never

been used. Type "F", 54" diameter x 35' long, direct heat, coal fire. Complete with Buffalo exhauster on bumper strap.

T. P. 876-D. Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Drum Dryer Drum 60" diameter x 30' long with blower and tight pulley, cast iron furnace fittings, etc. Sheet steel front with breaching and spout.

T. P. 1092-K. Buffalo Vacuum Rotary Dryer. Practically brand new. 2' diameter x 4' long internal dimensions. Steam jacketed, working pressure 40 lbs. tested to 75. Furnished with vertical surface condenser, etc. and dust collecter. DIGESTORS

H. G. 1302. Five Digestors 8' Diameter x 25' Long. Designed for 110 lbs. internal pressure, tested 165. Complete with catchalls and immediate connecting piping. **POWER MACHINERY**

Boilers of every horsepower, boilers of all the best makes of all horsepowers, Engines, Generator Sets and Motors. Let us quote on your requirements in this line.



ADVANCING PRICES DISTURB THE CHICAGO PAPER TRADE

Coated Paper Mill Representatives Announce that Prices Have Again Been Withdrawn and that the New Prices When They are Announced Will Be at Least a Half a Cent Higher—In Other Branches of the Paper Market Also Prices Are Either Higher or Give Evidence of Going Higher Soon—Practically All the Mills Are in an Oversold Condition—General Trade News.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, July 19, 1919 .- The paper trade here received another jolt this morning when the coated paper mill representatives were informed that prices have been once more withdrawn, and that the new prices, when they are announced, will be at least half a cent higher. The mill representatives were busy all Saturday morning calling up their customers over the telephone to warn them of the change. In such an instance havoc is wrought when a dealer sells a customer with the old price as a basis, and then comes to the mill to get the paper only to find out that his profit, or part of his profit, has been wiped out because the mill has withdrawn the old price. That is the reason there is such a gnashing of teeth and jangling of telephones in a mill sales office when the high sign comes from the mills to the effect that new quotations, and higher ones, are on the way. Uncoated book papers are very firm, and it is expected that prices will be withdrawn any day. In fact, the firmness is characteristic of every division of the paper market. There is not a single branch where prices are not either higher or going higher.

Mills Behind in Deliveries

The oversold condition of the mills threatens to create a situation similar to that which existed in 1916. In fact, many of the mills are already as far behind as they were during that memorable year. The business of raising prices is to scare away orders as much as anything else. Just a few short weeks ago there were three visiting mill representatives in the city for every order. The larger the order the deeper they burrow into their holes. The change has been great in a short time. Inquiry among the mill representatives shows that the mills are all the way from sixty days to four months behind on their orders, and some of the mills would undoubtedly be very busy for the balance of the year if they did not get another order. The coarse paper market is very strong, the advances of the past few weeks being small, but steady. In a few instances there have been fluctuations, but no loss in price has gone for long without being recovered, with an advance greater than the original decline. The demand for glazed, waxed, parchment and tissue papers, as well as all lace and embossed papers, is heavy, and local dealers, many of whom sell these papers in a rather small way, have a hard time keeping their stocks full. The old paper stock market is 15 per cent higher all along the line than a week ago, and both old newspaper stock and old rags are very scarce. The paper stock houses are shipping out almost as fast as they can sort and bale their collections.

Triangle Paper Co. in New Quarters

The Triangle Paper Company has moved to its new quarters, 908-910 West Lake street, where it has consolidated its offices, stock room and warehouse. The firm occupies about 30,000 square feet of space and is growing rapidly.

Golf Tournament

Members of the paper trade were invited guests at a golf tournament of the Chicago Stationers' Golf Association which

was held at the Westward Ho Country Club on July 22. In the evening there was a dinner at the club house, with speaking and entertainment.

General News of the Trade

Karl G. Simonton, of the Wheat Paper Company, Elkhart, Ind., was a visitor in the city during the week.

George Gelhide, of the Bardeen Paper Company, Otsego, Mich., was calling on the jobbing trade here during the week.

Tom Willis, of Chatfield & Wood, Cincinnati, was recently a visitor in the local paper trade.

Arthur Bermingham, of the Bermingham & Prosser Company, spent a few days in Kalamazoo during the week.

John V. Duffin, mill representative at 35 S. Dearborn street, is now specializing in wrapping machine rolls for the bakery and confectionery trade, and has recently made strong additions to his line of plain and printed oiled and waxed papers.

W. P. McNulty, of the McNulty Paper and Twine Company, has gone to Cincinnati on a business trip.

Roger Little, manager of the fine paper department of the Dwight Brothers Paper Company, has returned from a vacation spent in Michigan.

James Forsythe, of the Forsythe Paper Company, has returned from an out-of-town business trip.

Joe Cunningham, of Bradner, Smith & Co., paper dealers, is taking his vacation this week.

E. E. Lloyd, of the E. E. Lloyd Paper Company, has returned from a short vacation spent in the southwest.

"Trainload Jimmy" Cavanagh, Milwaukee representative of the Seaman Paper Company, spent a few days at the main office here this week. Other visitors to the office of the Seaman Paper Company included Frank Milham, of the Bryant Paper Company, Kalamazoo; Alex Gilbert, of the Monarch Paper Company, Kalamazoo, and Ed French, of the French Paper Company, Niles, Mich.

J. M. Abell, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, has returned from a business trip among the mills of Michigan.

Howard Hollis, of Hollis & Duncan, coarse paper dealers and box makers, was in St. Louis during the week.

W. A. Fowler, of the W. A. Fowler Paper Company, will leave on his vacation within the next few days. He will spend a few weeks in the east.

W. E. Stumpf, of the Hanchett Paper Company, was in the east on a business trip last week.

Ed Schmidt, of the Parker, Thomas & Tucker Paper Company, has just returned from a trip to the mills of the Miami Valley.

George Tolen, of the Midland Paper Company, visited the mills at Kalamazoo last week.

"Bob" Butterworth, of the Champion Coated Paper Company, has returned to the Chicago office after a short swing around the western circuit.

W. E. Perry, Chicago representative of the Crocker-McElwain Company, of Mt. Holyoke, Mass., is calling on the middle western customers of the firm this week.

Harry Williams, of the C. L. La Boiteaux Company, paper board manufacturer, has returned to the city after spending a short vacation in northern Wisconsin.

The Paper Mills Specialty Company, at 222 W. Kinzie street, recently remodeled and rearranged quarters.

John Swigart, of the Swigart Paper Company, visited some of the mills in Wisconsin this week.

Charles Boyd, of the Appleton Coated Paper Company, Appleton. Wis., was among the visitors in the city during the week.

Louis Dwyer, of the Seaman Paper Company, is back from a trip to some of the middle western mills.

A. M. Curryer, of the Pratt Paper Company, Des Moines, Ia., has returned home after a short visit in this market.

Δ I'm Better Wet than Dru! **Hoisting Efficiency** HOOK a Yale Spur-Geared Chain Block into a Brownhoist Steel-Plate Trolley, install it on an overhead track, awar. From down under the foaming tide KVP Vegetable Parchment Paper signals up, I'm BETTER WET THAN DRY Secure samples for testing from Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company Kalamazoo Michigan "The World's Model Paper Mill"

T. F. HART PAPER **COMPANY**, Inc.

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Mill: Albany, Indiana and you secure Maximum Efficiency. Almost every load is lifted to be moved The Brownhoist Trolley Steel Construction-as in the Yale Spur-Geared Chain Block, maintains the highest factor of safety. 'From-Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel' Catalog 18D tells all-or ask your Machinery Supply House For a Factory Locking Equip-ment use a Yale Master Key System. Write for Particulars

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PROPOSITION TO STRIKERS BY NEKOOSA-EDWARDS CO.

Proposal, However, Is Turned Down by the Employees—A Number of Men Are Ready To Return to Work and It Is Said the Strikers' Organization Is In a Process of Disintegration—Strike at the Plant of the Stevens Point Pulp and Paper Co., at McDill, Wis., Which Has Continued for More Than Six Weeks, Is Amicably Settled— Building Homes for Paper Makers.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., July 21, 1919.—By a vote of 448 to 31 employees of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company of Port Edwards and Nekoosa, Wis., voted against returning to work at a mass meeting at which the labor situation was discussed. The meeting was held by the men following a general meeting of employers and employees at which the paper company outlined its proposition directly to the men without taking it up first with the strikers' committee.

The paper company made the following proposition:

"The compauny will employ every man who left its employ June 21 at the same wages and hours if they ask for employment within a week.

"An open shop will be maintained, but no discrimination will be made against any person belonging to or desiring to join the union.

"To maintain tranquility and to promote common welfare, a committee of employees shall be formed following resumption of work. The size of committee, election and terms of service are to be determined by the men. The election shall be secret and only those men performing manual labor are to vote.

"This committee will take up with the management all questions of hours, labor and overtime rates and the organization of a joint committee of the men and the management will be carried out.

"In case the management and employees' committee disagree the dispute shall be referred to a board of arbitration. The board is to be composed of one man chosen by the company, one by the committee and the third man to be chosen by both. In case the two cannot pick a man the third will be the Supreme Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Decision shall be final."

The meeting was brought about by George P. Hembrecht, of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, who was asked to assist in settling the strike. It is said that a number of men are ready to return to work and that the strikers' organization is in a process of disintegration. The villages of Nekoosa and Port Edwards, which depend entirely upon the strikers, are experiencing a serious business depression.

Strike at Stevens Point Settled

The strike at the plant of the Stevens Point Pulp and Paper Company at McDill, Wis., was amicably settled after the men had been idle for more than six weeks. Settlement was brought about at a meeting of employers, strikers and a committee of Stevens Point business men interested in bringing about an industrial peace.

"An amicable settlement has been made and with a very few exceptions the men returned to work," was the formal announcement made by E. G. Goodell, manager of the mill, after the meeting. He declined to discuss the terms of settlement, but said that both sides were satisfied.

Pulp and Paper Mill Workers Organize

Pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers of Wisconsin organized a facturer, su State association known as the Wisconsin State Council of Paperand the fi makers and Pulp Workers at a meeting here in connection with the recovering.

27th annual convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. The council adopted as its program the establishment of a minimum wage less than which shall not be paid to any worker in the paper industry; a maximum working day of eight hours in the paper industry; a six-day week for all paper industry employees.

The minimum wage has not been set, but was referred to a committee which is expected to make its announcement in the near future. John P. Burke, of New York, president of the Pulp, Sulphite and Papermakers' Union of America, was one of the principal speakers at the convention.

Employers who establish mutual welfare organizations and who offer inducements to their men in the form of bonuses, profitsharing, insurance features and home building were condemned by Henry Ohl, Jr., Milwaukee, State Organizer of the Labor Federation. He declared that mutual welfare organizations were established to give employees control of their workers and that they are a poor substitute for the labor unions.

Prohibition was discussed at every meeting in the convention and the fight culminated in a resolution asking Congress to permit the manufacture of beer and light wines. The Rev. F. X. Van Nistelroy, Kimberly, where the big mills of the Kimberly-Clark Paper Company are located, led the fight for the wets.

Building Homes for Papers Workers

The Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company of Kaukauna has purchased several city blocks in the residential section of the city and proposes to sell the property to its employees for home building purposes. The company desires its employees to group together for the purchase of material, and it will act as purchasing agent for them so that the material can be purchased as cheaply as possible. A building and loan association has been organized to assist in financing the building.

Twenty-five homes will be constructed at Neenah immediately by the Neenah Building Company which is incorporated for \$100,000. The officers are J. W. Bergstrom, president; H. F. Krueger, vice-president; D. K. Brown, secretary and treasurer. The building committee consists of D. L. Kimberly, J. C. Kimberly and H. F. Anspach. F. J. Sensenbrenner presided at the organization meeting and was instrumental in forming the association.

F. J. Sensenbrenner, of the Kimberly-Clark Company, has been elected a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, one of the largest insurance companies in America.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Burnside Paper Company of Neenah. The new concern, which will deal in paper in job lots, is capitalized at \$50,000. G. W. Burnside and I. M. Burnside, formerly of the Lakeside Paper Company, are the owners.

General News of the Trade

The Pulp and Paper Mills Superintendents' Association of Wisconsin, an organization formed in Appleton a few months ago, will hold its first annual meeting at Green Bay, July 31 and August 1. Topics of interest will be discussed and Green Bay paper mill owners expect to entertain the visitors at dinners and dancing parties. Daniel F. O'Connell, of the Northern Paper Mills, vicepresident of the association, is in charge of the arrangements.

John J. Hoberg, of the Hoberg Paper Company, Green Bay, narrowly escaped death when a big automobile which he was driving turned over twice when he turned out to pass another car. The driver was pinned beneath the heavy machine, but a companion was thrown out and escaped injury. Four men assisted in extricating Mr. Hoberg from his perilous position. He was severely bruised, but no bones were broken.

Mrs. C. A. Babcock, wife of a well known Neenah paper manufacturer, submitted to another operation, the second in two weeks and the fifth within a year. She is reported to be slowly recovering.



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PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF NEWS PRINT SINCE JANUARY

Tabulations Prepared by the Federal Trade Commission Show Figures for the Month of June, 1919, as Compared with the Month of June, 1918, as Well as the Tonnage of the Preceding Months of 1919, Compared with the Corresponding Months of 1918—On Account of the Settlement of the Strikes the Mill Production for June Increased Several Thousand Tons.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1919.—The following is a review of the reports received by the Federal Trade Commission from domestic manufacturers of news print paper, from jobbers buying and selling news print paper and from leading publishers using news print paper. Import and export figures of the Department of Commerce are also included in the review. Whenever possible the figures for 1919 are compared with those for the corresponding period of 1918.

The figures which follow not only show the results of the Commission's tabulation of the reports for June, 1919, compared with June, 1918, but also give the tonnage of the preceding months of 1919 compared with the corresponding months of 1918, and the total production and shipments for all of the months tabulated.

Grade.	Num- ber of Mills.	Stock on Hand First of Month. Net Tons.	Produc- tion. Net Tons.	Ship- n:ents. Net Tons.	Stock on Hands End of Month. Net Tons.
Total Print: january, 1919 january, 1918 February, 1919 February, 1918 March, 1918 April, 1919 April, 1919 March, 1918 March, 1918 March, 1919 June, 1919 June, 1919	. 66 . 66 . 68 . 68 . 66 . 70 . 66 . 70 . 66 . 74	$19,408 \\ 31,713 \\ 21,219 \\ 28,928 \\ 25,471 \\ 28,014 \\ 31,932 \\ 26,984 \\ 36,385 \\ 24,864 \\ 27,084 \\ 26,122 \\ 122 $	116,154 105,700 103,248 93,504 114,746 105,700 116,278 111,480 105,819 111,242 114,896 107,228	114,343 108,485 98,996 94,418 106,285 106,730 111,825 113,600 115,120 109,984 115,865 107,189	21,219 28,928 25,471 28,014 31,932 26,984 36,385 24,864 27,084 26,122 26,115 26,161
Total, 1919		19,408	671,141	664,434	26,115
Total, 1918		31,713	634,854	640,406	26,161
Standard News: January, 1919 January, 1918 February, 1919 February, 1919 March, 1919 March, 1918 April, 1919 May, 1918 January, 1918 Junc, 1918 May, 1919 Junc, 1918 Junc, 1918	50	15,656	106,002	105,169	16,489
	51	26,482	97,086	96,336	27,232
	50	16,489	94,224	91,170	19,543
	51	27,232	83,474	85,820	24,886
	50	19,543	104,497	99,171	24,886
	51	24,869	95,471	99,658	20,699
	50	24,869	107,445	101,078	31,236
	51	20,699	101,497	103,305	18,891
	50	31,236	96,192	105,591	21,837
	53	18,891	94,362	94,875	18,378
	50	21,837	100,965	102,779	20,023
	53	18,378	98,248	96,814	19,812
Total, 1919		15,655	609,325	604,958	20,023
Iotal, 1918		26,482	570,138	576,808	19,812

Norz-Above figures for total print do not include hanging paper, but include the print paper production of mills operating for the most part on some other grade. All figures prior to March, 1919, have been prorated from a weekly basis to a calendar month basis and the figures for 1918 adjusted in conformity with the annual report.

On account of the settlement of the strikes in the mills production for June increased several thousand tons. The average production based upon the weekly and monthly reports for the 12 months' period ended March 31, 1919, amounted to 105,650 tons of total print and 95,800 tons of standard news, whereas the actual production amounted to 114,896 tons of total print and 100,965 tons of standard news.

Mill stocks of both standard news and total print decreased slightly during June, 1919.

In addition to the stocks given above 909 tons were reported on hand at terminal and delivery points on June 30, 1919.

Loss of Production

Reports from 74 mills operating 182 machines running full or

partial time on news print paper showed the following loss of time during the month of June, 1919.

Reasons	No.	of Mills	No. of Machines	Hours Idle
Lack of labor		2	2	280
Repairs		19	49	2,414
Other reasons			10	277

Under "Other reasons" one machine was reported idle 41 hours on account of lack of material and one machine was reported idle 56 hours on account of low water.

The total time the machines were idle decreased from 16,577 hours in May to 2,971 hours in June. This extraordinary decrease in lost time was due for the most part to the settlement of the strike in the paper mills. No lost time due to lack of orders was reported.

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 May, 1919, as compared with the month of May, 1918, were as follows:

	May	May
	1919.	1918.
	Net tons.	Net tons.
Imports of News print (total)	52,803	58,539
From Canada	52,803	57,148
Exports of News print (total)	17,597	6,491
To Brazil	3,703	698
To Argentina	3,152	986
To Cuba	1,016	1,049
To Australia	146	820
To other countries	9,580	2,938
Imports of Ground Wood Pulp (total)	15,328	18,794
Imports of Chemical Wood Pulp (total)	24,170	38,765
Unbleached Sulphite	13,323	25,733
Bleached Sulphite	3,091	503
Unbleached Sulphate	7,732	12,529
Bleached Sulphate	124	
Exports of Domestic Wood* Pulp	3,511	1,465

The imports of news prints for May, 1919, which were all from Canada were 5,736 tons less than for May, 1918. The exports for May, 1919, were 11,106 tons greater than for May, 1918.

The tonnage to "other countries" under the "Exports of News print for May, 1919" includes 6,990 tons to France, 890 tons to China, 346 tons to Philippine Islands, 291 tons to Uruguay, 230 tons to Hong Kong, and 163 tons to Greece.

The imports of mechanically ground wood pulp for May, 1919, were 3,470 tons less than for May, 1918. The exports of domestic wood pulp were 2,046 tons greater than for May, 1918.

The imports of chemical wood pulp for May, 1919, were 14,595 tons less than the imports for May, 1918. The bulk of this tonnage was unbleached sulphite and sulphate from Canada.

Jobbers' Tonnage

The following tabulation shows the news print tonnage reported by sales agents and jobbers during the month of June, 1919, compared with June, 1918, together with commitments to buy and to sell.

		First of Month.	During Month.	Shipped During Month. Net Tons.	On Hand End of Month. Net Tons.	to Buy.	Commit- ments to Sell. Net Tons.
June,	1919 1918	2,932 3,012	4,275 2,431	3,868	3,339	38,628 45,370	47,122 46,326
June, June,	1919 1918	6,579	2,504 2,860	2,841 3,051	6,242 6,461	3,151 7,023	2,302 5,726
Total ne	1919	rint: 9,511 9,664	6,779 5,291	6,709	9,581 9,444	41,779 52,393	49,424 52,062

Stocks of rolls increased slightly during the month of June, 1919, stocks of sheets decreased.

July 24, 1919



35

Many small plants do not have high overloads to carry, nor sudden demands for extreme steaming capacity.

The only good reason for these plants to make the change from hand-firing is to get the higher combustion efficiency and smaller coal bills obtained by mechanical stoking.

