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# PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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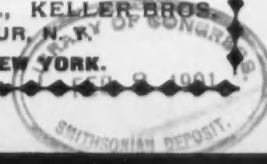
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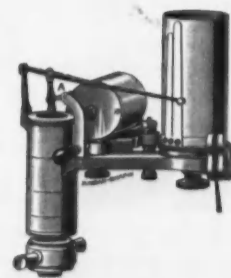
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VOLUME XXXII—No. 6

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

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SINGLE COPY, 10c.

## STRAW PULP.

### The Electro Paper Manufacturing Company to Make It.

The Company Has an Authorized Capital Stock of \$5,000,000—The Straw Will Be Reduced by Electrical Treatment—The Company Thinks Its Patent Process Will Cause a Revolution.

The Electro Paper Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated a few weeks ago under the laws of West Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000, is destined to become a very important factor in the paper industry in the near future if the claims of those interested are realized. The names of the gentlemen back of the new enterprise are withheld for the present at their request. In making this request the large stockholders of the company say that in a few weeks they hope to have a small plant running on Centre street in New York city, where the worth of their patented process can be seen by everybody who cares to visit the place. Until that time they prefer not to make themselves known, as they do not want to be troubled with inquiries.

The name of the company indicates the nature of the patented processes by which the promoters declare that the cost of manufacturing paper will be reduced two-thirds.

The raw material to be used is straw. By means of electrically charged baths the silicic incrustations on the straw can be removed, so it is said, leaving the fibre soft, flexible and easily bleached. The bleaching, by the way, is also to be done by electricity.

Speaking in reference to the new company, the banker who financed it said to a representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL: "The Electro Paper Manufacturing Company is a sort of outgrowth of the New Fibre Company, the stock of which was owned by the Umbagog Paper Company, of Livermore Falls, Me., before that company was taken over by the International Paper Company. That stock is now in the hands of the International, I suppose. But since the organization of the International the patents have been improved so much that the original ones owned by the New Fibre Company are now almost useless. By our improved electrical process we can take the raw wheat or rye straw, which contains about 50 per cent. of an extremely flexible fibre, and turn it into pulp at very little cost. Practically all that is needed is the plant. After securing that the expense of working the stock is next to nothing. We have already satisfied some of the most prominent paper manufacturers of the great value of our new method of treating straw. A number of them will be identified with the company. Although our plans are not fully matured as yet, still we expect to locate our pulp mills in the wheat belts. From them we expect to ship our pulp to the paper mills. It is barely possible that we may build our own paper mills. As our raw material is high, and since our pulp can be used in almost any grade of paper dependent upon the amount of treatment we give it, we have about decided to run it into writing papers almost exclusively. According to our experts, we can cut down the cost of writings almost two-thirds. We may be mistaken, but we think that we own the process by means of which the writing paper branch of the paper industry will be revolutionized. In a few weeks we will, no doubt, be glad to announce through THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL the starting up of our demonstrating plant right here in New York city. Then the paper manufacturers can see for themselves what our process can do."

When asked if the Electro Paper Manufacturing Company was in any way connected with the Cosmos Company, of 66 Broadway, New York, which claims to have a secret process for making pulp out of straw, the gentleman quoted above, said that the Electro Paper Manufacturing Company was in no way connected with the Cosmos Company.

The latter company recently purchased the Seneca Mill at Penn Yan, N. Y. The plant there has been overhauled and equipped with new machinery, but owing to the scarcity of raw straw this year the officials of the mill are now using old paper stock for the present. In the course of conversation relative to the merits of the claims made by the Cosmos Company, the gentlemen back of the Electro Paper Manufacturing Company stated substantially that the patents which they controlled were the only commercially valuable ones for treating waste straw by electricity for the purpose of making the pulp into paper.

## CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY.

### The Allegations Growing Out of the Troubles of the Union Paper Mills Company, of Conyers, Ga.—Interview with Mr. Greenbaum.

According to reports from Atlanta, Ga., certain sensational allegations were made last week in that city, in the legal mix-up growing out of the troubles of the Union Paper Mills Company, of Conyers, Ga. The Third National Bank, of Atlanta, claims that during the early part of last year the officers of the Union Paper Mill Company, some of whom were also officers of Wellhouses & Sons, entered into a conspiracy with Louis Strasburger for the purpose of defeating the creditors of both concerns. The amount involved is \$961.

The allegations referred to charge Louis Strasburger and Samuel Greenbaum, both of New York city, with conspiracy.

In an effort to get the facts of the case a representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL called on Samuel Greenbaum, of the law firm of Hays, Greenbaum & Hirschfeld, 135 Broadway, New York. This gentleman said the charge of the Third National, of Atlanta, was ridiculous. He explained that on March 12, 1900, his client, Strasburger, who happens to be a relative of the Wellhouses, loaned the Union Paper Mill Company \$15,000. To secure this amount the company issued bonds, which were placed in the hands of Mr. Greenbaum as trustee. The check for \$15,000 was made out on the above date, and sent to the treasurer of the mill at Conyers, Ga. He asserts that the check was cashed and that the Union Paper Mill Company got the money. This fact, it is said, disproves the allegation of conspiracy.

In addition Mr. Greenbaum explained that the trusteeship of the bonds, issued on the \$15,000 loan, was offered to Joseph A. McCord, cashier of the Third National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., and that he had consented to accept. But as that gentleman was away in Florida at the time the bonds were issued, February 24, 1900, it was found necessary to select another trustee, and as the transaction was really a New York matter, it was thought best to appoint Mr. Greenbaum the trustee of the bonds. This gentleman considers that the charge of conspiracy has been made in the hopes of frightening Mr. Strasburger into settling the account of the Third National Bank. That the bank was well acquainted with the whole transaction bearing on the loan, is proven by a letter written by its cashier, McCord, to Strasburger, on June 9, 1900. In this letter McCord asked Strasburger if he would consent to extend the time the bonds were to run. This request was made, it is said, probably because the Union Paper Mill Company wanted some further time on its indebtedness to the bank.

## A. P. & P. A.

### The Annual Meeting of the National Association.

It Will Be Held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday and Wednesday—Business Sessions in the Morning—Reports of Officers—The Banquet on Wednesday Evening.

The meeting and banquet of the American Paper and Pulp Association, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, is decidedly the chief topic of interest to paper men just at present. This interest is manifested principally in the unusually large demand for tickets to the banquet. The extra call for seats is said to come in larger proportions from the so-called out of town manufacturers and dealers, so the banquet bids fair to be a representative one. Last year the hall was pretty well crowded it will be remembered. This time it looks as if an even larger number would be present. Still there is no fear but that all will be seated comfortably. The flood of requests for places at the festive board is now at full tide, reaching the committee in a variety of ways. The banquet committee is, of course, glad to be "worked to death" trying to make others happy, but in the short time that remains its members cannot comply with the individual preferences of those who wish seats, unless requests for the same are sent in at once, addressed to the banquet committee, Times Building, New York. Checks should be made payable to the order of J. H. McCormick, treasurer of that committee. The price of a ticket to the banquet is \$6.

As the meeting opens on Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday, which is a holiday in New York State, a large attendance of members is expected at the business session, which will be in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria at 10.30 a. m. This is the same room in which the meeting was held last year. Members will find it easier to reach it via the Thirty-fourth street entrance. The reports of the various officers will be read at the morning session. On the following day, Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m., an adjourned business session will be held at which the annual election of officers will take place. Following this interesting part of the program, a luncheon will be served in a room adjoining the gallery. On Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock the banquet will begin.

The Hon. Warner Miller is to preside as toastmaster at the banquet. In such a capacity the ex-Senator has an enviable reputation. In regard to the list of speakers, the officials of the association state that acceptances have been received from some of the best after dinner orators in the country. Charles A. Moore, president of the American Protective Tariff League, of New York, and Capt. Joshua Slocum, also of New York, and a prominent clergyman, are expected to address the assembled paper men. The name of the third gentleman, who will make the principal speech of the evening, is withheld by request. It can be said, however, that his reputation as an after dinner orator is fully up to the high standard set at previous banquets. Captain Slocum is known as an exceedingly witty speaker. He is the man who made a trip around the world in a small boat. In his acceptance the captain wrote that he would be at the Waldorf on the 13th, "the dangers of the land excepted." Herbert P. Bissell, brother of the former Postmaster-General, Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday accepted an invitation to speak, and will probably talk about the Pan-American Exposition.

## REPORTS FROM PAPER MARKETS.

### Mills Continue to Be Favored with a Fair Volume of Business—Most of the Jobbing Centres Dull—A Waiting Market.

Trade in the New York market has not improved very much this week. Most men connected with the sales of paper report that the demand is quiet. This has been the story now for over six weeks; still, a few of the jobbers say that their January business was 20 per cent. ahead of the same month last year, so there is some reason to believe that many men in the trade are more pessimistic than the facts of the situation warrant. So far this month the general opinion is that trade is not so good as it should be. There is consequently some complaint, but it is not severe, as improved conditions are expected without much further delay. The manufacturers and dealers in book papers are disposed to feel a little better, as the large consumers are now about to place their orders. However, it should be said that trade in book is just at present not satisfactory. There is considerable competition for orders, and low prices are quoted to obtain them. This week it was reported that one book mill had offered to allow an extra 5 per cent. discount in order to get a desirable order. This report could not be verified. Book salesmen say that things are now about the same in their line as they were before the boom. All the Eastern book mills have some business ahead, so it is said, but not enough to keep them from worrying a little about the future. The same report is made in regard to the manila mills. Many of these have a three weeks' run ahead of them. In order to increase this period the competition of the different mills conspires to keep quotations quite low and unsteady. Exception to this general statement is taken by the representatives of some of the leading high-class manila mills. With regard to news paper, the report is that the situation is practically unchanged. The supply is said to be a little in excess of the demand. The quotation is 2.35 to 2½ cents for carload lots. The contract price for large business, such as supplying daily newspapers, is still given as 2¼ cents. In writings there is very little, if any, change to report. Most of the handlers of fine papers say that "things are slow," but it is said that most of the mills are fairly busy. Tissues are reported weak. The demand for boards is not much better, on the whole, although a few manufacturers report some improvement.

### Good Mill Business at Holyoke.

Western Massachusetts Office,  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
HOLYOKE, MASS., FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

Business has been very good among the mills during the past week. Good orders have been received by the manufacturers, and some of them are behind in filling their orders. No changes have been reported in the price lists, but it is rumored in some quarters that an advance in prices would not be surprising. General Manager Caldwell, of the American Writing Paper Company, stated this afternoon that business was good with his company. Concerning prices, he said they were now low enough, but he did not believe they would change at present. The Whiting Paper Company is running on good sized orders, and business is reported as being very satisfactory with it. The Byron Weston mills at Dalton are getting their share of orders and are running full. Business in general in this section is improving over the last few weeks, and there is every prospect of an excellent spring trade. FERRY.

### A Waiting Market at Boston.

Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
64 Federal Street,  
BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

Another week has passed since last reporting upon local trade conditions, but trade conditions are unchanged since last reporting. Said a city jobber: "We are in the midst of a waiting market and we must continue to wait until the tide turns." Although the market is less active than it ought to be at this time of year, business is by no means entirely suspended. Every office man seems to be busy at his desk with papers and letters calling for attention, but the business thus represented is made up of small orders, which altogether do not represent in volume what a good sized order would call for in flush, booming times. Mill agents and representatives of the heavy jobbing firms, in such a quiet market, are being constantly brought into fighting competition, and the result is that prices suffer, to the joy and delight of the consumer. And that is one cause of the "waiting market"; consumers find it profitable to wait—for lower quotations. 'Tis said that everything comes to him that waits. But conditions ought to change for the better ere long. Within a few months the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be opened. When the demand for paper incident to that big show starts in there is going to be a scramble to get orders filled on time. It might be well for

large consumers to anticipate their wants a little and not wait until the Exposition rush sets in. This thought was presented by a city jobber to-day and it may be worth consideration. DELESDESNIER.

### Unsatisfactory Prices in Philadelphia.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The dullness that characterized January is not much improved, save in the experience of one or two dealers. The unloading of large stocks at profitless prices is still going on and the competition for orders is so keen that business is done on a margin of considerably less than 5 per cent.

Recently, for instance, the statement was made that a fair sized order of supercalendered book had been taken at less than 3.85 cents. It developed to-day that a certain dealer had bid 3.75c. on the paper, working on a 5 per cent. commission from the mill, but that the successful bidder had secured the contract for 3.65c.

Reports from the mills indicate that they have enough orders to keep themselves busy, but that there is no rush, and that the output moves away slowly. E. G. R.

### Fair Activity in Chicago.

Western Publication Office,  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
825 Monadnock Building,  
CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 4, 1901.

The jobbing trade had a fairly good business last week. Although the market showed little, if any, change in the regular prices, nearly all the staple grades of paper sold well. The demand for news remains good and there is more than usual activity in manilas and other grades of wrapping papers. Writings have for some time been subject to little change. There is little to be said in this department, except that the demand appears to be getting a little stronger as the season advances and general business takes on a period of winter activity. Dealers are expecting in the near future a greater demand for book papers in the medium grades on account of the fact that the big catalogue work will begin soon. And this will require large quantities of paper. The talk of an association among the book paper men and the rumored formation of a selling agency is as yet too new to have had any effect on the demand for book papers. It may, however, as some have suggested, induce buyers to hurry up their orders in the hope of getting stocked up at bed rock prices before a new schedule is announced.

The straw board market is rather slow as yet and the buying is said to be reluctant. The demand is for little beyond the immediate needs of consumers. M.

### Less New Business in Fox River Valley.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 4.—The condition of business in this valley shows no particular change from a week ago. Mention was made at that time of the fact that some grades of paper seemed to be not quite in such urgent demand as previously. This tendency is perhaps emphasized this week. Some of the manufacturers report that there has been a noticeable falling off in new business, though they all say they have plenty to do to keep machinery moving at full output. The tendency just noted is somewhat of a surprise, as from the way business started out the first of January manufacturers by this time should be rushed to death, provided precedents were to be followed out. Precedents lately seem to be lost in the march of new conditions. Manufacturers are constantly finding that previous experience stands them in poor stead in coping with new questions of policy that are arising. It is possible that the little waiting time in business that appears to be on just now is the postponed holiday dull time that did not really appear before at the proper time. The city printers say there is very little big work in press just now. Whatever may be the factors that enter into the present result, conservative manufacturers are not at all alarmed, and are looking for one of the best years that the paper business has ever seen. Every indication points that way. FOX RIVER.

### Improved Trade in the Miami.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, February 4.—It is really surprising to note the change in the market as reflected by reports from mill centres. In Dayton especially only the most encouraging reports are at hand. Down the Valley, where last week in some quarters stagnation stalked about, there was a lingering dullness, though the situation has brightened considerably. During the previous week many of the makers were loud in their claims that the New Century was panning out badly, and that with February at hand the winter trade would be reduced almost to the minimum, with prices unstable and unfirm, and no prospect of remedying the latter evil.

Manufacturers of books and writings, especially, in this city say that if dullness pervades other sections this centre is greatly favored, for the rush at present is great. Certainly

no assertion as to the continuance of the prosperous conditions is ventured, but they predict that there can be no startling change soon. One manufacturer said: "We understand there is a disposition to complain in some sections of the Valley, and, in fact, throughout the West and in many parts of the East, but we cannot say that we are displeased with the situation. Prices in books have been weak, 'tis true, but conditions have been more discouraging. We are rushed with orders, are filling as many as we can, and let the rest go by default. Supercalendered papers are greatly in demand, and to say that we are busy running on the best grades is expressing a truth mildly."

Another remarked: "They tell us that trade is dull in some quarters, but we have not as yet found it out. There is a break in the soda wood market which may have a depressing effect on prices, which, at best, are not firm. Yes, it is pretty difficult to account for the situation, but our traveling men are active, you know, and there is something in that."

Novelty men and box and bucket makers report a fair trade this week and do not seem to be discouraged. In the general jobbing trade business is fairly active.

Many mills are preparing for a rush in the spring, as repairs have been ordered. The Gardner mill in Middletown will soon be started, and, with the addition of the immense new plant of the Champion Coated Paper Company, and the enlargement of others at West Carrollton and Dayton, it is expected that trade will hum. The past week showed the largest decrease in other branches of business in Dayton that has been noted for months. M. V.

## BRITISH PAPER TRADE.

### Labor Well Employed in Paper Mills and Chemical Factories During December—The Pulp Market—The Demand for Chemicals.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

LONDON, January 25.—According to the correspondents of the Board of Trade, employment in the paper trade in December was satisfactory. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of that month was 1.4, as compared with 2.3 in November and 2.5 in December, 1899. In the Tyne and Wear district in the North of England three paper mills worked full time during the month and two others a little over half time, one mill, however, being idle a week. The local chemical industries were also idle ten days, owing to the holidays. Employment among pulp workers at Hartlepool was reported as being fair. Chemical workers in Liverpool and the neighborhood reported no improvement in trade, but business in the same line in Middlewich was good. Paper makers at Barnsley were busy, but those of Birmingham and the district reported trade as being quiet.

In mechanical pulp Scandinavian makers are holding for full prices. Buyers do not respond readily, and as a consequence there is little business doing. Dry, white pine is quoted at £6 15s. to £7. Chemical fibres are quiet. Prices are firm, but the volume of business is small. Unbleached sulphite, first quality, is quoted at £10 to £10 5s., and bleached at £12 10s. to £13 10s.

The chemical market is not active. Bleach has advanced, soft wood being quoted £7 2s. 6d. to £7 7s. 6d. Caustic soda is in fairly good request, 76-77 per cent. standing at £11 5s. to £11 10s. and 70 per cent. £10 5s. to £10 10s. Ammonia alkali is also in demand, 58 per cent. being quoted £4 12s. 6d. to £4 17s. 6d. Soda crystals are firm at £3 5s. to £3 10s. BRITON.

### The Keough-Pike Paper Company.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, February 4.—The Keough-Pike Paper Company is a new wholesale jobbing concern which has just opened an extensive establishment in the Barney Building on East Third street, where it occupies five floors and a basement. The company will deal in every line of paper from the best grade of ledgers to the cheapest makes of wrapping. The men at the head of the new house are reliable and have had considerable experience in manufacturing, Mr. Keough having been the superintendent of the Mead Paper Company's mills for many years, while Mr. Pike was the head bookkeeper for the same concern. An extensive stock of goods is on hand and a large force of men is at work getting it in shape. The Western and Central States trade will be given especial attention, and a corps of experienced traveling men will soon take the road. M. V.

### Lot 69 Awarded to Parsons Brothers.

The contract for Lot 69, being for 2,000,000 sheets of Bristol board for the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., was awarded to Parsons Brothers, of New York, instead of to Linton Brothers & Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., as reported last week.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Government Returns for December, 1899 and 1900, and for the Twelve Months Ended Those Dates, with Comparisons—Gains and Losses.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—The returns of imports and exports of chemicals, paper, paper stock and wood pulp, as shown by the monthly summary just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, and covering the month of December and twelve months ended December 31, with comparisons with the years 1898 and 1899, are as follows:

CHEMICALS, ETC.—IMPORTS.

	December, 1899.		December, 1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Bleach'g Powder (dut.), lbs.	12,543,425	\$126,739	12,082,007	\$140,496
Caustic Soda (dut.), lbs.	824,884	11,944	488,008	9,360
Sol Soda (dut.), lbs.	112,000	429	142,750	943
Soda Ash (dut.), lbs.	9,267,248	74,894	4,199,254	38,265
Brimstone (free), tons	11,828	201,575	14,650	261,556

CHEMICALS, ETC.—IMPORTS.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31.

	1899.		1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Bleach'g Powder (dut.), lbs.	128,583,061	\$1,203,364	132,518,478	\$1,524,205
Caustic Soda (dut.), lbs.	13,363,529	186,008	8,408,749	150,590
Sol Soda (dut.), lbs.	6,253,052	27,180	4,911,058	28,373
Soda Ash (dut.), lbs.	49,800,785	308,035	69,904,367	585,106
Brimstone (free), tons	140,841	2,494,387	166,457	2,918,610

PAPER.—IMPORTS.

	December, 1899.		December, 1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Litho. labels and prints, n.e.s.	.....	\$55,613	.....	\$59,664
Parchment papers (lbs.)	75,472	5,808	11,504	2,172
All other	.....	211,978	.....	216,984
Totals	.....	\$273,449	.....	\$278,820

The countries of origin for this paper and its manufactures, together with a comparison with the figures for 1899, are as follows:

	1899.	1900.
United Kingdom	\$52,184	\$50,141
Belgium	13,085	9,979
France	30,847	28,101
Germany	139,902	164,648
Other Europe	12,449	7,737
Japan	30,122	14,964
Other countries	4,850	3,250
Totals	\$273,449	\$278,820

PAPER.—IMPORTS.

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31.

	1899.		1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Litho. labels and prints, n.e.s.	.....	\$468,500	.....	\$914,904
Parchment papers (lbs.)	387,295	29,210	63,593	50,100
All other	.....	2,524,251	.....	3,005,729
Totals	.....	\$3,021,961	.....	\$3,970,733

This paper and its manufactures were imported from countries as follows, comparisons being given with the figures of imports from the same countries for 1898 and 1899:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
United Kingdom	\$695,053	\$590,863	\$651,000
Belgium	54,782	87,499	141,687
France	267,458	307,673	309,973
Germany	1,699,374	2,907,615	2,397,005
Other Europe	70,854	118,871	96,386
Japan	201,217	230,728	262,300
Other countries	39,223	47,750	57,692
Totals	\$3,021,961	\$3,450,999	\$3,970,733

PAPER STOCK.—IMPORTS.

	December, 1899.		December, 1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Rags, other than woolen (lbs.)	12,153,081	\$171,120	8,957,087	\$58,706
All other	.....	108,838	.....	116,291
Totals	.....	\$339,958	.....	\$174,999

The countries from which this stock was imported are:

	1899.	1900.
United Kingdom	\$118,918	\$94,639
Belgium	30,586	13,404
France	46,983	15,795
Germany	94,159	29,615
Italy	12,153	3,284
Other Europe	17,772	6,992
British North America	10,675	6,506
East Indies	.....	.....
Japan	.....	4,706
Other countries	3,612	58
Totals	\$339,958	\$174,999

PAPER STOCK.—IMPORTS.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31.

	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Rags, other than woolen (lbs.)	52,862,184	\$742,188	66,135,497	\$995,078	77,883,668	\$1,146,987
All other	.....	2,076,666	.....	1,728,262	.....	1,558,944
Totals	.....	\$2,818,854	.....	\$2,724,240	.....	\$2,705,931

This stock was imported from the countries named below:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
United Kingdom	\$1,057,617	\$1,185,563	\$1,213,525
Belgium	272,949	262,509	281,983
France	211,074	224,558	208,608
Germany	631,832	552,133	579,010
Italy	266,545	190,128	86,912
Other Europe	115,463	111,725	121,079
British North America	82,037	95,513	113,761
East Indies	13,314	2,262	12,696
Japan	94,511	58,096	53,175
Other countries	73,512	58,754	40,122
Totals	\$2,818,854	\$2,724,240	\$2,705,931

WOOD PULP.—IMPORTS.

The imports of wood pulp in December were as follows:

	1899.		1900.	
	Tons.	Values.	Tons.	Values.
Germany	696	\$28,726	178	\$10,061
Other Europe	1,300	49,106	654	30,490
British North America	6,515	160,850	2,992	90,370
Totals	8,580	\$238,681	3,824	\$131,921

The imports of wood pulp for the twelve months ended December 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900, were as follows:

	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Tons.	Values.	Tons.	Values.	Tons.	Values.
Germany	1,396	\$58,172	2,218	\$104,379	5,409	\$253,435
Other Europe	4,437	185,915	7,516	284,244	14,692	742,545
British N. America	28,646	439,971	41,458	849,641	49,117	1,318,764
Totals	34,479	\$684,058	51,192	\$1,243,264	71,218	\$2,314,744

PAPER—EXPORTS.

The exports of paper and manufactures of for the month of December were as follows:

	1899.		1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Paper hangings	.....	\$12,429	.....	\$8,056
Printing paper (lbs.)	8,849,965	227,161	10,675,002	265,856
Writ'g paper and envelopes	.....	35,084	.....	55,867
All other	.....	242,444	.....	331,097
Totals	.....	\$517,118	.....	\$600,876

The exports of paper and manufactures of for the twelve months ended December 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900, were as follows:

	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Paper hang'gs.	.....	\$169,946	.....	\$127,213	.....	\$131,251
Printing paper (lbs.)	107,944,979	2,607,871	94,637,748	2,336,230	115,895,861	3,141,764
Writing paper and env'opes	.....	145,297	.....	294,696	.....	497,854
All other	.....	2,655,501	.....	2,870,856	.....	3,267,045
Totals	.....	\$5,578,615	.....	\$5,628,495	.....	\$7,037,914

WOOD PULP.—EXPORTS.

During December, 1900, we exported 4,065,228 pounds of wood pulp, valued at \$75,929, as against 1,407,972 pounds, valued at \$26,930, in the corresponding month in 1899, while for the twelve months ended December 31, 1900, we exported 49,879,822 pounds, valued at \$815,444, as against 41,212,655 pounds, valued at \$626,716, in the twelve months ended November 30, 1899.

NEW YORK JOTTINGS.

A meeting of the Association of Binders' Board Manufacturers will be held at the Broadway Central Hotel in this city next Wednesday, February 13, at 1 o'clock p. m. A large representation is confidently expected to attend. The binders' board men feel very much encouraged over the success the other board manufacturers of the country are having just at present with their trade associations.

Nathan Pollock, to whom reference was made in the last issue of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, states that he is not the Nathan Pollock who filed a petition in bankruptcy, as was reported.

G. A. Horsey, a young gentleman who is new to the paper business, has been selected to succeed the late Ferdon Buxton as New York representative of the Poland Paper Company. Mr. Horsey was previously connected with the essential oil trade.

The gathering of the census of the paper industry is now practically completed, so the special agent reports. This task has been in charge of C. W. Rantoul, Jr., secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association. Mr. Rantoul said this week: "The reports from all but four of the mills are now in the hands of the officials at Washington. Out of the four missing ones I think we shall in a few days receive statements from at least three, so there will remain only one mill unaccounted for. Even that one we have some hopes of getting. So you see that the census report of the paper industry this time will be absolutely complete."

The National Pulp Board Company, whose headquarters are in the Times Building, held one of its regular meetings at the office of the company on Wednesday of last week. This was adjourned over to the next day and was continued at the Murray Hill Hotel in order to give its members a chance to attend the meeting of the Paper Box Board Manufacturers' Association. The pulp board men voted to maintain the present price list.

The names of Patrick Calhoun, of this city, and M. K. McMullen, of Pittsburg, Pa., have been mentioned this week in connection with a scheme to form a new wall paper combine. As yesterday, Wednesday, was the date set for the conclusion of negotiations preliminary to its formation, it is safe to say that the project has for the time being fallen through. According to reports the gentlemen above mentioned were willing to take options for ninety days on every mill in the country. Two plans are said to have been under consideration; one to reorganize the Continental Wall Paper Company, the other to purchase outright all the wall paper factories.

In regard to the rumors relating to probable changes in the staff of the International Paper Company it is now definitely stated that there will be no further changes at 30 Broad street until the annual meeting next August. At that time there may be a few, but none of importance.

A number of men in this market do not agree with the statements issued by the mercantile agencies. Last week, for instance, one of these agencies began its report as follows: "The week in general business has been without striking new feature, but in this respect the outcome has been favorable. Not one of the great industries finds any scarcity of orders for goods, and business is done at prices which show a slight tendency to rise, except in textiles," &c. The paper and paper stock men referred to above are anxious to know whether they are out of the game while their competitors are making money.

The American Sulphite Manufacturers' Association will hold one of its regular monthly meetings on Tuesday of next week, February 12, at the Manhattan Hotel, in this city. The fact that the date selected happens to be Lincoln's Birthday and also the day on which the paper makers are to assemble in town for their annual convention should make the next meeting of the sulphite manufacturers the largest in the history of the association. No doubt a number of the many organizations in the trade will take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the convention and banquet to get its individual members together for conference.

The annual banquet of the Stationers' Board of Trade of this city was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. H. W. Bainbridge, president of the board, presided, and made the speech of greeting. Over one hundred gentlemen prominent in the stationery trade were present. Among the paper men who attended the banquet were the following: Franklin Weston, of the Byron Weston Company, Dalton, Mass.; Fred Vilmar, of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., New York, and W. N. Chapin and C. W. Rantoul, Jr., both of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co.

## POSSIBLE NEW MILLS.

**Paper and Pulp Plant at Massena, N. Y.—Quebec Pulp and Paper Company—Pulp Mill in Montana—The Petoskey Paper Company.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MASSENA, N. Y., February 4.—Rumors are current on the streets that the first industry in town to be operated from the great power canal will be a pulp and paper mill of mammoth proportions, and that the pulp wood will be shipped here by water from some point in Canada.

F. M.

## New Sulphite Mill at Menominee.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 4.—The Marinette and Menominee Paper Company has awarded to C. B. Pride the contract for making plans for the new sulphite mill which it will erect the coming season on the Menominee side of the river. The plant will have two large digesters with Russell lining and will have a capacity of about 20 tons of sulphite a day. The plans will be ready in about a month, and as soon as they are completed contracts for machinery will be placed.

FOX RIVER.

## Pulp Mill in Montana.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

HELENA, Mon., February 4.—From F. C. Bailey, of Holt, the Kalispell Bee learns that there is excellent prospects for the establishment of a paper pulp mill at Big Fork. Mr. Bailey says that F. B. Fish, who has had charge of the engineering work for the Big Fork Electric Light and Power plant, expects to go on a cruise up Swan River the end of this week, and will endeavor to secure options on some of the fine spruce timber in which that county abounds. If he is successful in securing the options Mr. Fish proposes to establish a pulp mill at the mouth of the Swan River, where, he says, there is the very

finest kind of a location for such an institution. The water of Swan River is always clear as crystal, being perhaps the only river in the entire country that never gets muddy. The timber with which the Swan River is lined is also of the best quality for pulp, both the spruce and quaking asp being white all the way through. The location of it is such that it can be readily brought to the river and floated down to the site of the proposed mill and the falls on the river will furnish abundant power at small expense.

## Quebec Pulp and Paper Company.

MONTREAL, Canada, February 4.—A new company that will produce pulp and paper has been organized, and will be known as the Quebec Pulp and Paper Company. The capital stock is to be \$350,000. The company's mill will be at Indian Lorette, about 8 miles from Quebec.

The first step will be the building of a ground wood pulp mill, with a capacity of 30 tons daily; the next the building of a sulphite pulp mill of 75 or 100 tons daily, and then a paper mill of 50 tons daily capacity. The solicitors are Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, and the Hon. Mr. Parent, Premier of the Province. The brokers are R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Co., of this city.

## The Petoskey Paper Company's Mill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 4.—The awarding of the contracts for machinery for the new Petoskey Paper Company's mill was given in these columns last week. It was also stated that the plans for the buildings would be made by O'Keefe & Orbison, of this city. These architects have prepared preliminary plans, which, though subject to revision, express pretty well the idea of what the mill will be. The head of water for power at the mill will be 26 feet and the water power amounts to about 700 horse power. This, of course, is insufficient for pulp making, but will drive the paper mill nicely, the paper machine being driven by a steam engine, as is the best practice everywhere. The water wheels will all be located under the

beater room building, and power will be conveyed to the wood preparing building, the acid building and other locations where needed, by rope drives. The buildings will be of frame on stone foundations, and as stated last week will be lined throughout with water and fire proof mineral felt. According to present plans the dimensions of the various buildings will be as follows: Boiler room, 46x48 feet, one story; saw room, 20x64 feet, one story; wood room, 40x48 feet, one story; steam engine room, 24x40 feet, one story; machine room, 46x192 feet, one story and basement; finishing room, 40x72, one story and basement; beater room, 40x64 feet, one story and basement; wet machine room, 40x60 feet, one story and basement; digester building, 40x40 feet, four or five stories; acid house, 40x48 feet, four or five stories; sulphur house, 24x60 feet, one story.

FOX RIVER.

## Whiting Paper Company's Philadelphia House.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The surprise of the week in Philadelphia paper trade circles was the announcement that A. J. Briggs, for many years general manager of the local branch house of the Whiting Paper Company, had been succeeded by Allen E. Whiting, a nephew of ex-Congressman William Whiting. Mr. Briggs will remain with the house for the present. Mr. Briggs said to-day that the policy of the house would not be changed, so far as he knew.

E. R. G.

## Mill Fire Caused by Boiler Explosion.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

BERLIN, N. H., February 4.—The boiler of locomotive No. 4, owned by the International Paper Company, exploded while cars were being switched at the paper mills to-day, injuring three men and setting the company's No. 1 mill on fire. The fire was extinguished without serious damage. The total loss from the accident is estimated at \$15,000, the engine which was wrecked being one of the most valuable of the five owned by the paper company. The operations at the mill were not seriously interrupted.

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NOTES OF THE TRADE.

The American Tag Company, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

Horace and William Mowrey have purchased the paper box factory of J. A. Gies, Spring City, Pa.

L. T. Francis and L. J. Scott have purchased the paper box factory of S. P. Burgess, Springfield, Mass.

It is said that William J. Dunlap, Tallapoosa, Ga., wants samples and prices of brown paper suitable for making tubes or cones for cotton mills.

The Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, has just equipped a large electric light plant at Huehuetenango, Guatemala, Central America, with Cross oil filters.

The Rogers-Hall Company, wholesale dealer in paper and stationery, Superior, Wis., has sold its business to the Lake Superior Bag Company, of which George C. Watson is manager.

The Nonotuck Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., has filed its annual return, which is as follows: Cash and debts receivable, \$153; profit and loss, \$4,847; total, \$5,000. Capital stock, \$5,000.

Rainier & Williams, 67 South Canal street, Chicago, rebuilders of pumps, engines, boilers, &c., have several evaporators especially adopted for use in paper and pulp mills that they are offering for special sale.

It is reported that the Raleigh Hosiery Company, Raleigh, N. C., wants to correspond with manufacturers of paper box machinery and supplies. It contemplates establishing a paper box factory at its mill.

Chatfield & Woods have obtained a permit from Building Inspector Tooker at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the construction of a six story brick warehouse to be located at Pearl and Plum streets. The improvement will cost \$35,000.

The Lawrence Duck Company, Lawrence, Mass., has been running over time for months past to keep up with orders. The company has a large and steady call for its

4-0, 5-0 and 6-0 standard dryer felts, its customers including all the leading paper mills of the East.

The Central Ohio Paper Company, Columbus, Ohio, has issued a "Printers' Handy Price List," describing and pricing a large part of the papers, cardboard, envelopes, &c., that it carries in stock. This list is supplemental to the annual catalogue published by the company.

Richardson & White, paper dealers, New York Life Insurance Company Building, New York, have issued a handsome calendar. It is a photo board mount on which is a carbonette of a young girl's head, the small monthly pad calendar being beneath the picture. It is very artistic.

R. P. Andrews & Co., paper dealers, Washington, D. C., have issued an office calendar that is 24x38 inches in size, and the figures on which can be read across a very large room. This house has also issued a memoranda book for 1901, containing a blank for each day in the year, postal and census information, dates of important events, holidays in the various States, &c.

The National Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of paper bag machinery, &c., Elkhart, Ind., has issued a six-sheet turnover calendar that is noteworthy both for its color work and the designs shown. Each of the six sheets bears a rose study by Paul de Longpré done in natural colors. The monthly calendar for two months is on the lower part of each sheet.

The American Bridge Company has closed a contract with the Crown agents for the Colonies of Great Britain to furnish and erect on the line of the Uganda Railway in Africa twenty-seven viaducts. This will require about 6,000 tons of steel work. These viaducts will consist of plate girder spans on towers; the highest tower will be 112 feet. Sir A. M. Rendel & Co., of London, England, are the engineers for the Crown agents.

The Hamblet Machine Company, of Lawrence, Mass., which concern is making a specialty of rotary paper cutters, has been well crowded with orders for some time past and has several cutters under construction now. Among recent shipments was a 52 inch cutter to the Toronto Type Foundry, Canada; a 56 inch cutter to the Par-

sons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., and a 30 inch cutter to Andrew Dougherty, New York. The company is now building a 72 inch cutter for the Tileston-Hollingsworth Company and a 36 inch cutter for the Esleek Paper Company—this being the third order for cutters from that company.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, general passenger agent, Chicago, Ill.

The American Blower Company, Detroit, Mich., manufacturer of the A. B. C. mechanical draft apparatus, has issued sectional catalogue No. 118, in which are set forth the advantages of mechanical draft, and the merits of the goods made by the company. The catalogue is handsomely gotten up. The text is illustrated by excellent half-tones showing the appliances of the company as they are installed and in operation at various industrial plants. The catalogue also contains a number of tables of calculations that are of service to every engineer. The company will be pleased to supply every paper and pulp manufacturer with a copy of the book. Ask for it.