The Westinghouse Roney Stoker

-is the ideal stoker for small plants where the overloads are not excessive.

The Westinghouse Roney is easy to install. Ash is removed at the stoker front, and a shallow pit is all that is necessary.

In the majority of cases the Roney can be slipped under the boiler with few changes in the brickwork.

Westinghouse Roney Stokers have been installed, ready for the brickwork in three days' time. This is not exceptional. We can cite many similar

records. The application of Roney to old boilers is so simply and conviently made that it is not unusual for the stoker to pay for itself in four years' time.

Ask for descriptive literature.

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PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PAPER FOR MONTH OF JUNE

Tabulation Prepared by the Federal Trade Commission Compares the Month of June, 1919, With the Month of June, 1918, for All the Paper Mills in the United States-News Print Mill Stocks Equalled Slightly More Than Six Days' Average Output—Book Paper Mill Stock Equalled Slightly Less Than Thirteen Days' Average Output—Imports and Exports of Paper for Army.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1919.—The attached tabulation is a summary of production, shipments and stocks of all paper mills in the United States for the month of June, 1919, prepared by the Federal Trade Commissioners. This summary is compared with the month of June, 1918, and the average production and stocks based upon the weekly and monthly reports for the twelvemonths' period ended March 31, 1919. 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, which causes a duplication in the body of the tonnage table in the number of mills.

The variation in the number of mills from one period to another is due in part to the fact that some mills do not run continuously on the same grade.

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

The total time the machines were idle, reported by domestic mills, is shown by grades in the tabulation below. This includes the machines in mills which were closed down completely. The principal reasons for lost time were lack of labor, lack of orders and repairs. "Other reasons" include lack of material, lack of power, etc. The total time lost in May is shown by grades and reasons for comparison purposes.

Loss of Operating Time, by Grades and Reasons, for June, 1919, Compared with May, 1919

Grade.		Lack of Labor.	of	Re-	Other Rea- sons.	Total (June).	Total (May).	
News print: Number of ma Total hours idl	chines	280	0	49 2,414	10 277	61 2,971	87 16,577	
Book paper: Number of ma Total hours idl	chines	4 753	2,717	18 893	12 819	42 5,182	96 11,625	
Faper board: Number of ma Total hours idd	le	12 3,032	94 20,008	80 9,050	84 9,882	270 41,972	356 54,235	
Wrapping: Number of ma Total hours idl	chines	6 1,420	31 7,449	22 1,555	40 5,957	.99 16,381	144 27,986	
Bag: Number of ma Total hours idl Fine:			1,609	14 2,917	4 234	23 4,760	39 9,070	
Number of ma Total hours idl			70 20,153	15 1,371	27 1,562	112 23,086	183 35,683	
Tissuc: Number of ma Total hours idl	chines	1 54	17 5,310	46 6,740	23 4,129	87 16,233		
Hanging: Number of ma Total hours idl	e		1 324	7 1,000	3 202	11 1,526	14 2,021	
Felts and building Number of ma Total hours idl	chines	3 727	19 3,015	17 1,352	7 1,302	46 6,396	51 4,786	
Other grades: Number of ma Total hours idl	e				13 1,646		54 11,486	
Total number of n (June) Total hours idle	nachines	28	254	284	213	779		
machines (June	e)	6,266	63,211	28,680	26,010	124,167		
Total number of n (May) Total hours idle		97	426	230	394		1,147	
machines (May	()2	7,804	99,300	31,468	38,978		197,550	

Production, Shipments, and Stocks of Paper, by Grades for the Month of June, 1919, Compared with June, 1918, and with Average Production and Stocks

Number of	Stocks on Hand 1st	Produc-	Shin.	Stocks on Hand End
	of Month.	tion.		of Month.
News print (Standard and Special Grades of News):				or month,
June, 1919 74	27,084	114,896	115,865	26,115
June, 1918	26,122	107,228	107,189	26,161
Average Book (M. F., S. S. C. and		105,650		
Coate():				
June, 1919 89 June, 1918	36,061	71,938	71,813	36,186
June, 1918 94	32,738	76,726	78,757	30,707
Average	******	69,725	******	31,330
Paper board (Straw, Chip, Fibre, Leather, Etc.):				
June, 1919	61,872	152,957	152,811	62,018
June. 1918	39,867	170,209	171,446	
Average	******	157,150		44,118
Wrapping (Kraft, Manila, Fibre, Etc.):				
June, 1919	75,865	60,656	67,609	
June, 1918153	43,128	65,262	70,983	
Average	******	60,625		41,308
Bag (All kinds):	F 050	14 501		
June, 1919 44 June, 1918 32	5,258	14,501	15,236	
Average	2,660	14,489 13,050	13,965	
Fine_(Writings, Bonds, Ledgers,	******	13,030	******	3,300
Etc.):				
June, 1919	40,257	27,122	25,481	41.898
June, 1918 97	26,632	34,381	35,772	25,241
Average		31,575		30,884
Tussue (Toilet, Crepe, Fruit				
Wrappers, Etc.):	0.840	10.048		
June, 1919 90 June, 1918 80	9,740 5,423	12,867	13,580	
Average	3,443	12,846 11,300	12,907	
Average Hanging (No. 2 Blank, Oatmeal,	******	11,300	******	5,552
Tile, Etc.):				
June. 1919	5,318	5,761	3.954	7,125
June, 1918 19	5,625	4,584	5,969	
Average		6,525		
Felts and Building (Roofing, Sheathing, Etc.):				
June, 1919 50	8,309	23,852	23,131	9.030
June, 1918 42	5,259	24,982	24,050	5,791
Average		19,800	******	7,400
Other Grades (Specialties Not Otherwise Classified):				
June, 1919 72	14,292	13,430	13,868	13.854
June, 1918 43	4,821	21,684	21,291	
Average		12,600		
Total of All Grades:				
June, 1919	284,056	6497,980	503,348	
June, 1918	192,272	531,991	542,329	
Average		488,000	******	199,860

Nore—The figures for 1918 have been prorated from a weekly basis to a calendar month basis and adjusted in conformity with the annual report. Average production and stocks are based upon the weekly and monthly reports for the 12-months' period ended March 31, 1919.

Stocks on Hand

The following stocks were reported on hand at terminal and delivery points on June 30, in addition to the mill stocks reported above: News print, 909 tons; book paper, 5,242 tons; wrapping, 196 tons; fine paper, 236 tons, and tissue, 3 tons.

Stocks of news print, wrapping, bag paper, tissue and specialties decreased during the month of June. Stocks of all other grades increased. Stocks of all grades reported by manufacturers at the end of June amounted to 285,274 tons, including the stocks at terminal and delivery points. In addition to these stocks, jobbers and publishers reported news print stocks aggregating 155,393 tons.

Ratio of Stocks to Average Production

Comparing the stocks on hand at the domestic mills on June 30 with their average daily production based upon the weekly and monthly reports for the 12 months' period ended March 31, 1919, the figures show that:

News print stocks equal slightly more than 6 days' average output. Book paper mill stocks equal slightly less than 13 days' average output. Paper board mill stocks equal slightly less than 10 days' average output. Wrapping paper mill stocks equal slightly more than 28 days' average output. Bag paper mill stocks equal slightly more than 8 days' average output. Fine paper mill stocks equal slightly more than 33 days' average output. Tissue paper mill stocks equal slightly less than 20 days' average output. Hanging paper mill stocks equal slightly more than 27 days'

(Continued on page 38.)



New York Trade Jottings

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, returned from his vacation Tuesday morning. He remained in New York for only one day, however, as he left for Canada on Wednesday.

A meeting of the executive committee of the American Paper and Pulp Association will be held at the State Apartments of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Wednesday, July 23. Many important topics are to be discussed at this meeting.

. . .

The Hudson Packing and Paper Company, whose offices are located in Room 1369 of the Woolworth Building, has been elected to membership in the Merchants' Association. E. A. V. Capern. president of the concern, is mentioned as representative.

. . .

The Sterling Bag Company, Inc., Manhattan, has just been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, according to a notice filed with the Secretary of State at Albany. F. K. Williams, H. M. Newlin and E. S. Hall, 188 Summit avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., are given as incorporators.

* .*

Some weeks ago Lewerth & Culbertson, paper dealers of 72 Duane street, sent a notice to their customers warning them that in a short time paper would be scarcer and higher in price. Their prophecy is now being filled, and this week they sent a second edition of the same notice to their trade.

. . .

The many friends in the trade of Daniel Lewerth, of the paper house of Lewerth & Culbertson, 72 Duane street, will be glad to learn that he is fast regaining his health, and may be back at his desk within a short time. Mr. Lewerth has been ill for several months and he is now in the Adirondacks trying to regain his strength.

* * *

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Schneider, Morris Schneider and William Schneider, Individually and as copartners trading as French Paper Box Company, manufacturer of paper boxes at 147 Wooster street, by the following creditors: Henry Lindemeyer & Sons, \$712, and Chas. W. Williams & Co., \$281. Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver in \$1,000 bond. Liabilities said to exceed \$5,000 and assets to be about \$1,500.

* * #

The bulletin of the News Print Service Bureau this month was printed on paper made by the pulping of cotton hull fiber and conversion of the pulp to paper. The paper was made at the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Madison, Wis. Pulp made by this process is suitable for the manufacture of book, writing, blotting cover and other high grades of paper, and is equal in quality with the higher grades of paper stock.

The need for more space has compelled the Star Paper and Twine Comuany to move from 11-13 East Seventh street to larger quarters at 97 Greene street. The new telephone number is Spring 7092-7093. Samuel Leiman, proprietor, has been in business for himself for only a few years, and this is the third time that he has been forced to seek larger quarters. He now has over 10,000 square feet of floor space, occupying a store and basement. He specializes in twine and tissue papers for the manufacturing trade.

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF NEWS (Continued from page 36.)

output. Felts and building paper mill stocks equal slightly more than 11 days' average output. Miscellaneous paper mill stocks equal slightly more than 27 days' average output. Total paper mill stocks of all grades equal slightly more than 14 days' average output.

Imports and Exports

The imports and exports of all grades of paper for May, 1919, compared with May, 1918, as shown by the records of the Department of Commerce, were as follows:

	May,	1919.	May,	1918.
Giade.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Imports: News print	05,605,848 2,325 101,370	\$3,661,649 1,303 8,772 1,415 106,222	117,077,271 73,143 510,771	\$3,385,187 7,571 23,734 28,326 368,108
	35,194,346 13,781,414 8,512,085 6,651,998 1,770,819 8,187,575 967,482 426,383 4,734,545	\$1,537,274 1,374,414 527,351 163,954 1,288,732 153,665 56,206 662,008	12,981,902 7,513,566 6,051,694	\$527,672 637,876 286,010 449,003 76,828 525,719 115,917 57,652 637,906
Total imports	80,226,647	\$3,779,361 6,297,635		\$3,812,926 3,314,583

News print is the only grade of which the United States is a heavy importer. Practically all of this tonnage, the value of which amounted to \$3,661,649 for May, 1919, is imported from Canada. The value of the exports of news print in May, 1919, amounted to slightly more than \$1,500,000, an increase over April of more than 100 per cent.

News print, book paper and fine paper were the principal grades exported, the combined value amounting to more than four million dollars for May, 1919.

The value of the total imports of all grades was practically the same for May, 1919, as for May, 1918. The value of the total exports, however, for May, 1919, was almost twice the value of the exports for May, 1918 and exceeded the imports by more than two and one-half million dollars.

Publishers' Tonnage

Monthly tonnage reports from 718* of the most important newspaper publishing concerns and associations grouped according to the principal business sections of the United States, together with a separate tabulation for the agricultural publications, show the following results for June, 1919:

	Num-			Used and		
Location	of Publish		Received During Month.	Sold During Month.	On Hand End of Month.	End of Month
Publishers.† New England	ers. 85	Net Tons. 16,528	Net Tons. 13,562	Net Tons. 14.143	Net Tons. 15.947	Net Tons. 2,112
Eastern States	198	37,804	49,384 26,783	53,443	33,745	10,748 8,730
Southern States . Middle West	82	10,536 32,506	7,706 20,501	8,113 23,803	10,129 29,204	3,407 8,301
Facific Coast	32	7,403	11,668	10,513	8,558	967
Farm papers-U. S	5 28	7,902	1,050	1,387	7,565	335
TotalU. S	718	159,820	130,654	144,662	145,812	34,600

^{*}This number represents a much larger number of publications. [†]New England includes Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhodc Ialand and Vermont; the *Eastern States* include Dalaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania; the *Northers* States include Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio; the Southers States include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia; the *Middle West* includes Arizena, Arkanase, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kanasa, Minnsota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming; the *Pacific Coast* in-cludes California. Oregon and Washington.

Publishers' stocks decreased 14,008 tons during the period. Sixtyfive publishing concerns held about 52 per cent of the total stocks at the end of the month.



TECHNICAL SECTION

MODERN GLAZING CALENDERS

BY PROFESSOR ERNST BLAU, BIELITZ,

description is given of the older machines and working methods of the calender rolls which are commonly used, and the most perfected modern machines, as well as the web calender, which is less frequently employed; and, in conclusion, the special constructions of calenders, namely, the friction machine, hand calender and Gaufrier calenders are treated.

Additional Treatment Required

"Paper produced on the paper machine has not the smoothness and surface which in most cases is desired. The paper, therefore, requires subsequent machine treatment to give it the necessary end quality and glaze. Formerly, men employed for this purpose the glazing machine, which consisted of a roll of 20 to 50 sheets of paper between zinc plates and which were then exposed in a screw press or hydraulic press to a heavy and prolonged pressure. But the mode of operation was too complex and time-consuming, and accordingly it was given up, and the bundles of paper and plates were passed through a pair of rolls. Roll calendering gives a higher finish than plate glazing. This led to the manufacture of machines commonly in use today, and which are known as web-glazing calenders. Essentially they consist of several rolls of paper or chilled steel, placed alternately, and exerting powerful pressure upon each other. The paper is passed between them from top to bottom.

"Calenders of paper rolls designed for glazing are called roll calenders (for glazing bundles of paper plate calenders), for friction, rubbing and polishing calenders give the paper an especially bright glaze. The Gaufrier and Grainier calenders are calenders in which the paper is provided with water-marks or other designs.

Different Classes of Rolls

The design of a 13 roll shows a moderate glazing length of shaft and triple transmission drive. The polished rolls in use are paper rolls, usually made out of a special paper-the socalled roll paper. The paper is ground into plates, equal to the diameter of the rolls to be manufactured. The centers of these plates are joined together and the ends provided with a steel head, supported by an axle of steel, the whole being subjected at first to slow pressure, and then to a pressure of 100 atmospheres. At the other end of the roll, even when the paper of the rolls is under pressure, another head is provided and adjusted in the same way. About 20,000 sheets of paper are used for rolls of 1 meter in length, the sheets weighing about 250 kg. When taken from the press the rolls are cleaned and polished, so that they are exceedingly regular and uniform, and the paper produced by them, and also their glazing, turns out a paper of high finish and great durability.

Avoiding Specks and Unevenness

"The 'cracks' which form in paper rolls during calendering, or from other causes of various nature, if not extensive, may be prevented by the use of soft, warm water. To avoid specks and unevenness, the calender is allowed to run free for several hours. Nevertheless, if the injury to a paper roll is more serious, then the rolls must be unwound, by which means their diameter is

After an introduction into the nature of calendering, a minute lessened. In any case, it is advisable to have a supply of paper rolls on hand when the removal of a calender roll is shown to be necessary. Calender rolls of large diameter can be unwound several times, and are rendered more effective by this operation. Rolls with deep cracks may be adjusted high in the calender, as the unevenness made in the paper during glazing may be removed by the lower rolls.

Rolls Depend on Glazing Required

"Calenders have from two to sixteen rolls; the number depends upon the amount of glazing desired and upon the quality of the same. The height of the rolls between the heads corresponds to 500-3,200 millimeters, and more, in the case of roll calenders, and also in plate calenders. The glazing length of the rolls will on this account usually correspond to the width of the paper line, because paper sheets do not always run straight through the rolls. A corresponding play space must be provided at the ends of the rolls. If the paper is to be glazed on one side only, the paper and chilled-steel rolls are placed alternately. For paper glazed on both sides; that is, note paper de luxe, two chilled-steel rolls and two paper rolls are placed upon each other in the upper half of the calender. In this way one side of the paper is glazed in the upper half of the calender, and the other side in the lower half. For the preparation of certain papers it is necessary to provide the middle rolls with steam heat, the steam being run in through the orifices in the ends of the rolls. The operation has the further advantage of supplying a means of drying the paper rolls after washing. In calenders with a greater number of rolls and a run of very high speed, intense heating of the rolls occurs. To avoid combustion of the surface of the paper or cotton rolls, as well as combustion of the paper line, the rolls of chilled steel should not be heated; but, on the contrary, they must be cooled. This may be accomplished by passing cold water instead of steam through the rolls.

"The position of the lower rolls in the frame of the calender has been improved in super-calenders. The doctors of the upper and lower rolls are adjusted to run in bearings of the best nickel; those of the middle rolls in bronze bearings. The pressure on each doctor of the upper rolls of the calender, was from 3,000 to 4,000 kg., but at present the pressure employed reaches from 9,000 to 13,000 kg., and more, when de luxe papers are being made.

Web Glazing Calenders

"Web-glazing calenders are built with two speeds. The lower speed is usually 7 meters per minute for the running of the sheet, and a maximum of 50 to 120 meters for glazing. The drive begins immediately on the third roll. With supercalenders the drive may be higher, as preferred, since special driving appliances are avoided as far as possible. Often a drive with three speeds is installed. The paper is passed from a reel by means of an easily regulated brake. The chief force of the drive is exerted on the reel whose axle runs in ball bearings. The paper line on the reel becomes thicker and thicker, and the speed of the roll must become greater to correspond, if the drive is not to be made slower and slower.

(Continued on page 44.)

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- 3. Ample Financial Resources
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- 5. Co-operation
- 6. "Square Deal"
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LXIX. New York, Thursday, July 24, 1919 No. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

The News Print Case Again

The application of some four hundred members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, through their attorneys before the United States Circuit Judges for the Second Circuit in New York City, comes with more than ordinary surprise. It had been supposed after the most recent phases of this matter had been finally disposed of by the Federal Trade Commission in Washington that the news print controversy had been conclusively disposed of.

But the newspaper publishers have become so accustomed to take advantage of every opportunity to depress the price of news print paper that they have been reluctant to accept this view. Just what advantage they hope to gain, however, by the present move is beyond the comprehension of most men most thoroughly acquainted with the news print situation. All the factors that enter into the cost of making news print not only point strongly to the fact that the price fixed by the Federal Judges was an eminently fair one, but in the minds of some prominent men in the industry might have been fixed even at a slightly higher figure without working any injustice to the consumer.

The opinion of the Judges, however, so far as the situation generally was concerned, evidenced such a deep study and thorough understanding of the case that it was allowed to stand without appeal by the news print manufacturers.

Under these circumstances it is specially difficult to understand what the publishers can hope to gain by their present move. It is probably best explained by the reference already made to the weakness of the newspaper publishers to take advantage of any opportunity, reasonable or otherwise to obtain news print paper at the cheapest possible prices.

Business Booming

Business in most departments of the paper market is approaching the proportions of a boom if indeed it has not already reached that stage. This is true of business in gentral. This assertion is ventured on opinions expressed by numerous authorities in matters of this kind. Among others the Irving National Bank of New York asserts that it is one of the pecularities of the present boom (for that is really what is now in progress) that the improvement now so manifest began at the smaller endwith final distributive trade rather than with producers and wholesalers. Retail buying was stimulated first by the letting down of the bars erected by the national will to economize and save. The large earnings of industrial employees, the abundant harvests sold at unprecedented prices and the return of millions of demobilized, soldiers to civil life, each with a discharge bonus, together supplied an extraordinary purchasing power long held in check. Release of this purchasing power, coupled with the most careful buying of spring supplies and "fill ins" has resulted

in a general cleaning up at good prices of stocks left by the rather slow trade of last fall and the succeeding mild winter.

The best proof that manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers did not in the main, foresee the expansion which has come has been the constantly growing complaints of slow deliveries of goods and of delayed filling of orders by the mills. Contributing to the latter difficulty, it must be admitted, has been the failure of output to increase with the granting of higher wages; the shorter hours run in many industrial plants seeming to have more than balanced any gain which might have been expected from the increntive of increased compensation. Thus it is that instead of needs anticipated and supplies on hand, there is still a lively effort making to provide for the immediate demand for seasonal goods and to prepare at the same time for autumn requirements which are already taking shape.

Other elements, too, are now entering into the situation. Belated and in some cases grudging recognition of the foreign and domestic "necessity buying" of the past six months has been of late accompanied by predictions that with the ceasing of this demand, reaction was likely. This view, however, seems to lose sight of the new factors which are now making themselves felt. The prosperity of the farming regions, containing one-third of the country's population, with an enormous wheat yield and high if not record prices for corn, hogs, cotton and other products, has opened up a new vista of demand. This condition, reinforcing the industrial activity, the present large export trade and the prospect for its further extension with the lifting of the war embargoes, apparently guarantees another season of heavy buying of all commodities at close to maximum prices. With more ships every day to carry our goods abroad, with our products sought after in all countries and with no visible lack except means and methods of securing payment, it would be a bold prophet indeed who would set a definite limit to the progress of American trade and industry. As reflecting the view taken of commercial conditions, it is worth noting that while the mercantile community showed little or no numerical growth during the war-conscription, war work and non-essential employment regulations all operating to this end-the last quarter of the fiscal year just ended witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of new firms and corporations entering business in the United States.

Saving Deposits Increase

The purchase of Government Bonds and Savings Stamps has increased rather than decreased savings deposits in the banks of the country. Recent statements from various sections, from Los Angeles to New York, show that since the armistice was signed the savings banks of the country have been flooded with deposits. New York State recently passed the \$2,000,000,000 mark, with the number of depositors running up to more than 3,500,000.

The deposits piled up steadily all through the war period. A statement covering savings deposits in all banks other than national, issued in February, 1919, showed that the amount arose from \$6,147,592,232 in 1913 to \$7,727,007,971 in 1918.

In the latter part of May savings banks of Los Angeles reported deposits of approximately \$160,000,000. The U. S. Postal Savings banks found January and February of the present year exceptional-

ly big months for savings. Net deposits for March had dropped to about half what they were in January. Officials of the postal savings banks, however, said that March is always at a low figure in deposits because of the annual labor migration. This year, also, receipts were lowered by the withdrawals of aliens who were attempting to return to Europe. The total increase, however, during the three months was approximately \$9,500,000.

The postal savings banks have conducted only very limited educational campaigns in the past, and credit for recent big increases is freely given to the work done in the Savings Stamp campaigns. Persons who get the thrift habit practice it in savings deposits as well as in Thrift and Savings Stamp purchases, it has been shown.

The figures prove that in the tremendous call upon the people of the country for money to float the Liberty Loans and the War Savings campaigns, deposits were not generally withdrawn from the savings banks. On the contrary, it appears that extra effort has been made to pay for stamps and bonds out of the family income without touching the "nest eggs" that are growing in the savings banks.

An interesting statement prepared by the National War Savings Committee of Great Britain says: "The establishment of the national savings movement did not starve other organizations for thrift. It stimulated them." It also shows that deposits in the British Post Office Savings Bank were 186 millions in 1915, and increased to 242 millions in 1919.

A commerce report issued in June shows that in Japan all records for savings have been broken in the ealy part of this year. The average monthly increase has been about 12,000,000 yen (\$5,982,000) since February, 1918. It may well be noted by Americans that they will be obliged to practice thrift to the utmost if the United States is not to lag behind the other nations in savings.

Preparing for T. A. P. P. I. Fall Meeting

A local committee has been formed in Chicago to arrange for the Fall meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry in connection with the Fifth National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Colsieum and First Regiment Armory during the week of September 22.

Thomas H. Savery, Jr., of 1630 Republic Building, Chicago, presided at a meeting of the committee held in his office, at which Charles F. Roth, one of the managers of the exposition, was present. The meeting was called by James L. Carey, another Chicago member of T. A. P. P. I. who has been active in arranging preliminary details.

Among the matters discussed at the meeting were hotel accommodations, dates of meeting and headquarters at the exposition. It was decided to occupy as headquarters the space at the exposition donated by the management. This is Booth No. 237 near the entrance to the conference room where all meetings will be held. The local committee will arrange for attendance in the booth and for registration. It was deemed inadvisable to select any particular hotel as headquarters, seeing that the hotels and the Association of Commerce promise ample accommodations during the week of meeting as well as because T. A. P. P. I. headquarters will be at the exposition, admission to which will be free to members who show their badges or other credentials. The meeting rooms in the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, where the National Exposition of Chemical Industries will be held, will be sufficient to accommodate the members of T. A. P. P. I. and any committee meetings that may be necessary.

Details of the proposed trip from Chicago to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., have not yet been arranged, but it is likely that a night train will be provided so that members can spend the entire day of Friday, September 26, in Madison inspecting the laboratories and the State University.

The Forest Products Laboratory will have an interesting exhibit at the exposition in which will be shown the work that has been done on raw materials, products and by-products. Prominent among the exhibits will be the results of the pulp and paper investigations of the laboratory, the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from wood waste and sulphite waste liquor, increased production of acetate of lime in hardwood distillation and naval stores investigation. In connection with this exhibit it is likely that an effort will be made to develop interest in the relation of national forest administration of waterpower, timber and other resources to general industrial development in neighboring regions.

At the headquarters of T. A. P. P. I. in the exposition building it is planned to make an exhibit showing the processes from wood to paper with a related chart illustrative of the steps in the operations upon which may be placed sketches or photographs of the machinery used.

A generous invitation has been received by the local committee to visit the plant of Sears, Roebuck & Co. to be the guests of the company for luncheon on one of the days of meeting. The local committee of arrangements has this invitation under consideration, and if it is accepted, as it is believed it will be, members will be asked to notify the committee promptly of their intention.

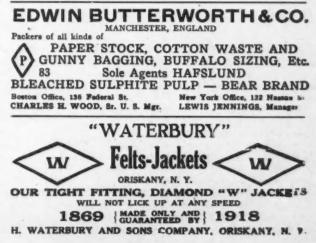
Plans for Oregon Paper Co. Plant

SALEM, Ore., July 15, 1919.—Plans are now about complete for the buildings of the Oregon and Pulp and Paper company, the paper mill in Salem which has recently been incorporated for \$800,000.

Instead of placing the main building facing on Commercial street, it has been decided to place it adjoining the spur of the Oregon Electric. It will extend 273 feet on Trade street and 80 feet deep.

The main building will be so constructed that as the business grows, another \$125,000 paper making machine can be placed in the north side of the building. When the business requires another machine, then a stock room building will be erected on the present site of the office of the water company, corner of Trade and South Commercial.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the company, the following officers were elected: F. W. Ledbetter, president; Chas. K. Spaulding, vice-president; A. N. Bush, treasurer, and Roy H. Mills, secretary.



MODERN GLAZING CALENDERS

(Continued from page 40.)

"To increase the output and power of the calender, the speed of glazing must be made greater. The glazing action between the rolls is thus shortened by increasing their length; in other words, by increasing the calendering surface. Further, German makers have succeeded by means of electric lifts and other devices of electro-technique in improving the speed of secondary operations; for example, adjusting the rolls and doctors, removal of the rolls, passing of the paper line, changing the rolls, etc., all of which on supercalenders greatly reduce the time of glazing by means of modern electrical methods, and the valuable assistance rendered by electrical engineering. A modern supercalender of this model fitted with ball bearing. It has sixteen rolls, a ream length of 2,100 mm., 150 glazing speed, and power requirements of 65 h.p.

"From the design will be seen how the axles of the paper rolls are laid in bearings provided with heavy, adjustable bronze doctors, and the latter locked. By means of an electric lift the shake of the unrolled paper into a web is rendered possible, a device which is protected by patent. In its final position, the heavy arms of the shake roll are stopped, and the lift descends gradually and automatically. During the operation of shaking out the sheet, the unwinding roll is moved from its position by means of a hand lever, which opens the deckles of the bearings, and the line shafts are raised; finally, the roll with its shaft is gradually moved forwards and downwards over the bevelled surfaces of the adjustable side bearings (D. R. G. M.). At the same time the bearings of both rolls are adjustable according to the length of the paper and by preventing choking of the turning pins. The heavy drives of the rolls can be easily changed in and out, after the rolls are in position. It is especially important to take the greatest care with the drives and transmission power of the shake in order to obtain a hard quality of paper.

Changing of Paper or Cotton Rolls

"The changing of the paper or cotton rolls is managed by means of the electric lift, which is used to set the arms of the shake roll in movement in order to wind and unwind the sheet, the paper rolls, and adjust them in the inner and outer positions. Thus the chain drive, which may be seen in the super-calender, is slipped from the arms of the shake roll and the chain united with the outward drive on the calender rolls. In this way the changing of the rolls is effected in high-speed machines with ease and rapidity, which is of great importance in calenders with a very swift run.

Pressure and Friction Kept Distinct

"It may be pointed out further that in the supercalender of modern type the pressure and friction of the rolls are kept distinct from each other, which is not the case with the older models. The calender runs with a drive on the lower rolls without subjecting the paper sheet to undue strain. The upper rolls are placed in ball bearings and are fitted with an extra brake, by which means it is possible with a full load to obtain the minimum of friction, and with a light load the maximum. The drive on the lower rolls makes the position of the same frictionless, so that the lower rolls also can run in ball bearings and the loss of friction at this point is reduced to a minimum. The motor furnishing the drive of the calender is of such a make that its time of revolution may be regulated within relatively wide limits.

"In regard to the plate glazing calender, the web glazing and roll calenders the use of these has been greatly restricted of late, since today the publishers and printers for the most part receive the paper already glazed from the mills."

At this point the writer enters into a description of the friction,

Gaufrier, and Grainier calenders, used chiefly in German industries. The special features of these machines are adapted for glazing cards, pasteboards, etc.

Say Hagar Paper Co. Pollutes Stream

DAYTON, Ohio, July 21, 1919.—Are refuse liquors from paper mills detrimental to surrounding property, or poisonous to fish and vegetable matter? Perhaps this question is a mooted one and while paper manufacturers have held that certain kind of refuse is harmless, the dispute seems to arise with wonderful regularity whenever the public authorities decide to take steps to check to so-called nuisance.

Such a dispute now is in progress in Cedarville where the Hagar Straw Board and Paper company has been accused of "doping" splendid specimens of fish—bass, cat, carp and other varieties—by the alleged discharge of wood fibre refuse from the reservoir at the plant, into the Little Miami river. It is claimed that men were scattered along the bank as far south as Bellbrook, which is 20 miles from Cedarville, clubbing wriggling fish to death as they rose to the surface gasping and seeking to rid their gills of the wood fibre which prevented suction.

Those who caught fish in this manner declare the varieties were good and palatable showing that the wood fibre was not poisonous. If left in the stream the fish, deprived of unpolluted water, died and specimens of the finny tribe were scattered along the banks for miles.

State Game Warden Baxter was notified of conditions by long distance phone and made an investigation in connection with the Greene county Fish and Game Commission. Deputy Game Warden Karl B. Keller of West Carrollton also went to the scene to investigate.

Sidney Smith, son of Superintendent A. Z. Smith of the Cedarville mill, stated that the company is unaware of any overflow of the reservoir in which the refuse is retained, and declares that no report of any unusual condition which would permit the pulp to be discharged has been made by the watchman who is constantly on duty at the reservoir. Mr. Smith expressed it as his belief that the crude oil used on the streets in Cedarville recently, had been washed through the sewers into Massies creek by the recent rains and that this may have caused the havoc among the fish. Massies creek, fed by springs, is the sportman's paradise in this locality and is well stocked with bass.

Authorities say the condition is the same as arose last year about this time and there is considerable mystery connected with the killing of the fish. The paper mill managers aver that the mill refuse is not responsible and the game wardens seem inclined to believe that it is. Up to this time there has been no prosecution but all parties concerned appear to be doing all they can to remedy the situation.

Living Costs Doubled in Four Years

The cost of living has gone up 102 per cent in the United States, 107 per cent in Canada, 133 per cent in England and 200 per cent in France since the beginning of the war, according to the results of an investigation just completed by economists of the War Trade Board, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. The inquiry was begun soon after the signing of the armistice in an effort to determine the effect of the war upon living costs in the United States, and also in the principal European countries. Prices in all the leading industries in this country were analyzed and a comparative study was made of fluctuations during the war in countries abroad.

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WATER RESISTANT PAPERS FOR BALING

WRITTEN BY F. P. VEITCH, CHEMIST IN CHARGE, AND E. O. REED, ASSISTANT CHEMIST, LEATHER AND PAPER LABORATORY, BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The demand for water resistant wrapping paper was increased greatly during the war for use as case and box linings and especially for wrapping bales, which method of shipping was substituted for boxing to a large extent by the Army and Navy in order to conserve domestic and overseas cargo space and shipping weight. All clothing and many other kinds of equipment were compressed into compact bales, wrapped with a water resistant paper, covered with burlap and firmly strapped with steel bands.

Baling Requires Water Resistant Paper

Baling requires a water resistant wrapping paper capable of withstanding very rough service when either wet or dry. When a wooden box is exposed to water the strength of the box itself is unaffected and the function of the paper lining is simply to prevent water from damaging the contents. Should the paper be somewhat weakened by the exposure, the box would prevent it from tearing while in this condition, since the rigidity of the box itself is unaffected. But the wrapping paper used in baling must ton cloth, burlap, or twine, have not been satisfactory or economical for baling owing to the difference in physical properties of paper and fabric. Since fabrics stretch much more than paper the entire strain of the bale is carried by the paper, the fabric unless of a close weave receiving the strain only after the paper has given way.

Wrapping papers made expansive in only one direction by either creping or corrugating have not proven satisfactory for baling because in service they break across the creping or corrugating since there is no expansion of the paper in this direction. Wrapping papers which have been made expansive in both directions by a combination of creping and corrugating are much more serviceable.

The so-called expansive papers have certain objectionable features which off-set, for baling, the advantages secured by creping and corrugating. They are very much weakened by the process of creping. This is shown in Table I giving strength tests on the same paper before and after creping. Practically 50 per cent

	Man	ufacture "A"	Manu	facturer "C'
	L. & P. No. 3615 30/30 flat	L. & P. No. 36152 30/30 creped and corrugated	L. & P. No. 36266 30/30 flat	L. & P. No. 3626 30/30 creped and corrugated
Veight— 24 ≖ 36—480 tock—	98 lbs.	125 lbs.	75 lbs.	1131/2 lbs.
Coniferous wood	100%	100%	100%	100%
ursting Strength— Average	78.0 pts.	Expansive 36.5 pts. Flattened out 52.5 pts.		Expansive 25.5 pts. Flattened out 40.0 pts.
ensile Strength— 1 Inch Strip: Longitudinal Transverse		*13.5 kg. * 8.5 kg.	27.6 kg. 14.1 kg.	*10.9 kg. * 9.0 kg.
tretch— Longitudinal Transverse			2.4% 4.4%	20 10
Expansion when stretched by hand: Creped direction Corrugated direction	23.0% 9.6%			38.1% 4.2%

All physical tests made at 70 degrees F, and 65 per cent relative humidity. *These strips cut one inch in width from the expansive paper without removal of any of the creping or corrugating. The strips are therefore more than one inch of flat paper in width.

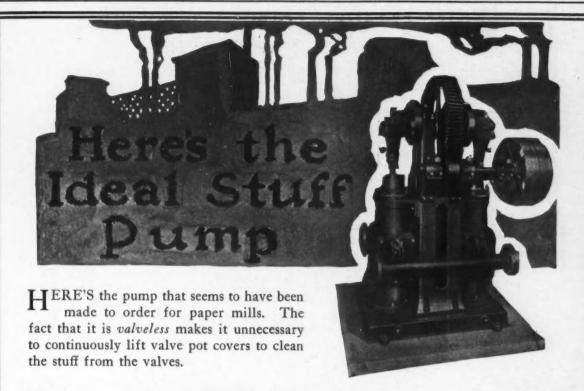
These samples were especially prepared for this work by the manufacturers, and the expansive samples were cut from the same roll as the flat samples.

withstand considerable strain under all conditions, wet or dry, since the burlap covering is never rigid and does not prevent the paper from becoming wet. There is always a strain on the paper from the bulging of the contents between the straps and should the bale be exposed to moisture or to wetting the paper, in addition to protecting the bale contents, must be so water resistant that its strength is practically unaffected, otherwise the paper would give way if the bale is handled while wet. In order to relieve the strain on the wrapping paper, reinforcement with fiber board or even wooden slats on the top and bottom of the bale was resorted to in many cases. However, under no method of baling is the wrapping paper protected as a box lining paper would be and it must therefore be so water resistant, especially for export shipment, that upon exposure to wetting or to high atmospheric humidity its strength is but little of any reduced.

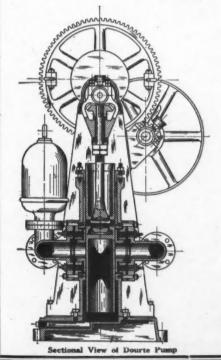
Manufacturers have been very active in endeavoring to supply papers which will meet the severe conditions of baling and transportation. Kraft paper treated with paraffin or asphalt for rendering it water resistant has been extensively used. Several different types of paper have been developed among which besides flat wrappings are: creped and corrugated papers, and papers reinforced by duplexing with twine, burlap, wire, and cotton cloth. In our experience papers which have been reinforced with cotof the tensile strength is lost in this process. Creped papers are also very apt to contain pin holes which on long exposure will permit water to pass through and furthermore, if the paper consists of two untreated sheets of the same weight, duplexed with asphalt or other water resistant material, when exposed to water the outer sheet wets through to the waterproof layer and half the strength of the paper is lost. This is also true of flat paper of the same kind. Owing to the loss in strength and softening of the paper due to the creping process, which causes it to absorb water more readily to the asphalt layer than flat paper, it has not so far been as satisfactory in experimental bale tests. Bales wrapped with expansive paper unless reinforced with fiber board or otherwise, lose shape very readily on handling and the straps imbed themselves deeply into the bale. Expansive papers would be much more serviceable for baling purposes if so waterproofed on one side as to be practically unaffected by exposure to wetting.

Results of Laboratory Tests

The results of laboratory tests on practically all types of water resistant wrapping paper submitted for use in baling are shown in Table H. The rest for loss in strength upon exposure (Continued on page 48.)



The "DOURTE" Valveless Pump



is guaranteed by its very construction never to clog. A rotating hollow piston with a port eliminates the use of or necessity for, valves, with all their contingent troubles and consequent expense. The DOURTE PUMP, having a full opening of its suction and discharge with each revolution and stroke of its piston, has an absolute free passage for liquid into the cylinder when the suction is opened and a corresponding free opening into the discharge.

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WATER RESISTANT PAPERS FOR BALING

(Continued from page 46.)