The Downingtown Manufacturing Company is very much crowded with work, running night and day most of the time. It is almost ready to ship a large paper machine and four large 2,000 pound beating engines to the Thos. Phillips Company, of Akron, Ohio. It has a paper machine and three beating engines pretty well on the way for Odiorne & Morse, of Little Ferry, N. J., and also has orders for some eight or ten beating engines and two of the Miller duplex engines for different parties, as well as an order for a 100 inch wide machine for the New Haven Pulp and Paper Company. It is also building a driving train and other machinery for the Analomink Paper Company.

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**HOWLAND PULP COMPANY.** Office: No. 178 Devonshire St. BOSTON, MASS.  
MILLS AT HOWLAND, ME.  
Manufacturers of **HIGHEST GRADE UNBLEACHED SULPHITE FIBRE**  
Made especially for **BOOK, LEDGER, and BEST QUALITY of MANILA and TISSUE PAPERS.**

**SULPHITE** **HAMMERMILL PAPER CO., Erie, Pa.**  
Manufacturers of ..  
**Bleached and Unbleached Sulphite Pulp**  
"High Grade Slow Cook."  
Sampler sent on application.

Don't Guess at Important Matters.  
**Bowsher's SPEED OR MOTION INDICATOR**  
IS INDISPENSABLE  
in obtaining a UNIFORM speed of machinery, and is one of the most PROFITABLE little devices ever put in a mill. Will pay for itself in 30 days. Dial 1 1/2 in. in diameter. Weight 10 pounds.  
The N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

**J. L. & D. S. RIKER** IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.  
46 Cedar St., New York,

ALL TESTS  
SODA ASH  
AND  
ALKALI  
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada of **The United Alkali Co., Ltd.**, of Great Britain, for the sale of their various brands of  
**BLEACHING POWDER**

**BLEACHING POWDER,**  
**CAUSTIC SODA**  
AND  
**SODA ASH.**  
**The Fred G. Clark Company,**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## UNION LABEL FOR WIRE CLOTH.

**The Wire Manufacturers Object to Its Use—Some of the Objections That Are Made—Plans to Oppose Its Use Being Discussed.**

The wire cloth manufacturers of the country are much interested in the decision of Assistant Commissioner of Patents Chamberlin affirming the position taken by the examiner of labels, who refused to register a label for wire cloth bearing the legend: "All goods bearing this label are guaranteed union made."

As was reported in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL two weeks ago, the rejection of the label was due to the fact that it is not descriptive of the article upon which it is used, as required by law. The label referred to was offered for registration at Washington, D. C., by the American Wire Weavers' Protective Association. It is printed in colors on paper about 3½ by 5 inches in size. In addition to the words quoted, it bears a fac-simile of the seal of the association and a picture of the Statue of Liberty.

The interest of the manufacturers in the matter grows out of the fact that they see trouble ahead, as they take it for granted that the association will correct the deficiencies in the label and secure its registration. When that is accomplished there will be a row, for the so-called non-union shops, no doubt, will have a hard time of it getting paper manufacturers to order their goods. This is expected to be brought about by the prospective action of the union hands in the paper mills. These men are naturally in sympathy with the union wire weavers. So it will be nothing strange, so the owners of the shops assert, if all kinds of flaws are found in their goods after they reach the paper mills.

In the whole country there are said to be at least thirteen large wire cloth shops that will be affected by the use of such a label. Of these five are non-union shops; the remaining eight being nominally union, but not with the hearty consent of the owners. On the face of things it would seem as if the manufacturers, whose shops are classed as "union," would hail with joy the use of the union label. But, strange to say, such is not the fact. These men, according to their own statements, feel that their present relation to the labor union is sufficiently oppressive. To adopt the label would, in their opinion, put

their business too much into the hands of their help. They acknowledge, however, that the uses of the label would give their goods the preference in most of the paper mills. But they think that the disadvantages that would accrue would far outweigh the profit coming from such preference. If the label is used, they say they fear that their help will own them body and soul. These manufacturers want to sell their wires on merit. They say that the price and quality should determine the selection of a wire and nothing else. Then, again, the owners of the non-union shops see in the use of a label by the American Wire Weavers' Protective Association an attempt to boycott their goods, and it also looks to them like a club, by means of which the association hopes to force all the shops to become union shops. This method of coercing is not relished by the so-called independent manufacturers. They would like to be permitted, so they say, to run their own business in their own way, without the dictation of the labor unions, but this privilege is not granted them. Things are bad enough as they are, according to their report. To add to this burden by a public acknowledgment of their bondage would be very humiliating. To avert the threatened confiscation of their business by the weavers' association they realize that determined and united opposition to the use of any such label is absolutely necessary. Plans to defeat the designs of the association are now being discussed. All non-union manufacturers will be asked to approve of them.

### Plenty of Water in Black River Valley.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., February 4.—The power owners along Black River will have all the water they want this winter, with a good prospect of having the reservoirs well filled in the spring, so as to furnish a supply when the inevitable drought of the summer months arrive.

At Beaver River the water was flowing the early part of this week fully 29 inches over the crest of the dam. The water had encroached far upon the wooded shores. Inasmuch as the water had grown a little low in the river and the water users wanted a little more, it was deemed best to partially open the gates. This was accordingly done, and the river has been replenished, though such was the amount of reserve in the reservoir the level has as yet been drawn down but very little. The repairs in the dam have made

a great deal of difference, the leakage being materially reduced. This gives an idea of the improvement which will result in the situation when the new stone dam is built at Stillwater, which the State is now having plans made for.

The extensive repairs in the dams at Fulton Chain were completed the latter part of last week, and the reservoir is now filling up. F. M.

### Dreskell-Jupp Paper Company Burned Out.

DETROIT, Mich., February 4.—Fire early on Saturday completely gutted the building at 46-50 Larned street, occupied by the Dreskell-Jupp Paper Company, and before the firemen gained control of it spread to the plant of the Free Press Printing Company, which suffered extensive damage. The loss is about \$200,000. The fire, which originated in the basement of the Dreskell-Jupp Company's building from some unknown cause, worked rapidly up through the five floors of the establishment, and in forty-five minutes the structure was a blazing furnace. From the roof of this building the flames leaped over to the Detroit Free Press Printing Company's building, and before the firemen could bring a stream to bear on the structure the two upper floors were ablaze. By hard work, however, the fire was confined to these floors. The entire plant was flooded with water, and the loss on the stock will be practically total. The losses are as follows: Dreskell-Jupp Paper Company, \$40,000, covered by insurance; the Free Press Printing Company, \$60,000 on stock and machinery, insurance \$45,000.

### Northern New York Paper Companies' Reports.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., February 4.—Annual reports have been filed in the county clerk's office as follows:

Jefferson Paper Company, Black River, N. Y.—Capital stock, \$65,000; debts, \$65,000; assets, \$210,000.

Jefferson Board Mills Company, Carthage, N. Y.—Capital stock, \$20,000; debts, \$20,000; assets, \$32,000.

Jefferson Power Company, Black River, N. Y.—Capital stock, \$125,000; debts, \$125,000; assets, \$300,000.

Brownville Paper Company, Brownville, N. Y.—Capital stock, \$25,000; debts, \$104,351.18; assets, \$209,576.91.

Piercefield Paper Company, Piercefield, N. Y.—Capital stock, \$300,000; debts, \$453,571; assets, \$675,000.

F. M.

# MANITOWOC DIGESTERS

ARE USED BY THE FOLLOWING MILLS:

Kimberly & Clark Co., Niagara, Wis.	two 15x48 ft.	Combined Locks Paper Co., Combined Locks, Wis.	one 15x42 ft
Kimberly & Clark Co., Kimberly, Wis.	one 15x35 "	Sault Ste. Marie P. & P. Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	two 17x54 "
Kimberly & Clark Co., Kimberly, Wis.	two 14x34 "	Parsons Pulp and Paper Co., Parsons, West Va.	one 16x52 "
Riverside Fibre Co., Appleton, Wis.	one 14x35 "	The Gould Paper Co., Lyon Falls, N. Y.	three 14x35 "
Riverside Fibre Co., Appleton, Wis.	two 10x30 "	Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Waterville, Me.	one 15x42 "
Ypsilanti Paper Co., Jackson, Mich.	one 14x35 "	Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., Chatham, N. B.	two 14x32 "
Floreston Pulp and Paper Co., Floreston, Cal.	two 10x40 "	Malone Paper Co., Malone, N. Y.	one 10x35 "
Crown Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore.	one 14x35 "	Traders Paper Co., Lockport, N. Y.	two 11x37 "
Central Paper Co., Muskegon, Mich.	two 15x42 "	Remington Martin Co., Norfolk, N. Y.	two 11x37 "
Union Bag and Paper Co., Ballston, N. Y.	one 15x42 "	Aldrich Paper Co., Natural Dam, N. Y.	two 11x37 "
Bayless Pulp and Paper Co., Austin, Pa.	two 15x42 "		

AND MANUFACTURED BY

## Manitowoc Steam Boiler Works,

MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN.

W. T. HESS, President and Treasurer.

Incorporated 1891; Capital, \$10,000.

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Enlarged 1900; Capital \$100,000, full paid.

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FOR PAPER AND PULP MILLS.**

Agent, J. G. JONES, Carthage, N. Y.



**THE SANDY HILL IRON & BRASS WORKS,  
SANDY HILL, N. Y.**

BUILDERS OF

**Pulp and Paper Mill Machinery.**



**THE MOORE & WHITE CO.,**

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.,

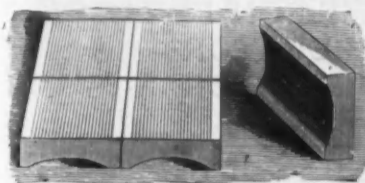
**SOLE BUILDERS OF THE "MOORE & WHITE" SHAKE.**

DILL & COLLINS, . . . . .	1	AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO., . . . . .	1
JESSUP & MOORE PAPER CO., . . . . .	2	W. C. HAMILTON & SONS, . . . . .	3
KENMORE PULP & PAPER CO., . . . . .	3	MOORE & THOMPSON PAPER CO., . . . . .	2
S. D. WARREN & CO., . . . . .	4	OXFORD PAPER CO., . . . . .	2
CATAWISSA FIBER CO., . . . . .	1	PARSONS PAPER CO., . . . . .	1
MEGARGEE PAPER MILLS, . . . . .	1	M. & W. H. NIXON PAPER CO., . . . . .	1
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74 in. Wire with our Shake making 1,000 lbs. Fine Book Paper average per hour. No Wear Possible.

FOURDRINIER PARTS REBUILT FOR LONGER WIRES WITH "M. & W." SHAKE.

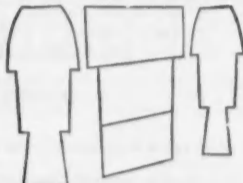
**FOURDRINIER AND CYLINDER PAPER MACHINES, FRICTION CLUTCHES,  
SATURATING MACHINES, LINOLEUM PRINTING MACHINES, ETC.,  
HOFFMAN PATENT COUCH ROLLS.**



**DRAINING STONES**

IN USE OVER TWENTY YEARS IN THE LEADING MILLS OF THIS COUNTRY, CANADA AND JAPAN. *Send for Circulars.*

**SAMUEL SNELL, MANUFACTURER,  
HOLYOKE, MASS.**



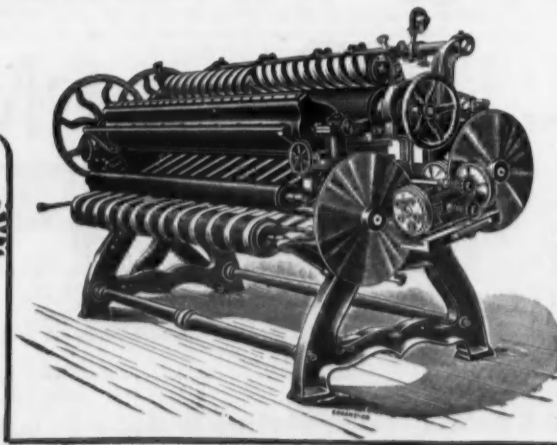
**E. F. WIECKERT, 14 Canal St., NEENAH, WIS.,**

Manufacturer of **COGS** and all Kinds of Mill Work.

Gentlemen—Give me a trial to make you a set of COGS. If you have not got a Cog Pattern, and don't care to make one, drive a cog out of your wheel and mark the exact width on the Face Cut and the exact thickness on the End Cuts of this Diagram. If you want only one Keyseat, mark off one when you send card for pattern. I carry a complete stock of seasoned Hard Maple, and can make Cogs on short notice. When you write for price give width and thickness of larger end

**THE "HORNE"  
FRICTION  
CUTTER**

Is in advance of any Cutter in use to-day.



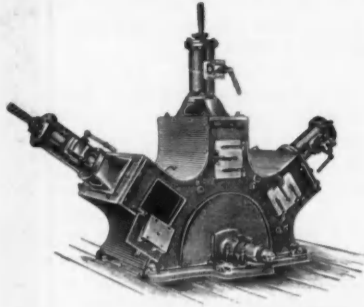
**WE HAVE EIGHT RUNNING IN ONE FINISHING ROOM.**

After using one Seven Months A CUSTOMER says:

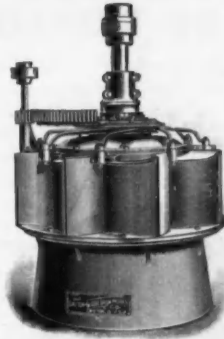
"YOU have the PERFECT CUTTER. We are sure it will save its cost in one year in the saving of waste paper alone."

**THE J. H. HORNE & SONS CO. MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER MILL MACHINERY, LAWRENCE, Mass., U.S.A.**

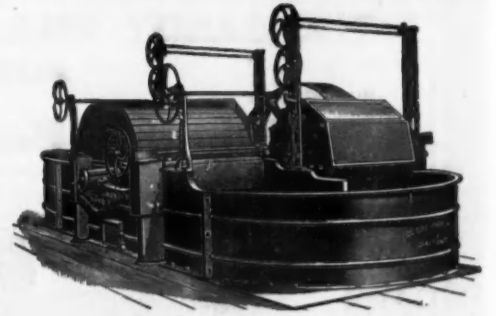
# THE NEW AMERICAN TURBINE.



Manufactured by  
**The Dayton  
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 No. 50 South Ludlow Street,  
 DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.



We also Manufacture  
**RAG ENGINES,  
 WOOD PULP  
 GRINDERS,  
 Shafting,  
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 Pulleys, &c.**



## “New England” WOOD PULP GRINDER.

(Latest Pattern.)

I furnish complete outfits of \_\_\_\_\_

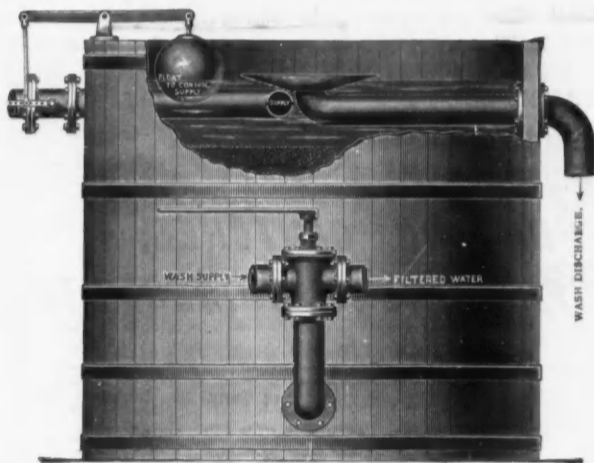
### Wood Pulp Machinery,

including Grinders, Screens, Wet Machines, Hydraulic Pumps, Stuff and Water Pumps, Sawing Machines, Barkers, Splitters, Wood Conveyors, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., also Turbine Water Wheels.

CAN MAKE DESIGNS, FURNISH PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR MILLS TO BE LOCATED ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

# OLIN SCOTT,

# Bennington, Vt., U. S. A.



WILSON GRAVITY FILTER

## NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY FLORENCE, MASS.

WE MANUFACTURE

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|-------------------------|--|
| Rag Thrashers           | Zinc Trimmers for Plater Plates                  |
| Wheat's Imp. Rag Duster | Trimming and Winding Machines                    |
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| Rag Cutters             | Kilbride's Vacuum System or Paper Machine Dryers |
| Web Super Calenders     | Machine Reel with Patent Friction                |
| Friction Calenders      | Belt Power Freight Elevator                      |
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| Leather Board Calenders |  |

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WILSON FILTERS  
 ELEVATORS  
 FIRE HYDRANTS

## THE SMITH & WINCHESTER CO.

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BUILDERS OF.....

# Paper Mill Machinery

Fourdrinier, Cylinder, and Wet Machines, Calenders, Cutters, Reels, Winders, Screens, Screen Plates, Pumps, Iron, Brass, Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls, Cylinder Moulds, Jordan Engines (3 sizes), and numerous other articles used in the manufacture of Papers.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR FOUR DIFFERENT WEIGHTS OF MACHINES, OUR LATEST, No. 4 PATTERN, BEING ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO FILL THE PRESENT DEMAND FOR EXTRA HEAVY, WIDE AND FAST RUNNING MACHINES. ....

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# THE VICTOR TURBINE.

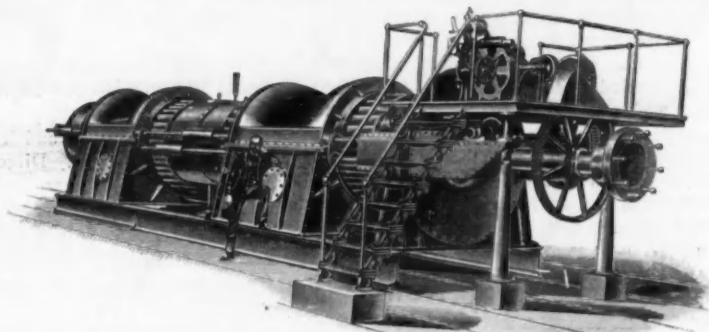
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### Worth Remembering:

- High speed,
- Close regulation,
- Great capacity,
- High efficiency,
- Perfect cylinder gate.

### STEADY MOTION.

If interested in this line, address



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## PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

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# WATER WHEELS

For Heads of 3 Feet to 2000 Feet.

Recent tests at Holyoke enable us to guarantee: The largest power ever obtained from a Wheel of the same dimensions. The highest speed ever obtained for the same power. The highest mean efficiency when running from half to full gate. We guarantee also: A runner of the greatest possible strength. A gate unequalled in quickness and ease of opening and closing.

THESE WHEELS ARE SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND ADAPTED TO PAPER and PULP MILL PLANTS.

Tests Show Over 81 Per Cent. Average Efficiency for HALF to FULL Water.

State your HEAD and send for Our Latest Catalogue, Prices and Terms. JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.



## PIONEER PAPER STOCK CO.



PACKERS AND DEALERS IN

# Paper Stock

318-324 South Desplaines Street, CHICAGO.

## NOT AS AN EXPERIMENT

Are the leading manufactories, paper mills and wood pulp mills throughout the United States and Canada using the

# M'CORMICK TURBINE

as a driving power, but because of its having demonstrated its practical value under the most severe tests. THE M'CORMICK, whether vertical or horizontal, is most simply constructed; more durable in all its parts; uses less water per horse power when running from half to full gate, than any other turbine manufactured, and gives largest returns for amount expended.

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## S. MORGAN SMITH COMPANY

Heavy Transmitting Power Machinery a Specialty.

YORK, PENNA.

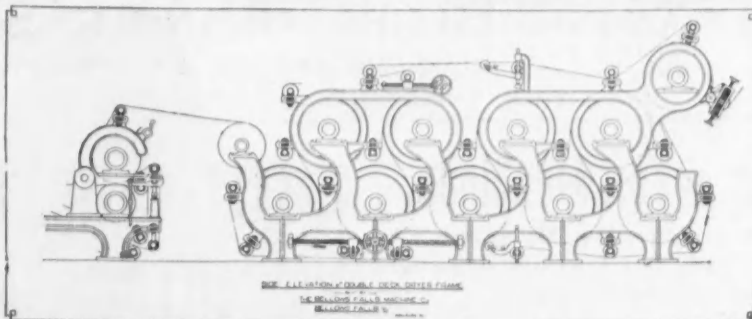


Particularly adapted for PAPER MILL use. Light, strong, durable, readily placed in position, and economical in first cost. Made of steel or refined iron. Diameters 3 to 24 inches. Lengths up to 25 feet.

For water-mains, conveying of pulp, exhaust steam, exhaust steam heating, pump suction or discharge, ventilating, air or blower pipe. Catalog on application. Pipe, etc., gotten out to drawings or specifications.

ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., 99 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

## THIS IS ONE OF OUR UP-TO-DATE DRIER FRAMES



embracing beauty of line, proportion and strength. Note the roll stand (same kind all through the machine), and is adjustable two ways. Can't we help you to decide in our favor on some of your new work? Write us.

The Bellows Falls Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

## LOW WATER AT HOLYOKE.

Restrictions in Force for Two Days Last Week—Taken Off This Week—Water in the River Falling—The Indications.

Western Massachusetts Office,  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
HOLYOKE, MASS., February 5, 1901.

Low water is again threatening the mills of this city and last week restrictions were placed on the mills for two days by the Holyoke Water Power Company. The company stated to-day that no restrictions were in force now. The water in the river is falling and this is attributed to the cold weather to the North. If low water comes on at the present time manufacturers state that in all probability the mills will be troubled until spring opens the rivers. In Berkshire County there has been no trouble experienced this winter as far as could be learned this afternoon. The streams in that section are running about at their normal height.

FERRY.

### Ontario Lumbermen Meet.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ont., February 4.—The Lumbermen's Association of Ontario held its annual meeting in this city last week. President John Waldie, of the association, in his address declared that the association must continue to insist that the Dominion Government shall adopt a tariff against lumber and all wood products entering into competition, remove them from the free list, and relieve the lumber industry from the unequal competition of lumber manufactured and freighted under more favorable conditions. He said that to-day labor, machinery and mill supplies are higher in Canada than in the United States, and when low transportation rates are given on lumber from the Southern States, Canada is placed in competition with the cheap colored labor of the South. Mr. Waldie also complained of the lack of proper transportation facilities and pointed out that when complaint had been made of the difference of freight between hardwood and pine of the

same value, the freight agents had rectified the matter by raising the rate on pine.

The secretary, W. B. Tindall, presented a statistical report showing the increased production of white pine in Canada in 1900 as compared with 1899, and a decrease in the production of American States coming into competition with Canada. He concluded:

"Taking into consideration the large decrease in the United States mills, and also the fact that the increase in production is offset by the reduction of the output of Michigan mills hitherto supplied by Canadian logs, one naturally comes to the conclusion that workings of the law of supply and demand should tend to a maintaining of present prices firmly, if not an increase, particularly as it is likely that large demands on the source of supply referred to will be made from the English market."

W. E. T.

### To Make Patent Paper Boxes.

The Berkshire Box and Paper Company will shortly begin the manufacture of patent paper boxes for eggs at Melville, near Philmont, N. Y., on the Boston and Albany Railroad. The company owns a factory at that place, with a capacity of 100,000 boxes a day. The box is the patent of E. A. McMillan, of North Adams, Mass. It consists of a device made of paper, light and durable in construction, and having twelve compartments, each of which will hold an egg. It is claimed for the device that it prevents the breaking of the eggs, and does away with the old way of delivering eggs in a bag or in a basket.

### Buying Back Pulp Wood.

PORTLAND, Ore., January 28.—The Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, which lost several hundred thousand feet of logs during the high water, have been sending men along the river buying the logs that were caught by individuals. Some trouble is being experienced by the several men who caught these logs, as the company will not pay the price they think they are entitled to for their trouble. The men think they ought to receive half what the log is worth to the paper mill company.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Illinois Stationery Company, Rockford, Ill.—Capital stock, \$2,500

Transcript Publishing Company, Portland, Me.—Capital stock, \$10,000. The company will publish the Portland Transcript.

American Paper Pail and Box Company, New York.—Capital stock, \$200,000. Directors, F. Klein, Isidor Tahl and A. S. Stiefel, of New York.

Jamaica Printing Company, Auburn, Me.—Capital stock, \$10,000. President, I. B. Kavanaugh, and treasurer, L. V. Brackett, both of Boston, Mass.

International Printing Company, Portland, Me.—Capital stock, \$10,000. President, A. H. Pratt, of South Portland; treasurer, E. I. Kenon, of Portland.

Independent Printing and Publishing Company, Camden, N. J.—Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators: George W. Hall, John A. R. Lawrence and George H. B. Martin.

Knoxville Paper Box Company, Knoxville, Tenn.—Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators: Charles H. Ogden, James H. Ogden, Norman B. Morrell, R. P. Johnson and A. F. Sanford.

E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.—To conduct the publishing business, formerly carried on by E. P. Dutton & Co., a firm. Capital stock, \$150,000. Directors, E. P. Dutton, J. A. Smith and Amanda R. Clapp, of New York.

Albert W. Palmer & Co., Limited, Newark, N. J.—To carry on a printing and publishing business. Capital stock, \$25,000. The incorporators are: S. L. Palmer, eight shares; Albert W. Palmer, one share, and Alfred George Brown, one share.

Berkshire Box and Paper Company, Melville, N. Y.—Capital stock, \$350,000, being \$100,000 preferred and \$250,000 common. President, E. A. McMillan; vice-president, Frederick J. Collier; treasurer and secretary, Joseph A. Leggett; directors, Joseph A. Leggett and John N. Uline, of Troy, N. Y.; E. A. McMillan and A. C. Weber, of North Adams, Mass., and Frederick J. Collier, of Hudson, N. Y.

## The "Hamilton" Felt

Pioneer Among American Felts.

**Durable**—Made to wear well on fast and slow running machines.

**Uniform** in quality, because of care in selection of raw fibre, improved machinery used and the skilled workmanship.

**Reliable** always. Wrinkles, slack edges and bagging in felts are not the rule with us.

**Economical**, because of its reasonable price and of its merits.

In ordering, mention kind of stock used, quality of paper made, and speed of machine.

SHULER & BENNINGHOFEN,  
HAMILTON, OHIO.

## THE ESTY AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER.



CLOSED.

Universally Approved and Accepted by Underwriters Throughout the United States.

### A MICA SEATED VALVE

that is Non-Corroding, Non-Adhesive, Impenetrable, Imperishable. Simplest Construction. Most Sensitive to Heat. More Accessible to Sudden Fire.

The most effective distributor of water, whether used upright or pendent. . . .

For any information concerning Sprinkler Service apply to

Esty Sprinkler Co., 63 Mill Street,  
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## AMERICAN ANILINE COLORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

# Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

AURAMINE, BLUES, ORANGES, SAFRANINES, GREENS, EOSINES, Etc.

MATCHING SHADES A SPECIALTY. ALL COLORS FOR PAPER MAKERS.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Watertown, N. Y., and Neenah, Wis.

## Bag and Tag Machines.

Square Paper Bag Machines,  
Paper Bag Machine Dryers,  
Duplex Paper Cartridge  
Machines,

Denney Tag Machines  
and Slitters.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO.,  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

## DILLON MACHINE COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### DILLON'S IMPROVED PAPER MILL MACHINERY,

Calender Feeds, Regulators, Paper Cutters, Jordan Engines, Beating Engines  
Stuff Chests, Single, Double and Triple Power Pumps

LAWRENCE MASS.



Capacity  
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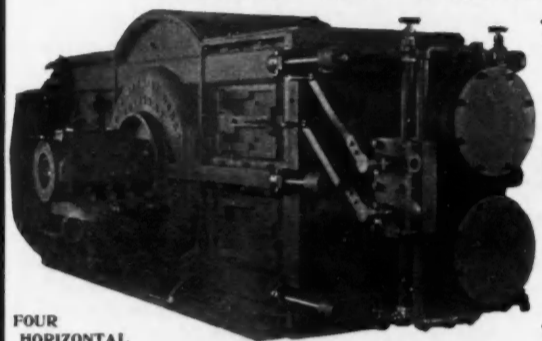
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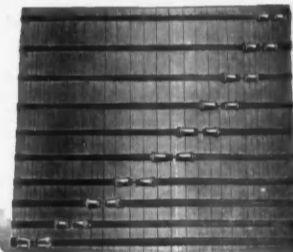
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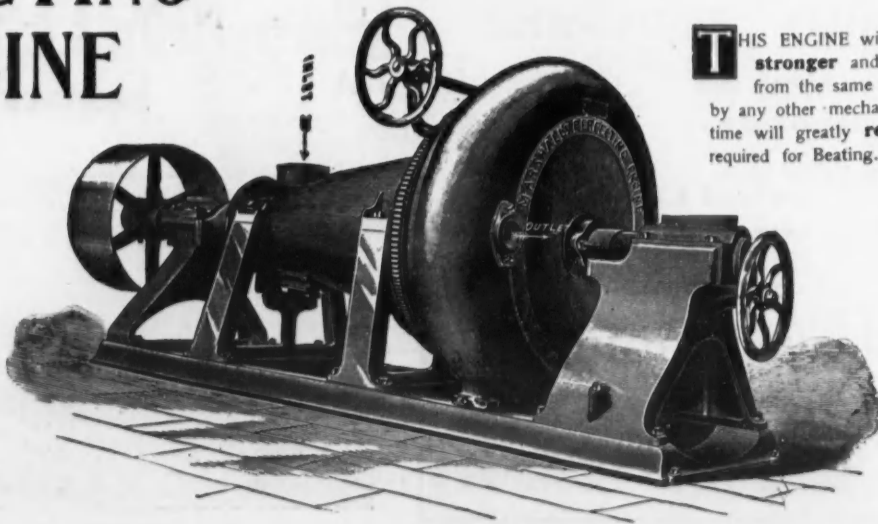
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MASS.

## PAPER BOX BOARD MAKERS.

**Their Meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel—The Proposed Combination of Combination Board Men Abandoned—Those at the Meeting.**

The meeting of the Paper Box Board Manufacturers' Association, which was held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Thursday of last week, was very successful. Fully 90 per cent. of the total board capacity of the country was represented. All the manufacturers who were present evinced a lively interest in the proceedings. As was reported last week in these columns, the most important matter that came before the meeting was the subject of getting the so-called combination board mills into some sort of an organization. Action on this subject was taken.

James P. Lewis, of the J. P. Lewis Company, Beaver Falls, N. Y., the president of the association, acted as chairman of the meeting; W. J. Sterritt was the secretary. The association voted to maintain prices and to reduce consumption by shutting down all the mills for one week this month, February.

A committee was appointed to formulate plans in detail for classifying all the different grades of boards, particularly those known as combination or mongrel boards, and to devise means whereby these combination boards can be put on the market without interfering with the sale of the other grades. This committee is to report at the next meeting of the association.

In regard to the proposition to round up all the mills making combination boards and put them into a little association of their own, which should control production, prices, &c., it was found best not to do so. This plan was abandoned, because about 60 per cent. of all the mongrel boards manufactured in the country are made by the mills which are already included either in the American or Manufacturers' Straw Board companies, the National News Board or the National Pulp Board companies. This being the case it was suggested that the better way would be to regulate all matters pertaining to combination boards through the different associations already organized. The committee referred to was empowered to formulate plans whereby the remaining 40 per cent. of the combination board production might be brought to work in harmony with the majority production. In view of the facts as dis-

closed at the meeting it was decided not to try to form another association.

The manufacturers who attended the meeting were evidently willing to go into any scheme to regulate the output of combination boards. This they want to do on an equitable and profitable basis. As one of them expressed it: "The board men are tired of doing business for the benefit of the consumers."

The committee appointed to devise ways and means whereby the wishes of the Paper Box Board Manufacturers' Association can be carried out is composed of the following named gentlemen: Chairman, James P. Lewis, of the James P. Lewis Company, Beaver Falls, N. Y.; A. W. Eaton, president of the National News Board Company; F. W. Browning, Unceas Paper Company, Norwich, Conn.; O. S. Jacobs, of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. W. Bell, of the American Straw Board Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. R. Williams, Chicago Coated Board Company, Chicago, Ill., and W. J. Sterritt, of the Hartland Paper Company, Middleport, N. Y.

Among the board manufacturers who attended the meeting were the following: J. P. Lewis, of the J. P. Lewis Company, Beaver Falls, N. Y.; J. W. French, of the Michigan Wood Pulp Company, Niles, Mich.; M. W. Coate, Indiana Pulp and Paper Company, Marion, Ind.; I. N. Miller, Kokomo Paper Company, Kokomo, Ind.; W. J. Sterritt, Hartland Paper Company, Middleport, N. Y.; George W. Downs, Geo. W. Downs & Co., Whippany, N. J.; Robert McEwan and Richard McEwan, both of McEwan Brothers Company, Whippany, N. J.; C. W. Bell, American Straw Board Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Staley, Ohio Straw Board Company, Urbana, Ohio; O. S. Jacobs, Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. B. Denison, Androscoggin Pulp Company, Portland, Me.; C. D. Brown, of Charles D. Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.; Moses Newton, Chemical Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.; J. D. Powers and C. S. Merrill, Thompson Pulp and Paper Company, Schuylerville, N. Y.

### Independent Box Factory.

NEW HAVEN, February 5.—A firm backed by large capital has been organized here in opposition to the paper box combination, and will soon build a large factory in this city.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A large paper mill, to be run by electricity, is being erected at Waldeshut, Germany.

The Schlesische Pappen Fabriken Aktien Gesellschaft, Germany, has declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

German newspaper publishers, in order to reconp themselves for the extra cost of paper, have raised their subscription rates.

A chamber of commerce is about to be founded in Berlin to replace the Seniors of the Berlin Merchants and Manufacturers.

The Thuringian pasteboard box manufacturers have formed an association. The object is to check ruinous undercutting.

Oscar Dietrich, of Weissenfels, Germany, a well-known manufacturer of sulphite, has under consideration the establishment of a straw pulp factory.

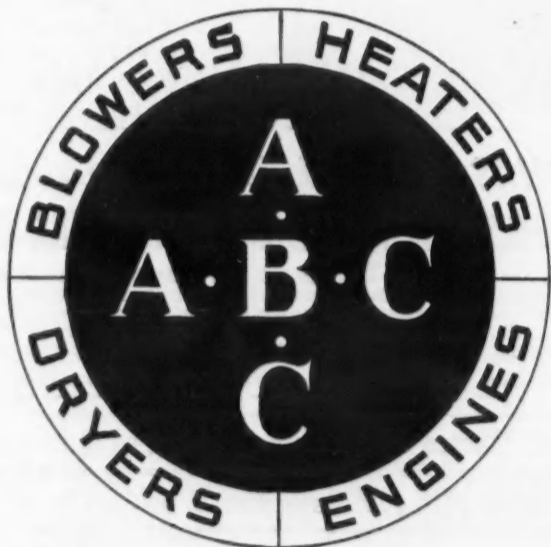
The Josef Eduard Riglersche Papier Waaren Fabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, Ofen-Pesth, Austria-Hungary, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Dessendorfer Paper Mills at Unter Polaun, Austria-Hungary, have been destroyed by fire. They were established in 1861 and contained three paper making machines.

The official introduction into Russia of the metrical system of weights and measures has now been definitely decided upon, and the Russian Minister of Finance is at this moment considering when and how this innovation shall be brought into force.

The Scandinavians are about to give attention to the production of wood flour. According to advices from Christiania, the Norwegian Wood Flour Company has been formed to build a factory capable of turning out some 600 tons of wood flour per annum. Great Britain is looked upon as an excellent market for this product.

According to some statistics recently compiled for the Russian Government by the Department of Industry in Finland, during the period 1888-97 the number of establishments in the paper and pulp making industries rose from 100 to 122, the number of workpeople employed in the same increasing during that time from 2,913 to 5,236, or 78 per cent.



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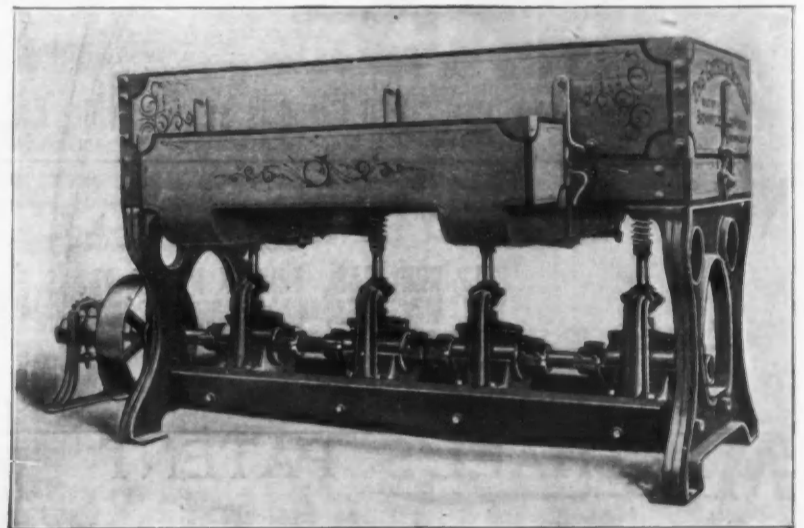
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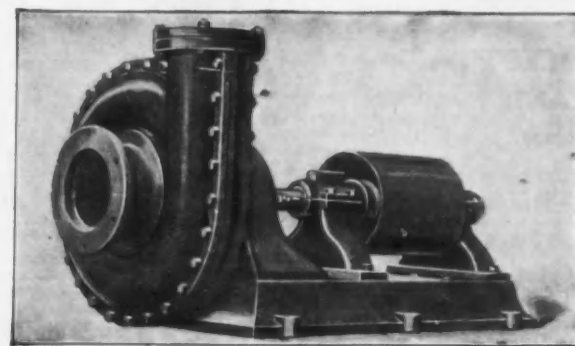
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The only absolute protection to the shell of the digester, and covers every description of continuous acid-proof lining in use; it is easily and cheaply applied, and when applied to a well-constructed digester, it will with proper care last indefinitely.

More than fifty digesters have been licensed by us to use this lining; many of them have been in constant use from five to eight years, and are in perfect condition now, which cannot be said of any other lining in use.

The validity of the patent having been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the first district, all persons using the same without license from us will be prosecuted. The substituting of a substantial lining of sheet lead between the shell of the digester and the cement and brick facing is a very dangerous makeshift, as the lead will in time so deteriorate and crack, and allow the acid to get through to the shell and destroy it; this has been absolutely proved in more than one instance. We have recently removed the linings from digesters having a lead backing, and relined the same with the Russell lining; the condition of the shell when the lead lining was removed clearly shows the danger of using lead.

The International Paper Company has taken out licenses for all its mills.

Manufacturers of sulphite pulp and those intending to build sulphite mills should examine into the merits of the Russell cement lining and the absolute strength and breadth of its patent before negotiating for inferior and infringing linings.

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING PARTIES AND LETTERS:

- INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Lawrence Mill, Lawrence, Mass.
- MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO., Marinette, Wis.
- RICHARDS PAPER CO., South Gardiner, Me.
- COMBINED LOCKS PAPER CO., Appleton, Wis.
- INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Fall Mountain Mill, Bellows Falls, Vt.
- MT. TOM SULPHITE PULP CO., Mt. Tom, Mass.
- PIEDMONT PULP & PAPER CO., Piedmont, W. Va.
- WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER CO., Oregon City, Ore.

ABSTRACT FROM LETTER OF WILLAMETTE PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1894.

American Sulphite Pulp Co.

How are your digesters working now? We re-point ours about once in three months, inspect each digester once in two weeks, and are very well pleased with their seeming durability and their operation in every way, but, at the same time, after our experience with bronze digesters, we are naturally a little apprehensive, and if there is any point of danger that has come up in your experience that has not yet revealed itself to us, we would esteem it a favor if you would put us on our guard against any such difficulty. Our digesters, as you know, are made upright, of the inverted-champagne-bottle type with hemispherical dome, and the circulation of the liquor in them is well-nigh perfect. We blow off at any pressure that happens and we have yet to see the slightest defect by reason of said blowing off. About three months ago we tapped the lower space of our digester and found the lining at the tap-holes perfectly clean and dry, and unless something unforeseen occurs to change our opinion we shall continue to feel pleased that we decided to use your lining. We have no objection to your using our opinion in converting any "Doubting Thomas" to whom you may wish to sell the right to use the lining.

Yours truly,

WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

By W. Pierce Johnson, General Manager.

WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A., Sept. 20, 1897.

American Sulphite Pulp Co., 85 Water St., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Answering your favor of September 24, would say that our linings are working quite satisfactorily. We have had some few slight leaks due to the pointing becoming detached, but have had no difficulty in repairing the leaks, and they have been very infrequent, and we regard the lining as a success.

Yours truly,

WM. PIERCE JOHNSON, Vice-President.

RUSSELL PAPER CO.

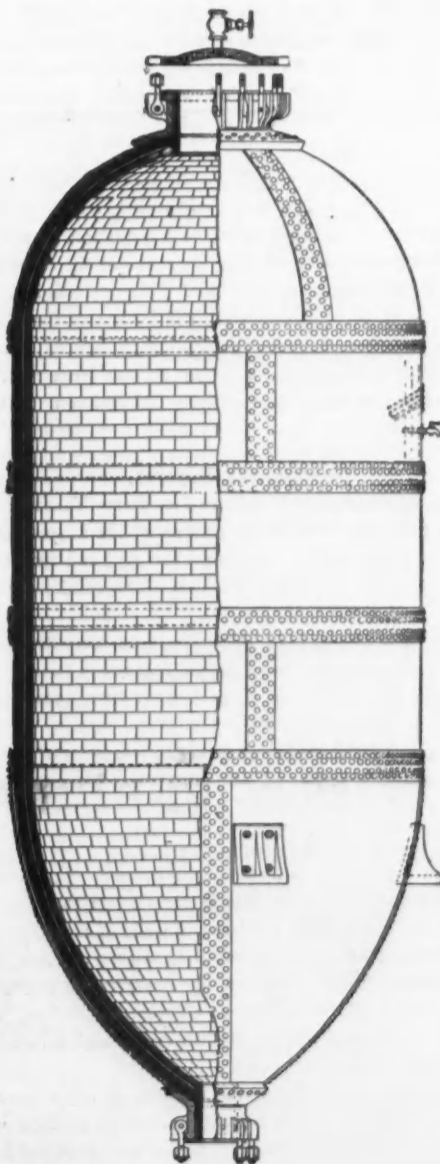
LAWRENCE, MASS., August 15, 1899.

G. W. Russell, Pres. American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter I beg to say that the Russell Cement Lining has been in constant use in this mill under my superintendence for nearly 10 years. Both the linings and digesters are in excellent condition; neither have given us any trouble since the linings were put in. Yours respectfully,

FRED'K M. LIBBEY, Foreman,

Russell Paper Co., Sulphite Mill.



MARINETTE AND MENOMINEE PAPER CO.

MARINETTE, WIS., July 24, 1899.

American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Yours of July 20 received, and in answer will state that up to the present time the lining Mr. Marston put on the last two digesters has been very satisfactory and has given us no trouble whatever. Yours very truly,

MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO.

RICHARDS PAPER CO.

SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE, August 16, 1899.

Mr. George W. Russell, President, Tremont Building, Boston.

Dear Sir:—We have had the Russell digester linings in use for nearly ten years, and believe them to be the best in the market. Our digesters and linings are in excellent condition.

Yours truly,

HENRY RICHARDS, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1899.

G. W. Russell, Esq., Pres. American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 11th inst., it gives us pleasure to say that the Russell lining we have in use in all our digesters is giving every satisfaction, and we do not see how it can be improved upon. We do not see that there is any necessity for any lining next the shell other than the cement lining of your process. Very truly yours,

WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER CO.

JOHN G. LUKE,

Per A. K. L.

THE RIORDON PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

MERRITON, ONT., August 15, 1899.

American Sulphite Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—In reference to success of a cement and talc lining for digesters, I may say that we have used it for some years with entire satisfaction. It has always seemed to me that using a lead backing is a rather useless and perhaps dangerous practice.

Yours truly,

C. RIORDON.

AMERICAN SULPHITE PULP CO., Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

# The Paper Trade Journal.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

## Western Office of the "Paper Trade Journal."

Subscribers and advertisers in the West should bear in mind that the Western office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is now located at room 825 Monadnock Building, Chicago, where convenient quarters have been fitted up. It is the intention of the management to carefully look after the interests of its patrons in that part of the country, and the Western office has been moved and enlarged to better accommodate the increasing business of that branch. Advertisers can make contracts at that office, copies of the paper can be secured there and subscriptions will be taken. Besides this, "Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades" will be found on sale. The office is in charge of Mr. Evan Johnson, Western agent, who will be pleased to see callers at any time, or will visit any firms desiring his assistance on receipt of word from them.

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## The National Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on next Tuesday and Wednesday. There will be business sessions on those days, and the affair will reach its climax at the banquet that will be held on Wednesday evening. The attendance at this last named function will undoubtedly be large. The attendance last year was a record breaker, but the indications are that it will be much greater this year.

## Improving Statistical Returns.

At various times THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL has called attention to the need of more modern methods in the presentation of the Government returns of imports and exports of paper and pulp, and we now return to the subject for the purpose of calling renewed attention to the manner in which these figures are presented.

Taking the last issue of the "monthly summary" of the Bureau of Statistics as a "horrible example," we find that there was imported in the year 1900 paper to the value of \$3,976,733. When it comes to making an analysis of this amount, the Government statisticians divide the account into three items, "lithographic labels and prints," "parchment papers" and "all other." The articles covered in the first two items are not of prime importance to the paper maker. They are not products of the paper mill, but of the converter's factory. In value they amount to \$971,004. The item "all other," in which is included the raw paper imported, embraces the products of foreign paper mills. A knowledge of it is of prime importance. It contains the matter as to which the United States paper manufacturer wishes to know definitely. Its value is \$3,005,733, and from every point of view it is the item as to which the most information should be given.

In other words, of the \$3,976,733 worth of paper imported in 1900, the Government Bureau of Statistics attempts to account for \$971,004 worth of the least important, and then bunches the remaining \$3,005,733 worth under the general and indefinite term of "all other," which may include within its limitations anything from No. 1 ledger to bogus wrapping.

There has long been a desire in the trade for better statistical knowledge. The desire still exists, and it is not probable that it will be satisfied for a long time to come. There, however, can be a beginning made in the right direction if the American Paper and Pulp Association, at its meeting to be held next week, will insist that the Government revise its method of tabulating its returns of imports and exports of paper and pulp so that those returns will present intelligent and definite information to the trade.

## Imports and Exports.

On another page of this issue of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL we print the Government returns of the imports and exports of paper and pulp for December, 1899 and 1900, and for the calendar years 1899 and 1900. The results shown are very satisfactory.

Our imports of paper for December, 1900, were \$278,820, nearly \$5,000 more than were similar imports in December, 1899, while our exports of paper in December, 1900, were \$690,876, as against \$517,118 in December, 1899.

Taking the figures of the imports and exports of paper for the calendar years and tabulating them gives the following:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Exports .....	\$5,578,615	\$5,628,495	\$7,037,914
Imports .....	3,021,961	3,450,999	3,976,733

These comparisons show that in our foreign paper business we had in our favor a balance of trade of \$2,556,654 in 1898, of \$2,177,496 in 1899, and of \$3,061,181 in 1900. In other words, while we increased our importations of paper in 1900 half a million dollars, as compared with 1899, we made an increase of about a million and a half dollars in our exports in the same period.

Considering the details of the increase of importations, and comparing the figures of 1899 with those of 1900, we find that the United Kingdom in the last year increased her business with us to the extent of \$60,737; Belgium, \$54,188; France, \$62,300; Germany, \$329,480, and Japan, \$31,572, while "other Europe" lost business, that particular item of the account showing a decrease of \$22,485.

In the export account the gains have been in all departments, and it is particularly gratifying to note that steady progress has been made in the exportation of writing paper and envelopes. In 1898 we exported these materials to the value of \$145,297, in 1899 to the value of \$294,696, and in 1900 to the value of \$497,854. The last named amount is not large. It is not as large as it should be, but it demonstrates that the work that is being expended in the line is producing results.

The wood pulp figures continue to be noteworthy. In 1900, while we sold abroad pulp to the value of \$815,444, our foreign purchases of the same article amounted to \$2,314,744, leaving a balance of trade against us in this department of \$1,499,300. We increased our buying of pulp in all directions, Germany, "other Europe" and British North America all participating in the increased trade.

In the current issue of the Forum, Charles S. Newhall, superintendent of forest reserves of Northern and Central California, presents the arguments for and against the action of the United States government in excluding sheep absolutely from the reserves of the dry and middle territory and absolutely or partially from all other reserves. He points out clearly the harm that the sheep do in trampling and killing seedlings with their chisel shaped hoofs, in working the clay into a cement so that water cannot penetrate below the surface, and in contaminating the water supply of the region in which they are herded. It is also charged and clearly shown that sheep herders are particularly careless in the use of fire and that great forest destruction is due to this carelessness. He supports the Government action to which reference is made.

London was the chief buyer of United States paper this week, her purchases aggregating \$12,317, Australia being in second place with a bill of \$11,752. Other buyers and the amount of their purchases were as follows: British Africa, \$9,027; Rotterdam, \$5,700; British West Indies, \$4,252; Marseilles, \$3,627; Japan, \$2,727; Cuba, \$2,589; Central America, \$1,211; Peru, \$1,199; Mexico, \$1,023. The total exports of paper from the port of New York for the week aggregated \$66,259, a very fair showing. Of this amount Great Britain and her colonies took over half, a demonstration that the English merchant knows a good thing when he sees it.

Straw at one time held a very important place in the category of paper making fibres, but it has been forced into the background by wood. Of late, however, it appears to be having a little of the old time attention paid to it. One company intends to work it by a secret process, but as enough of the stock cannot be had at the present time, the company is keeping its mill going on old papers. Another company intends to reduce the straw with the assistance of electricity, while yet a third company purposes to give the trade flax straw pulp. Possibly there may be at least a partial revival of straw's old time glory.

The wire cloth manufacturers have a live topic of discussion these days. It is the effort that is being made by the Wire Weavers' Union to have its label registered. The next move after such registration will be the causing of it to be placed on the wires that go to the mills. In the use of the label the wire manufacturers see possibilities of trouble, and they are endeavoring to harmonize their views, so as to act in union in the matter.

In the way of water supply the paper manufacturer for a good part of the time has either a feast or a famine. Just at present, in some quarters, he is verging on the latter. At Holyoke the water power company had its old time restrictions in force for two days, and some New England manufacturers report that they are seriously hindered by the low condition of the streams.

A New York Assemblyman has introduced a bill providing that no books, newspapers, &c., shall be printed in smaller than eight-point type. If this bill should become a law some newspapers and book publishers will have to increase the quantities of paper they use, or decrease the quantity of reading matter they furnish.

\*It is to be hoped that the Waldorf-Astoria will this year surpass its record of the last two years in the matter of the dinner to be served at the paper makers' banquet. Good service and fine table equipment are well enough in their way, but they do not go far in satisfying the hunger of a paper or pulp manufacturer.

The Supply and Tender Office, Adelaide, South Australia, will award contracts for paper on March 12. The supplies wanted are printing, writing, cartridge and pressing papers. United States papers will probably take part in the competition.



## TRADE PERSONALS.

ADAMS.—W. S. Adams, vice-president of the Wm. A. Cole Paper Company, Putney, Vt., was in Boston last week.

ALLEN.—J. R. Allen, representing the Wrenn Paper Company, of Middletown, Ohio, spent a short time in Chicago last week.

AYER.—F. W. Ayer, president and treasurer of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Bangor, Me., was among last week's trade visitors in Boston.

BLETHEN.—Hugh R. Blethen, representing the Scranton Supply and Machinery Company, of Scranton, Pa., was in Boston last Saturday.

BURDICK.—Edwin L. Burdick, president of the Buffalo Envelope Company, Buffalo, N. Y., called on the Chicago trade last week.

CASTLE.—Geo. M. Castle, of Springfield, Mass., representative of the American Writing Paper Company, was in Boston last week.

CRANE.—R. H. Crane, paper box manufacturer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has gone to Florida to recuperate, as he has overtaxed himself since the recent fire in his establishment.

COLE.—Adam Cole, head engineer at the plant of the Geo. H. Friend Paper and Tablet Company, West Carrollton, Ohio, was presented with a handsome ring designed with the emblem of the Masonic lodge, by a party of mill workers, Rev. A. K. Stabler making the presentation.

DILLON.—I. P. Dillon, of the Dillon Machine Company, Lawrence, Mass., was in Boston this week en route for a tour among the mills of New York and Pennsylvania.

DILLON.—W. B. Dillon, manager of sales of the Great Northern Paper Company, was unable to get down town for a day or two this week, owing to a severe cold.

DOLE.—Charles F. Dole, of the Champion Card and Paper Company, East Pepperell, Mass., visited the Boston trade last week.

EISELSTEIN.—Jacob Eiselstein, proprietor of the Egg Harbor Parchment Paper Works, Egg Harbor, N. J., broke his arm and received other injuries last week by falling from a wagon.

ELLIOT.—A. G. Elliot, Jr., left Philadelphia this week for a brief trip among the New England mills. He takes with him several large orders.

EMERSON.—W. B. Emerson, representing the American Envelope Company, West Carrollton, Ohio, was in Chicago last week.

EVERETT.—Willard Everett, of Franklin Falls, N. H., was in Boston last Friday.

FAIRWELL.—Otis Fairwell, of Turner's Falls, Mass., has been engaged as the new superintendent of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Mills at Kaukauna, and will enter on his duties there in a week or ten days.

FARNSWORTH.—Don Farnsworth, of the Vellumoid Paper Company, Worcester, Mass., was in New York buying goods for his company.

FLINT.—John W. Flint, vice-president, and Francis G. Flint, treasurer, of the Wyman Flint & Sons Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., spent a couple of days of last week in Boston.

HARDING.—Clarence H. Harding, of the Harding Paper Company Division of the American Writing Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio, was in Chicago last week.

HARTWELL.—Oscar Hartwell, representing the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., was among last week's visitors in Boston.

HASKELL.—Edward A. Haskell, son of Col. E. H. Haskell, Boston, is confined to his home, the result of an accidental falling on an icy walk.

HEYWOOD.—William H. Heywood, of the American Writing Paper Company, was in Boston last week.

HILL.—Arthur H. Hill, with the American Writing Paper Company, called on friends in the Boston trade last week.

HOLT.—W. S. Holt, agent of the P. C. Cheney Company, Manchester, N. H., was among last week's trade visitors in Boston.

HOLTEN.—C. B. Holten has returned to Philadelphia from a brief trip of business and pleasure to Jamaica.

HORNE.—Byron Horne, of the J. H. Horne & Sons Company, Lawrence, Mass., spent a few hours of last Friday in Boston.

JONES.—Hon. N. M. Jones, manager of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Me., was in Boston last Friday.

JUDD.—W. D. Judd, representing the Carew Manufacturing Company, of South Hadley Falls, Mass., was in Boston last week.

KAIN.—William Kain, superintendent of the Newman-Johnson Paper Company, Allegan, Mich., was a visitor among Chicago paper men last week.

LA BOITEAUX.—C. L. La Boiteaux, a well-known board mill agent, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was in Chicago a few days last week.

LEONARD.—F. S. Leonard, agent of the Fisk Paper Company, Hinsdale, N. H., called on the Boston trade last week.

LINTON.—Hugh Linton, of the Pawtucket Glazed Paper Company, Pawtucket, R. I., was in Boston last week.

LINTON.—James Linton, of Linton Brothers & Co., Pawtucket, R. I., visited the Boston trade last week.

MAYO.—Charles S. Mayo, manager of the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass., visited the Boston trade last Monday.

MCDOWELL.—J. W. McDowell, of the American Paper Goods Company, of Kensington, Conn., paid a visit to Chicago jobbers last week.

MCLEOD.—Matthew McLeod, one of the oldest employees in the International Paper Company's sulphite department, ended his labors with the company January 19. He has been in charge of the wet machine rooms for more than five years. Mr. McLeod has quite a pulp mill record. Starting more than ten years ago, he first went to work for the Howland Falls Pulp Company in 1890. Remaining there until the mill was burned in April, 1894, he next went to Lincoln, and took charge in the wet machine room for the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, remaining there until the mill of the Howland Falls Pulp Company was rebuilt, in May, 1895. He was then sent there to assist in starting the new mill, remaining there until the following November, when he accepted the position as foreman in the wet machine room for the Rumford Falls Sulphite Company, now owned by the International Paper Company.

MOSES.—H. A. Moses, treasurer of the Mittineague Paper Company, Mittineague, Mass., visited the Boston trade last week.

POPE.—E. J. Pope, New England representative of Heller & Merz, New York, was in New York this week.

SHERMAN.—George C. Sherman, of the St. Regis Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y., visited the New York trade last Friday.

SHERMAN.—John E. Sherman, president of the Sherman Envelope Company, Worcester, Mass., visited the Boston trade last week.

STEARNS.—Walter H. Stearns, treasurer of the Rhode Island Card Board Company, Pawtucket, R. I., was in Boston the early part of last week.

STUART.—John Stuart, president of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Chatham, N. B., accompanied by Charles A. C. Bruce, manager of the mills, spent a few days of last week in Boston, leaving for home Friday night, but stopping over en route at Lincoln, Me., to inspect the chip cleaner in operation at the mills of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, an invention of N. M. Jones, the manager.

THOM.—P. R. Thom, who has been in charge of the mill of the Kimberly & Clark Company at Niagara, N. Y., for several months past, has finished his work there, and will again take up his former work at the company's mills in the Fox River Valley.

WALLACE.—Herbert I. Wallace, of the Fitchburg Paper Company, Fitchburg, Mass., was in Boston last Monday.

WEBSTER.—J. Fred Webster, of the Nekonegan Paper Company, Old Town, Me., visited the New York market this week.

WHITTELEY.—Frank H. Whittlesey, of Windsor Locks, Conn., visited the Boston trade last week.

WOODWARD.—E. C. Woodward, who for many years was connected with the Wilson & McCally Tobacco Company, has associated himself with the Wardlow-Thomas Paper Company, of Middletown, Ohio, in an important capacity.

## Always About a Week Ahead.

R. P. Andrews, of R. P. Andrews & Co., wholesale paper dealers and stationers, Washington, D. C., writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1901.

Editor *The Paper Trade Journal*:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find a clipping from the Washington Evening Star of February 1, which I thought might be of interest to you, if you have not seen it before, although I presume you have, as *THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL* always seems to be about a week ahead with all news of interest to the trade. With best wishes for its continued success, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

R. P. ANDREWS.

[Thank you for the clipping and the commendation. The clipping refers to the condition of the German paper trade as reported by United States Consul Moore at Weimar, and was published in *THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL* of January 31, just the day before the Washington Post, a daily newspaper, printed it. As usual, *THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL* was ahead.—ED.]

## OBITUARY.

THOMAS PUSEY.

Thomas Pusey, of the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, with paper mills on the Truckee River and at Oregon City, died in Oakland, Cal., January 23, from pneumonia. Mr. Pusey had for some time been a resident of Stockton, but removed with his daughter's family to Oakland about four months ago, expecting to remain there through the winter. He was taken ill suddenly last week.

He was a native of England and sixty-four years of age. He was a Mason and a member of the Workmen, being a member of the Stockton lodges of both orders. The interment was at Stockton.

JOSEPH T. COLVIN.

Joseph Truman Colvin, one of the prominent business men of Pittsburg, Pa., died in that city February 1. He was the oldest of four children, and was born in Redstone township, Fayette County, February 27, 1838. His education was received at Dunlap's Creek Academy and Jefferson College, at Canonsburg. Mr. Colvin's tastes, however, were bent on business pursuits, and before he finished his term at Jefferson College he left to follow his inclinations. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Colvin entered his father's establishment as a partner, but after several years of successful operations decided to go in 1863 to Pittsburg, where there was a wider field. His father was one of the pioneer paper manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania, but the deceased had spent most of his life in the wool, grocery and banking lines.

EUGENE B. RIPLEY.

Eugene Bradford Ripley, general manager of the Eugene B. Ripley Company, successor to the Ripley Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of binders' boards, Unionville, Conn., died at that place January 29, from an attack of the grip.

Mr. Ripley was born at Bentonsport, Ia., April 4, 1848, and after attending the high school at New Britain, Conn., he, at the age of sixteen, entered the employ of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, at the latter place, serving the company as bookkeeper and correspondent until 1872. In 1872 he organized the Ripley Manufacturing Company, Unionville, Conn., of which he was elected president. The company originally manufactured hardware specialties, but in 1881 its articles of association were amended so as to allow it to enter the paper industry. It built the Sunnyside Board Mills, and began the manufacture of binders' board, making a product that became widely known for its excellence.

In 1878 Mr. Ripley became interested in the Platner & Porter Manufacturing Company, Unionville, Conn., now a part of the American Writing Paper Company, and was the president of the company from 1878 to 1890.

He was also president of the Unionville Ecclesiastical Society and of the Unionville Water Power Company, serving in the latter capacity from 1879 to 1890, and being a director of the company after the latter date. He was an active, public spirited citizen and much of Unionville progress is due to his efforts. The Ripley Manufacturing Company, operating its own mill and that of the Platner & Porter Company, became financially involved in 1888, but after two years' work Mr. Ripley was able to pay all the creditors 100 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Ripley was thrice married, his first wife being Jennie S. Stanley, of New Britain; his second, Mary Porter Chamberlin, daughter of John P. Chamberlin, treasurer of the Platner & Porter Manufacturing Company, and his third, Polly Bryan, of Mexico, Mo. He is survived by a widow, a daughter and two sons. The daughter, Jennie S. Ripley, is now a junior in Smith College, and of her it can be said that her father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather have been paper manufacturers.

Mr. Ripley regretted the fact that in his early life he had not been permitted to enjoy larger educational facilities. He gave some of his leisure time in later life to literary work, and some of his writings were published in the Century Magazine.

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## NEWS FROM THE MILLS.

The paper mill of John Lang, corner of Twenty-fourth and Vine streets, Philadelphia, is being overhauled and improved.

The Pyrites Paper Company's mill, Pyrites, N. Y., has shut down for a few days, perhaps a week, because of a lack of pulp wood.

The Thomas Phillips Paper Company, Akron, Ohio, has moved its printing and bag department into the new addition to its mill.

The Mead Paper Company, of Dayton, Ohio, began this week extensive changes and additions to the Scioto pulp mills at Chillicothe.

Charles L. Carter has ordered a cylinder paper machine from the Pusey & Jones Company. It will be installed in his mill at Singerly, Md.

The Hennepin Paper Company, Little Falls, Minn., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, expects to have its new mill in operation by May 1.

The Parsons Pulp and Paper Company, Parsons, W. Va., has its new sulphite mill almost completed, nearly all the equipment having been installed.

James Downes, aged twenty-three, was terribly injured last week by being caught in a belt in the mill of the Westport Paper Company, Westport, Conn.

The old Lick paper mill property, near Agnews, Cal., has been sold to a San Francisco company of capitalists, who will turn them into a woolen mill and an automobile factory.

The Tytus-Gardner Paper and Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Ohio, has elected officers as follows: President, C. B. Oglesby; secretary, F. C. Moore; treasurer, R. A. Kaser.

John Thomas, employed by the Champion Coated Paper Company, at Hamilton, Ohio, suffered the mutilation of his left arm in a piece of machinery one day last week, and it may be necessary to amputate the injured member.

At the annual meeting of the Hampshire Paper Company, South Hadley Falls, Mass., officers were elected as follows: Treasurer C. H. Southworth; clerk, James D. Taylor; directors, C. H. Southworth, Oscar Edwards and George S. Hastings.

The Island paper mill, Carthage, N. Y., will resume operations with one machine during the week. The new

steam heating system now in full operation in the mill was put in by William Arnot. The new system gives the best of satisfaction.

The annual report of the Albia Box and Paper Company, Troy, N. Y., shows: Capital stock, \$75,000; proportion issued, \$73,600; debts, \$4,000; assets, \$79,000. The directors of the company are James O'Neil, Stewart E. Baker, C. E. Van Zandt and John S. Cronin.

Lydall & Foulds' new paper mill at Parkerville, Conn., is practically finished and equipped with machinery, and the firm expects to start next week. This mill will replace the one that was burned last spring, and is of about the same capacity. It will make about 8 tons of straw-board daily.

The Warren Manufacturing Company, of Riegelsville, N. J., that recently purchased the Brooklyn mill of the Union Bag and Paper Company, has ordered from the Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del., a four cylinder paper machine for that mill. The machine will have twenty-one dryers.

The Hagar Paper Company is making arrangements to add a 300 horse power engine to its plant at Cedarville, Ohio. The boiler will be one of the latest patterns. The company is also considering the advisability of enlarging its barn, which is inadequate. Many horses and large quantities of straw are housed.

The Kimberly & Clark Company last week awarded a contract for the enlargement of the finishing room of its mill at the Kimberly (Wis.) mill. The addition will be 50x75 feet in size. It is something that has been in contemplation for a couple of years. The present finishing room has been too small ever since the No. 3 machine was put in.

The W. H. Rankin Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has petitioned the council of that city to vacate Little Water street in order that it may extend its plant. This company two years ago erected a 14-ton paper mill, the product of which is entirely consumed in the roofing paper department of the company. The petition was referred to a committee and a notice of intention to vacate the street was ordered published.

The paper mill property on Octoraro Creek, near Rising Sun, Cecil County, Md., owned by James B. Ramsey & Son, of Philadelphia, consisting of sixty-eight acres of land, together with a stone paper mill and other buildings, has been sold under a deed of trust. The property was purchased by Charles P. Eagan, of Baltimore, for \$6,396.

The plant was known as the Cecil Paper Mills and was built and equipped a number of years ago at cost of \$90,000.

The Riverside Paper Manufacturing Company, Glastonbury, Conn., held its annual meeting January 30 and elected the following officers: President, John Scantlin; treasurer, A. B. Goodrich; directors, E. E. Goodrich, Frederick Welles, C. F. Dean, B. F. Turner and A. B. Goodrich. A dividend of 4 per cent, was declared. The showing made by the company for the past year was very satisfactory, and a marked increase in the demand for the binder board manufactured by the company was reported.

Dr. F. E. Robinson, wood pulp manufacturer, Carthage, N. Y., who has been experimenting in the manufacture of seamless pulp caskets for some years and finally placed them on the market, has sold his right to manufacture them to Thomas F. Scott, of New York. The sale price is understood to have been \$75,000, and in addition Dr. Robinson will receive a royalty on all caskets sold in the United States. The sale also includes the machinery. It is not likely that the manufacture of caskets will be continued in Carthage for any great length of time. The building will probably be fitted up for a paper mill.

## The Wagg Refining Engine.

M. M. Moore has written to S. R. Wagg, the inventor of the Wagg refining engine, detailing his observations during a visit to the mill of the Nekoosa Paper Company, Nekoosa, Wis. He first speaks highly of the new 128-inch paper machine that he saw running at 500 feet a minute and then tells of his visit to the basement of the mill where the Wagg engine was running. He was under the care of John Fogarty, superintendent of the mill, who praised the engine highly, and said that its work was remarkable for its excellence.

S. H. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Poland Paper Company, Mechanic Falls, Me., had an old Jordan engine fitted with Wagg duplex bars. It has been in operation five months, and he says that it does better work and more of it with less power than with the old fitting. He has ordered another Jordan, fitted with duplex bars, and expects to have all his five Jordans so equipped in the near future.

The Wagg engine and bars are built by the E. D. Jones & Sons Company, Pittsfield, Wis.; the J. R. Dowd Knife and Bar Works, Beloit, Wis., and the Appleton Machine Company, Appleton, Wis.

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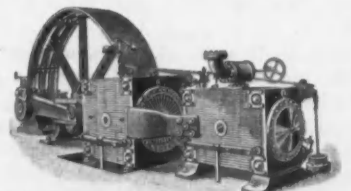
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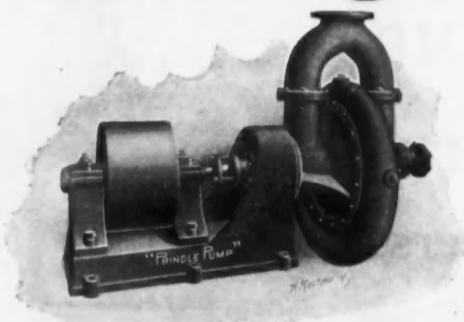
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TRIPLEX STUFF PUMP.  
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PATENTS OF THE WEEK.

Lifting Device for Couch Rolls of Paper Making Machinery  
—Art of Making Paper Tubes—Filter—Machine  
for Scoring Card Board.

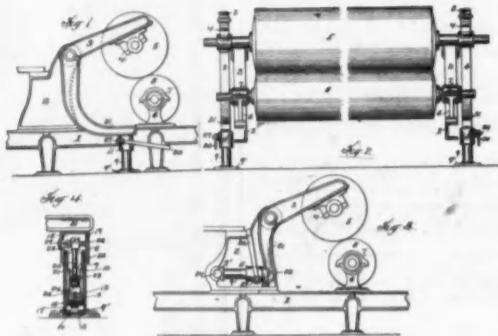
Thomas H. Savery, of Wilmington, Del., has been granted patent No. 666,700, on a lifting device for couch rolls of paper making machinery, which is herewith illustrated.

Figure 1 is a side view of a pair of couch rolls equipped with the improved lifting device. Fig. 2 is a front view of the construction shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a modified arrangement of the lifting devices. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the fluid containing cylinder and the parts immediately connected therewith. 1 indicates a frame of any suitable configuration and construction, provided with a pair of uprights or standards 2, in which are pivoted arms 3, these arms being provided with suitable bearings 4, which support the upper or movable couch roll 5. The frame is further provided with shorter standards 6, which are provided with suitable bearings 7, the bearings serving to support the lower stationary couch roll 8. The upper roll is lifted through the agency of fluid containing cylinders, which may be varied widely in construction. In the preferred form of the device two such cylinders are used, one for each end of the roll, though a single cylinder might be used. The two cylinders are counterparts in construction, however, and therefore a description of one will do for both.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 an outer tube 9 is provided, being screwed or otherwise secured to a base 9', which in turn is bolted or otherwise suitably secured to the floor on which the machine frame rests. Located in the tube 9 is a second tube 10, secured to a casting 11 by means of screw threads or in any other suitable manner. The lower end of the tube 10 is closed by a suitable plug 12, having an aperture therethrough which is closed by a valve 13. The valve is held up to its seat by a suitable spring 14, which is located between the head of the valve and a suitable bonnet 15. Washers 16 are provided, which surround the plug 12, and which make a tight joint between the plug and the end of the tube 10 and a chamber 17, which is located below the end of the

plug. The casting 11 is made hollow to provide a fluid containing chamber 18, preferably having a suitable filling orifice closed by a screw plug 19. The chamber 18 is preferably in open communication with the interior of the tube 10, so that the interior of this tube practically forms a part of the chamber.

The tube 10 is or may be counterbored as shown, so as to make the opening at its ends slightly larger than at the centre, and a pump piston 20 is arranged to work in



LIFTING DEVICE FOR COUCH ROLLS.

the reduced portion of the opening in the tube. This piston is provided with a longitudinal perforation 21, which communicates with the chamber 18 by means of ducts or passages 22. This perforation is closed by a suitable valve 23 having its movement limited by a suitable bonnet 24. Between the lower end of the piston 20 and the plug 12 there is formed a chamber 25.

The casting 11 is preferably formed with a guide 26, in which the upper end of the piston works. Any suitable means may be employed for reciprocating the piston. In the construction shown the upper end of the piston is provided with a suitable rack 27, engaging a toothed segment 28, mounted on a short shaft 29, suitably journaled in the casting 11. The end of the shaft 29 is provided with a handle 30, by which the shaft may be rocked and the piston operated. When the piston is operated in the manner to be hereinafter described, it will be seen that the tube 10 and the casting 11, which is connected thereto,

which parts constitute the ram, will be caused to move upward in the stationary tube 9.

Any suitable connection may be arranged by which the rams will serve to operate the roll carrying arms 3, and raise the upper couch roll 5. Two forms of such connections are shown. In the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 the arms 3 are formed with curved extensions 31,

When it is desired to raise the upper couch roll, an operator on each side of the machine operates the handle 30, and causes the reciprocation of the piston 20. On the upstroke of the pistons the water or other fluid contained in the chambers 18 passes through the ducts 22, and the longitudinal passages 21 into the chambers 25. On the downstroke of the pistons the water is forced from this chamber around the valves 13, which are moved back away from their seats into the chambers 17, and as the water is forced under high pressure into these chambers the tubes 10 and the castings 11, which constitute the rams, will move upward in case the construction shown in Fig. 1 is employed or outward in case the construction shown in Fig. 3 is employed. As the rams move they operate upon the extensions of the arms 3, and cause these arms to rock on their pivots, carrying the roll up with them. In operating the pistons care should be taken not to give them sufficient stroke to cause the bonnets 24 to strike the top of the valve stems of the valve 13. When, however, it is desired to lower the roll, the pistons are caused to move downward until the bonnets strike the upper projecting ends of the valve stems of the valves 13. This will force the valves from their seats and allow the water to pass from the chambers 17 out around the valves into the chambers 25, around the valves 23, and back into the chambers 18. Inasmuch as the amount of opening of the valve 13 can be absolutely controlled, the backward flow of the water can be also absolutely controlled, and consequently the downward movement of the roll.