Table II-Results of Tests on Samples of Water-Resistant Kraft Baling Papers

T and in

Bursting	strength	

			A	Lossin	
L&P.	Weight 24x36-480	Dry	After expo- sure of one side to water	Loss in strength. After ex- posure to water	
No. Marks			3 hours	3 hours	
Untreated Kraft:	Lbs.	Pts.	Pts.	Per cent.	Water Resistance
36406 36 lb. flat	46	41.0	6.0	87	Wet and dampened through.
36407 60 lb. dat 35188 120 lb. flat		64.0	10.0	84 77	Dampened through.
35188 120 lb. flat. 35059 'H' 60 lb. creped.	120	127.0 57.5*	29.0 6.0	89	Dampened through. Wet through.
35069 'A' 60 lb. creped	79	54.5*	9.0	83	Dampened through and wet in spots.
35962 'C' 50 lb. creased and corrugated	71	56.0*	9.5	83	Dampened through.
					and the second
Parashin Impregnated Kraft:					
Paratin Impregnated Kraft: 35539 'I' 60 lb, flat. 35540 'I' 70 lb. flat.	85	68.0	9.0	87	Dampened through.
35540 'I' 70 lb. flat	103	87.5 67.0	7.0 18.0	92 73	Dampened through. Dampened through.
35541 1 100 lb. flat. 35060 'H' 60 lb. creped.	92	49.0*	10.5	79	Dampened through. Dampened through.
35061 'H' 60 lb. creped	84	39.0*	10.0	74	Dampened through.
35719 'H' 60 lb. creped	. 91	38.0*	7.0	82	Dampened through.
Kraft and Tissue Asphalt Duplexed:					av
35111 'A' 10/80 flat	. 148	98.0	92.0	6	Not wet or dampened through.
35110 'A' 10/120 flat	. 194	143.5	142.0	no loss	Not wet or dampened through.
35191 'A' 10/120 flat	156	140.5	141.0		Not wet or dampened through.
35724 'E' 10/120 flat	. 167	127.0	127.0	no loss	Not wet or dampened through.
Asphalt Duplexed Kraft and Tissue:					
35753 'E' 10/60/60 flat	197	148.0	152.0	no loss	Not wet or dampened through.
Asphalt Duplexed Kraft and One Surface Asphalt Coated	1	110.0	1.00.00	110 1008	The net of campanes integer
or impregnated: 35049 'B' 60/60 flat impregnated	170	150.0	110.0		Not wet or dampened through.
35138 'B' 60/60 flat impregnated	170	152.0	117.0 147.0	23 16	Not wet or dampened through.
35140 'B' 60/60 flat impregnated	172	164.0	119.0	27	Not wet or dampened through.
35109 'A' 60/60 flat impregnated	150	175.0	120.0	31	Not wet or dampened through.
35717 'C' 60/60 flat impregnated	168	155.0	103.0	33	Not wet or dampened through.
35715 'F' 60/60 flat impregnated	181	165.0	112.0	32	Not wet or dampened through.
35107 'A' 60/60 Bat coated	180	173.0	177.0	no loss	Not wet or dampened through.
354311 "G' 60/60 flat coated	230	153.0	173.0	no loss	Not wet or dampened through.
35431† *G' 60/60 flat coated	217	207.0	184.0	11	Not wet or dampened through.
Asphalt Duplexed Kraft: 35065 'A' 30/30 flat	86	70.0	35.5	49	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
					of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
35068 'A' 30/60 flat	122	103.0	/ 72.0/	30	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
25156 (T) 20/60 A.A			1		of 30 lb. kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
35156 'D' 30/60 flat	118	124.0	93.0	25	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
25157 (1) 20/00 0-1				~	of 30 lb. kraft wet hrough to asphalt layer.
35157 'D' 30/80 flat	132	148.0	117.0	21	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
35050 'A' 60/60 flat	141	149.5	79.5	47	of 30 lb. kraft wet through to asphalt layer. Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
00000 AL 00/00 Bas	141	142.3	19.3	4/	of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
35155 'D' 60/60 dat	164	148.0	89.5	39	Not wet or dampened through—the exposed sheet of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
Entenning Ashhalt Dubland Varia Entenning One Di					of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
Expansive Asphalt Duplexed Kraft Expansive—One Di- rection:					
35065 'A' 30/30 creped	107	45.0*	29.0	35	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
					of kraft wet through to asphalt laver.
35066 'A' 30/30 creped	123	69.0*	35.5	48	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
35067 14' 30/30 grand	116	67 28	26.0	46	of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
35067 'A' 30/30 creped	116	67.5*	36.0	46	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
25030 641 20/20					of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
35070 'A' 30/30 corrugated	105	76.5*	40.0	48	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
35071 'D' 30/60 corrugated	149	122.0*	73.0	40	of kraft wet through to asphalt layer. Not wet or dampened through—the exposed sheet
330/1 D 30/00 corrugated	142	144.0	73.0	40	of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
Expansive-Both Directions:					
35063 'C' 30/30 creased and corrugated	98	75.0*	47.0	37	Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
35718 'C' 30/30 creped and corrugated-one surface im-	114	65.5*	36.0	45	of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
pregnated					Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
37720 'C' 30/30 croped and corrugated	. 132	50.0*	27.0	46	of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
					Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
36151 'A' 30/30 crepede and corrugated	. 125	52.5*	29.0	44	of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.
					Not wet or dampened through-the exposed sheet
					of kraft wet through to asphalt layer.

All physical tests made at 70 degs. F. and 65 per cent. relative humidity. All of the above samples of paper are coniferous wood stock. *All bursting strength tests on expansive papers made after the paper has been flattened out to its original condition as much as possible. The determination of the bursting strength is usually high, especially with paper expansive in one or both directions, since the area of the paper lamped in the tester is more than one square inch. There is no injury noted from corrugating and the bursting strength is not affected thereby. *Sample 35431 contains 45 per cent. of asphalt or over 100 pounds of asphalt per ream 24x36-480. This paper is unsatisfactory for baling from practical tests owing to lack of flexibility.

to water was conducted by clamping the paper between two steel rings, the upper ring having a galvanized cup soldered to it. The paper is exposed in this way to three inches of water for three hours and then immediately tested and the loss in bursting strength as compared with the bursting strength before exposure is calculated.

It will be noted from the results on both the flat and creped paraffin impregnated kraft that this type of water resistant paper is greatly weakened by exposure to water.

In fact under the conditions of the test the water re-

sistance of the paraffin impregnated paper either flat or creped is little if any better than that of untreated kraft.

All types of asphalt waterproofed papers which have been tested are very water resistant. There are represented in this table several different types of asphalt treated papers: (a) kraft and tissue duplexed with asphalt, where the tissue does not add strength but is intended to protect the paper from sticking or being tacky to handle; (b) two sheets of kraft duplexed with (Continued on page 50.) (JONONO

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YOU WANT HOSE around your Mill that delivers at one end just the same amount of water or steam that went into it at the other end!

You cannot afford to purchase a cheap brand that cracks and kinks under ordinary usage.

For over forty years Goodrich has specialized in the manufacture of Hose for every purpose. Our "COMMANDER" Water Hose stands the hardest usage, no cracks or kinks with this brand. "TRITON," "CASCADE" and "DELUGE" are regular grades for all general purposes.

Notice in the photo above the trim set of the Goodrich Deckle Strap. This strap has a reputation wherever good paper is made. Write for the special catalog of Goodrich Rubber Goods for the Paper Mill Industry. It will interest you.

The extra strip of rubber on TOP of Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires gives greater protection to trucks bearing heavy rolls of paper.

> THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY The City of Goodrich-AKRON, OHIO

> > RUBBER GOODS For the PAPER MILL INDUSTRY

WATER RESISTANT PAPERS FOR BALING

(Continued from page 48.)

asphalt and (c) asphalt duplexed kraft, surface coated or impregnated with asphalt. It will be noted that unless the paper has been treated on one side by impregnation or coating with asphalt the duplexed kraft loses nearly half of its strength on exposure to water for three hours or practically the entire strength of the exposed sheet, due to the water penetrating through the outer sheet to the asphalt layer.

Actual Baling Experiments

These laboratory tests have been supplemented by actual baling experiments and observations conducted in cooperation with a number of Government baling plants. In these experiments the bales, containing the same materials, were wrapped with different types and weights of water resistant papers covered with burlap and strapped, after which they were wet, allowed to stand for several hours and then subjected to severe handling, such as being thrown ten to fifteen feet several times in succession and allowed to fall on both the sides and ends, after which the bales were opened and the condition of the contents and the paper examined and the results carefully tabulated. These tests were supplemented by observation in the baling establishments, in the warehouses and on the docks. No data are yet available, however, as to the condition of bales on delivery and exposure at destination. Details of these tests and observations will be published later. The results may be summarized at this time as foliows: All bale tests so far made indicate that the most serviceable baling paper is unquestionably one sufficiently strong and so water resistant on one side that the strength of the paper is practically unaffected by exposure to water for several hours.

Most Water Resistant Papers

In conclusion it may be stated that based on actual baling experiments, laboratory tests, and to a limited extent on actual service, the asphalt treated wrapping papers are the most water resistant so far examined. And that for baling a strong flat kraft wrapping duplexed and surface coated or impregnated with asphalt is the most serviceable type of baling paper so far examined. The use of fiber board on the top and bottom of a bale and especially if it protects the edges of the bale from the straps is advantageous in that it relieves the strain on the paper. Such reinforcement should be outside of the wrapping paper. It is regretted that as yet no definite data are available as to the actual serviceability of the several different types of wrapping papers. This informa-

Positively the fastest fibre container stitcher ever built tion will unquestionably be available ultimately and could be obtained most definitely by the competent inspection at destination of shipments of goods.

It should be clearly understood that this article deals entirely with water resistant papers for use in baling. There are uses for which certain types of paper such an expansive paper, reinforced paper, or paraffin impregnated paper would be the most serviceable; for instance, creped papers for barrel and bag linings, and reinforced paper for angular metal articles.

O. B. Andrews Co. to Build Plants

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 21, 1919.—The O. B. Andrews Company, of this city recently announced that it would increase its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$700,000 for the purpose of enlarging the business. There was no trouble in packing the stock and now announcement is made of the future plans of the company.

Plants for manufacturing paper and fibre boxes are to be erected and equipped with necessary machinery at once. This work will include a \$100,000 plant for the production of fibre boxes and other containers and a \$225,000 mill for the manufacture of the paper for the fibre. These mill buildings are to be of steel and reinforced concrete. The capacity of the paper mill is to be 65,000 pounds daily.

To Manage Special Sales of Zellerbach Co.

TACOMA, Wash., July 15, 1919.—J. Albert Todd, for the last 18 months manager of the Tacoma branch of the Zellerbach Paper Company, has been appointed manager of the special sales department of the entire organization, with headquarters at San Francisco. Mr. Todd opened the Tacoma branch.

C. S. Matzenauer, who has been Mr. Todd's assistant in Tacoma, will be in charge of the Tacoma branch.

Pejepscot Paper Co. in New Offices

MACHIAS, Me., July 21, 1919.—The office work of the Pejepscot Paper Company which was transferred from Harrington to this town is being transacted in a building constructed for the purpose and which is finely finished and furnished. C. B. Swett, who with his family moved here from Belfast, is the company's local manager.

25 to 40 shipping containers per minute can be made on a Saranac Automatic Multiple Head Stitcher

Saranac Single head box stitchers, with 12", 29", 38" and 50" throat. I is equipped with twelve stitching head so that any number from 1 to 12 staples can be driven at one time. Either a single or double row of staples, or single row with the tie stitch are automatically driven. It takes less than five minutes to change from the largest to smallest size containers.

We also manufacture Bottom Sealing Machines.

Saranac Machine Company Benton Harbor, Michigan

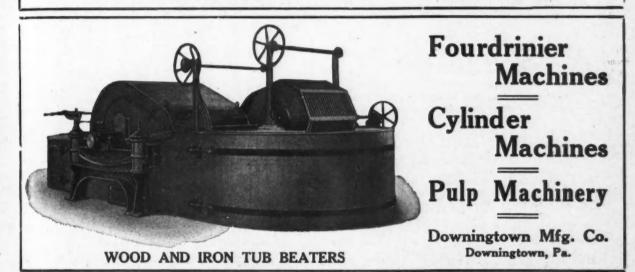
PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

THE DILLON JORDAN

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For full particulars apply to

DILLON MACHINE CO., Inc. Builders of Paper Mill Machinery Lawrence, Mass.





The Undercut Trimmer

The Paper Mill Cutter, combining the high-st degree of accuracy, speed and simplicity or the most exact trimming. The clamping power of the Undercut is not equalled by any other cutter, and assures ab-solute accuracy in trimming. The safety in operating an Undercut is a very important fact to be considered, as well as simplify of design and construction carried out in the best manner and workmanning possible. The speed of the Undercut is such that four cuts can be stillined in the working of our machine than in the high-speed cutters, which not only consume power, but were out rapidly.

Our Power Back Gauge Drive enables the operator to handle material quickly, easily, and more in quantity than can be secured in the use of other machines. For further and full information, call upon

Builders of High Grade Paper Mill Machinery and Paper Bag Machinery South Windham, Conn.

Effect of War Upon Paper Making in Sweden

The war had a very serious effect upon the paper-making insustry of Sweden through causing a great scarcity of the chemicals used in the manufacturing process, according to Consul General Albert Halstead, Stockholm. These became almost unobtainable while the prices advanced beyond reason; this was particularly true of sulphur. No information is available as to what substitutes were used. Though the war contributed very largely to the advancement of prices, especially in 1916, it was not the only factor, for the paper mills formed a combination which bound the members to the strictest accountability and provided for a very high fine when any manufacturer sold below the fixed rates. This naturally led to a further increase, and prices are now several times those prior to the war. The cost of labor has gone up very materially, while the supply is lessened. The paper mills, and the banks which hold large quantities of their notes, declare that the prevailing prices are justified by cost of production.

For a period this condition checked trade, but recently England has been buying, and it is understood that there have been inquiries from France, which have improved the situation a little, but some of the banks are showing signs of nervousness because of the comparative slowness of the sales. It is impossible, however, to state definitely the effect of the war upon the paper industry. Many mills made a great deal of money, but their export trade was greatly disorganized because of high prices and the scarcity of shipping facilities.

Box Board Men Meet at St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19, 1919.—Twenty-five members of the Box Board Manufacturers' Association of Chicago held their July meeting in St. Paul, Minn., as guests of M. W. Waldorf, of the Waldorf Paper Products Company July 8 and 9.

They were taken to the White Bear Yacht Club where breakfast

was served, after which the meeting was held, lasting until noon. In the afternoon a golf tournament began over the White Bear links which was concluded the next day at the Town and Country Club, St. Paul. Milton Johnston, of the Gardner & Harvey Company, Middletown, Ohio, won the first prize, a silver cup. Joseph Head, a guest of the Richardson Paper Company, won the second cup and T. R. Williams, of the Chicago Coated Board Company, won the third prize.

The feature of the trip was a visit to the wonderful country place of Mr. Waldorf, "Glen Iris," situated on a beautiful lake by that name. Mr. Waldorf has a private golf course on these grounds and a splendid Dutch Colonial house with an array of buildings suited for his farm, which is a real farm.

The next day all the party visited the Waldorf mills and the great box factory and paper stock warehouse. These must be seen to be understood and appreciated, not only for the magnitude of operation, but for the detail in arrangement.

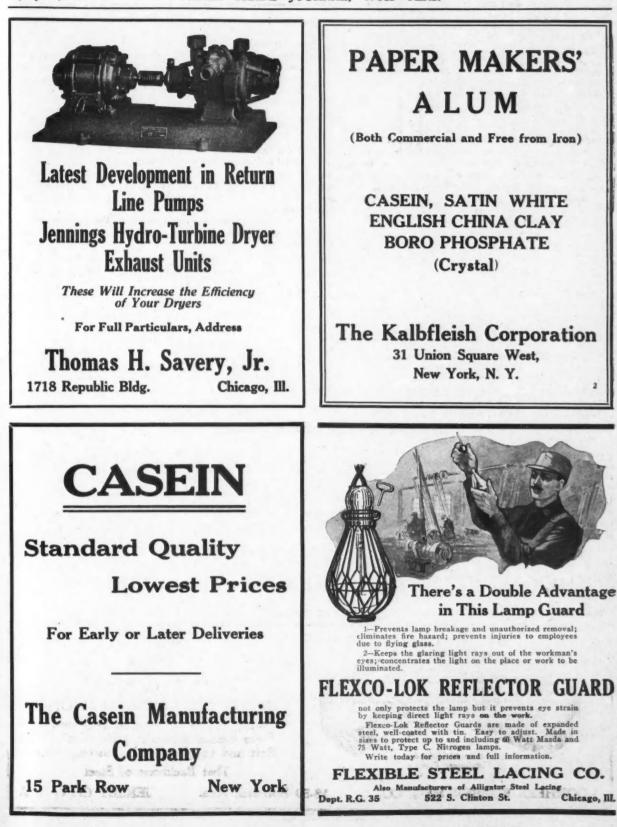
The members of the association left St. Paul with grateful recollections of Mr. Waldorf's hospitality in which the members of his family shared fully as they were constantly on hand to aid in entertaining all the guests. The staff at the mills were no less interested and helpful, each one doing everything possible to make the meeting a success. It was remarked that the entire Waldorf organization was very much like one big happy successful family.

Ground Broken for New Mill in Cohoes [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

COHOES, N. Y., July 21, 1919.—Ground has been broken for the \$250,000 paper mill which is to be erected in South Saratoga street, south of the Gilbert paper mill, in Cohoes. James E. Glenhill of New York City is the owner of the plant, which will be 400 feet long, 100 feet wide and two stories high. The construction work will be done by a Troy firm. The mill will employ about 400 persons.



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR



The Swedish Sulphur Situation

The pre-war consumption of sulphur in Sweden, according to Leo H. Strauss, clerk to trade commissioner, Stockholm, was about 40,000 tons yearly, for which supply consumers were entirely dependent upon imports, there being no domestic production. As a result of conditions brought on by the war, the state of the Swedish sulphur market is more or less uncertain, and future consumption depends primarily upon the price quoted. The price of sulphur before the war varied from 18 to 110 crowns (\$21.45 to \$29.50) per ton, c. i. f. Goteborg or Stockholm.

The principal consumer of sulphur in Sweden is the cellulose industry, whose supply is purchased by a centralized society, known as the Pappersbrukföreningen. The quantity used by the chemical and match industries is small, amounting to a few thousand tons yearly.

Formerly the bulk of Sweden's imports of sulphur came from Sicily; some came from Great Britain. At present great interest is being exhibited as to the ability of America to enter the market with the proper price requirements. It has been mentioned that Japan will soon enter the market, thus adding a new factor. There is no duty on the importation of sulphur into Sweden, but it must be free from arsenic and silicon.

Due to the great increase in price and the difficulty of obtaining sulphur the great majority of the cellulose factories have been readjusted. These plants found it necessary to make use of the Norwegian pyrites, and they are now so equipped that they can use either pure sulphur or pyrites. The price of pyrite is about 200 crowns per ton, c. i. f. Sweden, which is about the same as the current price of pure sulphur. Cellulose manufacturers expect to continue on their existing contracts for pyrites unless there is a reduction in the price of pure sulphur. Consumers at the present time are not interested in any price for sulphur above \$45 per ton, c. i. f. Sweden. All quotations are desired c. i. f. Swedish port, and not f. o. b. American port.