Art of Making Paper Tubes.—John H. White and Edward L. White, Washington, D. C. No. 666,722.

Filter.—John Davis, Pittsburg, Pa. No. 667,006.

Machine for Scoring Card Board.—Andreas Andersen, Berlin, Germany. No. 667,055.

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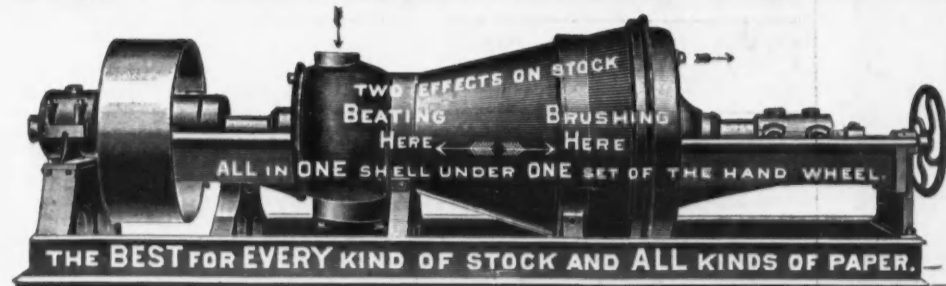
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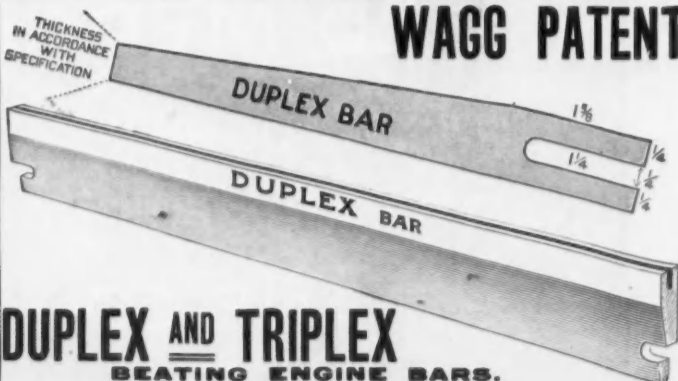
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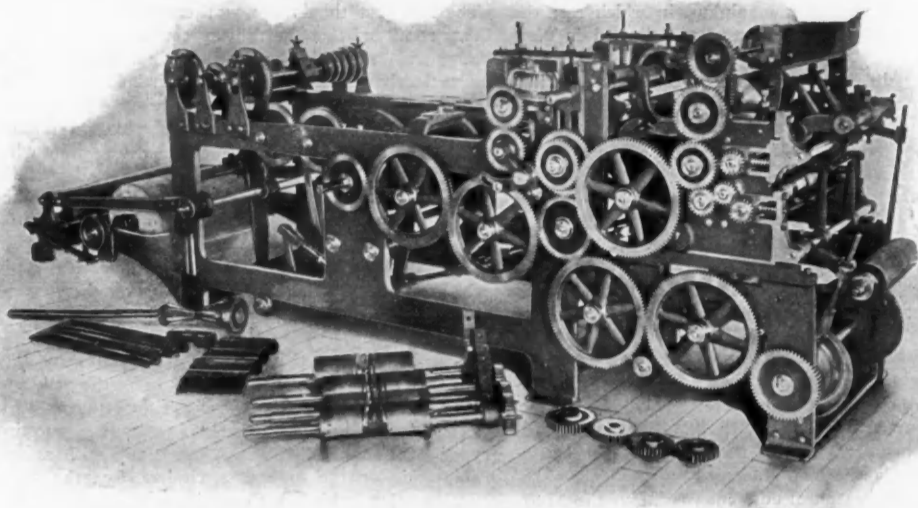
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## SULPHUR IN CHILI.

**The German Consul at Tacna Reports as to It—A New York Syndicate Investigating the Deposits and Business.**

The German consul at Tacna has made a report to his Government which contains the following with reference to the sulphur deposits of the republic:

Sulphur has been mined in Chili since 1888, and the deposits have been developed to such an extent that Sicilian sulphur, which has hitherto been imported in large quantities into the neighboring Province of Tarapaca, where the world's largest supply of nitrate of soda is found, has been gradually and almost entirely superseded by the home market. Large and partly open layers of the almost pure product are present in extensive stretches. The average percentage in the raw material amounts to 80 per cent. of pure sulphur. Although the material has to be transported to Tacna on mules, it there competes with the Italian article, and would soon supplant the latter if better facilities for transportation were provided.

The deposits in the Province of Tacna are located around the Tacora and on the mountain of Chipiquina, two high cliffs, distant about 21 Spanish miles from Tacna. So far three sulphur producing enterprises have been started. They are owned, respectively, by a Spaniard, a German and a Chilean. Owing to the lack of a road, except a muleway, these producers can ship only a very limited quantity to the seacoast; yet their enterprise is highly profitable, and has attracted the attention of United States and German capitalists. A New York syndicate has already been started with a capital of \$5,000,000, and proposes to extend the mines which are in operation on the Tacora and Chipiquina.

The syndicate sent out a commission in 1899 composed of three mining and railroad engineers and a lawyer, who, after investigation, made proposals to the owners concerning the acquisition of their claims. The Spaniard and Chilean have accepted. The syndicate has proposed to pay the appraised value of the claims in stock or shares, to be placed on sale in the exchange markets. It contemplates the establishment of very extensive works and the building of a cable road 6 miles long across the mountains to San Francisco, in the Province of Tacna, or to construct a railway from the mines to Tacna, in order to ship the sulphur from that port in sailing vessels to New York. The syndicate calculates upon a monthly product of 10,000 tons of raw sulphur, in which case the cost of a ton would figure about \$15, delivered in New York.

It is not certain, however, that the Government would grant a license to build a road, as a license was granted to a railway company to build a road to San Francisco years ago. The export of sulphur to the nitrate mines during the three years was: 1896, 1,016 tons; 1897, 1,639 tons; 1898, 2,060 tons.

### The Troubles of the Nixon Mill at Richmond.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, February 4.—The difficulties of the Nixon Paper Company at Richmond, Ind., multiply. Several members of the firm have been in Dayton recently on business. They were formerly located here, and conducted a large paper and bag warehouse and wholesale department on Second and Jefferson streets, obtaining most of their supplies from the Richmond mill. The business was finally closed out here, and the Nixons devoted their time to the Indiana plant, which is located on the banks of the White River. By reason of different conditions the Nixon

Company found itself forced to make large and expensive improvements, and to-day has a most complete paper making plant.

This week the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railway Company began building an elevated structure entirely over the mill, and the owners are thus forced from their old home.

"We can do nothing," said a member of the firm, "but let them go ahead. We now want the citizens of Richmond to see for themselves that our prediction is to be fulfilled. It had been said that our mill would not be damaged, and that the elevated structure, or bridge, would be erected near our mill and not directly over it. The fact that the bridge workers are employed on our very roof, and that the railway company is determined to carry out its original plans and follow the first survey is now clearly evidenced. We will wait for a time. Our suit against the company is still pending."

Recently the paper company filed a \$40,000 damage suit against the railroad corporation. That was done when the large iron pillars, or supports, were erected immediately in front of the mill, cutting off shipping and hauling facilities. Even then many persons thought that no further work would be done, and that the paper company should be satisfied with a paltry amount for the condemnation of the ground ordered by the city. Though the ground was located in the city of Richmond, Ind., the appraised value was made on the basis of farm values.

The Nixons say they will fight the matter to the end, and that they have concluded now to let the railway company proceed and do its worst. There appears to be no alternative. The manufacture of paper is a question beyond consideration. Fancy a paper mill with a fast running train on the roof, dust, cinders, &c., the only protection being a thin sheet covering. M. V.

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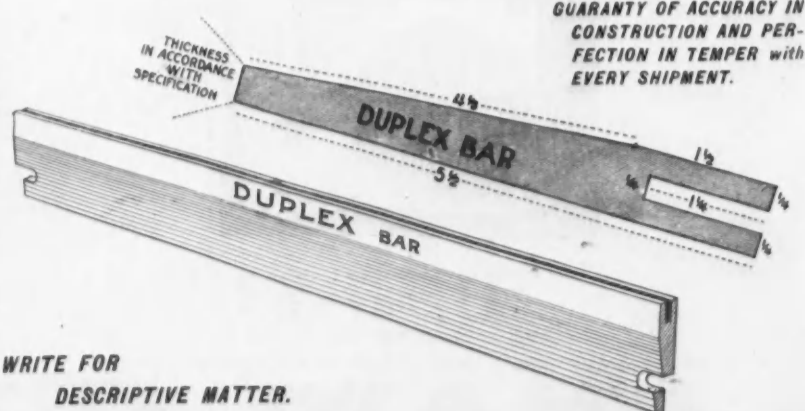
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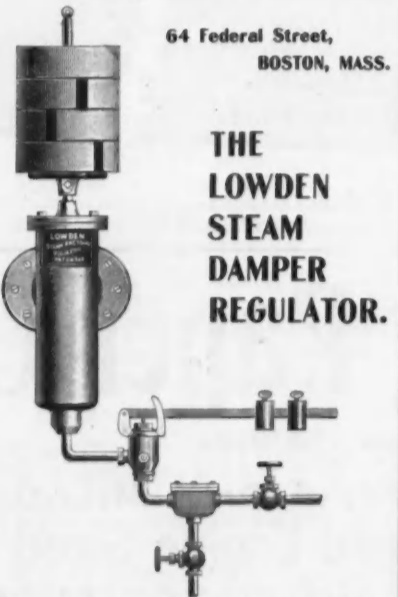
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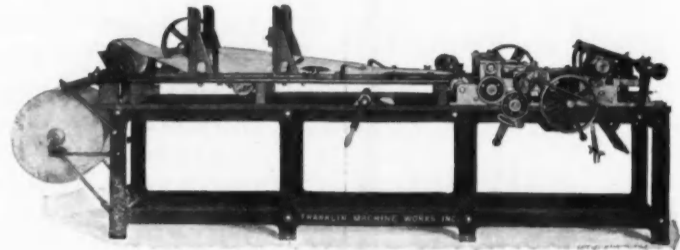
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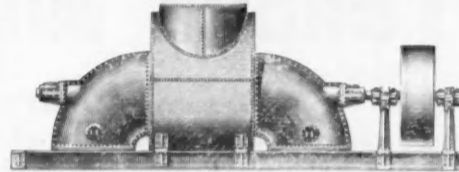
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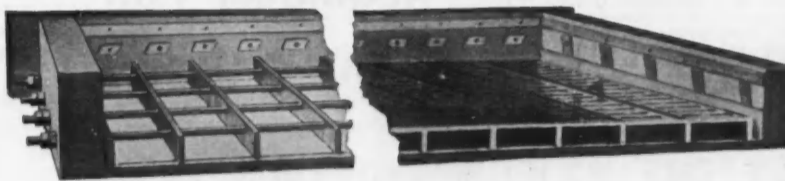
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Extra Grade, Super, M. F., Antique and Deckle Edge Book Papers.  
Cover and Plate Papers, and Specialties of Every Variety.

SALESMEN ARE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

BOSTON: 45 Milk Street.

PHILADELPHIA: The Bourse.

CHICAGO: Western Union Building.

NEW YORK: Vanderbilt Building.

BUFFALO: Prudential Building.





Erecting Department of the Black & Clawson Co. Shops, 50 ft. x 270 ft.

# The Black & Clawson Co.

Hamilton, Ohio, U. S. A.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF

## The Best Paper Making Machines

for All Grades of Papers and Boards.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE A GENERAL LINE OF MACHINERY FOR PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

Saturating Machinery, Ink Mills,  
Evaporating Machinery, Perforators, Etc.

PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST.

### Wants and For Sale.

Minimum rate for advertisements of this class one dollar each insertion. Over twenty-five words four cents a word each insertion. Cash should accompany order. Answers can come in our care, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge.

**WANTED**—A young, experienced writing salesman; one with Western trade preferred. Apply, with reference, to Aggressive, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Two salesmen to jobbing paper, woodware and wholesale grocery trade, to sell specialty as side line; one East, one West; quick seller. Address E. H. Ketchum, Jamestown, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Situation by a first-class up to date superintendent; pulp maker, practical mechanic; sober; good references. Address Efficient, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED BEATER/IAN**—One who is used to rope stock and bagging and has some knowledge of running common slide valve engines. Steady job, with wages \$2.25 per day, to good pushing man; none others need apply. Address D. P., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Position by first-class Fourdrinier machine tender on high grade papers, news and water finish; can furnish best references; sober and steady. Address Wanted, care Journal.

**WANTED**—A first-class color mixer to take charge of a coating mill. Address or apply to L. F. Messer, 603 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

**PRACTICAL** superintendent open for engagement; thoroughly experienced on high grade, plain and duplex tag, patent coated, white and colored box and Bristol boards. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address M. O. C., care Journal.

**WANTED**—Position as foreman; experienced on heavy rope paper, all grades of wrapping and tissues; best references. Address E. B., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Place to buy tissue paper for factory use; wood stock preferred. Address Tissue, care of Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Position to do the coloring in mill making colored book or cover, colored manila or colored tissues. Address Mordant, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—First-class machine tender; fast running, modern book machine; must be steady and sober; young man preferred; good wages. Address Modern, care Paper Trade Journal.

#### FOR SALE.

##### WATER POWER.

One 60,000 H. P. and 1,000 miles of Limits.  
One of 50,000 H. P., 300 miles of Limits.

J. FOSTER,

69 Juror St., Montreal, Can.

#### WANTED.

To Represent a Manufacturer making a good medium grade No. 1 Manila. Want about ten tons per day for Western market. Address Selling Agents, care Paper Trade Journal.

### PATENTS

procured promptly and properly in all countries. Also trade marks and copyrights. DAVIS & DAVIS, Attorneys-at-Law, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; D. 7 St. Paul Building, New York, N. Y.

### F. H. DAVIS & CO.

EXCHANGE BLDG., BOSTON.

DEALERS IN PAPER MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING AND PULLEYS.

One 96-inch four cylinder Board Machine; one 95 inch Fourdrinier Machine; one 66 inch almost new Fourdrinier Machine; one 86 inch Fourdrinier Machine, twenty-four Dryers; one new 7x8 Triplex Gould Geared Suction Pump; one new 7x8 Gould Geared Triplex Stuff Pump; one Horizontal Gould 12x10 Power Geared Suction Pump; one Horizontal Geared 12x10 Power Suction Pump; one 69 inch Cranston Under-Cut Trimmer; one 44 inch Brown & Carver Trimmer; one Bundy Time Recorder; one Loudon Regulator; one Lock Regulator; one Hine & Robinson Regulator; one new 900 Gallon Compound Duplex Blake Steam Pump; one 68 inch Moore & White Cutter; two 1000 pound Holyoke Machine Company's Double Lighter Beaters; two 1500 pound Iron Tub Beaters; three Jordans; one 34x48 Wetherill Corliass Engine; one H. P. Wetherill Heater; a lot of belting, shafting, pulleys and piping; one 26x48 Allis Corliass Engine.

#### WANTED.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN to handle order book, billing and shipping for large mill making manila, writing and sulphite. Address Writing, care Paper Trade Journal.

#### PAPER MILL

with water power, now in operation, FOR SALE OR RENT at a bargain, within twelve miles of Boston and fitted out with good machinery throughout. Has been recently thoroughly overhauled and must be disposed of at once. Any or all the machinery will be removed. F. H. DAVIS & CO., 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

#### VANORDEN & CIA.,

Importers of

PAPER

and

PRINTING MATERIALS,

Printers and Stationers.

Caixa 143, São Paulo, Brazil.

#### WANTED.

Two steam boilers in first-class order, with certificate of the official boiler inspector's test by cold water pressure to 150 pounds, say 125 h. p. each. Furnish name of builder, how long used, at what pressure and lowest price f. o. b. cars; also stack of calenders to finish 84 in. of news print, in good order, with full particulars. Address Boilers, care Paper Trade Journal.

## FOR SALE.

One 2-shaft Equalizing Winder. Six 28 in. x 42 in. Dryers, with frames, etc. Iron Press Rolls of different sizes. Iron work for three 500 lb. Beaters. One 7 ft. x 20 in. Fly Wheel. One 24 in. National Water Wheel, vertical, new. One Wright Steam Engine, cylinder 18 in. x 32 in. One Woodruff & Beach Steam Engine, cylinder 14 in. x 36 in.

ALL THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

### H. C. Clark & Son Machine Co., Lee, Mass.

#### FOR SALE.

One Osgood & Barker Upright Reel, 94 in. face. One Upright Reel, 84 in. face. Two Scott & Roberts Wood Pulp Grinders. One Trevor & Co. Bark Peeler. Also three top and three bottom Driers, 36 in. diameter, 90 in. face, with frames and gears. Will sell low for cash

SMITH PAPER CO., Lee, Mass.

#### FOR SALE.

One 15 Coil Triple Effect Yaryan Evaporator.

One 8 Coil Triple Effect Yaryan Evaporator.

RAINIER & WILLIAMS, 67 South Canal St., CHICAGO, ILL.

#### Notice to Paper Manufacturers.

The Paper Machine Improvement Co. manufacture an attachment that can be put on any ordinary Fourdrinier or cylinder paper machine that is especially adapted to running light or weak papers safely at fast speed; there is no chance for a break from the wire to the second press and the sheet is not handled by the machine tender until it reaches the second press, consequently there is no broken paper made either at the wire or first press. It leaves no wire mark in the paper. This attachment is especially adapted to running tissue, news, hanging, cheap book and water leaf papers. For further particulars and price address

WM. P. EDWARDS, Secy., South Orange, N. J.

#### FOR SALE.

16x36 improved Greene Engine, for delivery about March 1. This engine can be seen running at our mill developing 160 H. P. at 86 revolutions per minute.

MERRIMAC PAPER CO.,

Lawrence, Mass.

#### WANTED.

Old Brass Wire Cloth, Scrap Brass, Old Paper Mill Felts. Will be pleased to quote prices. Write to

THEODORE HOFELLER & CO., 98-100 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### FOR SALE.

One four roll stack of Chilled Calenders, 88 in. face. One 68 in. four high Reeling Machine. Several Press Rolls of various sizes.

BLACK & CLAWSON CO.,

Hamilton, Ohio.

#### FOR SALE.

A Small Supercalendered Book Mill, also a 3,000 pound per day Parchmentizing Mill attached. This mill will not require a large capital; any man that has a good knowledge and experience in paper making will do well to investigate this ad. Terms can be made satisfactory to the right party who has experience, some ready money and means business. Address Book Mill, care Paper Trade Journal.

## FOR SALE.

### One 68 in. CYLINDER PAPER MACHINE, Complete,

and now running at Lockland, Ohio, where same can be seen at any time. This includes agitator and gearing, 7 inch stuff pump, Bremaker screen, one cylinder vat, two cylinder molds. First press, one iron roll and one wood roll; second press, one iron roll and one rubber covered roll; thirteen bottom dryers, 28x68 in.; eight top (Knight) dryers, 16x68 in., one stack of calenders; three rolls 12 in. diameter, one stack of three upright reels; one slitter and two-shaft Jones' winder; one Gavitt cutter; one 10x16 in slide valve (Greenwald) engine, about 35 H. P.; Marshall driving train complete, shafting, pumps, gears, &c. To be sold for delivery March 1 to 10, 1901, when it will be taken out and a wider machine installed

Also one Three-Knife Holyoke Wood Chipper, complete; Two Hoppes Steam Feed Water Purifiers, 200 and 300 H. P. respectively; one Berryman Heater, 150 H. P.; two Iron Press Rolls, 80 in. face by 14 in. diameter.

Address HALDEMAN PAPER CO.,

LOCKLAND, OHIO.

# FARREL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.,

ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.,

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent applied for.

## Chilled Rolls

IN THE WORLD.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF GRINDING MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS AND SIZES OF ROLLS.

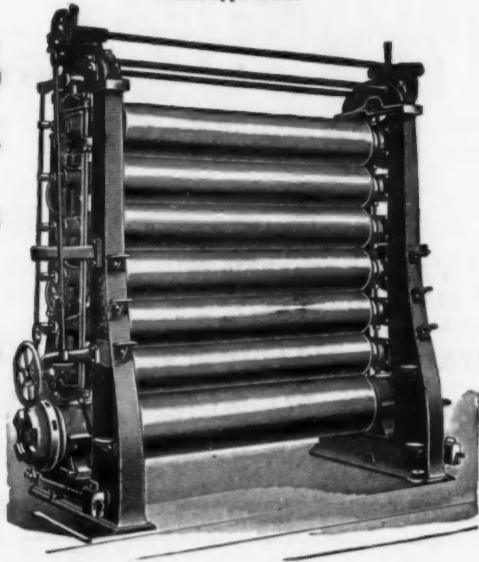
CHILLED AND DRY SAND ROLLS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

### COMPLETE CALENDERS.

Patent lift device by means of which machine tender, standing on floor, can raise rolls in frames.

Housings so made that the rolls may be taken out endwise through frame.

Old Rolls Reground at Short Notice.



# American Straw Board Company,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

## STRAW BOARD.

### All Kinds of Paper Box Boards.

GENERAL OFFICE,

1325 Old Colony Building, Chicago.



## SCAIFE WATER FILTERS

Specially Adapted for Pulp and Paper Mills.  
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.  
LOWEST PRICES.  
SIMPLEST CONSTRUCTION.

### SCAIFE SYSTEM WATER SOFTENING AND PURIFYING.

For Steam Boilers and Every Other Purpose.

90 to 97 per cent. of Scale Forming Ingredients removed.

ALL SULPHURIC ACID NEUTRALIZED BEFORE WATER ENTERS THE BOILERS.

Guaranteed Results. Illustrated Catalogue.

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Established 1802.)

## JEFFREY

Roller, Steel and Special CHAINS for

### ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY

WIRE CABLE CONVEYORS.

For long and short distance conveying.

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio.  
Send for Catalogue. 41 Day Street, New York.

### BETTER THAN AN INSURANCE POLICY.

You protect your property by insuring it, why not equip your exhaust steam pipes with a

#### BURT EXHAUST HEAD.

It not only gives protection from the day it's installed, but saves your buildings, saves time, trouble and money. Write us for catalog.

#### THE BURT MFG. CO.,

Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.  
Largest Mfrs. of Oil Filters in the World.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

## IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For the Week Ended February 1, 1901.

	Quantity.	Value.
Alum	13	\$281
Aniline Colors	788	38,348
Bleaching Powders	433	6,252
Books	266	32,467
Clay	.....	.....
Engravings	41	4,990
Jute Butts, &c.	2,589	17,010
Newspapers	137	6,175
Paper	354	11,234
Paper Hangings	104	4,999
Paper Stock	2,244	16,201
Printed Matter	63	3,137
Soda Ash	183	1,260
Soda Caustic	70	365
Soda Hypo	.....	.....
Terra Alba	.....	.....
Talc	400	538
Twine	.....	.....
Ultramarine	10	32
Waste	9	1,023
Total	.....	\$143,714
Imports General Merchandise for the week ended February 1	.....	\$6,459,006

## IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK.

From January 28 to February 4, 1901, inclusive.

Whence Imported.	Rags.	Old Papers.	Chemical Fibre.	Manila Stock.
Antwerp	Bs. 1,563	Bs. 77	Tons. 5	Bs. 3,985
Bordeaux	528	.....	.....	219
Bremen	235	.....	.....	125
Bristol	.....	.....	.....	6
Central America	110	.....	.....	.....
Christiana	.....	.....	.....	231
Copenhagen	217	.....	.....	58
Dundee	36	.....	.....	270
Genoa	.....	.....	.....	348
Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	501
Hamburg	761	7	22	1,364
Havre	.....	.....	.....	90
Hull	727	.....	.....	402
Kobe	914	.....	.....	.....
Leghorn	350	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	133	.....	.....	545
London	243	77	.....	581
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	640
Marseilles	.....	.....	.....	218
Rotterdam	.....	.....	.....	35
Stettin	354	.....	.....	35

## NEW YORK IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended February 5, 1901.

Paper.	
Deacon & Co., Glenhill, Hong Kong,	14 cs.
J. Dickerson & Co., Mesaba, London,	26 cs.
Leclercq & Co., by same,	1 cs.
L. Dejonge & Co., Tauric, Liverpool,	15 cs.
Eimer & Amend, Amsterdam, Rotterdam,	9 cs.
R. F. Downing & Co., by same,	4 cs.
Miller, Sloan & Wright, by same,	3 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same,	56 cs.
L. Dejonge & Co., by same,	35 cs.
I. Dickerson & Co., Laurentian, Glasgow,	5 cs.
Einstein, Wolff & Co., Teutonic, Liverpool,	1 cs.
Keuffel & Esser, Switzerland, Antwerp,	1 cs.
Kupfer Brothers, by same,	10 cs. colored.
G. Gennert, by same,	15 cs. colored.
Scovill & Adams Company, by same,	10 cs. colored.
Hugo Reisinger, by same,	3 cs.
W. H. S. Lloyd, New York, London,	38 cs. hanging.
E. Kimpton, by same,	6 cs.
John Wanamaker, by same,	8 cs.
W. & J. Sloane, Dresden, Bremen,	4 cs. hanging.
Emil Majert, by same,	22 cs. hanging.
George Meier, by same,	1 cs.
Marsching & Co., Lucania, Liverpool,	12 cs. hanging.
K. Nicolaidis, by same,	3 cs.
American Tobacco Company, La Bretagne, Hamburg,	60 cs.
Boehm & Levine, by same,	6 cs.
E. C. Roberts, by same,	3 cs. hanging.
J. Dickinson & Co., Minneapolis, London,	17 cs.
A. Straus & Co., St. Cuthbert, Antwerp,	35 cs.
Otto Heinz & Co., by same,	39 cs.

## Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

H. Dutton & Co., Exeter City, Bristol,	59 coils old rope.
George Stratford, Burgundia, Marseilles,	107 coils old rope.
George W. Millar & Co., Laurentian, Glasgow,	113 coils old rope.
George W. Millar & Co., St. Cuthbert, Antwerp,	145 bs. rags.
E. Butterworth & Co., by same,	287 bs. bagging.
Castle & Gottheil, by same,	67 bs. old papers.
Castle & Gottheil, British Trader, Antwerp,	176 bs. rags, 83 bs. bagging.
Felix Salomon & Co., by same,	134 bs. manilas.
Train, Smith Company, by same,	149 bs. bagging.
E. Butterworth & Co., British King, Antwerp,	468 bs. bagging.
Castle & Gottheil, by same,	166 bs. rags, 73 bs. bagging.
Felix Salomon & Co., by same,	165 bs. bagging.
Train, Smith Company, Georgian, London,	280 bs. bagging.
Train, Smith Company, Consuelo, Hull,	95 bs. bagging.
Lewy Brothers Company, by same,	95 bs. bagging.
R. Helwig, Amsterdam, Rotterdam,	266 bs. pulp, 30 tons.

## Bleaching Powder.

A. Klipstein & Co., Puritan, Hamburg,	145 cks.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Bovic, Liverpool,	268 cks.
Troy Laundry Company, by same,	20 cks.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Georgian, Liverpool,	42 cks.

## Caustic Soda.

Troy Laundry Company, Bovic, Liverpool,	20 cks.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Georgic, Liverpool,	50 drums.

## China Clay.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Cufic, Liverpool,	50 cks.
Hamhill & Gillespie, Georgian, Liverpool,	202 bags, 200 cks.

## Sizing.

Castle & Gottheil, British King, Antwerp, 217 bags hide cuttings.  
Castle & Gottheil, British Trader, Antwerp, 250 bags hide cuttings.  
A. K. Gardner, Tauric, Liverpool, 119 bags hide cuttings.

## EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

From January 22 to January 29, 1901.

## Books.

	Quantity.	Value.
Antwerp, cs.	1	\$150
Argentine Republic, cs.	4	150
Bremen, cs.	2	200
Brazil, cs.	14	714
British East Indies, pkg.	1	175
British possessions in Africa, cs.	11	368
British West Indies, cs.	5	192
Cuba, cs.	9	354
Central America, pkgs.	6	65
Chili, cs.	6	638
Ecuador, cs.	2	248
Genoa, cs.	2	50
Havre, cs.	12	870
Hamburg, cs.	4	390
Hong Kong, cs.	1	32
Japan, cs.	3	25
Lisbon, cs.	1	100
Liverpool, cs.	10	468
London, cs.	39	1,371
Mexico, cs.	12	546
Madrid, cs.	3	300
Rotterdam, cs.	3	100
Rome, cs.	1	15
U. S. of Colombia, cs.	1	20
Venezuela, cs.	5	60

## Caustic Soda.

British West Indies, bbls.	3	\$12
Mexico, drums.	1	28
U. S. of Colombia, drums.	28	596
Venezuela, drums.	11	222

## Clay.

Central America, kegs.	20	\$92
Hull, bags.	140	150
London, bags.	220	200

## Paper Boxes.

British East Indies, cs.	8	\$272
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## Paper.

Antwerp, pkgs.	30	\$150
Antwerp (strawboard), cs.	2	400
Amsterdam, pkgs.	8	43
Argentine Republic, cs.	15	512
Argentine Republic (sandpaper), cs.	7	360
Argentine Republic (mus. paper), cs.	1	216
Aberdeen, pkgs.	70	897
British Australia, pkgs.	1,051	11,752
Berlin, cs.	2	85
Brazil, pkgs.	32	595
Brazil (sandpaper), pkgs.	8	179
British possessions in Africa, pkgs.	321	9,027
British West Indies, pkgs.	4,720	4,252
Cuba, pkgs.	2,001	2,589
Cuba (sandpaper), bbls.	11	114
Copenhagen, cs.	7	194
Copenhagen (sandpaper), pkgs.	52	252
Dundee, cs.	1	120
Central America, pkgs.	128	1,241
Chili, pkgs.	3	56
Ecuador, pkgs.	13	125
Frankfurt, cs.	4	115
Florence, cs.	2	56
Genoa, cs.	2	11
Glasgow, pkgs.	13	425
Haiti, pkgs.	4	15
Havre, cs.	3	275
Havre (sandpaper), pkgs.	43	900
Hamburg, pkgs.	8	31
Hamburg (sandpaper), bs.	8	119
Hong Kong, cs.	19	490
Japan, bs.	125	2,227
Liverpool, pkgs.	7	677
London, pkgs.	1,871	1,072
London (wall), pkgs.	56	935
London (hangings), pkgs.	32	310
Marseilles (wall), rolls.	2	50
Marseilles (sandpaper), pkgs.	9	3,627
Manchester, pkgs.	44	339
Manchester (hangings), cs.	9	149
Mexico (sandpaper), pkgs.	31	1,023
Mexico, pkgs.	214	261
Peru, pkgs.	107	1,199
Rotterdam, pkgs.	997	5,700
Rotterdam (sandpaper), cs.	35	339
Sheffield, pkgs.	20	245
Southampton, cs.	5	30
Shields, pkgs.	34	455
U. S. of Colombia, pkgs.	105	797
Venezuela, pkgs.	26	397

## Printed Matter.

Africa, cs.	2	\$82
Bremen, pkgs.	10	1,252
Cuba, cs.	16	1,400
Havre, cs.	4	194
Hamburg, pkgs.	18	618
Liverpool, pkgs.	26	3,176
London, pkgs.	180	11,510
London, cs.	1	3,975
Naples, cs.	3	80
Rotterdam, pkgs.	7	85
Smyrna, pkg.	1	4
Southampton, cs.	7	480
Stockholm, pkgs.	2	26

## Stationery.

Amsterdam, cs.	2	\$27
Argentine Republic, pkgs.	5	230
Batoum, pkg.	1	15
Bremen, pkgs.	4	175
British Australia, pkgs.	78	564
Berlin, cs.	5	400
Brazil, pkgs.	46	476
Brussels, cs.	2	15
British East Indies, pkg.	1	124
British possessions in Africa, pkgs.	181	3,866
British West Indies, pkgs.	27	193
Cuba, pkgs.	79	2,263
China, pkgs.	12	158
Copenhagen, cs.	5	274
Central America, pkgs.	36	775
Christiana, pkgs.	16	607
Chili, cs.	13	435
Danish, cs.	1	43
Dutch East Indies, cs.	1	108
Ecuador, cs.	6	379
Genoa, pkgs.	2	126
Gibraltar, pkgs.	3	300
Glasgow, pkgs.	10	324
Haiti, pkgs.	3	15
Havre, cs.	3	205
Hamburg, pkgs.	4	65
Hull, cs.	15	55
Hong Kong, cs.	3	130
Liverpool, pkgs.	3	133



London, pkgs.....	259	20,994
Manchester, cs.....	10	25
Moscow, cs.....	1	25
Messina, cs.....	1	100
Mexico, pkgs.....	46	2,540
Malmo, cs.....	14	56
Peru, cs.....	10	436
Philippines, pkgs.....	3	122
Rotterdam, pkgs.....	2	77
Siam, cs.....	3	152
U. S. of Colombia, pkgs.....	4	125
Uruguay, cs.....	1	50
Venezuela, pkgs.....	19	382

**BOSTON IMPORTS.**

From January 28 to February 4, 1901, inclusive.

**Paper, Etc.**

J. Atkins, Anglian, London, 17 cs. paper.  
 C. E. Lauriat & Co., by same, 5 cs. books.  
 J. Wirth & Co., Heathmore, London, 1 cs. stationery.  
 Stone & Downer Company, by same, 1 cs. books.

**Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.**

G. W. Wheelwright Paper Company, Anglian, London, 53 bs. waste paper.  
 Horace Dutton & Co., by same, 139 coils manilas.  
 F. Bertuch & Co., Ontario, Hull, 808 bs. wood pulp.  
 Page, Newell & Co., by same, 576 bs. wood pulp.  
 Horace Dutton & Co., by same, 165 coils manilas, 82 bs. rags.  
 E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 243 bs. flax waste, 727 bs. rags, 71 bs. manilas.  
 Crocker, Burbank & Co., by same, 108 bs. waste paper.  
 Train, Smith Company, by same, 325 bs. rags, 139 bs. manilas.

**Bleaching Powder.**

Felix Salomon & Co., by same, 39 bs. rags.  
 Castle & Gottheil, by same, 59 bs. rags.  
 Pitt & Scott, Heathmore, London, 67 bs. rags.

**Bleaching Powder.**

Linder & Meyer, Ontario, Hull, 46 cks.

**PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.**

For the Week Ended February 2, 1901.

**Paper.**

Tradesmen's National Bank, Birchtor, Amsterdam, 226 bs. packing.  
 A. Hartung & Co., Andalusia, Hamburg, 50 cs.

**Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.**

Brown Brothers & Co., West Point, London, 82 bs. old paper.  
 Jessup & Moore Paper Company, Birchtor, Amsterdam, 81 bs. rags.  
 Jessup & Moore Paper Company, Andalusia, Hamburg, 259 bs. rags.

**Bleaching Powder.**

Order, Andalusia, Hamburg, 150 drums.  
 O. S. Janney & Co., Assyria, Hamburg, 250 drums.

**China Clay.**

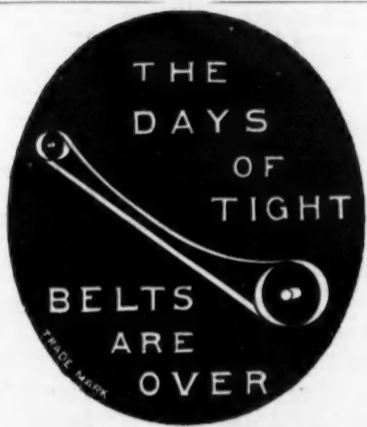
G. Knowles & Sons, Rockcliff, Fowey, 15 cwt.  
 John Knight & Co., Corean, Liverpool, 12 cks.

**Columbia Straw Paper Plants to Be Sold.**

CHICAGO, February 4.—The United States Court has ordered that the property of the Columbia Straw Paper Company, the old straw paper combination that went to pieces several years ago, be sold on February 14.

**Aluminium Instead of Paper.**

It is stated that experiments with aluminium as a substitute for paper are now under way in France. It is well known that the paper used to-day in the manufacture of books is not durable. It is now possible to roll aluminium into sheets four-thousandths of an inch in thickness, in which form it weighs less than paper. By use of suitable machinery these sheets can be made even thinner and can be used for book and writing paper.



**CLING - SURFACE.**

ASK US.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.,

1861-92 Virginia St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**A. G. ELLIOT & Co. ....PAPER**

.... PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Correspondence solicited with manufacturers desiring Philadelphia outlet.

**FELIX SALOMON & Co.**

Morse Building.

140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Importers of and Dealers in all Grades of Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

TELEPHONE CALL, 1815 CORTLANDT.



ESTIMATES FURNISHED AND CONTRACTS EXECUTED.



HEADQUARTERS FOR HAIR FELT, MINERAL WOOL, ASBESTOS PAPERS, BRINE PIPE COVERINGS, ETC.

83 WARREN ST. New York City



**JOHN KNIGHT & Co.**

CHINA CLAY IMPORTERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sole Agents for the ... L. G. V., W. F., and other Brands of CHINA CLAY.

L. G. V. is a natural Pure White, free from any artificial tinting. For Coating, Bleaching or Fine Papers it is unsurpassed.

**Drewsen Company,**

SULPHITE PULP EXPERTS

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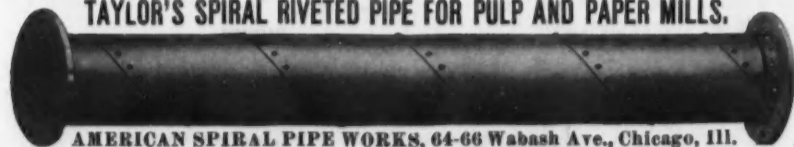
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MARKET REVIEW.

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, February 6, 1901.

FINANCIAL.—Money on call during the week ruled at 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent. On Monday it ruled at 1 3/4 @ 2 per cent., and yesterday at 1 3/4 @ 2 1/2, closing at 2 per cent. Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 @ 3 1/2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3 1/2 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 3 @ 3 1/2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3 1/2 @ 4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Prices on trade securities on Tuesday were:

Table with columns BID. and ASKED. listing various companies like American Straw Board Company, American Writing Paper Company, etc.

PAPER.—The condition of the market has not changed very much in the past week. Generally speaking, it is still quiet, although marked exceptions to this report are made in some quarters. One manila jobber, for instance, said that his January trade was over 20 per cent. larger than for the corresponding month of last year, and that business so far this month has been very good. Another jobber, who handles white papers, made identically the same report. Still a third jobber said that January had been better this year, as far as tonnage was concerned, but not so good in regard to profits. This gentleman, however, acknowledged that so far this month trade has been very slow. With such contradictory testimony in hand it is rather difficult to strike a happy average. Nevertheless, it is the general opinion of the New York trade that business this week is quiet. Quotations on practically all grades remain unchanged. On book papers it is reported that at least one mill has reduced its quotations by allowing an extra 5 per cent. The demand for book papers has as yet not set in heavily. Some of the large buyers are, however, reported to be in the market. In writings there is not much doing, so the dealers report. Manilas are considered weak in consequence of the comparatively light demand. News paper remains unchanged. The asking price is about 2 1/2 cents, with the contract figure at 2 1/4 cents. On the whole, news seems to be a little more plentiful. For carload lots the lowest quotation reported was 2.30c. This, however, is considered below the market, the selling price on a fair grade being at least 2.40c. less 5 per cent. We quote:

Table listing various paper grades and their prices, including Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, Extra Fine, etc.

WOOD FIBRES.—A few of the dealers report that carload orders have been somewhat numerous the past week. Others say that the amount of business is about up to the average, but that there is no special activity to the demand. Cabled orders for shipment abroad have been received in the New York market for poplar pulp. According to the statement of the association there are no "poor cooks" being offered just now. Business on the whole is considered a little quiet. We quote:

Table listing wood fibre products like Sulphite, Bleached, Unbleached, etc.

WOOD PULP.—One gentleman, who is in close touch with the market, said this week that in his judgment the men who had ground wood to sell were just a little bit stiffer in their demands than others were. He thought that the average quotation f. o. b. mill was \$16 @ 16.50. Other men think that the bottom rock figure at the mill is \$15. As was stated last week, the water supply so far this winter has not been as good as one would think. On this point a manufacturer from Northern New York said this week: "I noticed that my pulp pile was getting down pretty low for this time of the year, although we are not so very busy in our board mill, so I ordered the dam to our reservoir opened. Upon inquiry I find that the streams are none too good for this time of year."

BAGGING, &c.—With the exception of old rope all the stocks in this list have been exceedingly dull this week.

The quotation on rope is a good deal of a conundrum. The importers agree in thinking that 2.60c. is about the correct figure, but they admit that they cannot get that much money. The demand for rope is not so very heavy. The uncertainty in regard to the quotation is due to its scarcity. Gunny is now generally quoted at 95c. We quote:

Table listing rope types like Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, Mixed Bagging, etc.

FOREIGN RAGS.—The importers say that there is practically no change in the situation as far as foreign stocks are concerned. They acknowledge that there is very little inquiry for rags. The firmness of the packers on the other side, combined with the dullness in the paper trade at home, have conspired to make this period a very dull one for the importers. All quotations remain unchanged. We quote:

Table listing foreign rag types like German Blue Cottons, Dutch Blues, Light Print, etc.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—The demand for rags is very light considering the time of year. Usually there is a fairly good trade by the 1st of February. On account of slow business stocks of practically all grades are piling up. To move these, offerings are being made at something less than market quotations. Even these inducements do not bring many orders. The fact is thoroughly realized by the stock men that the paper manufacturers are not very busy and are not in the mood to order for future needs. We quote:

Table listing domestic rag types like New Shirt Cuttings, New Blue Cottons, New Mix. Cottons, etc.

OLD PAPERS.—Stocks of the better grades are none too heavy. These are in fair demand at about the figures quoted below. The cheaper grades are reported a little more quiet this week. The packers are said to have plenty of supplies on hand. Taken altogether the demand for old papers is not very brisk this week. The long continuance of the dull "spell" has affected the trade in those States. We quote:

Table listing old paper types like No. 1 Hard White Shavings, No. 2 Hard White Shavings, etc.

TWINES.—With some of the large jobbing houses business has been very good the past week. The paper houses that handle twines also report some improvement. The inquiry for stocks is for the spring season which is now about to open. Owing to the advance made by the manufacturers the chief topic of interest in the jobbing trade is the question of getting the jobbers to act together on an advance corresponding to that made by the manufacturers. We quote:

Table listing twine types like Sisal Hay, Sisal Lath Yarn, Jute Rope, etc.

ULTRAMARINE.—There is more activity in the market and manufacturers are rather pressed to fill orders. Prices are well maintained.

ALKALI.—New business is scarce, but deliveries under contracts are absorbing a large output. Single carloads for prompt delivery have been sold by second-hands at 76 3/4 @ 77 1/2 c. f. o. b. works.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There has been a moderate demand for both prompt and forward delivery. Carload lots for immediate delivery have been sold at 1.80c. f. o. b. works.

SAL SODA.—Business is rather slow, but prices are steady at 50c. f. o. b. works, and in this section at 60c. delivered.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The market is fairly regular, but the business done was rather small in volume. Contracts rule 1 1/4 @ 2c. for Continental and 2 @ 2.10c. for Liverpool makes.

COLORS.—We quote colors, dyes and mordants as follows:

Table listing various color and dye products like Brazil Wood Extract, Chrome Yellow, Cochineal, etc.

MORDANTS.—Bichromate of Potash, Chrome Alum, Sulphate of Copper, etc.

ALUM.—There is a fairly active movement. Prices are unchanged, with lump quoted at 1.75 @ 1.80c., and ground at 1.80 @ 1.85c.

BRIMSTONE.—The market is firm. Parcels, ex-store, are quoted at \$22 @ 22.50, while shipments are held at \$21.50 @ 21.75.

Chicago Markets.

Western Publication Office, THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 825 Monadnock Building, CHICAGO, Ill., February 4, 1901.

The paper stock market was only fair last week. On the better grades the demand was good, but on the poorer grades there was a slow market.

PAPER.

Table listing paper stock prices like Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, etc.

RAGS, BAGGING, ETC.

Table listing rag and bagging prices like No. 1 Whites, No. 2 Whites, etc.

OLD PAPERS.

Table listing old paper prices like Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The weak tone of the stock market continued during the week, and prices are firm possibly on but one grade of paper—household news, at 40 cents. Until recently the largest local consumer utilized overissues at 45 to 50 cents, but recently ambitious children have been encouraged to gather waste newspapers from households, and these being quite as well suited to some consumers' needs as the more expensive overissues are meeting with a large demand. Overissues and folded news are being sent out of the city. There is not much demand for mixed shavings, and the price has shaded off, a large dealer offering 150 bales of prime stock for 80 cents spot cash. White shavings have declined from \$1.90 in December to \$1.75. Outside prices for solid books have declined 1/8 cent. Quotations follow:

PAPER.

Table listing Philadelphia paper prices like Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, etc.

BAGGING.

Table listing Philadelphia bagging prices like Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, etc.

OLD PAPERS.

Table listing Philadelphia old paper prices like Solid Books, No. 2 Books, etc.

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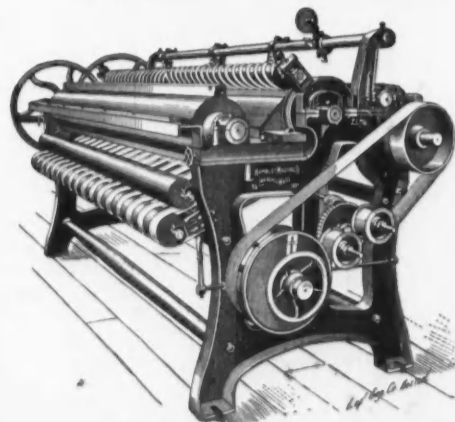
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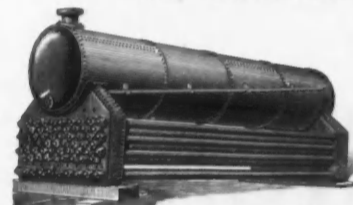
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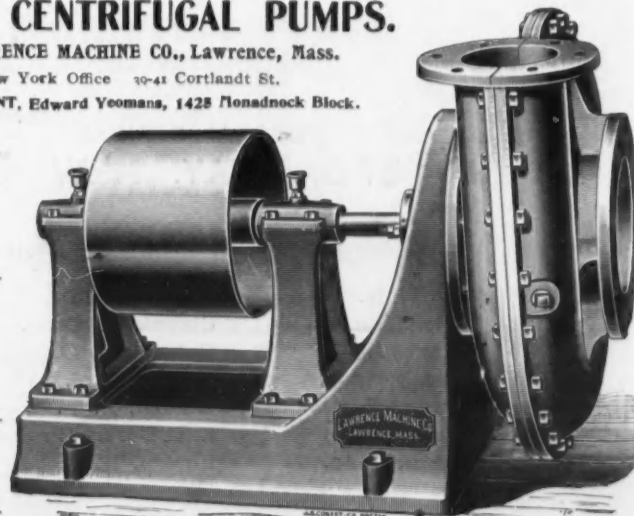
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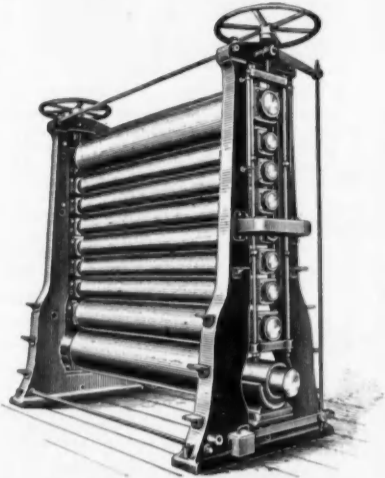
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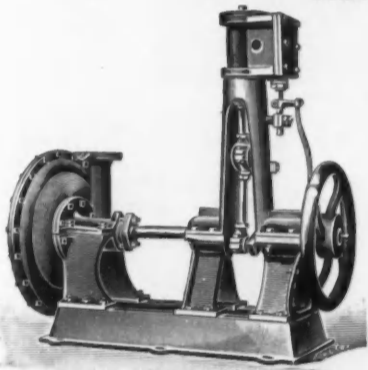
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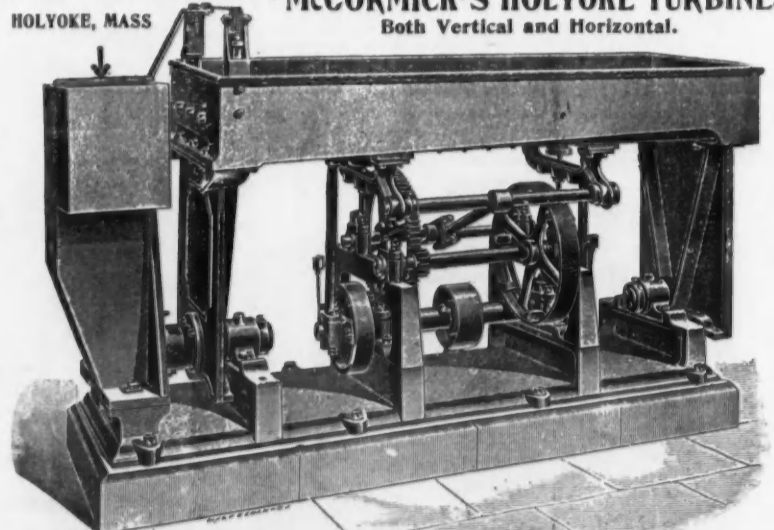
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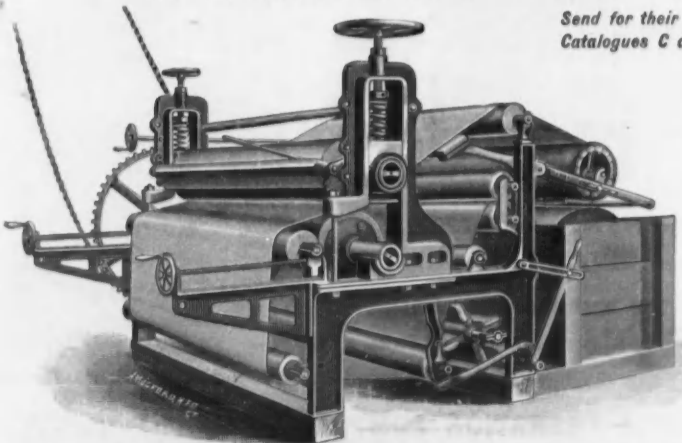
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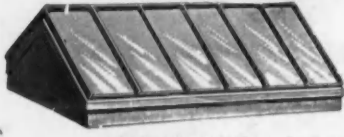
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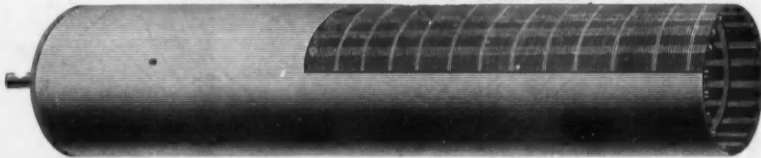


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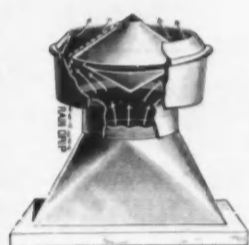
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Superior Fourdrinier Wires, Cylinder Wires, Brass, Copper and Iron Wire Cloth of every description.  
...Manufacturers of... Brass, Copper and Iron Wire, Dandy Rolls, Cylinder Moulds, Best Quality of Wire Rope.

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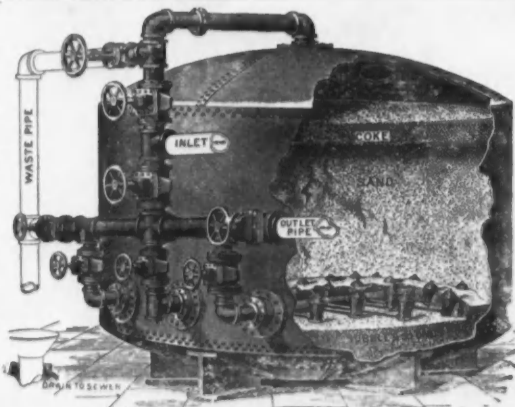
View of Generator Room.

Great Northern Paper Co., Millinocket, Me. Twenty-two thousand horse power, 110 feet fall. Generator turbines, efficiency 85.89 per cent. Grinder turbines, efficiency 85.93 per cent.

Pair of turbines for the Appleton Company, Lowell, Mass.; efficiency 84.05 and 85.27 per cent.  
Pair of turbines for the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass., 1890 H. P. Efficiency 86.47.

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MINERS & MANUFACTURERS OF **WHITE CHINA CLAY,**  
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Constructed under the **JEWELL, WARREN and HYATT PATENTS.**

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NEW YORK TYPE GRAVITY FILTER.

HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

OF FEBRUARY 14, 1901,

Containing a Full Report of the Proceedings of the  
Annual Meeting and Banquet

OF THE

## American Paper and Pulp Association,

Held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, February 12 and 13, 1901.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

#### First Day's Proceedings.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 12 and 13.

The business sessions were held in the Myrtle Room. The first session was on Tuesday morning.

President Cheney was unable to be present owing to serious illness in his family, and the gathering was called to order by Vice-President George W. Hammond, who, after expressing his regret that President Cheney should be detained at home by the illness of his wife, called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

They were read by Secretary Rantoul, and on motion of W. H. Parsons were adopted.

#### PRESIDENT CHENEY'S REPORT.

Mr. Hammond then called for the president's report, which was read by Secretary Rantoul. It was as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION—It would afford me great pleasure to meet with you again and exchange greetings, congratulations and good wishes.

In a general business way we have experienced one of the most eventful and successful years known to the trade within the last decade. While it has not been devoid of anxiety and solicitude, it has been one of unusual activity. Many doubtful points of great business significance have been dispelled and removed, so that we are justified in believing that the general business interests of the country are now placed upon a better foundation, in which case our own particular interests cannot fail to be benefited and stimulated.

The troublesome questions pertaining to foreign competition, which were discussed at our last annual meeting, still continue to demand our attention. To those of us who are outside of combinations and dependent entirely upon the open market for our supply of raw material, this question may become a serious one. We are subjected to large fixed charges and our limited product adds materially to the cost per pound. All look with concern upon the difference between the cost of pulp wood in the States and in the Provinces of Canada.

While our competitors can purchase their pulp wood for \$2.75 per cord, we are compelled to pay double this sum or more. It will readily be seen that under such conditions the news paper

trade of the United States can only be retained by large corporations with adequate quick capital to utilize every known modern method which research and science have been able to disclose. Hence we have the rapid running wide machines producing 40 tons of paper every twenty-four hours to a machine. The managers of large corporations will doubtless have in mind the danger line of over-

production and hostile competition between themselves. Also that the present consumption of spruce for lumber, paper, pulp and fibre is larger than the accessible supply. I need not dwell upon results, as they are too suggestive. This extraordinary consumption of spruce involves the question of substitutes. Experiments are now being made (but more especially for news paper) which are attracting much attention. An important feature connected with this is that no large water powers and expensive plants will be required for several of these substitutes to reduce them to a liquid state. More than 100 years have elapsed since substitutes for rags were first used. Since then paper has been made from 109 different kinds of material.

On account of serious illness in the family of the retiring president his report is presented unfinished and incomplete, for which he begs the indulgence of the members of the association.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—What will you do with the report of the president?

On motion of W. H. Parsons the report of the president was accepted and placed on file.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The next in order is the report of the secretary.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Secretary Rantoul read his report, as follows:

As secretary of this association it is my duty to announce the death of three of our members. Mr. John Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., died November 1, 1899; Mr. N. H. Brokaw, of Kaukauna, Wis., died October 30, 1900; Mr. Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, N. Y., died August 15, 1900.

Our association consists to-day of 305 members, just ten more than a year ago, though this is five more than shown by the treasurer's statement, which was dated at the close of business, February 6.

Our list of February, 1900, showed 295.

Resignations for the year were 2.

Dropped for non-payment of dues, 1.

Deceased, 3.

Total, 6.

Which, taken from 295, leaves 289. Adding the eleven members who joined the association before February 6 gives 300, the number on that date.

As compared with previous years, we have the following:

February, 1897..... 183

February, 1898..... 245

February, 1899..... 270

February, 1900..... 295

February, 1901..... 300

A steady increase, and encouraging, though not as rapid as we should have it. If every member would exert himself to secure one member during 1901 the usefulness of the association could be very greatly increased.

During the year just closed we have all had good, fair business in the main, satisfactory in volume, and reasonable as to prices, though in some cases they are decidedly lower than they should be, considering the cost.

An increased supply of paper, due to new machines and larger products, has been counterbalanced by the increased demand in England and Canada for news paper, owing to the destruction of some of the large plants in the two named countries. Then, too, restrictions in production of book paper were accomplished by the four or five weeks' shutdown of Western mills.

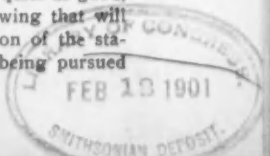
The first half of the year and its results will be covered in the returns now being collected by the Director of the Twelfth United States Census, and will unquestionably show up well. As to the last half, while not quite as good, it will make, with the first half year, a showing that will be satisfactory to most of us. The collection of the statistics in detail of paper and pulp mills is being pursued



HON. ARTHUR C. HASTINGS,

President of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

Wood now supplants rags for all of the lower cost papers. In fact, paper made from wood is now so low in the open market as to compel manufacturers to look for fibres that will cost less than wood. Fortunately we are able to find in the residuum of several large and well established industries a by-product with fibres which leads us to conclude that low cost news paper will rule for many years to come.



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Hamilton, Ohio, U. S. A.

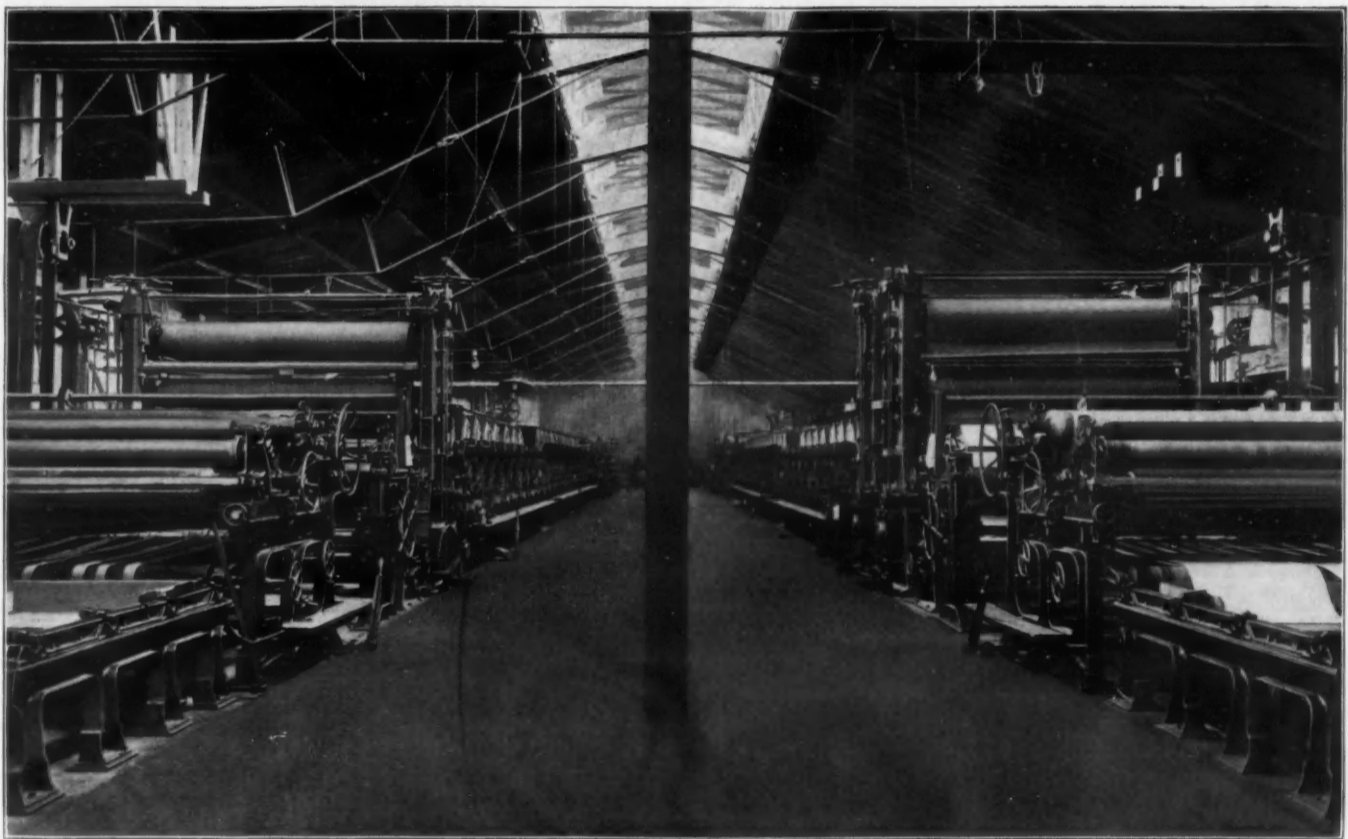
**DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF**

THE BEST AND LATEST IMPROVED

## Paper Making Machines

FOR ALL GRADES OF PAPERS AND BOARDS.

*WE LEAD AND OTHERS FOLLOW.*



The cut here shown is an interior view of the  
**CHICAGO COATED BOARD CO.'S**

Machine Room, containing two of BLACK & CLAWSON CO.'S 118 in. Five Cylinder, Latest Improved Board Machines, having a daily capacity of about 60 tons of High Grade Boards.

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Investigate and be convinced that our Machinery leads.  
You can save money and a lot of trouble by using it.

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✉ WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.



by the United States Census Department owing to the urgent solicitation of our association, and we hope that the results will be of great interest and value to all of us.

No adequate report previous to this census has been obtained from paper mills, owing to the fact that until now it has not been possible to secure full and prompt returns from all mills. At present, returns are missing from only four mills in the entire United States, and those in charge of the work feel confident of securing three, if not all four, of these in the immediate future. Tabulation of the reports is in progress, and before the end of March will be published in bulletin form and mailed to each member of this association.

In legislative matters there is nothing to which special attention should be called at this time.

Our export trade seems to be meeting great increase in all lines, and I believe in our manufacturers carefully studying the needs of this foreign market and endeavoring to secure a still larger share of this trade as an outlet for ever increasing supply.

Your president has called attention in his report to the growing scarcity of wood supply in this country, and the possibility of substitutes, which seems, I believe, to emphasize the vital need of intelligent forestry to prolong our wood supply, at any rate, for some time to come. If individual effort among some of our large corporations toward replanting bare tracts would obtain, ten years from now would show a new supply of wood good for some processes of paper making, and not improbably beneficial toward equalizing our water supply.

This possibility should, I think, be carefully considered and its probability tested.

This association last summer had the pleasure of entertaining representatives of the British paper trade, who were visiting the country on an extensive tour, with which you doubtless have been made familiar by the trade papers.

In the spring we were invited to attend and participate in a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, held at Boston, and a small number of members found it convenient to attend.

One of the pleasantest duties of the secretary has been to send a check monthly to our friend, Mr. Jordan, whose appreciation of our help is most gratifying and sincere. I will read a statement of the account later on.

In closing my last report as secretary, I desire to express for myself and for the outgoing president (who is prevented, as you know, by serious illness at home from being here) our sincere thanks to the members of the association for their cordial support during the past two years, and to offer the confident hope that during the coming administration the association will largely increase its membership, its influence and its field of usefulness.

C. W. RANTOUL, JR., Secretary.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—What is your pleasure, gentlemen, concerning the report of your secretary?

W. H. PARSONS, JR.—I move that the report of the secretary be received, and ordered on file.

The motion was carried unanimously.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The next in order will be the report of the treasurer.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

SECRETARY RANTOUL (reading)—The treasurer's report, February 12, 1901. During the fiscal year we have had the following receipts:

Balance in bank, February 8, 1900.....	\$1,879.00
By 11 initiation fees of \$10.....	110.00
(Eight of these were for 1900, and 3 for 1901.)	
By 226 annual dues at \$5.....	1,130.00
(Of these, 79 were for 1900, and 147 for 1901.)	
By overpaid check, Blauvelt & Wiley.....	10.00
(They sent a check for \$15, instead of \$5.)	
By balance Jordan Relief Fund.....	851.80
By additional subscriptions to the fund.....	25.00
By balance over from expenses of banquet of February, 1900, received from Mr. J. H. McCormic, treasurer of the banquet committee.....	3.88
By interest to June 30, 1900.....	22.60
By interest to December 30, 1900.....	23.04
Total.....	\$4,055.32
The disbursements were as follows:	
Miscellaneous expenses incurred on account of the last meeting.....	\$305.14
British National Board of Trade.....	40.00
Expenses connected with the Boston National Association of Manufacturers.....	30.65
Expenses entertaining the British guests.....	144.60
Petty cash, as per vouchers.....	90.00
Printing, &c., regarding a possible summer meeting of the association.....	10.25
Paid Joseph Jordan on account of Jordan Relief Fund.....	300.00
Stationery.....	12.50
Check to Blauvelt & Wiley, to cover their error in overpaying.....	10.00
Allowance to Secretary.....	400.00
Balance February 6, 1901.....	2,712.18
Making a total of.....	\$4,055.32

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—You have listened to the

report of the treasurer; what course shall be taken in respect to it?

W. H. PARSONS, JR.—I move that it be accepted.

C. W. LYMAN—I move that an auditing committee, composed of Mr. Parsons and Mr. Mohr, be appointed to audit the report, if that is in order.

The motion of Mr. Lyman was adopted.

W. H. PARSONS—Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire why it is that this Jordan Fund forms a part of the cash account of the association? Was it passed over to the association?

SECRETARY RANTOUL—It was pursuant to a vote at the last annual meeting, Mr. Parsons.

MR. PARSONS—That it was passed over to the association?

SECRETARY RANTOUL—Yes, sir; I will read it if you wish.

MR. PARSONS—That answers my question.

SECRETARY RANTOUL—The sum was turned over to the treasurer of the association.

NO REPORT FROM WRITING DIVISION.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The annual report of the Writing Division, by Vice-President Elisha Morgan, is now in order.

SECRETARY RANTOUL—No report has been received from Mr. Morgan for this division.

NO REPORT FROM BOOK DIVISION.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The next in order will be the annual report of the book division, by Vice-President M. M. Armstrong.

SECRETARY RANTOUL—No report has been received from Mr. Armstrong, and I do not see that he is present.



J. SANFORD BARNES, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The next in order will be the report of the news division, by Vice-President F. H. Parks.

REPORT OF NEWS DIVISION.

The report of Fred H. Parks, vice-president of the News Division, was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—The year 1900 in the news line was in marked contrast with that which preceded it, when there was such a marked advance in the price of paper and such violent fluctuations in the supply, on account of the drought of the summer and fall of 1899. During the past year the output has been much more steady, and prices have been well maintained upon a plane which seems to be satisfactory to the consumer and fair to the manufacturer. What increase there is in output appears to have been absorbed by the growth of the demand. The year having been generally prosperous, the paper industry has shared in this condition.

Since my last report the legislation which has been enacted by the Canadian Provincial Government, with the object of shutting off the use of Canadian wood by manufacturers in this country, has been enforced, we believe, without any substantial benefit to the Canadian Government through the development of its resources. We believe that the attempt to force artificially the growth of pulp and paper making in Canada at the expense of this country will not succeed, and that the Canadian Government will eventually realize that the first tendency of its legislation will be to kill the demand for wood coming from Government lands, and after private holdings have

been exhausted, to cut off the demand from this country to a large extent. Thus the first effect would be to reduce instead of to increase the revenues of the Government, and, secondly, to reduce the income of the country from the sale of its product. With the care that is now being used in our wood operations in this country, and with the varieties of wood which are available for paper making being extended, and the natural growth of our vast forests, which cover 37 per cent. of our whole country, there need be no fear of any serious inconvenience to the paper industry of the United States on account of this "dog in the manger" policy of Canada.

Our exports of news paper have shown substantial increase in quantity and a satisfactory broadening of the field of distribution. There is scarcely a paper market, with the exception of some Continental countries, into which our paper does not find its way.

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

REPORT OF MANILA AND WRAPPING DIVISION.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The annual report of the wrapping division, by C. A. Dean, is next in order.

SECRETARY RANTOUL—Mr. Dean is absent in Florida, but sends this letter:

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., January 14, 1901.

C. W. Rantoul, Jr., Secretary American Paper and Pulp Association New York City:

MY DEAR SIR—It is no easy matter to make a report to the association for the February meeting, particularly at this distance. I will do the best I can.

As to production during the year of 1900, there was quite an increase in manila and fibre papers. Coming as it did, however, with light stocks in the hands of both manufacturers and dealers, and a good condition of business, it was taken care of with little injury to the trade.

The extremely low prices of the year previous have not been reached, and the higher cost of pulp and pulp wood would seem to make it impossible.

The general trade of the country being so heavy requires large quantities of wrapping paper.

The greatly increased use of wrapping paper is shown by the high price of bagging, rope and jute butts as compared with 1899. With the great increase in the use of sulphite fibre and new mills using it almost exclusively, these articles maintain firm prices.

The increased cost of timber in all sections is a very important matter. Even where the mills own their own timber lands, there is an increased cost of cutting and handling, and if the timber belongs to the manufacturer it represents an increase in value of often \$2 per cord over that of two years ago.

It would appear that the year 1900 has been to manufacturers of wrapping paper a fairly satisfactory one.

Respectfully submitted. Yours very truly,

CHARLES A. DEAN.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—We will now listen to the report of the dealers' division, by Vice-President F. Squier:

REPORT OF DEALERS' DIVISION.

Hon. Frank Squier, vice-president of the Dealers' Division, reported as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—In making a report this year for the dealers there is very little to be said. A year ago, at the time of our annual meeting, the paper trade was in a condition of some excitement on account of advancing prices. There was a considerable advance, which, without question, was a benefit to the manufacturers, but was very little or no benefit to the dealer, except so far as it allowed him to get rid of stock which he had on hand. There is no doubt that a large quantity of old "stand-bys" were closed out, and dealers were able to take in new stock at higher prices, which have again fallen off, and the profit which was made in the advance will be lost in the decline.

Business as a general thing has been good, and on the whole the dealer is in a better condition to-day than he was a year ago.

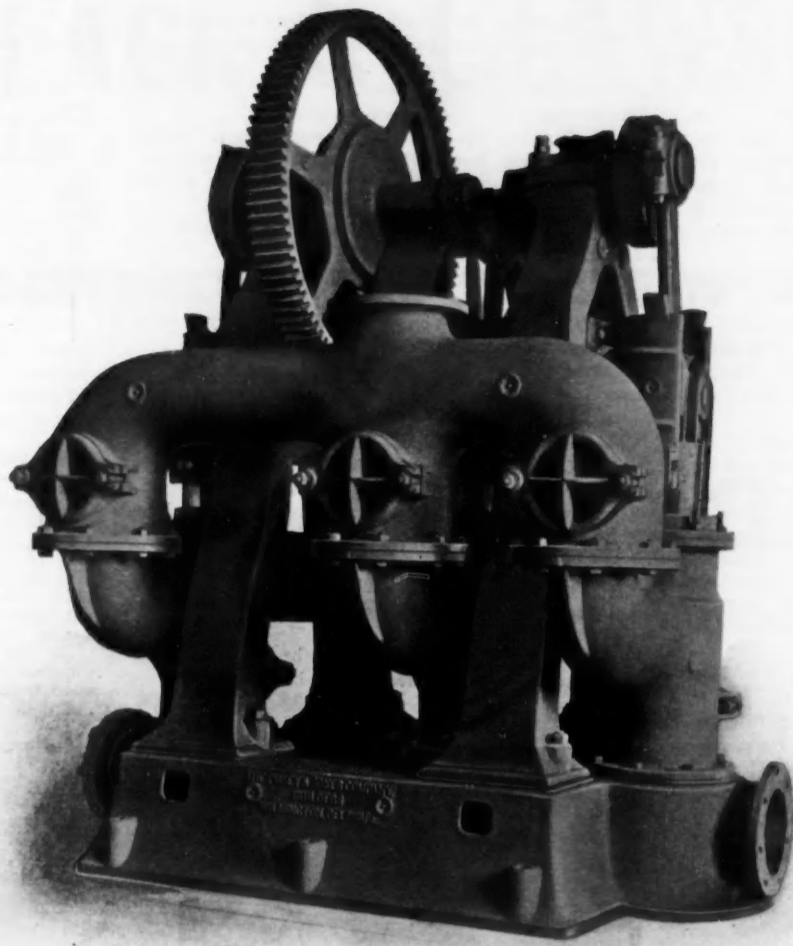
The question of the combinations of manufacturers is still with us, and will have to be met more or less seriously. Some of the combinations respect the dealer, and want to continue their trade with him and help him increase it, while others ignore him altogether, taking away from him the few orders he has at prices sometimes lower than they are willing to sell the dealer himself. This is wrong, as the dealer is entitled to his business, and should not be closed out at the whim of business policy which may be formulated by the officials of some of these combinations. However, there are few features entering into the manufacturing business, and competition is again getting close, and when that comes around the anxiety of the manufacturer will be as great as ever to dispose of his product. The consumption of the country is no doubt keeping up to the present supply, but any let-up in business or any decline in trade will soon make the consumption drop to a point where the surplus will begin to accumulate and competition will begin.