Baltimore Asbestos Company Reorganization Plan

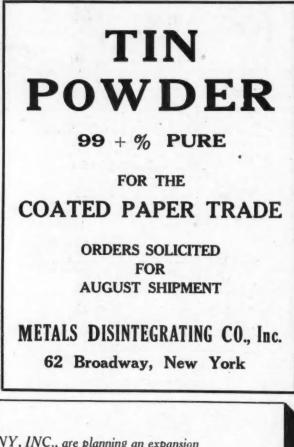
ASBESTOS, Md., July 21, 1919.—At a meeting of the creditors and stockholders of the Baltimore Roofing and Asbestos Manufacturing Company a reorganization plan was developed as follows:

1. Creditors with claims of less than two hundred dollars (\$200) are to be paid in full in cash.

2. Creditors with claims of two hundred dollars (\$200) and upwards are to be paid in full by a series of ten coupon notes secured by first mortgage upon the company's property dated September 1, 1919, and maturing annually. 3. Stockholders are to retain their present securities, both common and preferred, but in order to furnish the company with needed working capital, are to subscribe for an additional amount of said coupon notes which will be sufficient to pay all preferred or lien claims and to supply the company with a minimum unimpaired cash working capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000).

Mt. Holly Paper Co. Increases Stock

BOSTON, Mass., July 21, 1919.—The Mount Holly Paper Mills, Inc., have increased their capital stock from \$250,000 to \$450,000.



M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY, INC., are planning an expansion of their business and have room for one or two men of executive ability, and also an unusual opportunity for one or two experienced pulp salesmen to amplify their present staff. Applications should be made in the first instance, by letter, to attention of Mr. D. S. Gottesman, and same will be held in strict confidence. Please describe in detail experience, giving qualifications and full particulars.

> M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY, Inc. 18 E. 41st Street, New York



Recent Incorporations

AMES-PERCIVAL PRINTING CORPORATION. Capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington. MANITOU PAPER COMPANY, Manhattan, New York. Capital. \$50,000. Incorporators : J. Kraus, F. W. Schaefer, L. J. Tompkins, 55 Central Park West.

CRACOW NOTIONS AND PAPER COMPANY, Brooklyn, New York. Incorporators: Joseph Tokarski, John Tokarski, Joseph G. Tokarski, 28 Hobson avenue, Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY Delaware. Capital, \$1,200,000. Incorporators: S. L. Abrahams, Northeast, Md.; A. M. Gorman, Wilmington, Del.; E. V. Brown, Elkton, Md.

A Hero Paper Maker

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 21.—The Niagara Falls papermaking industry has the honor of having one of its members the second greatest hero of the great world war. The hero is Private Frank Gaffney, of 192 South Niagara street, Lockport, who was employed



PRIVATE FRANK GAFFNEY.

in the Falls plant of the International Paper Company when he joined the service. No less an authority than General John Pershing has acclaimed the former Falls papermaker as the second bravest American soldier of the war. Gaffney's friends here declare that Gaffney is bravest American of the war, because Sergeant Alvin C. York, who has been credited with being the bravest Yankee, was a non-commissioned officer and had authority to go ahead and make the big capture of Germans he did while Gaffney was only a private and had no authority to go beyond the commands of his superiors.

Gaffney single-handed captured 80 Germans and destroyed a machine gun at Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918, saving his company-G, 108th Infantry-which was being gradually annihilated by the Hun gunners. On October 19, 1918, Gaffney again showed his heroism along the Saint Souplet front when he lost his left arm. He has been awarded the Congressional medal for heroism, the distinguished service medal and \$21 pension a month.

Gaffney does not like to tell of his exploits. Only under pressure of friends will he talk about his part in making the world safe for democracy-a part in which no man could do more. At a banquet in his honor in Buffalo, yesterday, Gaffney was prevailed upon to tell of his experiences.

"I always was very optimistic," said Gaffney. "Seldom did I

worry when things went wrong 'over there'! Somehow I always saw the bright side of everything. Home to me was wherever I hung my hat. Sure, I thought of Lockport, my real home, with a desire to be there. But I kept myself happy by pretending my home was back of the lines and my work was up in the trenches.

"Many times I thought of the great differences in jobs. How different the battle lines were to paper-making in the International Paper Company in Niagara Falls. I always thought things could have been worse; those Germans, you know, would have come to America if we didn't go there.

"Homesickness was worse with most of our boys than bullets or real disease. In the thick of every fight I always told the boys that the war was like a pink tea party compared to our bottle parties back in Lockport.

"Whenever I saw a chance for real action I ached to take a long chance. I must have the gambling spirit, all right. All along I thought I was born under a lucky star, because I was never wounded or captured.

"I guess I wasn't born under that star, though. The last day my company was in action I got struck with shrapnel in the side beneath the shoulder. That later caused me to lose my left arm."

Major-General John F. O'Ryan wrote to Private Gaffney July 1, as follows:

"I read in the press the fact that you had been presented with the congressional medal of honor, as a result of your extraordinary gallantry September 29 last. In the same article I learned of your subsequent wound and was very sorry, indeed, to know you suffered the loss of an arm.

"After the Hindenburg line battle I carefully examined the recommendations made by commanding officers for the award of honors and at that time it seemed to me that no one man had performed more daring exploits and had exercised a bigger influence upon those about him by the gallantry of his conduct than you had."

Paper Mills Establish Ambulance Service [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 19, 1919 .- Employees in the paper mills of Thorold, Merritton and Niagara Falls, Ont., will hereafter receive the very best of care when they are injured. The Ontario Paper Company, the Riordon Paper Mills, the Garden City Paper Company, the Lincoln Paper Mills and the Montrose Paper Mills have established a motor ambulance service between the cities. The ambulance is kept at the Riordon mills at Merritton, a central location, in cases of emergency. The companies have arranged for immediate medical attendance in the hospitals in this district.

The 50 guards at the Beaver Board Company mill in Thorold. Ont., are on duty day and night, but the strikers have created no disturbance. One of the guards, John N. Kenville, went to St. Catharines, Ont., last Thursday and was arrested for carrying a loaded revolver which was provided him by the company.

A. S. Woodruff, vice-president of the Lincoln Paper Mills Company, Thorold, Ont., is expected hobe next week from a very enjoyable vacation spent in the Georgian Bay district.

Fred Cathcart, chief clerk in the Falls mill of the International Paper Company, is expected back this week from his vacation. It is reported that the International mill here will be changed from news to a fine grade of book paper when the mill is reopened early in October. Power troubles have kept the mill closed since the Government power ban was placed.

Cincinnati Board Co. Organized

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1919 .- The Cincinnati Paper Board Company will capitalize at \$250,000. The General offices will be at Lockland, Ohio. The company will engage in the manufacture of box board in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The officers and directors have not as yet been elected.



In its swift, smooth gliding over the pulleys of this highly efficient Power Plant, Test Special Rubber Belting typifies inherent strength and dependability.

THE BELT FOR ENDURING SERVICE

On drives of the hardest kind everywhere-in Saw Mills, Paper Mills, Cement Plants, Machine Shops, Textile Mills, etc., Test Special Rubber Belting not only is performing faithful service, but is standing guard against costly shutdowns and delays.

The friction surface affords the strongest pulley grip. The extreme flexibility permits the running over small pulleys at high speeds. The plies of cotton duckof great tensile strength-are inseparably united by a tenacious rubber friction.

TEST SPECIAL RUBBER BELTING IS MADE TO SERVE YOU WELL



The New York Belting & Packing Co. BOSTON CHICAGO

MAKERS OF BELTING SINCE 1846 NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH

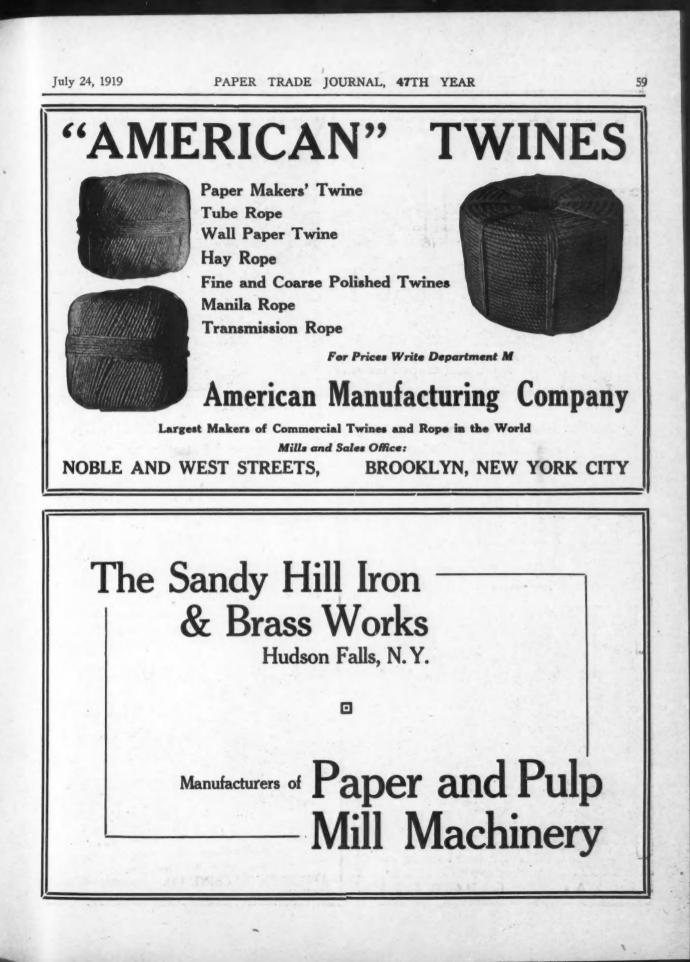
ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO



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July 24, 1919









New York Market Review

Office of PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,

WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1919.

The activity in the New York market continues and the demand for all grades of paper is so great that the mills are hardly able to fill all the orders which they are receiving. On news and book grades many mills have withdrawn from the market for long periods, several board mills also withdrew this week, and mills making other lines of paper are gradually receiving all the business which they can handle. Jobbers are constantly notifying their customers that paper will soon be scarcer and higher in price, and the propaganda which is being spread along these lines has entirely eliminated the hand-to-mouth buying policy and consumers are now placing orders for some time in advance. In the opinion of most men who have studied the present conditions very carefully present prosperity will continue for an indefinite period, and nothing short of a Bolshevik uprising will greatly interfere with good business.

The export demand for paper continues to increase. It will be the task of American manufacturers to supply almost the entire world with paper for some time to come, and there is every reason to believe that the foreign demand for paper will soon grow even larger. Exporters report that they are again receiving inquiries from Australia, and orders are also coming in from South America. The strike of harbor workers at the port of New York has tied up a large amount of shipping, and unless the marine workers soon settle their differences with their employers the situation is likely to become very serious.

The demand for news print continues extremely active and stocks are moving in large quantities. The strong demand has wiped out all surplus stocks which mills have had on hand and at present there is but little tonnage to be had. Manufacturers are trying to bring home the fact to publishers that some means of conservation must be taken or there will be a serious shortage of news in the fall. Several papers are seriously contemplating raising the price of their Sunday editions to 8 cents, and this, if carried out, will serve in a measure to decrease consumption, by reason of the fact that circulations will fall off to a certain degree. Prices this week have held firm, though an advance in quotations for transient rolls is expected in the near future.

The book paper market has also been active this week. At present it is almost impossible to obtain super-calendered or machine-finished book in the open market, because of the fact that mills making these grades have almost all withdrawn from the market. Coated and enamel book is also in good demand, though there is more of this grade being offered by manufacturers. The price at which sales are being made is a trifle higher than last week, however, with quotations on all other grades being unchanged.

The medium grades of writing paper have all been in better demand this week, with the lower and better grades in the same demand as a week ago. Dealers believe that all grades will soon be sought in larger quantities, however, and that soon prices will go to higher levels for all the lower grades. This week there has been no change in quotations.

The wrapping paper market is firmer this week than it was last. Several mills have raised their price on kraft papers, and all wrappings are moving in large quantities under a good demand.

An advance has been noted in the price of all grades of board this week. Manufacturers report that the demand is good for all grades, and several mills have temporarily withdrawn from the market, being unable to handle any more business. The box makers and tube manufacturers are all calling upon the mills for large quantities of stock, and there is but little board to be had in the open market.

The tissue market remains unchanged this week. All grades of

tissue are in good demand, and there is a good volume of stock moving at steady prices.

Ground Wood

The demand for mechanical pulp continues to increase and stocks on hand at the grinding plants are gradually becoming smaller. The large demand for news print is chiefly responsible for the increase in the demand for ground wood, and as all indications seem to point to an increase rather than a decrease in the demand for news, it is reasonable to assume that ground wood will move in even larger quantities in the near future. Consumption at present is just about even with production and there is every likelihood that in the near future production will run lower than consumption. At that time a sharp advance in prices is expected. For the present quotations are unchanged and grinders are still getting \$27 for ground wood in the East, and \$29 is being paid in the West.

Chemical Pulp

All chemical fibers have been moving under a better demand this week, and the market is firmer than it was a week ago. Up until this week the demand for pulp has not been consistent with the demand for paper as the mills have been buying only such supplies as they had immediate need for. Now, however, the tendency of the paper manufacturers seems to be to place orders for future delivery, and as a result the demand upon the pulp mills has greatly increased. Prices have begun to show the effect of the increased demand, and quotations this week are higher for extra strong unbleached, easy bleaching sulphite and soda bleached sulphite. The big demand for news print has also put news sulphite in better demand and quotations for this grade are higher than they were a week ago. Foreign pulps continue to bring good prices, though some importers have lowered their price on easy bleaching foreign sulphite and are making sales at 5.25@5.50c. ex-dock New York.

Rags

The rag market continues firm and quotations have continued to advance for nearly all grades of both new and old rags this week. The feature of the market this week was the fact that roofing rags which went higher than 3c. last week were being sold this week by some dealers as low as 2.50c. This condition was brought about by the fact that nearly all of the roofing mills withdrew from the market and refused to purchase stock at the figures which were being offered. The larger packers have just refused to make sales until the mills are willing to pay high prices again, while some of the smaller packers met the price offered, being unable to store the stock. The dealers which refused to make sales at lower figures contend that the rags are worth just as much today as they were a week ago, and they believe that they are entitled to the higher prices, in view of the high cost of packing and the demand which is current for roofing itself at present.

Bagging

The demand for all grades of bagging is constantly increasing. The mills are constantly coming into the market for all grades of bagging, and prices are advancing with the demand. This week has seen an advance in nearly all quotations and all of the graces are moving in larger quantities. Old ropes are also in good demand, and quotations have advanced this week for manila ropes, new burlap cuttings and mixed strings.

Old Waste Paper

There has been but little change in the condition of the waste paper market this week. The tendency of all prices has continued upward, and advances have been noted on quotations for nearly all grades. The strong demand for board has created a good demand for mixed papers, though quotations on the board makers' grades have shown no advance over a week ago. White shavings, both hard and soft, have made the biggest price advance of the week, and these grades are selling for \$1 a ton more than a week ago.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

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D: J

Market Quotations

Paper Company Securities

New York Stock Exchange closing quotations July 22, 1919.

STOCKS.

	DIG.
American Writing Paper Company, pref	55
International Paper Company, com	68
	101
International Paper Company, pref., Stamped	7834
Union Bag & Paper Corporation	85
United Paper Board	13

BONDS

International Paper Co., Convertible S. F. 5s, 1935..... 98 International Paper Co., 1st and Refunding Conv. 5s, 1947 88 Union Bag & Paper Corporation, 1st 5s, 1930....... 881/2