There are many new schemes in different sections of the country which point to the building of new mills, both in book and news. Some of these mills contemplate an output larger than has ever been known before.

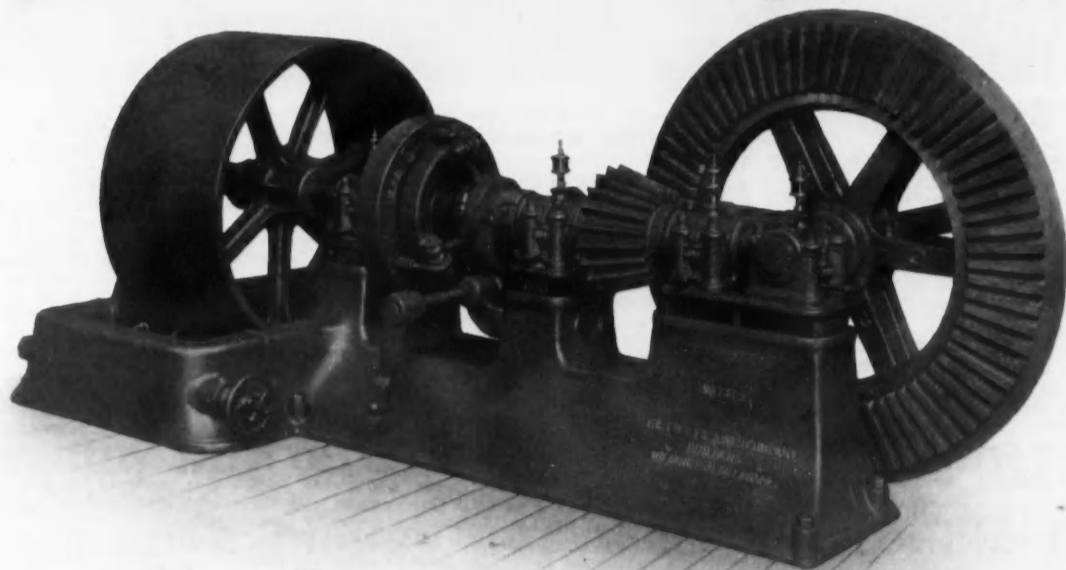
In regard to the question of credits in our business, I would say that payments the past year have been uniformly good. There have been no great failures, and the outlook is fairly good for the coming year. Still, there are signs that many of the publishers have overloaded themselves with stock and are now feeling a difficulty in carrying the same.

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

W. H. PARSONS—If Mr. Squier were only here, I should like to inquire what he means by his reference to "combinations." I must say that I have been closely identified with the trade for a good many years, and am at the present time, and I am ignorant of any combinations. There have been consolidations of news mills, but if anybody can



**THE PUSEY & JONES COMPANY,**  
**WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, U. S. A.,**  
BUILDERS OF  
**MACHINERY FOR**  
**Paper and Pulp Mills.**





give me any information upon this point of "combinations" I should be glad to learn what it is he refers to.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—I am sorry Mr. Squier is not here.

MR. PARSONS—Yes, so am I. I should be glad to get some information. (Laughter.)

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The next in order is the report of the chemical fibre division. This, at the last meeting, was combined also with the wood pulp industry, and the report is by myself:

#### REPORT OF CHEMICAL FIBRE DIVISION.

The report of George W. Hammond, vice-president of the chemical fibre division, was as follows:

The wood pulp and fibre industry during the past year has had varying conditions.

The beginning of the year the demand and prices were good. Later in the year want of rain diminished the supply of wood pulp; this kept the prices strong. With chemical fibre the demand lessened and prices became easier.

For the future no one would probably be willing to prognosticate. The power of production of both wood pulp and fibre has augmented and further increase is in sight.

The abundance of money in the United States seeking investments leads many to build mills who will probably begin to place their product on a falling market. This has a depressing effect. If manufacturers could have the courage to build in dull times and be ready to enter the field on a market with a quick demand we should not have such ruinously low prices at times.

In connection with the making of fibre, manufacturers have been obliged to notice the rapid decrease of our woods and the marked advance in especially pulp and fibre wood. The terms woods and forest are used as advocated by Prof. John Gifford, of Cornell University. He says: "The term 'forest' is seldom used by woodmen. Good or bad, big trees or bushes, it is all called 'woods,' which is a good generic name for such nondescript lands. The word 'forst,' from which comes 'forest,' is a pure Germanic word. From the earliest times it has been applied, however, to woods which have been protected and regulated." This brings into the present or immediate future the need of a systematic plan of forestry, and recognizing this fact there have been established schools of forestry at Biltmore, N. C., and at Cornell and Yale universities. The United States Government has entered upon this field with its natural parks and preserves; also a few of the large companies owning great timber lands, but no real active work in reproduction has been undertaken. In the United States the woods have been left to nature's own sweet will or have been wholly cut off, and natural seeding has allowed those seeds that are most easily germinated to take possession of the area instead of reproduction; for instance, on burnt over spruce land, poplar (*Populus tremuloides* and *grandidentata*) and birch (*Betula papyrifera* and *populifolia*) take possession. If the area is not large and adjacent land is covered with spruce old enough to seed, spruce may seed and grow and being tolerant of shade be ready to take the place of the poplar and birch when they are harvested. This applies to New England. South, other varieties of poplar, bass wood, tulip poplar, are more used for fibre making. Some of these reproduce by stump sprouts. The method most generally adopted in New England for cutting spruce is what is called the selection system, cutting all spruce above certain diameters, leaving the younger seedlings to come forward, and grow to fill vacancies. Our woods favor this method, because the natural forests are of varying age. The older trees die and decay, and other younger trees push forward to occupy the space.

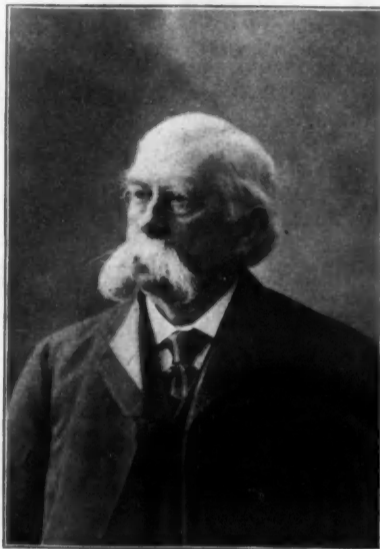
The selection system is following nature's method.

In Europe, where there are fewer varieties of trees, and

of the wood pulp and fibre is made from the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa*). The poplar (*Populus tremula*) is used for matches and fuel.

Poplar is exported from Russia to Sweden for making matches. Very little poplar is used in any of these countries for wood pulp or fibre.

In all of the Government and many of the private forests, where they are in the hands of corporations or individuals owning large areas in the above named countries, forestry has been practised many years; from seventy-five to 100 years in Russia and 200 to 300 years in Germany. Those owned by farmers or communal villages are not so carefully looked after. In all of these countries planting of forests gives them opportunities to plant such va-



GEORGE W. HAMMOND,  
Vice-President Chemical Fibre Division.

rieties of trees as will be most needed and will command the largest prices, provided the soil is adapted for such growth.

Of course, it is rather difficult to anticipate the wants of a country many years in advance, as the rotation in Northern Europe for poplar and birch (*Betula alba*) is thirty years; pine and spruce eighty to 120 years; oak (*Quercus pedunculata*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), 120 to 200 years. The woods most needed may not be those that are most abundant at the end of the rotation. Probably, however, for wood pulp and fibre, poplar, spruce and pine will be the woods used in Northern Europe for paper making.

The pulp manufacturers and owners of woods in the United States must become very much more unselfish.

They must begin to work for future generations, perhaps not of their own kin, except as we are all sons of Adam.

He who plants forests to-day, and those forests do not mature until eighty or 120 years have passed away, must have faith in and be willing to work for generations to be born many years hence.

This is what Germany has done and continues to do. Such faith will, if generally exercised, make of us a nobler race than we now are.

The report was accepted and ordered on file.

#### NO REPORT FROM BOARD DIVISION.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—We now come to the report of the board division, by Vice-President E. B. Denison.

SECRETARY RANTOUL—There is no report in the secretary's hands from Mr. Denison.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—Then we will listen to the report of the committee on statistics, by Mr. Mohr.

MR. MOHR—The committee is not yet ready to report.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIZES.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The report of the committee on prizes is next in order.

W. H. PARSONS, JR.—I am requested to read the report of the committee. The committee on prizes have to report that they have considered two inventions and four essays, and that while there are certainly some good features to the inventions, they do not consider that they are sufficiently meritorious to warrant the committee in awarding a prize. While the committee would have been pleased to award a prize for an essay, they are constrained to report that they do not consider any of the essays sufficiently original or pertinent of subject to warrant it.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee on prizes be accepted and placed on file, which motion was carried unanimously.

#### REPORT ON JORDAN RELIEF FUND.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The next in order will be the report on the Jordan Relief Fund.

SECRETARY RANTOUL—Pursuant to a motion made by Major Ackerman at our last meeting, there was turned over to the treasurer of the association the sum of \$851.80, and we received an additional subscription from the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company of \$25, and, carrying in the interest on above amount at 2 per cent., deposited to the credit of the association with the Washington Trust

Company, amounting to \$14.50, gives a total of \$891.30. The expenditures were a monthly allowance in the form of a check to Mr. Jordan of \$25 each month, twelve months making \$300, leaving a balance in the bank of \$591.30. This balance is part of the funds of the association, but it is kept in a separate account, which I should like to have audited and passed on. That balance is, under date of February 14, \$591.30.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—You have heard the report of the committee on the Jordan Relief Fund. That report ought to go before the auditing committee.

MR. HASTINGS—I move that the same committee appointed to audit the treasurer's report be also appointed to audit the report of the committee on the Jordan Relief Fund.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The next order of business will be the appointment of committees.

SECRETARY RANTOUL—The committees as appointed by the president are as follows:

Committee on Legislation—The incoming president, chairman, incoming secretary, P. C. Cheney, H. J. Chisholm, Warner Miller, A. G. Paine, W. H. Parsons, C. W. Rantoul, Jr., and William Whiting.

Committee on Resolutions and Amendments—C. W. Lyman, chairman; W. H. Parsons, George W. Wheelwright, W. H. Sharp, C. E. Bush, John G. Luke, J. Fred. Ackerman and Fiske Warren.

In regard to the committee on prizes, owing to the report of the chairman of the committee on prizes for the year 1900 and 1901, and the impossibility of making in either case a satisfactory award to any of the contestants, the present officers of the association have thought that it was hardly desirable to appoint a committee for the ensuing year, and they accordingly leave it for the incoming administration to handle as may seem best, either by appointing the committee later, or by withdrawing the prizes from competition.

Nominating Committee—A. N. Burbank, chairman; Charles D. Brown, J. N. Mohr, W. H. Sharp and S. P. Train.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—That seems to complete the business of the morning, and a motion to adjourn is now in order, unless there are other matters that members wish to bring before the meeting; if so, we will be pleased to listen to them.

MR. BARNES—I move that the meeting now adjourn, Mr. President.

The motion, being duly seconded, was carried unanimously.

At 1 o'clock luncheon was served in the East Room.

#### Second Day's Proceedings.

Vice-President Hammond called the meeting together at 11:15, and the following proceedings were had:

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—We will now listen to the report of the committee on statistics, by Mr. Mohr.



C. A. DEAN,  
Vice-President Wrapping Division.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS.

The report of the Committee on Statistics, presented by J. N. Mohr, chairman, was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION—The gathering of statistics in our industry is most difficult, arising from the fact that we have no bureau of information for securing them. Your committee is of the opinion that if we had an established headquarters and employed one or more persons, figures could be more easily gathered than through a committee.

It cannot be denied that statistics, if correct, would be most helpful to us as an association. Their worth is proven by other industries, as for instance those collected by Mr. James Swank for the American Iron and Steel



F. H. PARKS,  
Vice-President News Division.

planting has been practiced for many years, the selection system is not the best method.

As our woods are naturally to have demands made upon them that will take more than the natural increment, those owning them should be on the alert to see that vacant space and waste pasture land are planted. (In this way some of the increased demand may be supplied in the future.)

If farmers and owners of woods or abandoned farms were to plant poplars by seed or cuttings a good return would be realized in twenty or thirty years; after that, reproduction would take place where the first crop had been cut, either by seeding or root sprouts. Poplar will grow on very poor land; old pastures or waste land nearly covered with ground junipers or bushes might be thus planted and be made productive.

In Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway nearly all

THERE ARE OVER

**2,000**

**GOTHAM SCREENS**

IN ACTUAL OPERATION IN THIS COUNTRY.

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE MOST EFFICIENT  
SCREENS BUILT FOR ANY KIND  
OF STOCK.

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Association, which are so valuable that our Government accepts and publishes them. The gathering of these facts and figures is strictly confidential, none being individualized, but tabulated and districted, quantity only being given in the aggregate, the public simply seeing every six months the number of tons of iron, steel, bars, billets, &c., made of all grades and qualities, and those sold and on hand. Every manufacturer cannot fail to see the value and benefit of statistics under such conditions.

It is most gratifying to know that the output in our varied interests has gradually grown during the past year, a number of new mills have been put in operation, additional machines added to other plants, and, while prices have dropped considerably, the volume of business we think we will find will have exceeded that of the year 1899 by many millions of dollars.

As an industry we are taking a prominence that we can be justly proud of, and we must not lose sight of the fact that our export trade is growing in proportion to our home demands. The exports ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$6,215,559, as against \$5,494,564 the previous year. The breaking out of the war in China was, we fear, a serious drawback to our trade, because we were led to believe that a large field was opening up to us there. A general warehouse that is representing nearly all industries has been opened in Shanghai under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers, and managed by two Americans who have lived in China and Japan during the past twelve to fifteen years, and who are thoroughly familiar with the needs and requirements of that people.

From a reliable source we know of an inquiry made for the manufacture in this country of what is known as "Joss" paper, used in Chinese religious services. In illustration of its consumption the party cites one province—Kiangsu, alone—which uses to the extent of 6,000,000 tael, equal to \$4,600,000 in gold. China has at present eighteen provinces. We merely cite this to show in a measure the immense possibilities of trade in that country.

As the new census report is about completed and will be public property within a few months, we will refer you to it for a full and correct statistical report, which we have no doubt will be both interesting and beneficial.

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—What action will you take on this report, gentlemen? It awaits your pleasure.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted and placed on file, which motion was carried unanimously.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—Next in order will be the report of the committee on nominations, also by Mr. Mohr.



GEORGE W. KNOWLTON,  
Vice-President-Elect News Division.

MR. MOHR—The chairman of your committee takes pleasure in presenting the following nominations:

For president, A. C. Hastings, Cliff Paper Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

For vice-presidents:

Writing—W. N. Caldwell, of the American Writing Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Book—C. W. Rantoul, Jr., of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, New York, N. Y.

News—George W. Knowlton, of the St. Regis Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y.

Wrapping—John S. Riegel, of the Warren Manufacturing Company, Riegelsville, N. J.

Chemical Fibre—John G. Luke, of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, New York, N. Y.

Boards—C. S. Merrill, of the Thompson Pulp and Paper Company, Albany, N. Y.

Dealers—J. B. Forsyth, of Stone & Forsyth, Boston, Mass.

For Secretary and Treasurer—J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., of the Great Northern Paper Company, New York, N. Y.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—Now, gentlemen, what will you do with the report of the nominating committee?

MR. SHERMAN—I move that the secretary cast one ballot for the officers, as named by the nominating committee.

The motion was duly seconded, and, upon being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The secretary thereupon proceeded to cast the ballot for the officers nominated, and they were declared duly elected.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

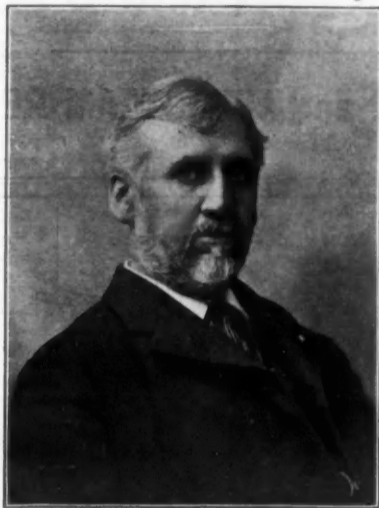
VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—The next in order will be the report of the committee on resolutions. I will ask Mr. Sherman to read these resolutions for us, as Mr. Lyman, the chairman, is unable to be present. First, however, he will read the letter sent by Mr. Sherman.

MR. SHERMAN (reading):

FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

Mr. C. W. Rantoul, Jr., Secretary American Paper and Pulp Association:

MY DEAR MR. RANTOUL—I find that it will be impossible for me to be present at the meeting this morning to present the report of the committee on resolutions, and



HON. FRANK SQUIER,  
Vice-President Dealers Division.

therefore send it to you herewith by bearer. I inclose some duplicate copies for the press.

If you think it will be in order to present a resolution of sympathy with Governor Cheney, please present the same in the name of the committee. I intended to refer the matter to the committee, but forgot.

As the committee on resolutions is a temporary one, if the report is accepted I think it should be discharged.

I return herewith for the secretary's files the papers which you turned over to me. Very truly yours,

C. W. LYMAN.

Mr. Sherman then read the report, which is as follows: REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee submits the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the association greatly deploras the loss which it has incurred through the deaths of the following members: John Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., died Nov. 1, 1899; N. H. Brokaw, of Kaukauna, Wis., died Oct. 30, 1900; H. G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, N. Y., died Aug. 15, 1900.

Whereas, The term of office of Hon. P. C. Cheney as president, and of C. W. Rantoul as secretary and treasurer, expires with this meeting,

Resolved, That we place upon record our great appreciation of the services which these gentlemen have rendered to



J. N. MOHR,  
Chairman Committee on Statistics.

the association as officers, and for their zeal and untiring efforts in its behalf, and we shall remember with gratitude the able manner in which the affairs of the association have been conducted during their administration,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the Fifty-sixth Congress should complete the work of estab-

lishing our currency upon a permanent and sound basis by enacting into law the bill introduced in the House by Representative Overstreet, which provides for the exchangeability of metallic currencies at the Treasury at the option of the holder, and that the secretary be and hereby is requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each member of the House and Senate.

Whereas, The industries of this country, on which rests its material prosperity, have extended the distribution of their products to all parts of the world, and have thus established a claim upon the National Government to direct its attention to the commercial interests of the country beyond its own borders, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the Government should undertake to investigate the opportunities for extending our trade in the Orient, and this association hereby urges Congress to enact into law the bill introduced in the House by Representative Hepburn, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of Congress.

Resolved, That the secretary be and hereby is requested to write to each Senator and Representative in Congress, urging on behalf of this association that Bill 738, providing for the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries, be enacted into law during the present session, and to notify the National Business League of this action.

Resolved, That the thanks of the association be and hereby are tendered to L. D. Post, publisher, for the pamphlets containing the complete proceedings of the last meeting of the association:

- W. H. Parsons,
- George W. Wheelwright,
- W. H. Sharp,
- J. G. Luke,
- J. Fred Ackerman,
- Fisk Warren,
- C. W. Lyman, Chairman.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—You have heard the reading of the resolutions. What is the pleasure of the meeting in the disposition of them?



JAMES B. FORSYTH,  
Vice-President-Elect Dealers Division.

G. E. BARDEEN—I move that they be adopted as read. The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMMOND—Is there any other business to come before this meeting? If not, a motion to adjourn is in order.

MR. BARNES—I move that meeting now adjourn.

The motion, being seconded, was carried unanimously.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

Among those who attended the business sessions of the association were:

George W. Hammond, Forest Paper Company, Yarmouthville, Me.

C. W. Rantoul, Jr., Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, New York.

F. H. Parks, International Paper Company, New York.

Frank Squier, Perkins, Goodwin & Co., New York.

W. H. Parsons, W. H. Parsons & Co., New York.

J. N. Mohr, Reading Paper Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

James B. Forsyth, Stone & Forsyth, Boston.

Chester W. Lyman, International Paper Co., New York.

Nelson J. Bowker, Pettebone-Cataract Paper Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

O. A. Miller, Central Paper Company, Columbus, Ohio.

C. H. Dobilinski, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

# LOWDEN STEAM REGULATOR COMPANY

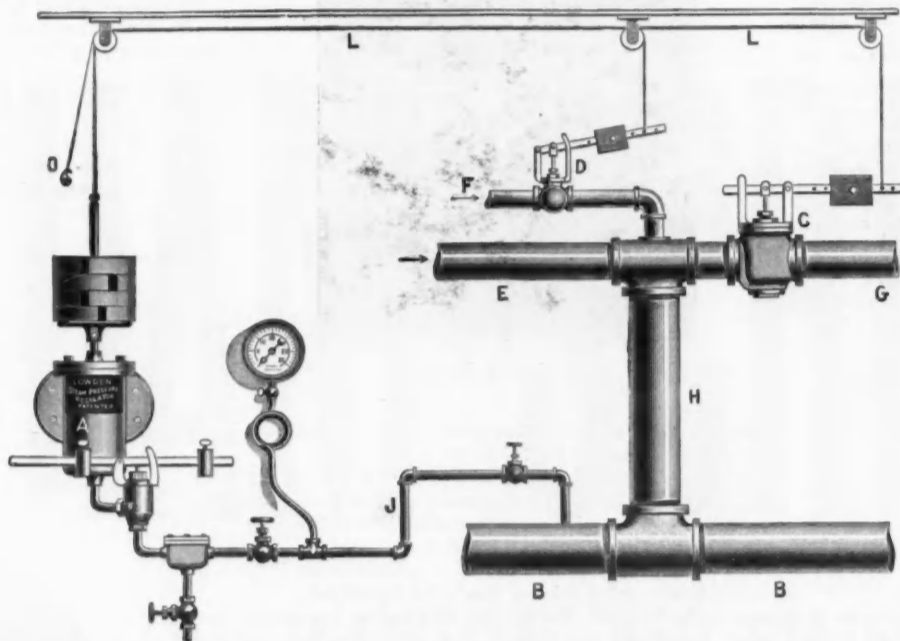
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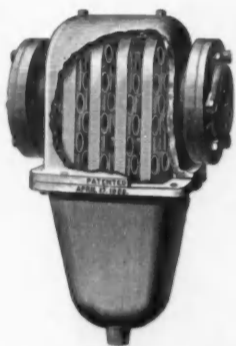
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EFFICIENT,  
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Pays for itself in a short time.



USED IN CONNECTION WITH EXHAUST OR LIVE STEAM ALONE, OR BOTH IN COMBINATION.

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CONNECTIONS.**



Lowden Steam Separator and Oil Extractor.

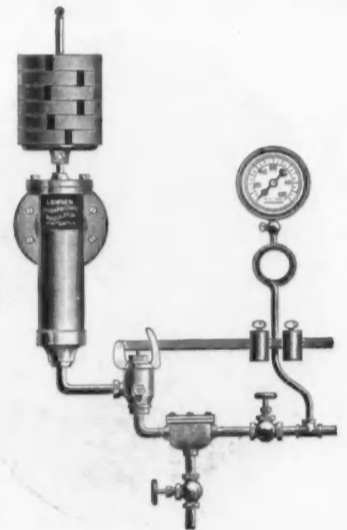
## LOWDEN

## STEAM REGULATOR COMPANY

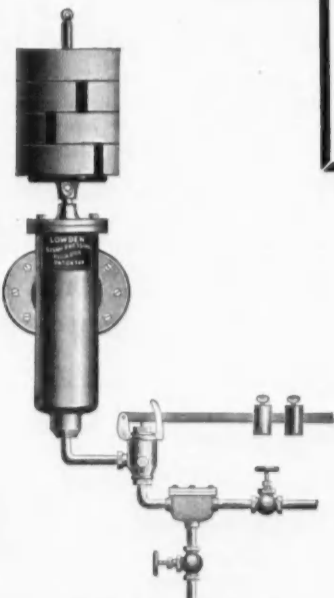
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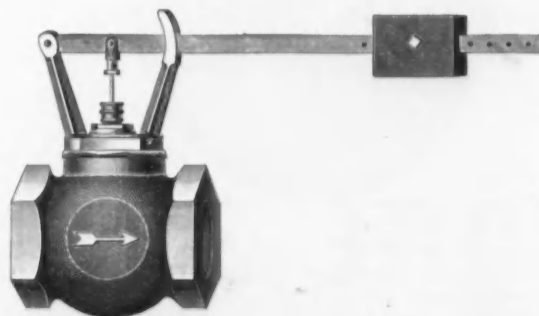
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



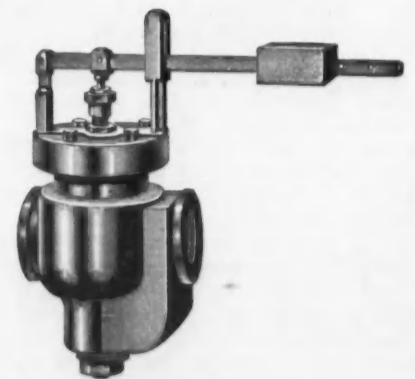
Lowden High Pressure Regulator.



Lowden Steam Damper Regulator.



Lowden Double-Seated Balanced Lever Valve, Composition Metal.



Balanced Lever Valve for Angle or Horizontal Use. Iron Body, Composition Lined.



John G. Luke, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, New York.  
 A. C. Hastings, Cliff Paper Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Augustus H. Ivins, Traders Paper Company, Lockport, N. Y.  
 W. H. Parsons, Jr., Parsons Brothers, New York.  
 Joseph K. Cass, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, New York.  
 K. B. Fullerton, Manufacturers Paper Company, New York.



HUGH J. CHISHOLM,  
 Chairman Reception Committee.

George E. Bardeen, Bardeen Paper Company, Otsego, Mich.  
 E. P. Lindsay, Odell Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.  
 F. W. Wilson, Osborn & Wilson, New York.  
 P. M. Herrick, Train, Smith Company, New York.  
 G. W. Russell, American Sulphite Pulp Company, Boston.  
 Robert B. Atterbury, Atterbury Brothers, New York.  
 A. E. Osborn, Osborn & Wilson, New York.  
 H. J. Brown, Berlin Mills Company, Berlin, N. H.  
 G. C. Sherman, St. Regis Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y.  
 Frank Grubb, International Paper Company, New York.  
 John G. Anderson, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Tyrone, Pa.  
 C. E. Bush, Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 David S. Cowles, W. H. Parsons & Co., New York.  
 F. S. Van Vleck, Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, New York.  
 Alvah Miller, H. G. Craig & Co., New York.



W. N. CALDWELL,  
 Vice-President-Elect Writing Division.

Stuart D. Lansing, Bagley & Sewall Company, Watertown, N. Y.  
 Charles Wilson, New York Continental Jewell Filtration Company, New York.  
 C. N. Sherman, Brownville Iron Works, Watertown, N. Y.  
 Guyon Miller, Downingtown Manufacturing Company, East Downingtown, Pa.  
 Thomas H. Savery, Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del.  
 B. D. Rising, B. D. Rising Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass.  
 James Conley, Interlake Pulp and Paper Company, New York.

Eugene H. Clapp, Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company, Boston, Mass.  
 J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., Great Northern Paper Company, New York.  
 Frank W. Fletcher, Fletcher Paper Company, Alpena, Mich.  
 Benjamin M. Jackson, Linton Brothers Company, Providence, R. I.  
 George More, George W. Millar & Co., New York.  
 E. C. Godfrey, Grove Mills Paper Company, New York.  
 Edward G. Ward, H. G. Craig & Co., New York.  
 Alexander Orr, Orr & Co., New York.  
 George F. Barton, Odell Manufacturing Company, New York.  
 Dr. F. E. Robinson, Carthage, N. Y.  
 W. H. Sharp, Jessup & Moore Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 C. H. Wickham, Wickham Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.  
 Fred H. Haile, Racquette River Pulp Company, Gouverneur, N. Y.  
 Merrill S. Flint, New York.  
 Thomas Barrett, New York.  
 Nicholas J. Barrett, New York.  
 Allan M. Fletcher, Fletcher Paper Company, New York.  
 C. F. Hubbs, C. F. Hubbs & Co., New York.  
 Warner Miller, Herkimer, N. Y.  
 W. A. Underhill, C. F. Hubbs & Co., New York.  
 F. Vilmer, Perkins, Goodwin & Co., New York.



C. W. RANTOUL, JR.,  
 Vice-President-Elect Book Division.

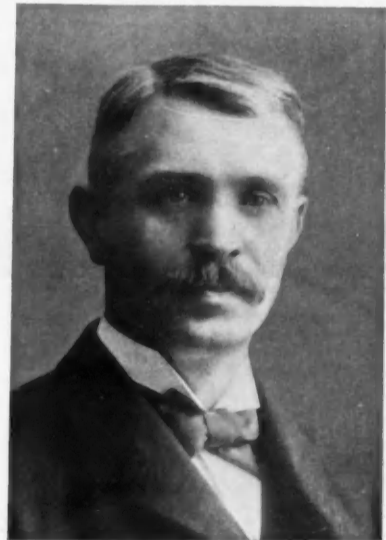
Henry Atterbury, Atterbury Brothers, New York.  
 E. C. Spear, Cheney-Bigelow Wire Works, Springfield, Mass.  
 Charles Beebe, Union Talc Company, New York.  
 Fremont W. Spicer, International Paper Company, New York.  
 J. H. McCormick, International Pulp Company, New York.  
 I. B. Hosford, International Paper Company, New York.  
 Jean Freese, New York.  
 W. D. Russell, International Paper Company, New York.  
 W. H. Miller, Cheney-Bigelow Wire Works, Springfield, Mass.  
 George F. Baer, Reading Paper Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 A. G. Lindsay, Detroit Sulphite Fibre Company, Detroit, Mich.  
 A. L. Whitaker, Cincinnati Cordage and Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Charles S. Barton, Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Company, Worcester, Mass.  
 Sigmund Goldman, A. Wertheim & Co., New York.  
 C. Riordon and George E. Challes, Riordon Paper Mills, Merritton, Canada.  
 F. A. Schroeder, Downingtown Manufacturing Company, East Downingtown, Pa.  
 George Megargee, Megargee Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Hon. Wellington Smith, Smith Paper Company, Lee, Mass.  
 F. S. Coolidge, International Paper Company, New York.  
 Major J. Fred Ackerman, Perkins, Goodwin & Co., New York.

C. A. Dunkley, Cleveland Paper Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Dr. C. S. Merrill, president Thompson Pulp and Paper Company, Albany, N. Y.  
 H. M. French, General Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.  
 T. E. Nash, Nekoosa Paper Company, Nekoosa, Wis.  
 Ernst Behrend, Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pa.  
 N. T. Pulsifer, Boston, Mass.  
 Loren Allen, Allen Brothers Company, Sandy Hill, N. Y.  
 John Booth, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, Boston, Mass.



HON. WARNER MILLER,  
 Toastmaster.

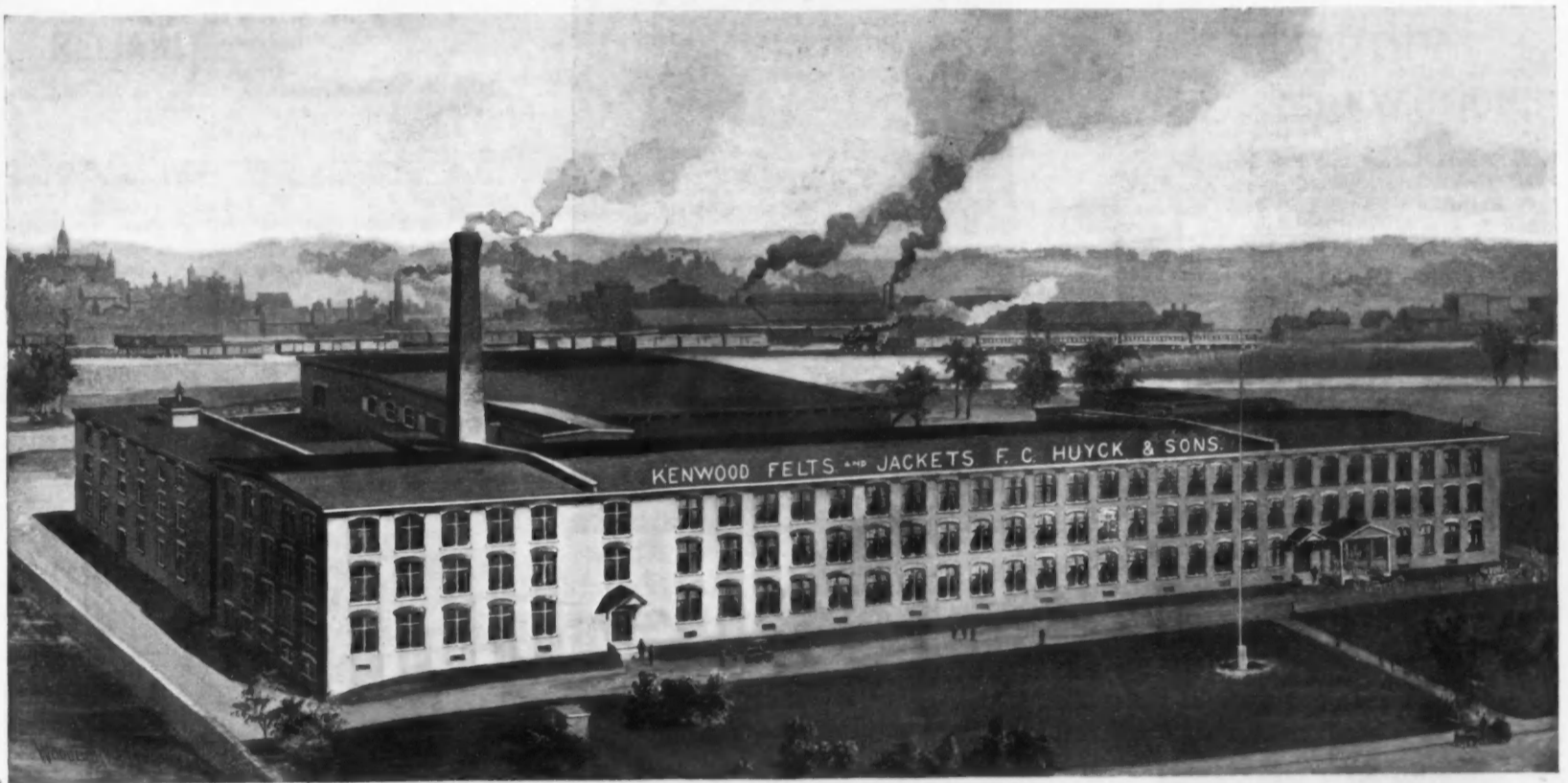
William Skinner, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, New York.  
 J. H. Newton, Newton Falls Paper Company, Newton Falls, N. Y.  
 J. A. E. Hussey, International Paper Company, Boston, Mass.  
 J. P. O'Brien, American Writing Paper Company, Windsor Locks, Conn.  
 E. A. Jones, of E. D. Jones & Son Company, Pittsfield, Mass.  
 H. E. Tidmarsh, Friction Pulley and Machine Company, Sandy Hill, N. Y.  
 J. C. Godfrey, Godfrey & Co., Beekman street, New York, N. Y.  
 Lewis A. Hall, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 George B. Hanford, New York, N. Y.  
 G. H. P. Gould, Gould Paper Company, Lyon Falls, N. Y.



JOHN G. LUKE,  
 Vice-President-Elect Chemical Fibre Division.

E. G. Howland, Sandy Hill, N. Y.  
 Hugh J. Blethen, Scranton Supply and Machinery Company, Boston, Mass.  
 B. A. Scott, Quebec.  
 W. H. Howe, of Charles F. Hubbs & Co., New York, N. Y.  
 W. F. Zimmerman, St. Lawrence Power Company, New York.  
 W. A. Ransom, St. Lawrence Power Company, New York.  
 C. K. Urquhart, Gordon Cameron and M. J. Cody, of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

# KENWOOD FELTS <sup>AND</sup> JACKETS



## F. C. HUYCK & SONS

ALBANY, N. Y.



# THE BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the American Paper and Pulp Association was held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

The tables at which the members were seated were fourteen in number, being arranged tandem at right angles to the guest table. Back of the guest table were beautiful decorations of American flags, while all of the tables bore huge bouquets of American jack roses.

Hon. Warner Miller, toastmaster, presided at the main table, there being seated at his right Prof. E. C. Bolles, George F. Perkins, C. W. Rantoul, Jr., Hon. W. F. Wakeman and J. Sanford Barnes, and at his left the Rev. Dr. T. C. Hall, William H. Parsons, George H. Daniels, Col. A. G. Paine and Hugh J. Chisholm.

Those at the other tables were as follows:

Ackerman, J. Fred,  
Armstrong, E. E.,  
Andrews, R. P.,  
Anderson, John G.,  
Austin, H. B.,  
Adams, W. S.,

Boothe, Jack,  
Blether, H. R.,  
Barton, Chas. S.,  
Beaston, Richard,  
Bateman, Hal,  
Barton, Geo. F.,

Bowman, E. M.,  
Buell, F. P.,  
Behrend, E.,  
Babbitt, E. C.,  
Barrett, N. J.,  
Bush, C. E.,  
Bassett, C. F.,  
Bowker, N. J.,  
Brown, H. J.,  
Bailey, G. F.,  
Cowles, David S.,  
Clapp, Eugene H.,  
Cantine, Martin,  
Cody, Alfred,  
Collins, Grellet,  
Clark, James,  
Clark, W. W.,  
Cass, Jos. K.,  
Corning, Chas. F.,  
Crane, Edward N.,  
Conley, Jas.,

Clark, W. H.,  
Call, E. P.,  
Cowles, D. S.,  
Cowles, J. A. P.,  
Cowles, Chas. P.,  
Coyne, Frank,  
Challis, Geo. E.,  
Dillon, W. B.,  
Duncan, T. E.,  
Dobilinski, Chas. H.,  
Downes, G. W.,  
Danby, John H.,  
Disbrow, N. T.,  
Drury, David M.,  
Davis, F. H.,  
Dodd, Louis F.,  
Dole, Chas. F.,  
Duffy, John H.,  
Dunham, Geo. M.,  
Dickinson, E. J.,  
Donnelly, L. W.,

Eaton, A. W.,  
Elixman, F.,  
Everett, W. E.,  
Endicott, L.,  
English, Wm.,  
Elverson, Jr., Col. Jas. T.,  
Etiner, O. L.,  
Forsyth, Jas. B.,  
Frazee, J. S.,  
Freese, Jean,  
Fletcher, Allan M.,  
Fletcher, Frank W.,  
Fabre, Clarence L.,  
Fuerst, F. W.,  
Felch, F. W.,  
Figgis, Samuel F.,  
Forbes, W. H.,  
Findley, J. H.,  
Fullerton, K. B.,  
Flint, M. S.,  
Fairbanks, Chas. M.,

Gifford, C. E.,  
Grubb, Frank,  
Green, J. S.,  
Garabrant, D. G.,  
Garrett, Wm.,  
Goldman, S.,  
Hanford, G. B.,  
Hubbard, Chas. L.,  
Hastings, Arthur C.,  
Heuback, Gustav,  
Hopkins, N. R.,  
Hungerford, O. E.,  
Hall, George,  
Hoadley, Mr.,  
Hopkins, Robt. D.,  
Harrison, H. F.,  
Hubbs, Chas. F.,  
Howe, W. H.,  
Hastings, O. B.,  
Hastings, F. E.,  
Horne, B. F.,



ELECTRIC TOWER—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Allen, Loren,  
Allen, Chas.,  
Armstrong, M. M.,  
Atterbury, Robt. B.,  
Allen, Clifford,  
Birmingham, E. F.,  
Buscoe, W. A.,  
Burgess, T. P.,  
Blackman, H.,  
Bell, Geo. G.,  
Behr, Robt.,  
Bailey, F. H.,  
Bardeen, Geo. E.,  
Bartow, H. T.,  
Browning, H. P.,

Bearce, Geo. B.,  
Butler, F. C.,  
Burbank, A. N.,  
Bickford, L. M.,  
Babcock, Bruce,  
Bertuch, Fred,  
Burbank, A. N., Guest,  
Bliss, Chas. F.,  
Bullard, D. A., 2d,  
Blackman, Henry,  
Burrell, M. C.,  
Brown, R. W.,  
Beebe, Chas.,  
Bendig, F. H.,  
Blanchard, C. D.,

Castle, W. A.,  
Claffin, W. H.,  
Church, E. M.,  
Crowe, Eugene F.,  
Calkins, L. C.,  
Campbell, F. P.,  
Carr, B. A.,  
Curtis, W., Jr.,  
Curtis, O. C.,  
Cody, M. J.,  
Cameron, Gordon,  
Crocker, Adams,  
Coolidge, T. S.,  
Chapin, W. N.,  
Curtis, Warren,

Day, W. O.,  
Doremus, D. H.,  
Doremus, Mr.,  
Diamond, Hon. C.,  
Dennison, A. C.,  
Deutch, Ike,  
Dillon, J. P.,  
Daniels, A. B.,  
Etherington, W. F.,  
Emerson, J. T.,  
Elson, Benj. F.,  
Ebbets, W. E.,  
Evans, H. C.,  
Elliot, A. G., Jr.,  
Evans, D. W.,

Flanagan, E. A.,  
Farwell, Porter,  
Foley, T. J.,  
Farnsworth, W. R.,  
French, H. Murray,  
French, W. D.,  
Ferry, Chas.,  
Gardner, Geo. A.,  
Gallagher, R. W.,  
Grace, Fredk. J.,  
Grim, Chas. O.,  
Godfrey, J. C.,  
Gould, G. H. P.,  
George, W. H.,  
Green, Wm.,

Hansel, Geo. H.,  
Haupt, L. F.,  
Holden, A. F.,  
Hultz, E. H., Jr.,  
Hall, Geo. E.,  
Hardy, Geo. F.,  
Haskell, Edward,  
Hooper, H. A.,  
Hufsey, J. E. A.,  
Higgins, W. I.,  
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Howe, Walter,  
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Jackson, Elwood C.,	McEwan, R. W.,	Nevins, H.,	Remington, C. H.,	Spaulding, H. N.,	Wyman, Arthur,
Jaeger, G. L.,	McEwan, Frank,	Nixon, Wm. H.,	Rudolph, C. A.,	Toussaint, C. Otto,	Wagner, John,
Jaeger, F. W.,	Mohr, James N.,	Nixon, Edward P.,	Royal, Thos.,	Thompson, J. L.,	Wagner, Joseph,
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Johnson, Jesse W.,	Mackintosh, J. G.,	Neally, C. H.,	Riley, James,	Taylor, Howard W.,	Waller, T. T.,
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Jordan, P. B.,	Miles, W.,	Nye, Walter,	Ramage, Chas.,	True, H. U.,	Ward, Theo. G.,
Jeffers, W. W. D.,	Miller, Jas. W.,	Nelson, W. A.,	Redway, J. W.,	Taggart, H. W.,	Ward, Edward G.,
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Knowlton, G. S.,	McIntosh, D. F.,	Orr, Alex. M., Jr.,	Stratton, H. J.,	Thompson, R. H.,	Webster, Alden P.,
Krueger, Jno. W.,	McCoy, Geo. A.,	Orr, Fred'k W.,	Savery, Thos. H.,	Train, Col. S. P.,	White, A. H.,
Kenny, Geo. F.,	McCormick, Thos.,	Otterson, Chas. E.,	Savery, Wm. H.,	Underhill, Wm. A.,	Walden, Chas. C.,
Kinney, Dwight,	McIlvain, J.,	O'Donohue, Chas. A.,	Savery, Thos. H., Jr.,	Underwood, Geo. F.,	Wallace, Jos. H.,
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Keenan, T. J.,	Munn, E. L.,	O'Hara, C. E.,	Schauffler, F. H.,	Vilmar, Fredk.,	White, J. A.,
King, H. C.,	Megargee, Samuel J.,	Pulsifer, N. T.,	Sherman, C. N.,	Van Vleck, F. S.,	Yngstrom, L.,
Kelly, J. B.,	Megargee, Geo.,	Pusey, Wm. W.,	Sherman, G. C.,	Zimmermann, W. F.,	
Linde, J. E.,	Moore, Warren B.,	Purves, Austin M.,	Schoonmaker, A. S.,		
Lander, J. B.,	Moore, S. H.,	Plum, M., Jr.,	Smith, Hon. Wellington,		
Lindsay, A. G.,	Martin, Henry,	Phillips, M. W.,	Shannon, S. A.,		
Lindsay, E. P.,	Moore, F. L.,	Parsons, W. H.,	Sawyer, R. W.,		
Latimer, Theo. H.,	McCrimlisk, S. J.,	Pope, H. H.,	Seymour, J. S.,		
Lyman, C. W.,	McCormick, J. H.,	Parks, F. H.,	Stuart, W. A.,		
Loomis, J. R.,	More, Geo. W.,	Patton, D. M.,	Sergeant, W. L.,		
Lansing, S. D.,	Miller, W. H.,	Paddock, A. B.,	Skaats, D. S.,		
Lea, Preston,	Marvin, J. S.,	Perkins, Geo. F., Jr.,	Skaats, D. S.,		
Luke, Wm.,	Merrill, C. S.,	Parks, G. H.,	Sharp, W. H.,		
Luke, John G.,	Melvin, O. F.,	Phillips, H. O.,	Squire, Frank,		
Luke, David L.,	Martin, T. E.,	Post, L. D.,	Seitz, Don C.,		
Luke, Adam K.,	Mullarky, J. E.,	Packard, J. S.,	Seeley, B. L.,		
Luke, W. A.,	McKee, Geo. M.,	Porritt, O.,	Scoville, Wm.,		
			Spicer, F. W.,		

The sorbet was served in boxes made in representation of a stump, the bark of which was covered with moss. On the cut top of the stump was a huge hornet, busily engaged in reading the following legend:

"The use of wood fibre in the manufacture of paper was first discovered by watching a hornet in process of nest building, and eventually led to the invention of the Voelter Pulp Grinder."

Toward the end of the dinner there were distributed to the diners pin badges in gilt and enamel. The centre was occupied by two panels, one containing "A. P. P. A." in monogram and the other a picture of a spruce tree. Surrounding the panels were two circles, in one of which the words "Twenty-fourth Annual Dinner" and in the other


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### AND HERE'S ANOTHER GREAT POINT.

The old Roll Bars become thick and blunt as they wear down the bevel; you know what the result is—a crunching rather than the tearing, brushing action so necessary to produce good stock.

### NO SHARPENING IS NECESSARY WITH THE DUPLEX BAR.

They KEEP their original cutting edge until worn down to the end of the slot. IT'S VERY SIMPLE—you just remove one of those three sections of hard wood, that partly fill up the slot, as the cutting edge wears down, as shown here.



Cross section showing sections of wood in the slot.

The plain facts about which are—it does MORE work in LESS time and makes BETTER, TOUGHER STOCK than is produced by the old bar.

Wouldn't THOSE points COUNT with YOU in selling YOUR product?

See the Point?

**WHAT WE SAY.** It can be introduced into ANY roll as easily as the old style bars. Each Duplex Bar has TWO cutting edges—you get DOUBLE the number of blades in your roll—a big point. The edges, ALWAYS being uniform, draw out the fibre cleanly, making HIGH GRADE stock. Paper made from 10 to 20 per cent. stronger, BY ACTUAL TEST, than by the old bar and—takes less time to turn out BETTER stock.

**WHAT USERS SAY.** We give here an extract from one of our letters—it talks strong points: "We seem to be able to beat the stock with the Duplex Bar, *one half turn* up on hand wheel, more than the other beaters which have the old style bar. With the Duplex *in this position*, we beat the stock for the same length of time as with the old beaters, and get a *much better* quality of stuff."

**WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE POINTS?** Are they not of enough importance to warrant your writing us for further information? Do YOU not wish to increase YOUR product and improve its QUALITY? We've interesting matter on this Duplex Bar to be had for the asking by those interested in improving their facilities.

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ROLL BARS and BED PLATES of every description, that are known by the fact that they STAND UP under usage.

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BED PLATES.

We can give you ANY percentage of carbon, hard or soft, and make them to fit your own special requirements.



BARKER KNIVES.

Our Barker, Chipper and Rag Knives are noted for their scientific, UNIFORM temper and by the fact that they HOLD their edge.



CHIPPER KNIVES.

All of our plated knives have a welded edge of the finest tool steel, and this, in connection with the tough iron or steel back, as the particular knife demands, makes up a knife that is winning business for us.



RAG KNIVES, ETC.

WE WANT TO HEAR from Paper Manufacturers who are dissatisfied with ANY point in the knives they are now using. That is what we want—a chance to prove the perfection of our knives.

## R. J. DOWD KNIFE WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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BELOIT, WIS.



the words "Waldorf-Astoria, February xiii, MCMi." were embossed.

Before the diners were seated a blessing was asked by the Rev. Dr. T. C. Hall.

A noticeable and pleasing feature of the occasion was the excellent music that was rendered by an orchestra during the dinner. The music was freely and heartily applauded.

The menu was as follows:

MENU.			
Huitres.			
Potage Lemardelais.			
Radis.	Olives.	Céleri.	Amandes Salées.
Alose à la Planche.			
Pommes Parisienne.		Salade de Concombres.	
Ris de Veau à la Dreux.			
Mignons de filet de bœuf, Jules Janin.			
Pommes Duchesse.		Choux-fleurs au Gratin.	
SORHET DE PAMPLEMOUSSE.			
Canard Ruddy.			
Hominy Frit.		Salade de Saison.	
Glaces Assorties.			
Petits Fours.		Fruits.	
Café.			

As coffee was served, Hon. Warner Miller, toastmaster, rapped for order and spoke as follows:

**GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION**—It is a cause of great regret that the president of this association, Governor Cheney, is not able to be here and preside at this meeting. He is detained at home by the serious illness of his wife, and I am temporarily in the chair at his request.

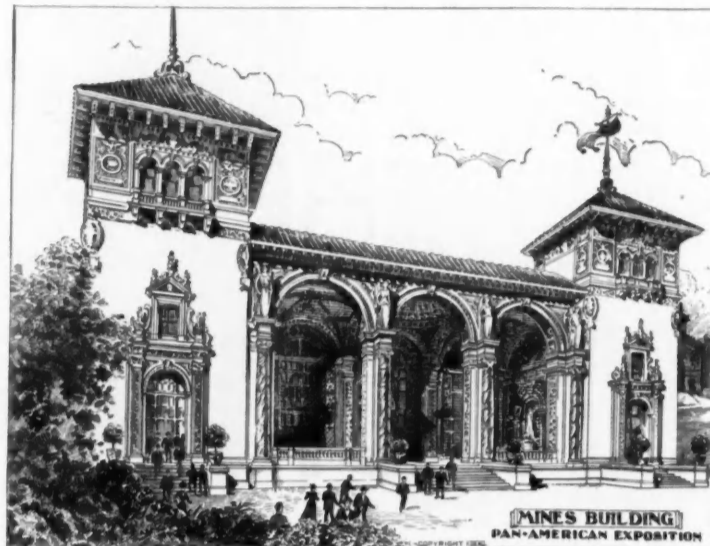
I shall not undertake to make any extended remarks upon the condition of the trade of the association because I am its president temporarily, because all those matters have been gone over in the business meetings which have taken place during the past two days, but I think I may congratulate the association and its members upon the apparent prosperity of our industry. If we may judge from those we meet here at this gathering to-night, individually and collectively, the paper makers association of the United States is substantially satisfied with the present condition of affairs; in other words, that the industry has partaken

islands, or that we may take any of the subdivisions of the world that may be thrown at us, provided that they are a people who will want our products and out of whom we can make money.

I know of no vexing questions now relating to our trade which are affecting us. Certainly the tariff question has been settled effectually for a long time, I think, and now the association, or its members, are giving their attention to the business of manufacturing and of distrib-

the speech, and frequently it happens that the speech does not even hang itself upon the peg which has been provided. (Laughter.)

This subject, "Raw Material," which has been chosen by the first speaker, is one of the greatest importance to us, if he shall touch upon some of the questions, because throughout the length and breadth of the whole world they are constantly seeking for new materials out of which to make paper. We seem to have settled down upon



uting the products. This gathering here to-night is certainly an indication of the prosperity of the trade; not only of our trade, but of all other trades in the country, because the paper manufacturer and the paper dealer and the distributor cannot be successful unless the consumer, who uses their product, is at the same time successful and prosperous. And therefore I will simply briefly congratulate the members of this association upon the present condition of affairs, and prophesy that the future is to be equally successful with the past; that the American manufacturer of paper is really the conqueror of the markets of the world, and to supply the demands of the outlying provinces.

And now having said these few words, and these few words only, I propose to introduce to you, one after the other, the gentlemen who have been chosen by your committees to speak to you this evening. The committee tells me that they have permitted each speaker to select his own subject, to make his own address as he shall see

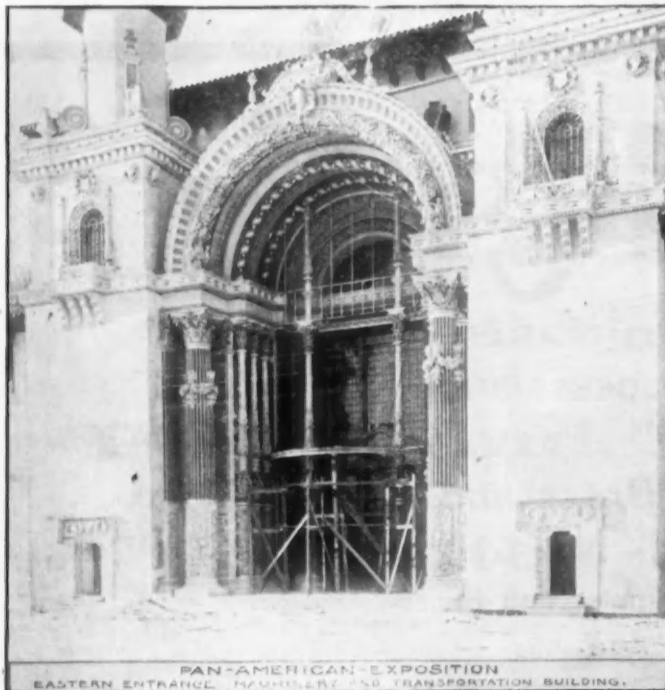
wood, but how long that shall remain it is impossible to tell, because if statistics are correct within a few years the product will be entirely exhausted. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Dr. Hall, who has chosen for his subject "Raw Material."

ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. HALL.

The Rev. Dr. Hall responded as follows:

**GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION AND LADIES WHO DECORATE THE ROOM**—It has been well said that this is only the peg upon which to hang the few rambling remarks that I have been called upon to make. There are many bonds that bind us together; I do not think I will enumerate them all, but I will touch on a few to show you how completely in sympathy I am with you in your aims. In the first place, if you were to take a look at my son you would recognize one bond that unites me with the paper trade, and then as a teacher in an institution where we deal in the raw product, perhaps very nearly as green and as raw product as you have to deal with, you should think that there is another bond that binds me with you as the maker of the most important factor in our civilization. But, more than that, I have been in the paper business myself. I commenced my Western career by owning a paper. I owned that paper the first year, the second year it was nip and tuck between us, and the third year it owned me. When it got me thoroughly in charge then I thought it was time to compromise matters, and I sold out. So that I know something about raw material, both in newspapers and what newspapers are made of. I came to the conclusion then that the raw material is simply a standpoint. When, for instance, the woodman hews down the tree, for him the tree standing there in the woods is the raw material. After he has got it chopped down it is the finished product for him, and he passes it over to you and you make pulp of it, and for you the paper is the finished product. All of that beautiful blank paper that you supply me with is for me raw material, and I use it, and for me then that is the finished product. I send it to the editor, and he looks at it and takes his blue pencil, and it is raw material for him. His blue pencil goes over the manuscript, and then for him it is the finished product. Then the foreman comes in with a lofty disdain and he takes it up, and for him it is the raw material. He passes it over to the printer's devil, and they fix it up, and they regard it as the finished product. Now, we have literature, and, seriously, that is the last stage. Is that the finished product? Not at all, gentlemen. And that is what I call your attention to—the important point that literature is not the finished product, but the raw material out of which we are finishing the larger American life. (Applause.)

Now, personally, I am not in sympathy with all the things that are said about the so-called yellow journalism. I think on the whole that the yellow journal is what it is because you and I are what we are. But you know I am very thankful that you gentlemen have contrived a paper that gets yellower and yellower. (Laughter.) When I see the yellow cover with the beautiful illustrations with which we are supplied from day to day, I comfort my humble soul with the thought that it is not many years when nobody will be able to read it. It is a purpose that is be-



somewhat of the general prosperity which has come to the whole country; that, having taken our home markets, we are now reaching out to the markets of the world.

Of course, there is nothing political in a gathering of this kind, and nothing pertaining to politics can be permitted to enter here; still, I judge from what I hear of the condition of the trade and the propensity of certain paper manufacturers, that you are all substantially in favor of expansion; that you are agreeable that we shall annex the outlying

fit, and, therefore, that the association itself has in no way undertaken to dictate to the speakers of the evening anything in regard to what shall be said. In other words, it is to be absolutely free speech, and go as you please. The gentleman whom I shall first introduce to you has chosen for his subject "Raw Material." How closely he may follow that I don't know, but it is a well-known fact, of course, in New York, that in after-dinner speaking the sentiment is merely the hook or peg upon which to hang

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ing well filled, perhaps, for the time being, and having filled that purpose, the paper will grow yellower and yellower until at last it fades into innocuous desuetude. (Laughter.)

And now I am very glad, as I am informed that you don't all make yellow paper. What would become of all the learning that we store upon the paper if we thought it was to grow yellower and yellower? Our material must have permanency, for us it is the finished product. I was very much amused with what a little girl friend of mine said to her mother. Her mother said: "Mary, you have been very naughty and you cannot go to dancing school to-morrow." And Mary said to her mother: "Mother, I will go to dancing school to-morrow; you cannot stop me. I belong to myself." Now, gentlemen, if you think you belong to yourselves, you are as much mistaken as little Mary was. You do not belong to yourselves, and all the interests that you represent do not belong to yourselves; this raw material which you are supplying the editors, the writers and the bookmakers, that raw material is to be woven into a finished product of the better and nobler kind, and every one of you belongs to that higher manhood, the finished product, furnishing the raw material out of which in due process of time the more splendid American development and nobler and better type is to be evolved. (Great applause.)

I feel very sure that some time when things are not exactly going our way, when paper has fallen half a cent a pound, and we have a large stock on hand—we have that feeling, and when we do we say it is blue Monday—when that feeling comes over me I have the satisfaction of feeling that after all there are forces at work in which we can trust, and although there may be temporary distress, although paper may go down a little, that still we are only a part and portion of a great material that is being formed and ennobled by the great forces that are behind us, in which we can trust. But in order that we may take part in the finished product, we have to see that we are lined up with the force that makes for the finished product.

I am glad to see that you are in an association. I believe that we must have association and co-operation. We have passed through the time, as we used to say out West, when every man has to be a self-sustaining institution. Now, we are not a self-sustaining institution. We have to lean one upon another; I see that you are in different branches of the business; one looks after one kind of product and another looks after another kind, paper,

books, tissue and all sorts. I never knew so much about that until to-night, but I can see that all of these products are bound together. If you were all self-sustaining institutions you never could get very far in progress in regard to paper making. Each one has his specialization, but each one must understand the other.

Standing together and with such an association as this, I believe you are to grow into a larger and larger asso-



ciation, until your communal life is lifted up and out of the selfishness, the isolation, the petty quarreling and into the nobler and more splendid sea of intellectual and artistic life that is to give our American life its place among the nations. (Applause.) Now, only one word and I will give place to other and better informed speakers, I am sure. In your associated life you are bound together by business interests. You are bound together by a common interest. You have called me here as representing a different profession, not because I am a stranger to you, but because of certain sympathies that exist between us, and we must widen and deepen those sympathies. Our lives must be made the basis upon which life is built up, and in such associations as this, with legitimate purposes, we will be able to improve our product; if not the finished product of

all time, at least the finished product in which the God of all Eternities will look down upon with favor and comfort us. I thank you very much. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—Our next speaker, a distinguished professor of one of our New England colleges, has chosen for his subject the "Paper Collector on Paper Making," and I have great pleasure in introducing to you Professor Bolles, of Tufts College, Mass.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR BOLLES.

Professor Bolles responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—The president's remarks concerning the possible want of continuity between a subject and the address that followed it were very apt, but it missed the best illustration. I knew a clergyman once of whom it was said that if his text had the small pox his sermon never would catch it. (Laughter.)

I am very glad to be brought into relations with so distinguished a body of business men, and I will tell you how the fact of those relations impresses me, as in the story of the boy who accompanied his father, who was bound on an errand of punishment to an offending editor. The father went upstairs to thrash the editor, and the boy remained on the sidewalk. Pretty soon a policeman came along and found the boy crying. "My boy," he said, "what is the matter?" And the boy said, "Pa is upstairs trying to thrash the editor." "Well, won't he come down?" said the policeman. "Well, a part has come down and I am waiting for the rest." (Laughter.) So a part of the victim has come down before you. I am the insignificant part for which you are waiting.

This is an age of genealogy. We are all trying to bring our line of descent back to some distinguished character, that we may be a son or daughter or something—just some evolution of some historic epoch—but you have surpassed them all in the little decoration which we are to carry home with us as a souvenir of this occasion. You have linked yourself with one of the noblest of posterity, and you have gone back even to prehistoric times; you are not descended from monkeys, but from hornets, and you will permit me to say that the hornet is the most strenuous insect in all creation—he is the Teddy Roosevelt of the insect world. (Laughter.) I trust that in the future of this association you will prove yourself as enterprising as your first ancestors.

In justifying my subject, I have to say that I am a collector of many curious, and, for the most part, useless

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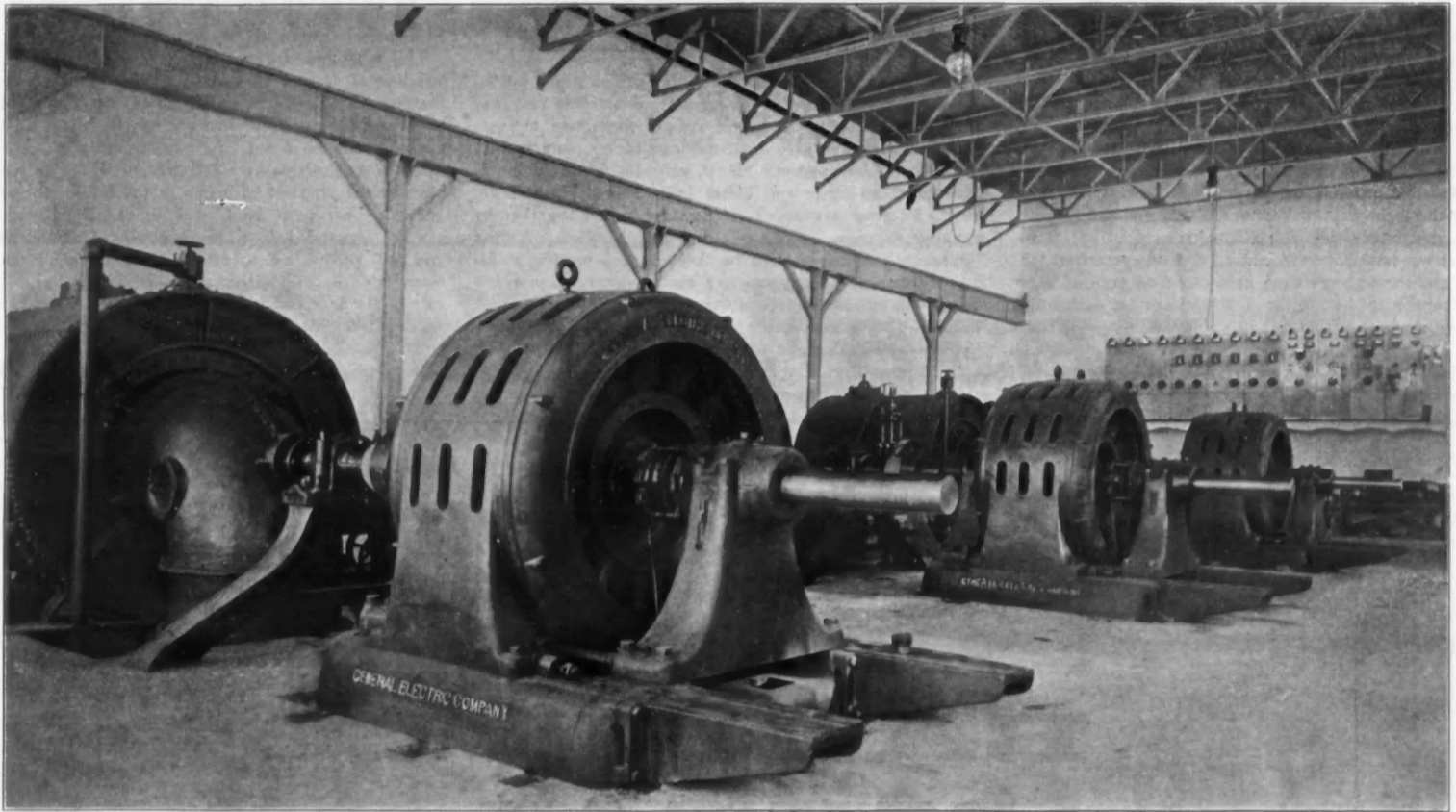
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NEW ORLEANS, LA., 917 Hennen Building.  
 CINCINNATI, OHIO, 420 West Fourth Street.  
 CLEVELAND, OHIO, 310 New England Building.  
 COLUMBUS, OHIO, 14 North-High Street.  
 NASHVILLE, TENN., Room 73 Cole Building.  
 CHICAGO, ILL., Monadnock Building.  
 DETROIT, MICH., 704 Chamber of Commerce Building.  
 ST. LOUIS, MO., Wainwright Building.

DALLAS, TEX., Scollard Building.  
 HELENA, MON., Electric Building.  
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Phoenix Building.  
 DENVER, COL., Kittredge Building.  
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Templeton Building.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Claus Spreckels Building.  
 PORTLAND, ORE., Worcester Building.  
 LOS ANGELES, CAL., Douglas Building.

LONDON OFFICE, 110 CANNON STREET, E. C.

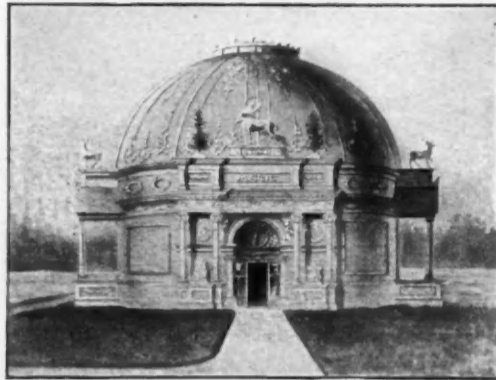


things. (Laughter.) A colleague of mine left a label the other day on the door of my den, and I read on it when he had gone a perversion of a popular proverb: "A man is known by the trumpery he keeps." (Laughter.) Now, a part of the trumpery is a collection of paper; I do not collect what is called commercial paper (laughter); I wish I could. (Laughter.) My poverty forbids it. And I do not collect the manuscript of unpaid bills—my honesty forbids that. (Laughter.) But I collect paper as paper—from the paper of the Egyptians and the Japanese to that of the present modern makers, and I find that the manufacture of paper has been a phar-matrix register of some peculiarities of our civilization. For instance, the Japanese make a paper so much like cobwebs that it is used instead of cotton for the packing of very fragile material, while on the other hand, the Chinese make a paper very much like thin Russian iron, which is so tough and black and hard that it is used instead of gold-beaters' skin in the manufacture of gold leaf. In the kingdom of Oude, in India, they make kite papers which are so very delicate and beautiful that when the boys of the village on a pleasant day fly them in the air you would think the sky was full of rainbows. And in the Southern islands they make clothing of paper; they make a kind of paper which they decorate with natural tinted ferns and the like, and although they do not undertake, as one adventurous man did, to go around the world in a paper suit, they do better than that—they go through all their lives in paper suits, and they are very comfortable and well protected at that. (Applause.)

The making of paper is in one sense a record of the kaleidoscopic character of civilization in different parts of the world. But aside from that, there is an interest in my paper collection that goes deeper than these surface thoughts. In the first place, there is a history in paper; almost every nation has stamped on its official paper, in watermark, the arms and symbol of its monarchy. Now, I have in my collection a sheet of paper which carries us back to the time when Charles I. died and the Commonwealth followed his scaffold. They took, those sturdy Puritans, out of the centre of these sheets of paper the royal arms, and they put in the watermark, the fool's cap and bells, and from that day paper of that particular size has been called foolscap. I have another piece of paper, which was one of those printed and used for tickets issued many years ago as a lottery for the benefit of Harvard

College. Fancy a college running on lottery tickets today, even in Louisiana. (Laughter.) I have another bit of paper that was taken from the body of a Russian orderly before Sebastopol. It is a rough, coarse paper, stained and torn, and dirty, and yet it is a general order signed by some of the most illustrious Russian commanders, who fought the allies in the Crimea. All these things show you how paper tangles itself up with history, and in reading the papers of long ago you can read the story of the world.

Once in a Massachusetts court of justice, Benjamin F.



MAINE STATE BUILDING—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Butler, the man of the piercing, but incoordinated eyes (laughter), was defending a man against whom a suit had been brought on account of a note. Now, Benjamin was always glad in every possible way to prevent his clients from paying money to anybody but himself (laughter), and he wanted and was trying to do his best to defend his client. The note was produced in court and Butler was looking at it, and it chanced against the light and he saw the watermark in it, and on investigation it was found to be the watermark of a paper company that began to make paper at a date after the date of the note, and at once the latter was proved a forgery. (Applause.) So, you see that these matters, which to you are matters of detail or routine or manufacture, may become most im-

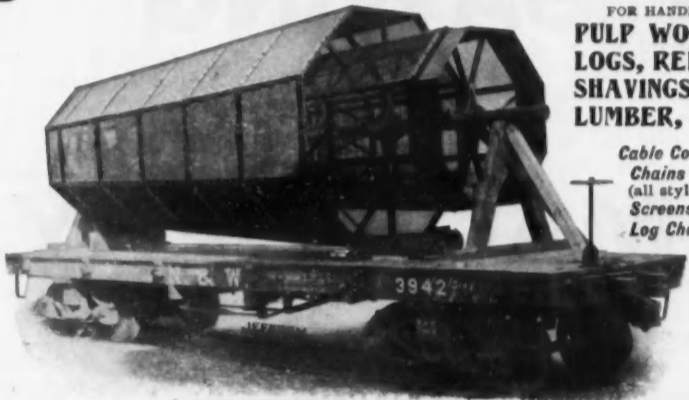
portant in their relations, even to the justice and the order of the world.

Another thing, there is value and there is sentiment in paper. I suppose that when I mention the first thing, you are thinking how pleasant it is to receive that paper testimonial of value which marks the dividends of your corporation. (Laughter.) And I suppose that any one of you would be especially glad while Mr. Carnegie is distributing his millions if he could send you a bit of paper of a denomination that might entitle you to some share of his millions. I suppose that the highest value in the world that has ever been expressed commercially has been by means of some paper symbol, as well as the most worthless article of value, has been of paper. The largest check I ever saw was for \$2,000,000, and it wasn't in my favor. (Laughter.) The largest bank note I ever saw was in the Bank of England's parlor, from which august place I did not dare to remove it. (Laughter.) I shall never forget my impression in Washington, when with about 50 cents in my pocket I stood in the great vault of the Treasury and they put into my hand a little bundle of paper, representatives of value, and told me that I was holding about \$3,000,000 of bonds on which the circulation of the largest national bank of this State was based. What a thrill ran through my whole frame. (Laughter.) For a moment I felt like a multi-millionaire. I saw in the air yachts, palaces, investments in paper stock, and all that sort of thing (laughter); but the impression just tingled through my blood and was gone, and I was as poor as ever. (Laughter.)

Value, then, finds for its best expression the material which is the finished product of your mills.