Union bag & raper corporation, 1st 3a	
Paper	New Unbleached. 111/4@ 111/2 Washables 91/4@ 91/2
Bonds 11 @ 41	Fancy 91/2@ 10
Ledgers 13 @ 36	
Writing-	Blue Overall 834@ 914
Extra Superfine 19 @	New Blue 734 @ 814
Extra Superfine. 19 — Extra Superfine. 19 — Superfine. 19 — Tub Sized 14 — Engine Sized 12 @ News-f. o. b. Mill— 375 @ 400	New Black Soft. 5%@ 6
Tub Sized 14 @ -	New Light Sec'ds 6 @ 6¼ Khaki Cuttings 5 @ 5¼ Corduroy
Engine Sized 12 @ -	Khaki Cuttings 5 @ 51/4
News-f. o. b. Mill-	Corduroy 538@ 5%
Rolls, contract 3.75 @ 4.00	New Canvas 10 @ 101/2
Rolls, contract 3.75 @ 4.00 Rolls, transient 4.00 @ 4.25 Sheets 4.50 @ 5.00	New Black Mixed 41/2@ 43/4
Side runs 3.75 @ 4.00	Whites, No. 1-
Book cored to h - N V -	Repacked 7½ @ 8 Miscellaneous 6 @ 6¼
S. & S. C 8.00 @ 8.50	Miscellaneous 6 @ 614
M. F 7.50 @ 8.00	Whites, No. 2-
Coated and	Repacked 51/4 51/4 Miscellaneous 41/4 43/4 St Soiled Whitee
Enamel 10.00 @10.50	Miscellaneous 414 @ 434
Lithograph 10.00 @11.00	St. Soiled Whites 336 336 Thirds and Blues-
lissues-f. o. b. N. Y	Repacked 41/4@ 41/2
White, No. 195 @ 1.05	Repacked 4½@ 4½ Miscellaneous 3½@ 3½ Black Stockings 3¼@ 3½
White, No. 290 @ 1.00	Black Stockings 3¼@ 3½ Cloth Strippings 3.00 @ 3.10
Manila, No. 1	Cloth Strippings 3.00 @ 3.10
White, No. 2	Roofing Stock
Anti-Tarnish 1.20 @ 1.40	No. 1 2.80 @ 2.90
Kraft-f. o. h. N. Y	No. 2 2.70 @ 2.80
No. 1 Domestic., 7.75 @ 8.25	No. 3 2.40 @ 2.50
No. 2 Domestic 7.25 @ 7.50	No. 4 2.40 @ 2.50
Imported M -	No. 1 2.80 @ 2.90 No. 2 2.70 @ 2.80 No. 3 2.40 @ 2.50 No. 4 2.40 @ 2.50 No. 5 2.20 @ 2.30 B 2.00 @ 2.10
	В 2.00 @ 2.10
Manila-	C
No. 1 Jute 1156 12 No. 2 Jute 11 @ 12	F . D
No. 1 Wood 5.75 @ 6.25	Foreign Rags
NO. 1 WOOD 3./3 W 0.43	NT
No 2 Wood 500 @ 550	New White Littings nominal
No. 2 Wood 5.00 @ 5.50 Butchers' 5.00 @ -	Unbleached Cottons nominal
No. 2 Wood 5.00 @ 5.50 Butchers' 5.00 @ -	New White Cuttings nominal Unbleached Cottons nominal Light Flannelettes nominal
No. 2 Wood 5.00 @ 5.50 Butchers' 5.00 @ — Fibre Papers— No. 1 Fibre 6.00 @ 6.25	New White Cuttings nominal Unbleached Cottons nominal Light Flannelettes nominal New Light Silesias nominal
No. 2 Wood 5.00 @ 5.50 Butchers' 5.00 @ - Fibre Papers- No. 1 Fibre 6.00 @ 6.25 No. 2 Fibre 4.75 @ -	New White Cuttings nominal Unbleached Cottons nominal Light Flannelettes nominal New Light Silesias nominal New Light Oxfords nominal
No. 2 Wood 5.00 @ 5.50 Butchers' 5.00 @ - Fibre Papera No. 1 Fibre 6.00 @ 6.25 No. 2 Fibre 4.75 @ Card Middlea 4.90 @	New White Cuttings nominal Unbleached Cottons nominal Light Flannelettes nominal New Light Silesias nominal New Light Oxfords nominal New Light Prints nominal
No. 2 Wood 5.00 ⊕ 5.50 Butchers* 5.00 ⊕ — Fibre Papers— No. 1 Fibre 6.00 ⊕ 6.25 No. 2 Fibre 4.75 ⊕ — Card Middles 4.00 ⊕ — Common Bogus 3.00 ⊕ —	New White Cuttings nominal Unbleached Cottons nominal Light Flannelettes nominal New Light Slicas nominal New Light Prints nominal New Light Prints nominal New Light Prints nominal
No. 2 Wood 5.00 @ 5.50 Butchers' 5.00 @ - Fibre Papers- No. 1 Fibre 6.00 @ 6.25 No. 2 Fibre 4.75 @ - Card Middles 4.00 @ - Common Bogus 3.00 @ - Boards, per ton, f. c. b. N. Y	New White Cuttings nominal Unbleached Cottons nominal Light Flannelettes nominal New Light Oxfords nominal New Light Oxfords nominal New Light Prints nominal New Mixed Cuttings nominal New Dark Cuttings nominal New Mixed Cuttings nominal
No. 2 Wood 5.00 ⊕ 5.50 Butchers' 5.00 ⊕ Fibre Papers No. 1 Fibre 6.00 ⊕ 6.25 No. 2 Fibre 4.75 ⊕ Card Middles 4.00 ⊕ Common Bogus 5.00 ⊕ Boards, per ton, f. o. b. N. Y News News S.00 ⊕ 60.00	New White Cuttings nominal Unbleached Cottons nominal Light Flannelettes nominal New Light Silesias nominal New Light Prints nominal New Mixed Cuttings nominal New Mixed Cuttings nominal New Dark Cuttings nominal No. 1 White Linens. nominal No. 2 White Linens. nominal
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No. 2 Wood	New White Cuttings nominal Unbleached Cottons nominal New Light Slanelettes nominal New Light Slanelettes nominal New Light Prints nominal New Mixed Cuttings nominal New Dark Cuttings nominal No. 1 White Linens nominal No. 4 White Linens nominal
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Wood Pulp	New White Cuttings nominal Light Flannelettes nominal New Light Oxfords nominal New Light Oxfords nominal New Light Critical nominal New Light Prints nominal New Mixed Cuttings nominal New Mixed Cuttings nominal No. 1 White Linens nominal No. 2 White Linens nominal No. 3 White Linens nominal Ord Light Prints. 4.70 @ 4.00 Med. Light Prints. 4.00 @ 4.25 Dutch Blue Cottons nominal Germa Blue Linens nominal Germa Blue Linens nominal Checks and Blues nominal Dark Cottons 2.50 @ 2.60 Shoppery 2.20 @ 2.40 French Blues
Wood Pulp	Dark Cottons 2.30 00 2.00
Wood Pulp 80.00 @85.00 Mechanical Pulp (F. O. B. Pulp Mills.) No. 1 f. o. b. Mill27.00 @29.00 Chemical Pulp (Ex-Dock, New York.) Subbits (Benzim)	Shoppery 2.20 @ 2.40 French Blues 4.50 @ 4.75
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Wood Pulp80.00 @85.00 Mechanical Pulp (F. O. B. Pulp Mills.) No. 1 f. o. b. Mill27.00 @29.00 Chemical Pulp (Ex-Dock, New York.) Sulphite (Foreign) Bleached	Shopery 2.20 2.40 Shopery 2.40 2.40 French Blues 4.50 4.75 Bagging Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y. 9 Gunny No. 1 2.20 2.30 Domestic 3.20 3.30
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Wood Pulp80.00 @85.00 Mechanical Pulp (F. O. B. Pulp Mills.) No. 1 f. o. b, Mill. 27.00 @29.00 Chemical Pulp (Ex-Dock, New York.) Sulphite (Foreign)- Bleached	Shopery 2.20 2.40 Shopery 2.40 2.40 French Blues 4.50 4.75 Bagging Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y. 9 Gunny No. 1 2.20 2.30 Domestic 3.20 3.30
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Wood Pulp	Shoppery 2.20 2.40 French Blues 4.50 4.75 Bagging Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y. Gunny No. 1 0 3.30 Domestic 3.20 3.30 Foreign 2.20 3.30 Bright Bagging 2.90 3.10 No. 1 Scrap. 2.60 2.70 Sound Bagging 2.40 2.50 Wool Tares, heavy. 2.90 3.00 Mavile Ronze- 3.00 4.00
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Wood Pulp	Shoppery 2.20 2.40 French Blues 4.50 4.75 Bagging Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y. Gunny No. 1 0 3.30 Domestic 3.20 3.30 Foreign 2.20 3.30 Bright Bagging 2.90 3.10 No. 1 Scrap. 2.60 2.70 Sound Bagging 2.40 2.50 Wool Tares, heavy. 2.90 3.00 Mavile Ronze- 0 3.00
Wood Pulp	Shopery 2.20 2.40 French Blues 4.50 4.75 Bagging Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y. Gunny No. 1 0 3.30 Domestic 3.20 3.30 Bright Bagging 2.90 3.10 Bright Bagging 2.40 2.50 Sound Bagging 2.40 2.50 Wool Tares, light. 2.80 2.90 Wool Tares, beavy. 2.90 3.00 Manila Ropes- 51/4 5/2 Domestic 5.45 5/4 Streign Lute Thr'ds 6 6/4
Wood Pulp	Shoppery 2.20 2.40 French Blues 4.50 4.75 Bagging Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y. Gunny No. 1 0 3.30 Domestic 3.20 3.30 Foreign 2.20 3.30 Bright Bagging 2.90 3.10 No. 1 Scrap. 2.60 2.70 Sound Bagging 2.40 2.50 Wool Tares, heavy. 2.90 3.00 Mavile Ronze- 0 3.00

Bleached	8		81/2	
Easy Bleaching	5.25	@	5.50	
No. 1 Unbleached	4.50	0	4.75	
No. 2 Unbleached	3.25		4.00	
Kraft (Foreign)	4.25	@	4.75	
(Domestic, F. C), B. 1	Mill	8.)	1
Sulphate-				-
Bleached	6.50		7.00	1
Sulphite (Domestic)	-			
Bleached	5.50	0	6.00	
Extra Strong Un-				
bleached	4.75	@	5.00	
Easy Bleaching				
Sulphite			5.00	
News Sulphite	3.50	@	3.75	
Mitscherlich	5.25		5.50	
Kraft (Domestic)		12		
F. O. B. Mill			4.50	
soda Bleached. de-				
livered			4.75	
"-Dash means n	ominal			
D	D			
Domestic				
Fb.1		8.2	3.7	

Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y. Skirt Cattings-New White, No. 1 13½ 1 New White, No. 2 834 @ Silesias, No. 1... 9

India, No. 6 basis-
Dark Light B. C., 18 basis A. B., Italian, 18
basis Finished Jute- Dark, 18 basis Light, 18 basis

Twines

24 ½ @ 27 ½ @ 38 @

80 .

32 30 : 34

26% 29% 40

INAL, 471H			
ute Wrapping, 2-6	- •	1	Soft White, No. 1 3.50 @ 3.60 Colored, No. 1 1.20 @ 1.25
ply— Extra No. 1	32 @	34	Flat Stock—
No 1	29	31	Calablana 190 m 108
No. 2	27 @	29	Over Issue Mag. 1.90 @ 1.95
Papers Makers' Twine			Solid Flat Book. 1.70 1.80 Crumpled, No. 1. 1.20 1.25
Balle	18 @ 21 @	20 23	Solid Book Ledger. 2.75 @ 3.00
Box-Twine, 2-4 ply. lute Rope	21 @ 25 @	40	Ledger Stock 2.20 2.30
Amer. Hemp. 6	27	29	Ledger Stock 2.20 2.30 No. 1 White News. 1.30 1.40 New B. B. Chips
Amer. Hemp, 6 Sisal Hav-			New B. B. Chips55 💮 .60
No. Basis	22 @	24	Manilas-
No. 2 Basis	19%	23	New Env. Cut 2.50 @ 2.60
Sisal Lath Yarn-	21 % @	21%	New Cut, No. 1. 2.00 @ 2.10 Extra No. 1 Old 1.00 @ 1.10
No. 1 No. 2	19%	2035	No. 1 Old80 @ .90
Manila Rope	29	32	No. 2 Old
	-		Bogus Wrappers65 @ .70
Old Waste	Papers		Old Krafts 2.40 @ 2.50
(f. o. b. New	York)		Strictly Overissue .90 @ 1.00
Shavings-			Strictly Folded., .60 @ .65
Hard White, No. 1	4%@	51/4	No. 1 Mixed Paper .50 .55
Hard White, No. 2	33/4@	4	Common Paper25 3 .30
	FROM OUN	REGULA	CORRESPONDENT.]
Paper Mill Price to	r Jobbers.	R REGULA	R CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond	Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @	R REGULA	B CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond	Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @	35 20 12	Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Sulphite Bond heap Ledger	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10% @ 16 @	35 20 12 18	Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Sulphite Bond Cheap Ledger Superfine Writing.	r Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10% @ 16 @ 20 @	35 20 12 18 22	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Vo. 2 Rag Bond Sulphite Bond Cheap Ledger Superfine Writing	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10% @ 16 @ 20 @	35 20 12 18	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Vo. 2 Rag Bond Sulphite Bond Cheap Ledger Superfine Writing	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10% @ 16 @ 20 @	35 20 12 18 22 18 15 12 5	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board Filled Pulp Board 42.50@ 42.50@ Old Papers Shavings- No. 1 Soft White 1.50 No. 2 Soft White 1.50 No. 1 Mixed 1.00 1.01 Mixed 2.60 2.60
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Sulphite Bond Cheap Ledger Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 1 M. F. Book	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10% @ 16 @ 20 @	35 20 12 18 22 18 15	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Pape Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond heap Ledger No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 1 M. F. Book No. 1 S. & S. C.	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10% @ 16 @ 20 @ 17 @ 14 @ 11% @ 8% @	35 20 12 18 22 18 15 12 12 10	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond heap Ledger heap Ledger No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 1 Fine Writing No. 1 M. F. Book No. 1 S. & S. C. Book	r Jobbera. 25 @ 18 @ 10% @ 20 @ 17 @ 11% @ 11% @ 8% @ 946 @	8 REGULA 35 20 12 18 22 18 15 12 5 12 5 12 5 12 5 12 5	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board Filled Pulp Board COLD Papers Shavings- No. 1 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 1 Mixed Ledgers & Writings 2.50 Blanks States No. 2 Books, light. 1.25 Blanks No. 1 Books, light. No. 2 Books, light. Yen Solid Books 1.40 States Yen Solid Books 1.40 States Yen Solid Books 1.40 Yen Solid Books Yen Sol
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 1 Fine Writing No. 1 M. F. Book No. 1 S. & S. C. Book	r Jobbera. 25 @ 18 @ 10% @ 20 @ 17 @ 11% @ 11% @ 8% @ 946 @	35 20 12 18 22 18 12 12 15 12 12 10 11 12 12 12 12	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Vo. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 1 S. & S. C. Book Coated Book Coated Book	r Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10%@ 16 @ 20 @ 17 @ 17 @ 17 @ 14 @ 11%@ 8%@ 9%@ 10 @	8 REGULA 35 20 12 18 22 18 15 12 5 12 5 12 5 12 5 12 5	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board Straw Board Filled Pulp Board Old Papers Shavings- No. 1 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 1 Soft White 3.50 Stavings- No. 1 Soft White 3.50 Stavings- No. 1 Mixed
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Vo. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 1 S. & S. C. Book Coated Book Coated Book	r Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10%@ 16 @ 20 @ 17 @ 17 @ 17 @ 14 @ 11%@ 8%@ 9%@ 10 @	35 20 12 13 13 12 18 15 12 10 11 12 5 22 18 15 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 12 12 13 12 12 13 12 12 13 12 12 13 12 12 13 12 12 13 12 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 13 12 13 13 12 13 13 12 13 13 12 13 13 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board Straw Board Filled Pulp Board Old Papers Shavings- No. 1 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 1 Soft White 3.50 Stavings- No. 1 Soft White 3.50 Stavings- No. 1 Mixed
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Vo. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 1 S. & S. C. Book Coated Book Coated Book	r Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10%@ 16 @ 20 @ 17 @ 17 @ 17 @ 14 @ 11%@ 8%@ 9%@ 10 @	35 20 12 18 22 18 15 12% 10 11 12%	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Pape Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Vo. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 1 S. & S. C. Book Coated Look Coated Look Coated Look News-Rolls mill News-Rolls mill News-Rolls mill News-Sheets mill News-Sheets mill	r Jobbers. 25 @ 10%2@ 10%2@ 10%2@ 10%2 93%2@ 10 0 3.85 @ 4.35 @ 5 @	35 20 12 18 15 12½ 18 121 18 121 18 121 18 121 10 11 121 121 121 51 51 51	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Dulphite Bond Deap Ledger Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 1 S. & S. C. Book Coated Label Coated Label News-Rolls mill. News-Sheets mill. No. 1 Fibre No. 1 Fibre	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 21 @ 11 ½ @ 314 @ 314 @ 10 @ 3.85 @ 10 @ 3.85 @ 10 @ 3.85 @ 4½@ 4½@	35 20 12 18 22 18 15 12% 10 11 12%	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 1 S. & S. C. Book Coated Label Coated Label News-Rolls mill. News-Sheets mill. No. 1 Fibre No. 1 Fibre No. 2 Manila	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10%@ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 17 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20	35 220 12 18 22 18 22 18 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 1 S. & S. C. Book Coated Label Coated Label News-Rolls mill. News-Sheets mill. No. 1 Fibre No. 1 Fibre No. 2 Manila	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10%@ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 17 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20	35 200 12 18 22 18 22 18 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 5 5 5 5 5 8 7	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Pape Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 4 M. F. Book Coated Lobel News-Rolls mill News-Rolls mill News-Rolls mill No. 1 Manila No. 1 Fibre No. 2 Manila No. 2 Kraft No. 2 Kraft	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 10%@ 1 10%@ 1 20 @ 21 17 @ 20 10 @ 21 11%@ 20 3.85 @ 24 4.35 @ 25 4.45 @ 25 4.46 5 \$ 0 6 \$ 0 6 \$ 0 6 \$ 0 6 \$ 0 6 \$ 0 10 \$ 0 \$ 0 10	35 200 12 18 22 18 22 18 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 5 5 5 5 5 8 7	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Pape Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 4 M. F. Book No. 1 S. & S. C. Book Coated Label Coated Label Coated Label Coated Label Coated Label News-Rolls mill. News-Rolls mill. News-Rolls mill. News-Rolls mill. No. 1 Manila No. 1 Manila No. 1 Kraft. No. 2 Kraft. Wood Tag Board. Screenings	T Jobbers. 25 @ 18 @ 10%@ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 17 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 21 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20	35 220 12 18 22 18 22 18 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Pape Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Sulphite Bond Sulphite Bond No. 2 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 4 F. Book Coated Lobel News-Rolls mill News-Rolls mill News-Rolls mill News-Rolests mill No. 1 Manila No. 1 Manila No. 1 Manila No. 1 Kraft Wood Tag Board Screenings	T Jobbers. 25 @ Jobers. 18 @ Jobers. 20 @ Jobers. 10 % @ Jobers. 10 % @ Jobers	35 20 12 18 22 18 15 10 11 12½ 12½ 5½ 5½ 5 8 7 3½	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 4 K. & S. C. Book Coated Book Coated Label No. 1 & Statumer Coated Label No. 1 Fibre No. 2 Manila No. 1 Fibre No. 2 Manila No. 1 Kraft Wood Tag Board Screening Boards, per tom- Plain Chip	T Jobbers. 25 @@ 1012 20 @@ 1022 20 @@ 1022 17 @ 8 20 @@ 17 14 8 20 @@ 17 17 8 20 @@ 17 17 8 20 @@ 17 17 8 20 @@ 17 10 20 @@ 17 10 20 @@ 17 10 20 @@ 10 20 @@ 10 20 @@ 20 @ 20	35 200 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Sulphite Bond Cheap Ledger Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 4 K. & S. C. Book Coated Book Coated Book Coated Label News-Rolls mill. News-Sheets mill. No. 1 Fibre No. 2 Manila No. 2 Manila No. 2 Kraft Wood Tag Board Screening Boards, per tom- Plain Chip	T Jobbers. 25 @@ 1012 20 @@ 1022 20 @@ 1022 17 @ 8 20 @@ 17 14 8 20 @@ 17 17 8 20 @@ 17 17 8 20 @@ 17 17 8 20 @@ 17 10 20 @@ 17 10 20 @@ 17 10 20 @@ 10 20 @@ 10 20 @@ 20 @ 20	35 200 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board Straw Board Filled Pulp Board 65.00@ 70.0. Old Papers Shavings- No. 1 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 1 Mixed 1.00 Ledgers & Writings 2.50 Solid Books Solid Books Stamina Envelope Cuttings Cuttings Log Polde News (overise) issue) Old Newspapers Straw Clippings 75 85 Strate Clippings 75 85 Strate Clippings 75 85 Strate Clippings 75 85 No. 1 Manilas 101 Newspapers 85 85 85 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 81 82 <t< td=""></t<>
Paper Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 1 Fine Writing No. 2 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 4 K. & S. C. Book Coated Book Coated Label News-Rolls mill. No. 1 Kraft No. 1 Sibre No. 2 Manila Rutchers' Manila Rutchers' Manila Board, per ton- Boards, per ton- Plain Chip Solid News	T Jobbers. 25 @@ 1012 20 @@ 102 20 @@ 117 20 @@ 117 20 @@ 20 @@ 117 20 @@ 20 @@ 117 33.85 20 @@ 4.35 20 @@ 4.35 20 @@ 5 20 @@ 5 20 @@ 5 20 @@ 20	35 200 12 12 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	COBRESPONDENT.] Straw Board Filled Pulp Board 65.00@ 70.0. Old Papers Shavings- No. 1 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Mixed 1.00 Ledgers & Writings 2.50 Ledgers & Writings 2.50 Solid Books Loogers & Writings 2.50 Stamila Envelope Cuttings Cuttings Stawings- No. 1 Manilas Cuttings Staraw Cloppings Straw Cloppings Straw Cloppings Straw Clippings Strat Clippings O. 8. Chicago, Net Cash- No. 1 No. 1 Strat Cutson- Strat Cutson- No. 1 Strat Cutson- Strat Cutson- Strat Cutson- No. 1 No. 1 Strat Cutson- Strat Cutson- Strat Cutson- No. 1 Stock F. O. 8. Chicago,
Pape Mill Price to No. 1 Rag Bond No. 2 Rag Bond Superfine Writing. No. 2 Fine Writing No. 1 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 3 Fine Writing No. 4 K. & S. C. Book Coated Book Coated Label No. 1 & Stats Coated Label No. 1 Fibre No. 1 Fibre No. 1 Fibre No. 2 Manila No. 1 Kraft Wood Tag Board Screening Boards, per tom- Plain Chio	T Jobbers. 25 @@ 1012 20 @@ 102 20 @@ 117 20 @@ 117 20 @@ 20 @@ 117 20 @@ 20 @@ 117 33.85 20 @@ 4.35 20 @@ 4.35 20 @@ 5 20 @@ 5 20 @@ 5 20 @@ 20	35 200 12 12 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	CORRESPONDENT.] Straw Board Straw Board Filled Pulp Board 65.00@ 70.0. Old Papers Shavings- No. 1 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 3.50 No. 1 Mixed 1.00 Ledgers & Writings 2.50 Solid Books Solid Books Solid Books No. 2 Mixed 1.25 Blanks Ledgers & Writings 2.50 Solid Books Cuttings Laboks, light. Log Books, light. Log Books, light. No. 1 Manilas. Old Newspapers Straw Clippings Taraw Clippings. Taraw Clippings. Strate Clippings. No. 1. O. B. Chicago, Net Cash- No. 1. No. 1. Straw Clippings. Strath O. B. Chicago, Net Cash- No. 1. No. 1. Strash- Net Cash- No. 1. Net Cash-

PHILADELPHIA

FROM OUR REGULAR	CORRESPONDENT.]
Paper	Mixed Strings 2.00 @ 2.25
	Manila Shaving 2.50 @ 2.75
	Manila Shaving
Ledgers 13 @ 33 Writings-	No. 2 1.50 @ 1.60
Superfine 15 @ 35	Manila Sul., No. 1 4.00 No. 1 New Lt. Bur-
Extra Fine 35% -	lap 6.50 @ 6.75
Fine 15 @ 23	New Burlap Cut-
Fine, No. 2 23 @ -	tings 1.00 @ 3.25
Fine, No. 3 14 @ -	
Rook M. F	Old Papers
Book, S. S. & C 934 @ 1154 Book, Coated 1154 1354	Shaving-
	No. 1 Hard White 4.75 W 5.00
	No. 2 Hard White 3.75 # 4.00
Label 12½ @ 14½ News 5¾ @	No. 1 Soft White 3.50 @ 3.60
No. 1 Jute Manila. 15 @ -	No. 2 Soft White 1.20 @ 1.25
Manila Sul., No. 1 7% -	No. 1 Mixed 1.25 @ 1.30
Manila No. 2 7	No. 2 Mixed 1.00 @ 1.10
Common Bogus 21/1 -	Solid Ledger Stock. 2.50 @ 3.00
Straw Board 40.00 @	Writing Paper 2.00 @ 2.25
News Board 45.00 @	No. 1 Books, heavy 1.80 @ 2.50
Chip Board 40.00	No. 2 Books, light. 1.00 @ 1.25
Wood Pulp Board. 80.00 @ -	No. 1 New Manila. 2.25 @ 2.50
(Carload Lots.)	No. 1 Old Manila. 1.00 @ 1.10
Binder Boards-	Old Kraft 2.50 2.75
Per ton	Overissue News 1.00 1.10 Old Newspaper 50 60.60
Carload lots40.00 @	
Regular	No. 1 Mixed Paper .50 @ .55 Common Paper35 @ .40
Regular 70 @ 77 Slaters' 73 @ 77	Straw Board Chip
Best Tarred 85 @ 85	Binders Bd. Chip., .50 @ .55
Best Tarred, 1-ply	binders bu, cuip., (e
(per ton)60.00 @65.00	Rags
Best Tarred, 2-ply	Old White-
(per roll) 1.20 @	No. 1 5.50 @ 6.00
Best Tarred, 3-Ply 1.50 @ 1.55	No. 2 4.50 - 4.75
Roofing Rags	Blues-
Itooming Itage	Thirds and Blues 3.50 m 4.00
No. 1	Black Cotton Stock-
No. 2 Hard White 4.50 @ 5.00	ings 2.75 @ 3.00
No. 4 1.85 @	Mixed ganzies 3.00 @ 3.50
Bagging	Lace Curtains 6.00 @ 6.50
Gunny No. 1-	Colored Wiping
Foreign 2.75	Rags 6.00 @ 6.25
Domestic 2.50 @ 2.75	Cotton Quilts 2.50 @ 2.75
Scrap Burlap 2.00 @ 2.50	White Cotton Bart-
Wool Tares, heavy. 3.00 # 3.25	ing 4.25 # 4.90
(Continued a	on page 66.)

63

(Continued on page 00.)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

25 054

1,131 20.126

20,126 4,444 6,303,362 7,405,124 65,564 92,012 16,400 1,665 192,981 581,559 64,884 1 280,266

1.780.266

170,114 20.319

459,552

292,23 3,85 692,72

66,020 8,800

25,954 90,404 320 107,374 1,480 2,031,167

Salvador Mexico Newfoundland and Labrador

Jamaica Other British West Indies...

Cuba French West Indies.....

Brazii Colombia Ecuador British Guiana

Venezuela China British India Dutch East Indies. Hongkong Japan Australia French Oceania Philippine Islands British South Africa. British East Africa.

Dominican Republic

Argentina Brazil

Paraguay Uruguay Venezuela

Haiti

NEW YORK IMPORTS

FOR	THE	WEEF	s.	E	N	DI	N	G]	T	Л	7	Č,	2	2	1919).
		S	U	M	M	A	R	Y.									
Cigarett	te pap	er														162	CS.
Printing Miscella	g pape	paper	•••				**						* *			15	CS.
		tot		_	_	_	-										

CIGARETTE PAPER.

C. Drucklieb, Espagne, Havre, 130 cs. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Espagne, Havre, 32 cs.

PRINTING PAPER. Japan Paper Co., A. Lopez, Barcelona, 5 cs.

FILTER PAPER. Reeve Angel & Co., Michigan, London, 3 cs. PAPER.

Schultz & Ruckgaber, T. Maru, Kobe, 15 cs. PAPER STOCK, BAGGING, RAGS, ETC.

Equitable Trust Co., Macharda, Glasgow, 66 bls. paper stock. Brown Bros. & Co., Macharda, Glasgow, 92 bls.

bagging. E. Butterworth, Victorious, Liverpool, 142 bls.

bagging. Brown Bros. & Co., Neynooche, Antwerp,

rags. Furness, Withy & Co., Burmese Prince,

735 bls. rags. Albion Trading Co., Michigan, London,

OLD ROPE, ETC. Irving Trust Co., Macharda, Glasgow,

flax waste. Irving Trust Co., Macharda, Glasgow, 1

old rope. Brown Bros. & Co., Michigan, London, old rope. Wm. Schall & Co., Lepanto, Hull, 442

rope. International Purchasing Co. (Boston), I Hull, 40 cls. old rope.

CHINA CLAY.

Paper Makers Chem. Co., Nagato Maru, 1,727 tons china clay (bulk). SULPHITE PULP.

J. Anderson & Co., Stavanger fjord, Kr 2,500 bis. bleached sulphite pulp.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS MAY

Count France Greece Iceland Turkey England British Canada Costa Guatem Nicarag

EXPORTS OF NEWS PRINT PAPER

ee 14-	Total 35,194,346	1,537,274
, 66 bls.	EXPORTS OF WRITING PAPER	AND S
Havre,	ENVELOPES	Ĩ
	Countries	Dollars p
, 59 cm.	Azores and Madeira Islands	11 J
	Belgium Denmark	44 F
	France	10.815 A
98 bls.,	Greece	73,439
103 cls.,	Iceland and Faroe Islands	576 0
100 01010	Italy	5,608 F
207 cls.	Netherlands	6,715 F
	Norway	22,537 I
cls. old	Spain	4,285
	Sweden	3,000
Lepanto,	Turkey in Europe	6.000
	England	
-	Scotland	135
Fowey,	Bermuda British Honduras	780 169
	Canada	27,543
	Costa Rica	1.188
ristiania,	Guatemala	2.154 a
	Honduras	2,467 V
FOR	Nicaragua	3,374 1
FOR		
	IMPORTS OF	
	Ph-1-dime	Denen for D.

1,911	Panama	5,822
5,980	Salvador	3,007
37	Mexico	74,256
3,653	Newfoundland and Labrador	3,511
70	Barbados	729
90,287	Jamaica	4,961
64	Trinidad and Tobago	2,634
1,036	Other British West Indies	1,010
250	Cuba	66,214
249,761	Danish West Indies	236
316,285	Dutch West Indies	519
3,200	French West Indies	152
5,966	Haiti	2,104
995	Dominican Republic	6,507
100	Argentina	27,841
9,962	Bolivia	9,922
24,338	Brazil	174,051
3,383	Chile	34,950
115,316	Colombia	15,160
9,793	Ecuador	2,887
1,029	British Guiana	537
33,503	Dutch Guiana	359
3,140	French Guiana	395
14,692	Peru	28,848
293	Uruguay	12,462
39,745	Venezuela	7,272
4,227	China	17,165
510	Japanese China	215
	Chosen	127
,537,274	British India	68,213
AND	Straits Settlements	151
AND	Other British East Indies	3,644
Dollars	Dutch East Indies	3,879
	Hongkong	13,714
11 44	Japan	86,868
200	Russia in Asia	9,360
10.815	Siam	320
73,439	Australia	164,318
576	New Zealand	41,549
5,608	Other British Oceania	38
6,715	French Oceania	1,495
22,537	Philippine Islands	59,766
4,285	British West Africa	169
	British South Africa	124,756
2,631	British East Africa	82
3,000	French Africa	457
6,000	Portuguese Africa	495
31,734	Egypt	200
780	m + 1	
169	Total	1,288,732
27,543	EXPORTS OF NEWS PRINT	C
1,188	The domestic exports of news print p.	aper from
2,154	all countries and the imports of prin	ting and

May were as follows:

AND WRAPPING PAPER Printing Paper for Books and Newspapers

ntries	Pounds 13,980,824 326,493	Dollars 565,760 14,607		Valued at 5c. per		All O	ther	Wrapping	g Paper
d and Faroe Islands y in Europe	1,148 37,760	14,007 123 1,888	Countries _	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
d Honduras	168,208	9,351	Switzerland England			2,325	1,303	130 85	15
Rica	5,156 63,515	304 3.094	Canada Hongkong	105,605,848	3,661,649			99,899 779	8,301 104
nala	4,500 26,172	3,094 300 1,421	Japan					330	110
agua	20,235	893	Total	. 105,605,848	3,661,649	2,325	1,303	101,370	8,772

PRICES IN PHILADELPHIA (Continued from page 28.)

Thomas Furlong, Arthur Hays, Allen Simpson, George W. Hassan, John Conradi, Richard Conradi, R. P. Bently, Edward Vaugum, A. Clark, John Nunan and William Nunan. Many of them began duties today; the others will start August 1.

General News of the Trade

Philadelphia-made papers and allied products are to be shown in an exhibition of all Philadelphia-made products now being gathered together for an exposition in the First Regiment Armory September 8 to 13. The show has been endorsed by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

A delegation from A. Hartung which attended the convention of the Central Paper Box Manufacturers' Association at Reading had a most enjoyable four-day trip. The party included A. Hartung, Richard Hartung, Edward Hartung, E. E. Herbet, up-State salesman, and A. Wilkins.

H. E. Nyholn, eldest salesman for A. Hartung, has been confined to his home by illness for more than a month.

George Weir, formerly with the Dill & Collins Company, has left its enploy to go into the rubber goods business.

William S. P. Shields, for many years prominent in the political and contracting business of the city and for five years from 1885 owner of the Avondale Paper Mill and Village, died last week

Trade Active in Miami Valley

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] DAYTON, Ohio, July 21, 1919 .- Mercantile reports are satisfactory. Practically all branches of the industry are reporting a lively mid-summer trade. The usual lethargy in hot weather is not ex-

pected to any marked degree this year. Trade was a long time getting started but now that she's going, it will take an awful bump to check her speed. Manufacturers of paper specialties report sales in excess of production.



Miscellaneous Markets

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1919.

ALUM.—Though the demand for alum has grown no weaker since last week, stocks have been offered with such freedom that prices are a trifle easier than they were a week ago. As soon as some of the surplus stocks are removed from the market prices may go back to higher levels. Present quotations for lump ammonia are now at 4@4.25c., and powdered alum is selling for 4.25@4.50c.

BLANC FIXE.—The condition of the blanc fixe market remains unchanged this week. The demand continues good for both the pulp and dry grades, and manufacturers report that they are making regular sales and shipments to consumers. The price has continued steady, and quotations are still at 4@4.25c. for the dry grade and \$40@45 per ton for blanc fixe in pulp form.

BLEACHING POWDER.—There is a good demand for bleaching powder at present, and manufacturers report that inquiries are being received regularly from both domestic and export sources. The price has not changed this week and 2c. per pound is still being asked for bleaching powder packed for domestic use and 2.25c. f. a. s. for bleach packed for export.

BRIMSTONE.—Production and shipments of brimstone have been of normal proportions this week. Each day brings a larger number of export inquiries to the offices of the producers, and at present a large quantity of brimstone is being shipped out of the country. The price continues steady, and brimstone for domestic use is still being quoted at \$18 per ton and brimstone for export is bringing a price of \$20 per ton f. o. b. mine.

CASEIN.—There is a firm undertone to the casein market at present, caused by the fact that the demand is running on a par with production. While prices have been steady this week the tendency of the market is upward and an advance in quotations may be reported at any time. At present 13.50@15c. is the figure that dealers are quoting.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The demand for caustic soda continues strong, and as in the past, the heaviest inquiring is coming from export sources. Quotations are the same as last week, and manufacturers are asking 2.75c. basis 60 per cent for caustic, while spot stocks are selling as high as 3.25c.

CHINA CLAY.—The china clay market at present is characterized by a good demand, with producers still somewhat behind in their orders because of recent labor and weather conditions. The price is unchanged and \$8@10 per ton is still being asked for the crude domestic grade and \$11@13 per ton for clay washed at the mine. Foreign clays continue to sell for \$15@20 per ton, according to the grade.

ROSIN.—The rosin market has been greatly excited this week and prices have advanced sharply for all grades. Buying has been heavy for all grades and receipts have, in most cases, been short. Quotations are now at higher levels than they have been in some time and unless some relief is soon found for the present situation quotations will go to even higher levels. Papermakers' grades of rosin are now being quoted as follows: E, 17.40; F, 17.55; G, 17.75.

SATIN WHITE.—The demand for satin white continues good and manufacturers report that the stocks are moving in steady volumes to consumers. Prices are steady and quotations are now on a basis of 2.25@2.50c. per pound.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made, 100 pounds: Globe starch, in bags, \$5.87; in bbls., \$6.09. Buffalo starch, in bags, \$6.02; in bbls., \$6.24. Eagle finishing starch, in bags, \$6.87. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bags, \$6.97; in bbls., \$7.33. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bags, \$6.52; in bbls., \$7.18. SODA ASH,—The soda ash market has been steady since the advance in prices last week. Dealers report that the demand continues good and an average number of sales and shipments are being made daily. The 58 per cent grade is now being quoted at 1.95c. in bags and 2.05c. in bbls.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—As in the case of the alum market, prices have been a trifle easier for sulphate of alumina this week, caused by the fact that a large volume of stock is being offered in the market. The iron free grade is now being quoted at 2,65@2.85c. and commercial sulphate of alumina is bringing a price of 1.80@1.90c.

TALC.—The talc market is unchanged this week. Dealers report that there is a good demand for talc at present and there is a good volume of stock moving. Quotations are now at \$12@15 per ton.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 63.)

BOSTON

	FROM OUL	REGULAR	CORRESPONDENT.]
Pape	r		These prices are F. O. B. Mill. Chip Board (ton)35.00 @65.00
Bonds		-	Straw Board (ton).40.00 @55.00 News Board (ton).40.00 @70.00 Wood Pulp Board.70.00 @87.56
Writings-			Wood Pulp Board.70.00 @87.50 Old Papers
Superfine Fine Books, S. & S. C Book, M. F Book, Coated News, Sheets News, Rolls		1111111	Shavings- No. 1 Hard White 4 434 No. 1 Soft White 216 3 3 No. 1 Mixed 116 2 2 Ledger & Writings 2.25 2.56 2.56 Solid Book 1.60 1.75 1.15 1.25 No. 2 Books 1.15 1.25 1.25 1.25
Manilas- No. 1 Manila No. 1 Fibre No. 1 Jute Kraft Wrappings Common Bogus	5%@ 5@ .11%@	534 536 .12 736 234	Extra No. 1 Manila 1.50 No. 1 Manilas 1.50 1.75 Folded News (over- issues)

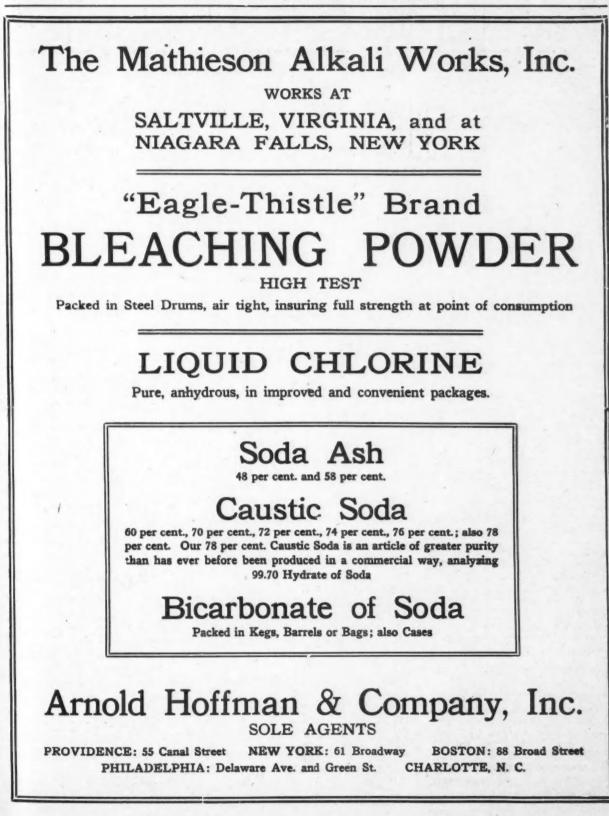
TORONTO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDEN .]

Sulphite, easy bleach

Paper

raper	ing\$87
(Mill Prices to Jobbers)	Sulphite, news grade 65
Bond-	Sulphite, bleached100
	Sulphate 85
Sulphite 131/ @ -	
Light tinted 14%@ -	Old Waste Par
Dark tinted 16 @	Old waste ra
Ledgers 18 @ .30	(In carload lots, f. o. b.
Writing 13	
News, f. o. b. Mille-	Shavings-
Rolls (carloads)\$3.45	White Env. Cut. 4.20
Rolls (1. c. l.) 3.52% -	Soft White Book
Sheets (carload) 3.80 @ -	Shavings 3.40
Sheets (L. c. L.) 3.921/ -	White Bl'k News 1.10
Book-	Book and Ledger-
No . M. F. (car-	Flat Magazine and
.oada) 9.75 @ -	Book Stock (old) 1.40
No. 2 M. F. (car-	Light and Crum-
leads) 9.00 @ -	pled Book Stock 1.25
No. 3 M. F. (car-	Ledgers and Writ-
loads) 8.25 @ -	ings 2.20
No. 1 S. C. (car-	Solid Ledgers 2.20
loads)10.25 @ -	Manilas-
No. 2 S. C. (car-	New Manila Cut. 1.65
loads) 9.25 @	Printed Manilas .80
No. 1 Conted and	Kraft 2.50
litho	News and Scrap-
No. 2 Coated and	Strictly Overiseue .80
litho	Folded News70
No. 3 Coated and	No. 1 Mixed Pa-
litho	pers
Coated and lithe.	Domestic Rage-
colored	Price to mills, f. o. b.
	a stor to mannay at the by
Wrapping-	No. 1 White shirt cutt
Grey 5.25 • -	No. 2 White shirt cutt
No. 3 Manila 5.60	Fancy shirt cuttings.
No. 1 Manila 7.35 @ -	No. 1 Old whites
Fibre	Thirds and blues
Kraft, M. F. or	Inirus and Diuce
M. G 9 @ -	BL-1 11
	Black stockings
Pulp	Roofing stock No. 1
	Roofing stock No. 2
(t. o. b. Mill.)	Gunny bagging
Ground Wood\$27.00@\$29.00	Manila rope



ant and For Sale Advertisements

HELP WANTED

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

taken taken. Answers can be forwarded care Paper Trade Journal, and will be promptly for-warded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 10 East 39th street. And all should be addressed as the advertisement directs in every case and not-timely the paper mply to the paper. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. sim

WANTED-Beater Engineer for Tissue Mill. W Applicant please state experience, in-cluding on colors, and wages desired. Eight hour basis. Address, Box 1423, care Paper Trade Journal. A7

WANTED—Adjuster-Foreman on Square Bag Machines. Write giving full in-formation as to experience, salary expected, etc., in first letter. Factory in New York City. Address, Box care Paper Trade Journal. J31

WANTED-Back tender for Container Board Mill. Wages, \$5.00 per day; two tons. Address, Clifton Paper Mills, Passaic, N. J. J31 tons. N. J.

WANTED-Assistant Superintendent for Container Board Mill. Give references and salary expected. Address, Box 1426, care Paper Trade Journal. J31

WANTED-Beater Engineer, experienced on rag stock, for fifty ton mill, three shifts, good wages, steady work. None but active, steady men need apply. Give ex-perience and references. Address, Box 1409, care Paper Trade Journal. J24

WANTED-Experienced foreman for Chi-Wards and the second se

MILL going on three towers is in need of M beaterman. Harper machine-tender and Cylinder Tissue Machine-tender. Also back-tenders for Harper and Cylinder Machines. Give references. Address, Box 1411, care Paper Trade Journal. J31

WANTED-Backtender on Small Four-drinier Machine Mill, day work. Ad-dress, Box 1412, care Paper Trade Journal. A7

WANTED-One Machine-tender, one Back-tender and one Millwright for Board Mill. Address, Box 1413, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Salesman familiar with users of Mill Blanks and Book Paper. Good opportunity for right man. State references. Address, Box 1414, care Paper Trade Jour-nal. J24

FOR SALE

Three (3) 8 plate open side Packer Screens, with plates and Witham fasteners.

Two (2) No. 2 B. & C. Jordan Fillings with bronze fillings.

Location: Hartford City, Indiana.

Address: The Shartle Brothers Machine Co., Middletown, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

WANTED-Two head Beatermen on book paper. Steady work; two tours, \$5.15 per day. Address, Box 1415, care Paper Trade Journal. J24

MACHINE TENDER for one cylinder tissue machine, good all around man, also Dietz Machine finishing man to take charge, name, salary wanted and how soon you can come. Living conditions good in largest Southern city, with ns ice or snow. Answer fully. Apex Paper Co., New Orleans, La.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-Two first class W Back tenders; steady work under good conditions; eight hours, fifty cents per hour. Apply Dill & Collins, Richmond and Tioga Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. J24

WANTED-Board Machine-tender, steady W reliable man, married man. Eight hour tour. Lawless Brothers Paper Mills, 93 N. Water St., Rochester, N. Y. J24

SALESMAN WANTED by high grade New SALESMAN WANTED by high grade New York house, must have an established trade in wrappings and specialties in Met-ropolitan District or Southern New England. Best of mill connections, unlimited buying capacity and first class service to the right man. Address Box 1400, Faper Trade Jour-nal.

COATED PAPER MAN thoroughly expe-rienced in the manufacture of high grade coated and printed papers desires responsible position. Applicant has very good training in color mixing and can produce some good specialties. Address Box 1385, Paper Trade Journal. J24

WANTED-Beaterman experienced on Book Stock and conversion of old papers in Mill at Stellacoom, Washington. Wages, eighty-two cents per hour; eight hour shift. Cascade Paper Company, Tacoma, Washington. J31

WANTED—Highest wages paid to first class finishers, male and female. Ap-ply by letter or in person. Hudson Paper Mills, 316 Hudson Street, New York. Trans-portation refunded. J24

WANTED-Beaterman for small mill making wrapping paper, running two tours. Steady job. Send reference. Ad-dress, Box 1428, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED Super Calendar Man. Must be experienced in calendaring all grades of paper. Address Box 1398, Paper Trade Journal. J31

WANTED Back Tender for fast running Kraft machine who can handle help. Also first class sheet cutterman that can show results. Application by wire. Yellow Pine Paper Mill Co., Orange, Texas. J24

WANTED office man in wholesale paper house in small eastern city. Should nave knowledge of fine papers and experience n credits. State age, experience and salary wanted. Address Box 1406, Paper Trade

WANTED-A good back tender on water finished fibre. Two tour mill. Speed 250 to 400 feet. Address Box 1391, Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-First-class Envelope Machine WANTED-FIRST-CHASS Envelope Machine Adjuster to have full charge of small Envelope factory (12 Champion Machines), A spiendid opportunity for the right man. Address Box 1363, this office. Give age and experience. All communications held in strict confidence. J24

WANTED AT ONCE-Two good Beater-men, familiar with straw and chip stock. No labor trouble. Good healthy place to live. State experience and wages wanted in first letter. Apply to American Straw Board Co., Chestertown, Md. J24

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED MAN, 29, with ten years' expe-rience in Paper Mill and Office work, now with Ordnance Department, desires position as Assistant to Manager, Superin-tendent or Office Manager, or with Paper Jobbing or Mill Supply House. Address, Box 1431, care Paper Trade Journal. A7

POSITION WANTED by a first class Cylin-der Machine Tender. Knowledge of all grades of paper. Married, strictly temper-ate, and have good reasons for changing. Can furnish excellent references. Address, Box 1432, care Paper Trade Journal. J31

A SUPERINTENDENT having fifteen years' experience on Board, Wrapping, Roofing and Bag Papers, wishes a position as day or night boss. Can furnish good ref-erences. Address, Box 1433, care Paper Trade Journal. J24

POSITION WANTED by young married man. Experienced in buying and selling Rags, Paper Stock, Waste, etc. Address, Box 1427, care Paper Trade Journal. J24

DAPER SALESMAN seeks connection with book paper mill and writing paper mill, to sell direct to printers on the Pacific Coast. Seventeen years in paper business, selling for the jobbing trade and mills. Mill can bill direct or I will carry the accounts. Ad-dress, Box 1429, care Paper Trade Journal. A7

(Continued on page 69)



- PAPER MACHINES—One 72" Harper Fourdrister, 2 Pressee, 15 Dryers, 1 stack Calenders, Beek, Siliter, Winder, Marshall Drive.
 DEYERS—14 80" x 64", 15 80" x 66", 3 49" x 144". 4 46" x 111".
 SIZE PRESS—Rolls 10" diam, 82" face, rub, & hram. ELITTERE—1 137" Kidder, 1 108" Kidder, 1 48" Kidder, 1 48" Black & Clawson.
 WINDERS—1 60" Drusey & Jones single drum winder, 1 90" Downingtown Tiasne, 1 88" Kidder.
 MINDERS—1 90" Drusey & Jones ingle drum winder, 1 90" Downingtown Tiasne, 1 88" Kidder.
 MACHINE CALENDERS—1 63" Norwood Ists 17" for rolls, 1 48" dre rolls.
 SUPEE CALENDERS—1 63" Norwood Ists 17" a rolls, 1 48" dre rolls.
 MIPER CALENDERS—1 63" Norwood Ists 179. 1 60" Norwood, 2 45" Norwood.
 SUPEE CALENDERS—1 63" Norwood.
 MIPER FALLENCE, 1 63" Finlay.
 MIPER FALLENCE, 1 63" Biotom Seybold, 1 60" Acme. 1 46" Bhoridan, 1 50" Sheridan.
 MINTERS—6 Jones Wagg Majestic, 2 Horne, 1 44" x 46", 1 Clamin beater.
 MIPARS—6 Jones Wagg Majestic, 2 Horne, 1 Burerson.
 WINTERS—1 Dene Wagg Majestic, 2 Horne, 1 Burerson.

- Emerson. FUMPS-1 Deane triplex power water 10" x 18". 2 Deane triplex stuff 8" x 8". SUREENS-1-12 plate Harmon, 2 10 plate Hew Success, 1 Sandusky centri, 1 12, 1 10, 2 5 plate New Success, 1 Moore & White Auxiliary. WET MACHINES-1 72" Sandy Hill, 1 72" Bagier A Sandi budganic.
- A Sevall, Aydraulc.
 ENGINES-1 Flahkill Coeliss 18" x 42", 1 8" x 13" Ball, 1 10" x 11" Ideal, 1 Putnam 12" x 50", 1 Corliss 10" x 24".
 EAVE-ALLS-2 Fullner new, 2 Improved Mach. Ca. Documentar.
- Pneumatics. SHREDDER-1 Ryther & Pringle, 1 Leather Marsi-
- ROTARIES-2 7' diam. x 21' 6", 1 6' x 31', 1 7' #
- CYLINDER MOULDS-1 30" I 119", 5 50" I 74",

CYLLNDER MOULDS-1 36" x 119", 5 36" 2 30" x 80", 2 30" x 12". 1 45" Sheet Lining Machine, 1 No. 8 Heeras Drive. 1 Baker & Shevlin Worm Washer. 2 Stevens Digesters. 1 Millspaugh Suction roll 66" x 14 0/16". 1 Farnham Suction roll 66" x 14 0/16". 12 Three Pocket Grinders. 2 42" Weidron Coaters. 1 Wheat Duster. 1 Noble & Wood Duster. FRANK H. DAVIS 175 Richdale Ave.,

Cambridge B. Mass.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

SITUATIONS WANTED (Continued from page 68)

BOSS MACHINE-TENDER wishes position. B Experienced on News or Bag. 12 years' experience. Will accept position an machine-tender. Can furnish best of references. Ad-dress, Box 1430, care Paper Trade Journal. 124. Adal.

CAPERIENCED Paper Salesman wishes to connect with manufacturer of writing or pook papers, as local representative in any arge city. Will also consider proposition of traveling or foreign representative. Please give full particulars in replying. Box 1397, Paper Trade Journal. J17

ENGINEER - Massachusetts licens . Fif-teen years paper mill experience. Cur-E teen years paper mill experience. Cur-tiss-Parsons turbines-Reciprocating engines. Electrical apparatus. Now in power station of 20,000 K.W. Address E. H. W., 150 Clifton Ave., Campbello, Mass. J31

YOUNG MAN wishes position as machine tender. Have had several years' expe-rience on all grades of box boards, container and tag board. Excellent references. Ad-dress Box 1384, Paper Trade Journal. J31

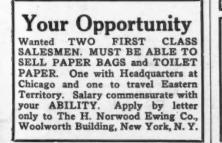
WANTED PAPER MILL TO REPRESENT in New York City—by reliable Sales-man who can produce large business in most any line. Must have good daily capacity. Do not wish to carry accounts. Best of refer-ences. Address, Box 1368, care Paper Trade Journal. J31

SUPERINTENDENT would like to make a change. Experienced on high grade Papers for waxing. Toilet and Manifold. Familiar with all type of machines. Ad-dress, Box 1307, care Paper Trade Journal tf

HEAD SALESMAN WANTED

To take charge of sales organization for a product going to paper mills; must be capable of holding large position and be thoroughly familiar with paper mill requirements. Attractive salary. Charles P. Raymond Agency, salary. Charles P. Raymond 294 Washington St., Boston. J24

- PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE.
 White Oscillating Screens. with new oscillating device.
 Plates 10 x 24", cut. 0014.
 Plates 10 x 24", cut. 0018.
 New York Safety Steam Engine. Upright, 125 H. P. Cylinder 16%" Bore, 18" Stoke. Flywheel 98" Diam., 18" Face.
 Holyoke Machine Company Platers, 36" Rolls.
- 36" Rolls.
 1 Fan (Blower) made by B. F. Sturte-vant Co. of Boston, Mass., Diam., 72" x 40" wide; 37/16" Bearings 12" long; casing outside dimen-sions, 42" 8' 6" x 7' 2".
 All in good condition. Prices low. Address-Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.



SITUATIONS WANTED

PAPER SALESMAN—A good promoter, ac-quainted with jobbers east of Missis-sippi, desires connection with mill making Writing or Book Papers. Address, Box 1424, care Paper Trade Journal. A7

COLOR MIXER, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of high grade water-proof, friction and fancy printed papers, de-sires position. Address, Box 1416, care Paper Trade Journal. A7

SUPERINTENDENT desires to make a change. Twelve years' experience as superintendent. Practical at all branches of the trade and an A-1 color man. Ex-perienced on Bonds, Covers, Blottings, Book, Tissue and Specialties. European and American Credentials. Address, Box 1417, care Paper Trade Journal. A14

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING student, grad-uating February, 1920, wishes to corre-spond with Sulphite Pulp and Paper Mill managers about openings at that time. Would consider doing special investigation work during the fall, and allow future em-ployer to influence choice of courses. Mid-dle western territory preferred, though not imperative. Address, Box 1418, care Paper Trade Journal.

S'TUATION wanted with a Paper Bag Manufacturing Company to supervise construction and installation of my improved high speed automatic machine for the manu-facture of Grocery Bags. For particulars, address P. L. Bartholomew, R. D. 1, Box 168, Aurora, Ill.

BOARD MILL **For Sale**

Complete six-cylinder machine, seventy-two inch trim, sixty 36inch dryers, two stacks calendars, duplex cutter, slitter and winder. Complete with constant speed engine, running attachments, shafting, variable speed drive, etc.

Three beaters, four Jordans, all in running condition. Apply

Box 1422 Care **Paper Trade Journal** J24

Standing stock is like stagnant water-it never gets anywhere. Can your stock be classed as moving stock? If it can't, then The Paper Trade Journal's Want and For Sale pages are at your disposal. Try them.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-102" Langston Rewinder, Mill type. Inquire Box 1419, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE-48" double cullapsible reels for r sheeting creped paper. Made by Hudson Sharp Machine Co. Also 10 h.p. steam gas boiler, 80 lbs. w.p. Both new and bargains. Address, Box 1420, care Paper Trade Journal. A14

(Continued on page 71)

DISCHARGED OFFICERS Are valuable men to use in YOUR organization HIGH CLASS EXECUTIVES ENGINEERS AND

TECHNICAL MEN

have broadened and increased their value by special ARMY and NAVY training.

War time experience has speeded up their thinking ability. They are bet-ter workmen, better organizers, better managers.

GIVE THEM JOBS Free Re-Employment Bureau of New York City

FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

505 Pearl Street, New York City Phone Worth 9250

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL



BEATERS-One 61"x48", Fire Jones, One Downingtown, Two Horne, One 60"x48", Fire Jones, One Downingtown, Two Refning Engines.
BED PLATES-Chreled is silameter of roll.
CALENDERS-One 7 roll stack 72" face, Two 9 roll stacks 72" face, One 9 roll 63" face, One 9 roll 84" face.
CMATERS-Two 65" Waldron meature cutter, 75" willowing cuttern newly rebuilt with beam new Hamblet expansion pulky drive, 36" Samborn cutter, 38" milliohne cutter.
CHIDER HOULDS-One 30"x54", one 80"x64", both rebuilt, ready for quick allowent. One new 30"x52".
DHESS-One Rowes Na. 4, Class K., one Rowes No. 9, Class K., one Moore & White No. 10.
DWERS-- 1 Strater, 8 36"x532", 7 45"x108", 2 38"x 661, 36"x16", 8 36"x152", 7 45"x108", 2 38"x 661, 36"x16", 8 36"x152", 7 45"x108", 2 38"x 661, 36"x16", 8 36"x152", 7 45"x108", 2 38"x 661, 36"x16", and ten new shalls 45"x108".
FWERS-Two Mollow revents: Jordanz.

JORDANS-1 Mammoth Jr., several Emergen and Horne type Jordans.
MACHINES-One 2-cylinder machine for 56" trim. 28" dryers. One 72" Harper fourthinler.
PULLEYS-One 97" dia. 34" face destils arm. meders pulley. One set cone pulleys, 40"x31"x35" face. Ges set cone pulleys, 40"x31"x75" face. And the set of fron pulleys, including some cone pulleys for Marshall drives. New wood pulleys with friction clutches.
PUHPS-One dry action pump single vacuum, 12x22r15 Knowles, one 1,000 gallon Blake tank pump, swered 7" and 8" Lawrence Machine Company, Class A, high dry pumps; fan pumps, new stock pumps, dingle and double.

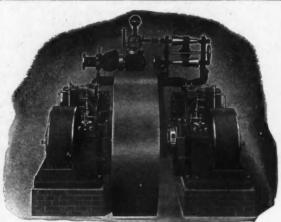
PRESS ROLLS-Large number of different abset on hand. Here suitable for rubber covering. RUTARLES-One 14' Globe, one 84'122' horizontal in good condition, ready The immediate shipment. REELS-Two Bagley & Sevall, one two how! upright, one ten how under construction. State the width you really real.

require. RAG GUTTERS-One Daniels No. 2, 131/6" knife; one Bise, Barton & Fales with 12" knife, newly overhanied and ready for quick shipment. SCREENS-Two 6 plate Success, newly overhanied, 6 Ruils centringal, 6 Voith contributal. WET MACHINES-One 74", new 72" and new 84". WINDERS-One 72" danje drum, ease Manning 74". Our stock is constantly changing. Advise us of your wants.

Mills Machine Company LAWRENCE, MASS.



70



Stop Wasting Money

The chances are that you're trying to turn out just as much paper as possible every 24 hours.

But perhaps you're tolerating an old form of machine drive that wastes time whenever you want to make a speed change. Or perhaps you have to stop now and again to make repairs to an antiquated transmission device.

The Ball Variable Speed Engine

increases production and decreases the worry. The real live paper manufacturers are using them, and they'll tell you that it pays.

Write Us Now

Get Our Variable Speed Bulletin

BALL ENGINE CO., Erie, Pa.

900 Michigan Blvd. Chicago, IIL When you want quantity and quality and lowest prices, write us. Packing Houses and Warehouses, Chicago, Ill. RATFORD P

MANUFACTURERS OF Fourdrinier Tissues, White and Colored, G. B. Silver, Manifold, Celluloid and Specialties July 24, 1919

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED second hand Mullen & Pope Brusher, Address Box 1401, Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-One 48" to 60" Seybold Ream Cutter or other good make. Must be in first class condition. Also want one cut to register Sheeter. Prefer Kidder make. Ad-dress Wardway Paper Mills, Port Madison, Iowa.

WANTED-Fourteen dryers; diameter 36 inches; face 40 to 50 inches. Address, O. S. Kirkeby, Room 704, 61 Broadway, New York. 22

WANTED AT ONCE

Large Board Mill Has Genuine **Opportunities** for the Following:

SUPERINTENDENT ASS'T SUPERINTENDENT TOUR BOSSES MACHINE TENDERS

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 47TH YEAR

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

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

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

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

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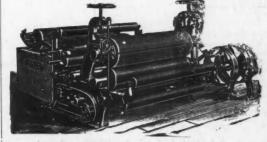
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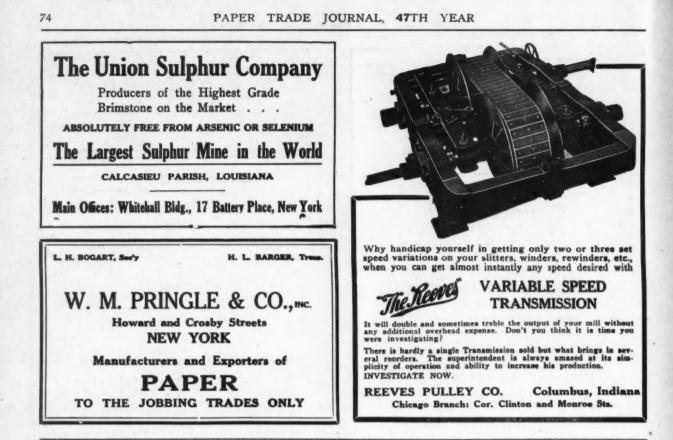
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We build all the machinery necessary to make paper shipping boxes or cases such as are now replacing wooden boxes in the United States.

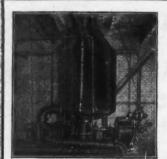
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This shows latest model-driven by a steam turbino-the exbaust being used to heat water for next charge.

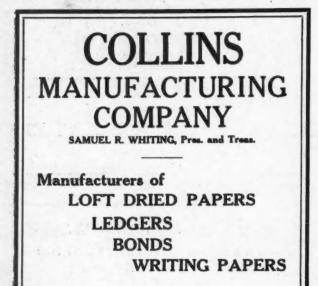
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We make a specialty of Fine Wires for Magazine and Book Papers

80

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July 24, 1919