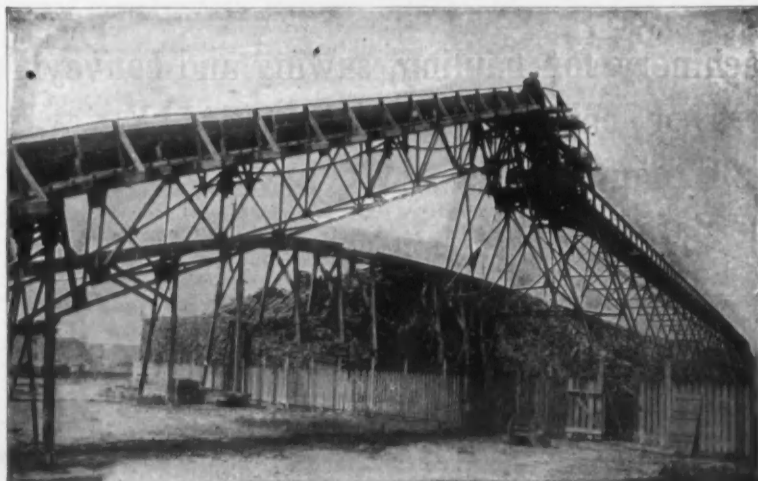
There is more than this, however; a higher value, which is represented by paper, than the mere commercial standard and scale. I suppose that everyone of us has bits of paper which no money could buy, stored away in some secret place in desk or closet; ah, bits of paper which represent how much to us! Letters in faded ink which were traced by hands which have long since dropped the pen; signatures which are now only gotten upon the marble or the granite of the sanctuary; letters which are only children's scrawls, the rough heart-born words of those little ones who came to us from God and whose young lives were laid down, alas, so sadly, years ago. Would money buy these things? A few scraps of paper; a few relics of our domestic or our youthful past they are, and yet there is not money

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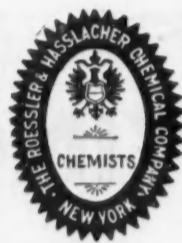
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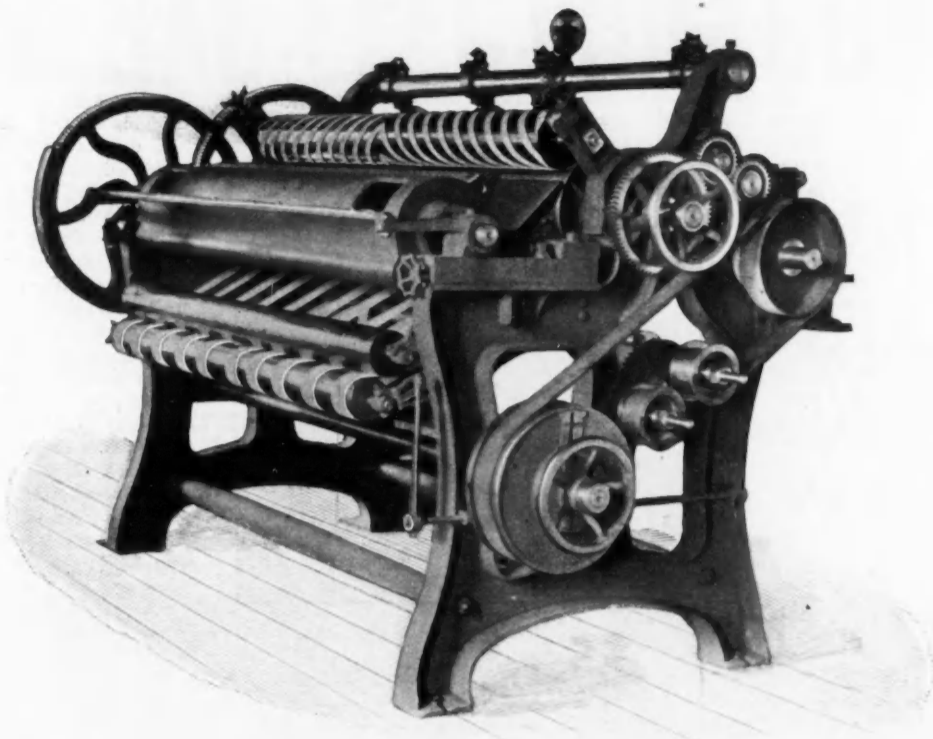
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enough in all the certificates of commercial worth to buy them from our hands; and a higher and a nobler value lies in the sentiment which in this way may attach itself to the paper of which we speak. (Applause.)

Something has been said about the unfortunate chromatic change in the paper of the present day, how it comes more and more to take the color of the sunset sky. I have heard another charge made against modern paper, that it becomes brittle and breaks up. I suppose the man who will discover some method for making the spruce fibres larger and tougher will become a multi-millionaire. The superior toughness of the Japanese fibre, which comes from the paper mulberry, makes their paper so peculiarly



enduring and substantial, while the long fibre of the cotton or the flax gives to cotton and to linen papers their peculiar value and worth.

There is no paper in the world that can surpass the paper that was made in Europe just when the printing press began its work. To-day it is substantially firm, a little mutilated by time, carrying the imprint of those marvelous type which no press of to-day can equal, and making the earlier books of the fifteenth century of almost incalculable value. But for my part I am well content, as Dr. Hall has been, with the yellow of your paper, that it should be so speedily decayed and crumbled by time. If that were not to happen, what would become of our children? (Laughter.) They would be buried under a flood of literature that is poured from the press. They would be drowned in an ocean of books, and, thank heaven, that these books are said to be perishable quantities. (Laughter.) I wish they were more so. I wish you would invent a paper and sell it to some of the journals of the present day that would turn to dust before the newsboys could get it on the street. (Laughter and applause.) Desire to have the paper of the present time become permanent? No. Would you have a potato bug become a rival of an elephant in its years of life? Would you have the trivial and the worthless perpetuate itself indefinitely? I am very thankful for the limitations as well as the success of your art.

I feel very much as a little boy is said to have done. He said to his mother: "I will tell you a better place to hang that whip you licked me with than behind that motto, 'God bless our home' (Laughter)." "Well," says she, "my dear, where is it?" He says, "Behind that other motto, 'I need thee every hour.'" (Laughter and applause.)

There is much to be said concerning the higher use of paper when it becomes the finished product of books. In this respect the paper maker becomes tributary to the artistic sense and genius of the world. What a wonderful art it is by which with a brush and a few simple colors the painter can reproduce some splendid scene, some marvelous landscape, some great and angry sea, or some sunset, when the doors of the West seem opened as it were almost into the Kingdom of God! No less wonderful is it, that by simple paper and ink, the ink on pens or on type, out of that constructing as the artist does the pictures of truth, the pictures of history, the pictures of prophecy, the pictures of most divine ideals and hope.

I have a little shelf in my collection where I put not only books of worth, but books which bear the names which I have learned to love or honor. I have there a botany that was studied by one of our first great botanists; I have a book of one of our greatest actors, Forrest, and another of a great lawyer, Choate; I have books there by Dickens, by Leigh Hunt and by other distinguished men in the world of English literature, and I am brought by the power of that paper and the mystic signs upon it to get to the heart of the book itself, its wit, its wisdom, its thought and its poetry, and become acquainted with a great human soul and the memory of one who out of that book has gained the ability, the power, the truth to uplift and to instruct the world. That is where the sentiment comes in paper, and what to you is but a commercial product, yet what is it to the student, what to the thinker and what to the poet is something more than the raw material of the intellectual life; and I say that by your art have come down into the heart of man the words that most concern his immortality; by you it is that not alone through tradition and the spoken word of man, but by the true record of history, man may look above and beyond the life that is now about him; by your art they are led

into different paths, into different religion, and to show them that their real being is of the divine nature.

When the Exposition at Philadelphia was just about to open there was a most impressive scene in the great hall dedicated to machinery. All the various engines and apparatus had been set up around the hall; it was just a wilderness of shining wheels and elaborately constructed machines; but all was silent, still and lifeless. On a little platform in the centre of the room was put a table with a telegraphic switch or key upon it, and at the appointed hour the President of the United States, accompanied by the Emperor of Brazil, ascended the space and stood before the table, and when the second had just ticked itself away on the clock, the Emperor pressed that button and every wheel started into motion; every wheel began to work; every engine began to pursue its appointed way of action, and the whole building throbbed and vibrated, and thrilled and echoed to that touch of life and energy and power that had been communicated by the pressure of that hand. So you, although in your quiet and industrial or mercantile way, may not only be serving the public, but are in reality setting into motion the vast machinery of commercial forces; the vast world of intellectual possibility and development, the universe, I should say, of man's highest life and attainment. (Applause.)

A little boy once sat with his mother during a sermon, and he seemed to be very intent upon the preacher's words; and so she asked him, when he was at home, what point in the sermon attracted his attention, and what he thought about it. "Well," he said, "I saw two or three splendid places where he could leave off"; and I have found one of those places now. (Laughter and applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—I trust the members of the association will be able to remain until the close of the speaking, at which time I shall take the pleasure of introducing to you your newly elected officers, your president and secretary.

The paper manufacturer is interested not only in the supply of the raw material, in his water power and in his machinery, but he is also greatly interested in the question of transportation. The question of transportation, I say, is one of great importance; the modern railroad and



steamship have solved that problem, and have made it possible for us here in America and in points remote from the seacoast to supply not only the principal markets, but to supply the markets of different countries like Japan, Central America and Australia, and we have the world before us. To-night we have with us the representative of one of the greatest railroad systems in this country, according to his advertisements (Laughter), and he thinks it is not only the greatest railroad in this country but in the world, and as I live upon its line I am inclined to believe that he is correct. He does not, however, propose to speak to us to-night upon transportation, as I understand it, or any subject allied therewith. Your secretary, Mr. Rantoul, has told me that this gentleman would speak to us on "Running Wild." Some of you know what it is to get in the way of a wildcat engine upon the railroad; I met one last fall out West, and the result was we got the worst of it. (Laughter.) But that subject has been changed, and the subject chosen is from the Divine writ, which says there is nothing new under the sun. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad. (Applause and three cheers for Mr. Daniels.)

#### GEORGE H. DANIELS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Daniels spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PAPER TRUST—It has been said that this is an age of transportation; it is also an age of paper; without transportation no commerce would be possible; without paper no financial transaction would be possible. (Applause.) The financiers of New York will tell you that 97 per cent. of all the commercial business in this city is on paper, and I suppose that the representatives of the 400,000 or 500,000 paper mills here assembled would be glad if the other 3 per cent. was done on paper. (Laughter and applause.) A few years ago I attended a dinner where the late Czar of this country was one of the speakers. (Laughter.) He stated that he had retired from politics and was endeavoring to lead an honest life. (Laughter.) He located his office in the neighborhood of Wall Street, New York, and you can judge for yourself whether he reaches his aim. (Laughter and applause.) I was in Washington a week ago, and I

found that the country had returned to Republican principles in business. (Applause.) Mr. Reed, having retired from the position of Czar of the United States, they are now doing business upon the principles founded by Thomas Jefferson and those who aided him in preparing the foundation of this Government. (Applause.)

When your committee invited me to make a few remarks to-night, I asked them if they wanted me to say something in regard to transportation. They said they thought not, unless I could announce that the New York Central would reduce the rate on paper. (Applause.) I consulted with our people, and they said that they didn't believe that it would be wise to make such an announcement in a public assembly. They feared that some of you might die of heart disease. (Laughter and applause.)

On the evening of that day I was looking over in my library a book upon which all the laws of the civilized nations are founded, and I discovered a question. It was asked in a public assembly nearly 3,000 years ago, and it hasn't been answered yet. (Laughter.) It is: "Is there anything whereof it may be said: 'See, this is new?'" Those of you unfamiliar with the Bible will find this in the first chapter to Ecclesiastes. (Laughter and applause.) Senator Miller has referred to my business, although I had no idea of telling you I was connected in any way with the New York Central until he mentioned it, but I cannot help saying that he is quite right in saying that it is not only the greatest railway system on this continent, but it is the greatest in the world. (Laughter.) It is an example for all the governments of Europe, who own their roads and have endeavored for years to run them, but with no apparent success up to this time. (Laughter and applause.) The New York Central has recently furnished to the Czar of Russia and to the Emperor of Germany complete sets of the forms of their blanks, their tickets, their tariffs and everything relating to the conduct of the business, and you who travel in Europe will find in the next two or three years a very great improvement, in my opinion, in the conduct of the transportation business in Germany and in Russia. (Laughter.)

Ex-Speaker Reed says that whenever he is asked to deliver an after dinner speech, he takes up, in accordance with the custom of most politicians, founded by Grover Cleveland, I think, and followed ever since by all prominent politicians in this country, of looking up the facts in regard to the subject in the encyclopædia. (Laughter and applause.) The Encyclopedia Britannica, in its article on paper, states that the origin and early history of paper as a writing material are involved in much obscurity. A recent writer in the New York World says that the formation of some of the combinations for the manufacture of paper are also involved in great obscurity. (Laughter.) It is claimed by some of the writers that the Chinese invented paper 200 years before the beginning of the Christian era. In the book to which I referred a few minutes ago (laughter), you will find in a portion of it headed "Job" (laughter)—and you are not to confuse that with "Job Printing." (Laughter.) Some of you, especially Dr. Hall, will remember that Job was sorely afflicted at one time, and two friends, as they are described (laughter), came to call upon him. I have learned through correspondence in that part of the country that these two men were the reporters from two rival papers in Damascus. (Laughter and applause.) They went over and called upon Job much in the same fashion as reporters do to this day, and made it as unpleasant for him as possible. (Laughter.) They told him of all the nice things that he might be doing if he was in good shape (laughter), going fishing, yachting and everything of that kind, and stirred him up generally. (Laughter.) And that is a proof of the statement I made in the beginning, that there is noth-



ing new. The reporters of that day were a fair sample of the reporters of to-day. (Laughter.)

The Chinese, it was said by some, were the inventors of paper; it is claimed by a modern writer in a work of very great value, published a few years ago by the Appletons, of this city, that a Chinaman discovered America in the first century, thirteen hundred years before Columbus was born, and he proves very conclusively that a Chinaman landed in the northern part of America and went down through the centre of it into South America, and recent explorations go to prove that fact. I will refer you to a work entitled "An Inglorious Columbus," written by a railroad man, E. P. Vining, formerly the traffic manager

## AN OPEN LETTER.

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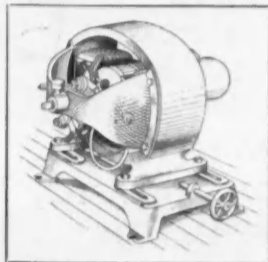
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of the Union Pacific road. We railroad men don't confine ourselves to railroad business all the time. We do all kinds of work—literature, poetical and other things (laughter), and we are prepared to do almost any old thing. (Laughter and applause.) We would even join a paper trust if we had a good opportunity. (Laughter.)

Colonel Paine, who, I think, was at one time president of this association, inveigled me into what is known as the International Pulp Company. (Laughter and applause.) A great many people don't know what that company was intended for (laughter), and I don't—I think I know some things it was intended for. (Applause.) I am informed by the colonel that if we can secure the balance of the water power in Northern New York and about 450,000 acres more of talc land, we will be able to pay a 2 per cent. dividend on the common stock (laughter), and as I hold nothing but common stock, I am praying for that time to come. (Laughter.)

That there is nothing new is proven on every hand. The old nations, or what are called the Western nations, are now invading China to teach them civilization. The Chinese retort that when the people of the British Isles were tying straw around their limbs to keep them from freezing in the winter, the Chinese were dressed in silks and satins; that they have had a civilization that is older than that of any other country on the globe, and that they are under no obligations to the Western nations to have them come over and teach them something that their forefathers knew before any of the present Western nations, who are making so much fuss in China, existed at all. (Applause.) So that, in fact, there is not anything new.

There are some people in this country, mainly in the West, who are afraid that the trusts are going to ruin the country. Now, there is another striking example of nothing new in the Book of Genesis. (Laughter.) In the 41st Chapter you will find recorded a very careful account of the organization of the first trust of which there is any written history. It took seven years to perfect it—seven years of very great anxiety; some of the stockholders wanted to withdraw and go and get their money back (laughter); but the man who organized it had the courage of his convictions, and he stuck to it; and at the end of seven years it was the greatest success of any business transaction they had ever known on the face of the earth,

and for seven years it proved the greatest thing for the country in which it was organized that had ever occurred there. The man who organized it not only became rich and powerful, but he was made the governor of the entire country, and he made all of his family rich, which is a very good thing (laughter), especially when there is a large family. The capital that was concentrated at that time through that trust began works of engineering in Egypt which have gone on through endless ages, until Egypt is one of the richest countries on the globe, and but for which Egypt might have languished in darkness, and therefore I think those of you who are interested in these various concentrations of capital will not be discouraged (applause), for future generations are going to



rise up and call you blessed. There are some of you here from Northern New York. I will only cite one instance in the railway business; those of you who have lived or know anything about that country served by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road, will know whether the country is in better shape to-day with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road a part of the New York Central, or whether you would rather go back to the old time when that same road was an independent road, but, a one-horse road. (Applause.) The concentration of capital that is going on in the great transportation interests and in the great manufacturing interests of this country are what have made it the foremost nation of the earth, and what will keep it at the head of the column, and will spread its commerce all over the world.

I think manufacturers may also take a personal interest in the islands of the Pacific that have come under our flag

through the late Spanish war. There are in the Philippine Islands 385 different kinds of wood; so those of you who are looking for timber for pulp may look there (laughter) and you will undoubtedly find it, the vanilla and the mahogany.

The Manila and Dagupin Railroad, which is the next road that the New York Central is going to buy (laughter), is laid over mahogany ties, and runs through a forest of mahogany and over coal beds that are richer than any in Pennsylvania. You can judge from that whether it will pay you to go out there, and if you do want to go, I want to assure you that the New York Central is the way you ought to go. (Laughter and applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—Your committee on speakers expected to have another noted transportation gentleman here to speak to you to-night, but because of the failure of the great New York Central Railroad to bring him through on time (laughter) he has not been able to reach you. He sends us this wire: "Stranded on the Lake Shore at Buffalo. I am pulp, but I am with you in spirit. Accept my salutation and sail on!" It is signed Captain Joshua Slocum. You will remember Captain Slocum two years ago made a voyage around the world in his own ship and by himself in a little boat, and I suppose the reason that he could not get through on the New York Central is that he didn't know how to travel on a railroad, but has to go through on a vessel. (Laughter.)

This closes the list of regular speakers, but we have with us a number of gentlemen who no doubt you will be glad to listen to before introducing to you your new president and secretary. I will introduce to you the appraiser of this port, who has the making of the duty upon all the goods that come into it, by making the appraisals. I introduce to you the Hon. Mr. Wakeman. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF HON. W. F. WAKEMAN.

Mr. Wakeman responded as follows:

MR. TOASTMASTER, HONORED GUESTS AND LADIES—And God bless the ladies always (applause), and members of this association.

I thank you for this opportunity of appearing before you in the "and others" class. The last regular speaker never said anything funny in his life when he lived at Chicago, but since he has been associating with the Scriptures and our magnificent friend Chauncey, in New York, he has

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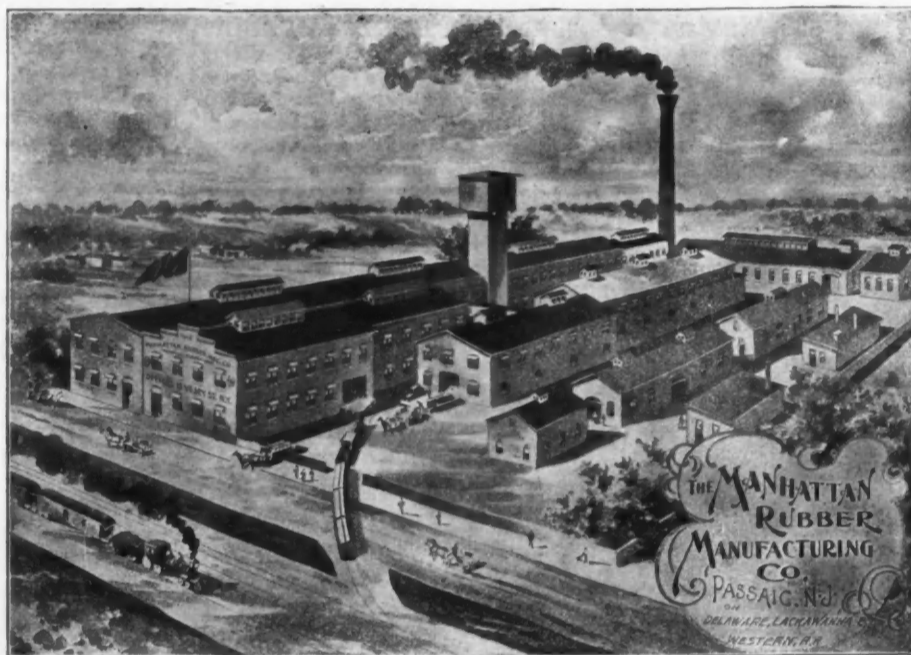
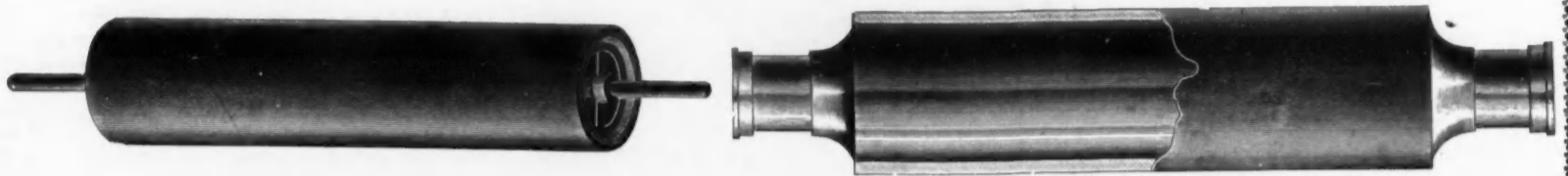
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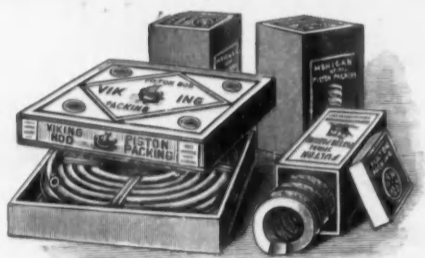
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schooled himself to say something much funnier than he could say if you were to apply to him for a piece of paper to-morrow—for a pass to Chicago (laughter); it is funnier to-night than it would be to-morrow. (Laughter.)

I believe in connection with the office which I have the honor to occupy only one or two of your association have ever come to me in connection with the importation of competing products. Practically that is an admission that the American paper manufacturer controls this market, and he does in nearly all lines. But if you feel foreign competition which shouldn't exist, it is your duty to come and see me, and if I can correct it, it will be my pleasure.

In other lines I have had some experience in connection with the paper trade. I have had Paine—Paine in connection with the paper trade (laughter), and I have been Squeer—(Squier)—and I have had trouble with that, for instance. (Laughter.)

The dealers come to me and they say: "Mr. Wakeman, you are one of the best buyers in the United States," and last year one of them sold me a hundred reams of off-set paper at a low price, and I had to sell it for waste paper this year. (Laughter.) Every time they tell me what a good buyer I am the next day they raise the price a half cent, and there are two or three gentlemen here in the house to-night who have done it. (Laughter.)

As an illustration of the development in connection with your business, of your manufacturing, I want to tell you an incident that happened last summer, and I got into trouble; I often get into trouble; I have friends in this association. (Laughter.) One Saturday I discovered that I needed quite a little jag of paper—a job lot of paper you would say. I had the presses ready to work and everything of that kind, but had no paper. The fellow who had the job lots immediately put up the price, not a quarter of a cent, but 2 cents a pound. Now, I told you that I had Paine in connection with the paper trade, and one Sunday morning I got on my wheel and went to his house, down on the Jersey coast, and said: "I want a little paper." He said: "Tell me the circumstances?" I told him that I was in trouble; that the presses were ready in connection with a large amount of literature for the national campaign, and I said that I must have such a quantity of paper on Tuesday morning. "Well," he says, "what do you want?" I told him. "Well," he says, "I think I can furnish that for you at a reasonable price" (laughter), and I expected he would send out to the mills, within three or four days' journey, say 200 or 300 miles. There I was without paper,

which we all have to use, but on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock he had made the paper, packed it, put it in the cars and delivered it at New York. Now, you know what that means, and you know what it is to make a new run of paper and supply it in that space of time. You know that it is only within a very short time and very few years that it could be done. Of course, the amount of paper was not so great, but if turned into documents and laid down on the railroad track, it would have gone around the world three or four times. That is an illustration of what the manufacturers of this country can do to-day, and there is no industry which has had such marvelous development in the last twenty years as the manufacture of paper.



I want to say in regard to your retiring president, that he is one of the dearest, best men that I know, the Hon. P. C. Cheney, of New Hampshire. I regret exceedingly that he is not with you to-night. He is one of the best of the best, and he is your friend in every line. I received a note from him this morning which said, "It almost breaks my heart that I cannot be down there to-morrow night." I believe, however, that I have delivered to you his best wishes. His absence shows that it is because of the sentiment which I expressed as I began, "God bless the ladies." That is why he is home, but he is here with you in spirit and in love. Gentlemen, I thank you very much for your attention. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—I take great pleasure in introducing to you your newly elected president, and in turning over to him the gavel.

As the Hon. Arthur C. Hastings took the gavel the members of the association rose and gave his three cheers.

#### RESPONSE OF HON. ARTHUR C. HASTINGS.

Mr. Hastings spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I am more than delighted to be here this evening, and to say that I am highly honored by the office to which you have seen fit to elect me to-day. I cannot adequately express my feelings and say what I would like to say. But I will say to you, gentlemen and fellow sufferers in the paper trade, that I will do my best to make the association successful, and I believe that to-day this country is in such a condition that it will absorb all the paper that the different makers will produce. (Applause.) (A voice: "I am from Niagara Falls; you are all right, hip-hip-hurrah.")

I am sorry, gentlemen, that I started so late, because you can see that there are numerous interruptions, but I used to occupy the tail end of the hall myself, and so it is all right. (Laughter.) I was not prepared this evening to deliver a speech, or I should have prepared myself more thoroughly. I usually travel with my own private secretary, but he could not be with me to-night. I thank you for your good will and confidence in me, and I hope I may merit it in the year to come. (Applause.)

#### MR. PERKINS INTRODUCES THE NEW SECRETARY.

George F. Perkins, ex-president of the association, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE PAPER MAKERS' ASSOCIATION—I am asked to represent you in extending thanks to the committee who have done themselves honor in preparing this collation for us (applause), and I desire also in connection therewith to present to you the new secretary, Mr. Barnes.

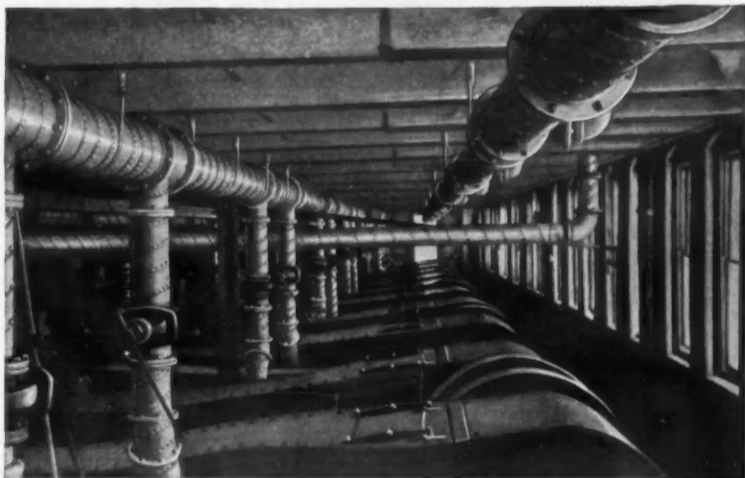
#### RESPONSE OF J. SANFORD BARNES.

Mr. Barnes spoke as follows:

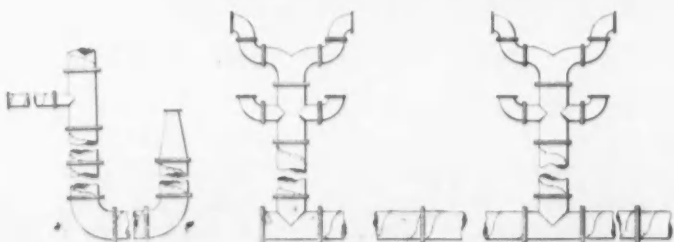
GENTLEMEN—This is entirely unexpected. I only ascended this high platform because I was told it was customary to do so. I wish to say that the only reluctance that I had in accepting the nomination for secretary and treasurer of the association was the fact that it had been filled by men of eminent distinction, and I can only say that if I can follow in the steps of Mr. Rantoul, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Sherman and those who went before my time, I shall be greatly gratified if I can do half as well as they have done. (Applause.)

The audience called for Colonel Paine.

PRESIDENT HASTINGS—Gentlemen, there is a loud call

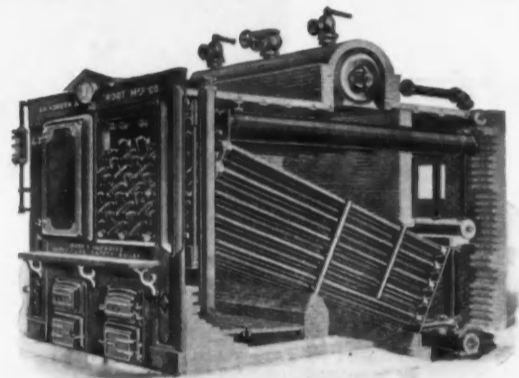


View of Beater Room in one of the largest Pulp and Paper Mills in Canada, equipped throughout with Root's Spiral Riveted Galvanized Pipe for conveying stock.



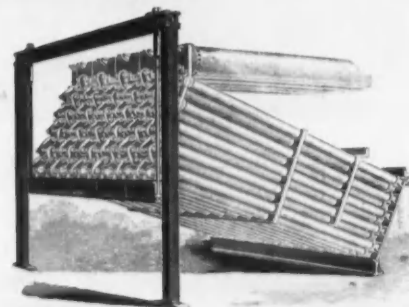
Engineer's plan of a portion of the flanged pipe and fittings in the above mill. All fittings cast iron.

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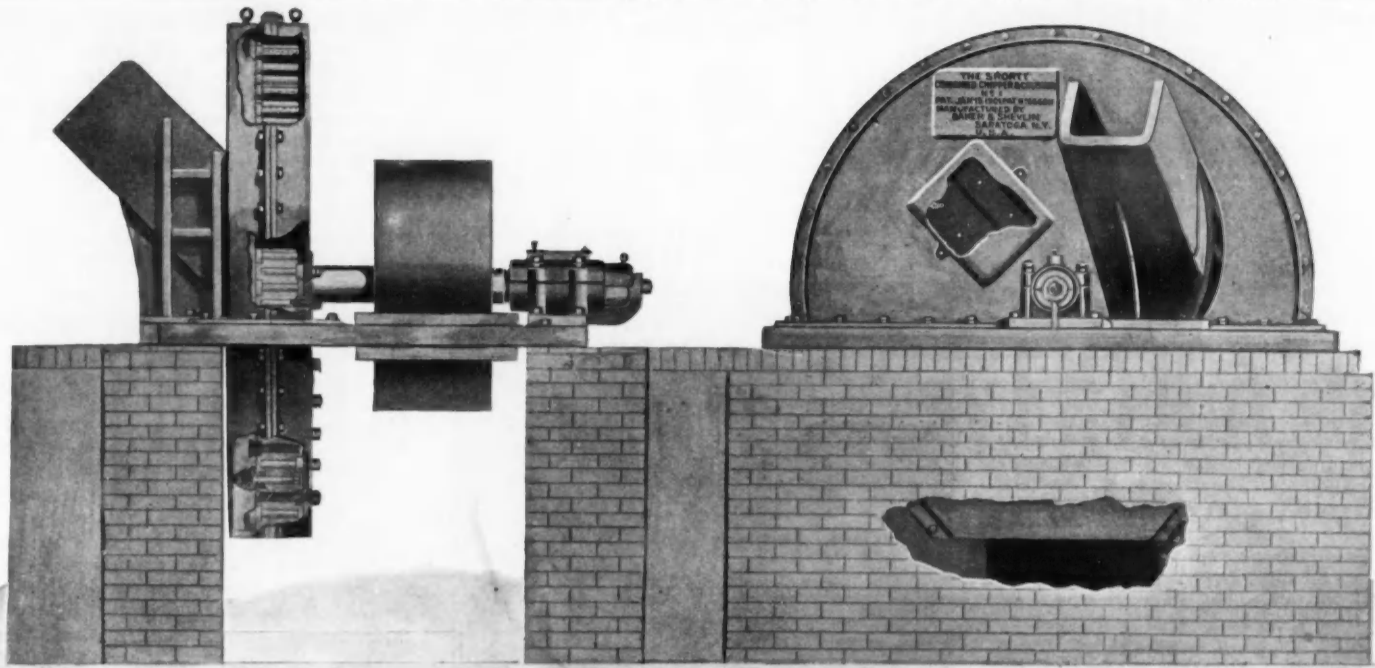
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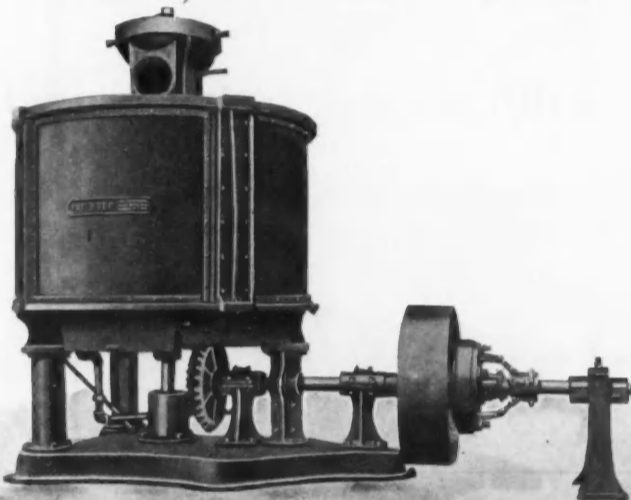
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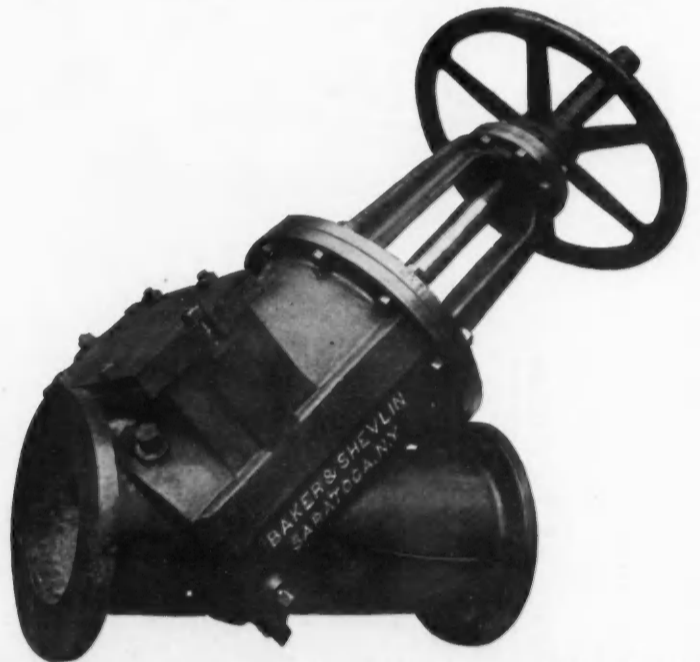




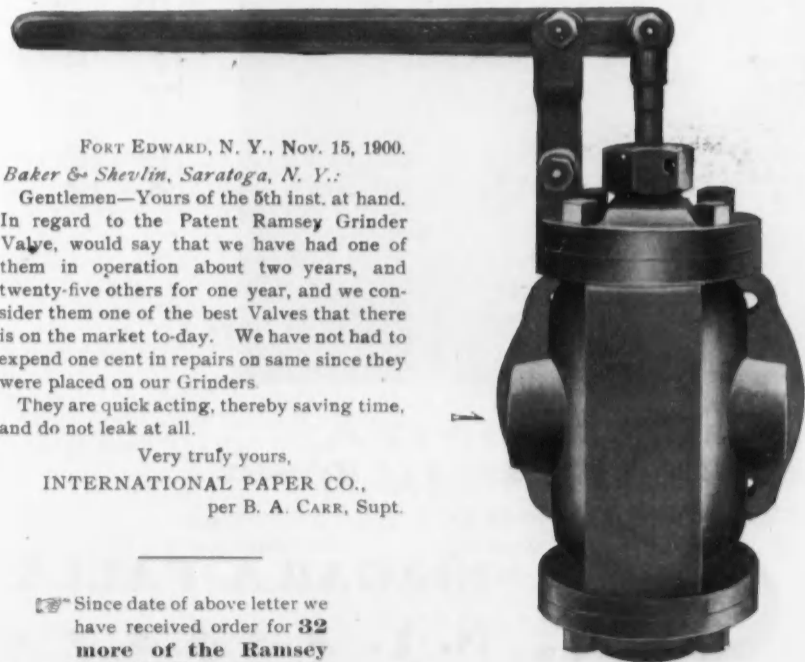
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 Gentlemen—Yours of the 5th inst. at hand. In regard to the Patent Ramsey Grinder Valve, would say that we have had one of them in operation about two years, and twenty-five others for one year, and we consider them one of the best Valves that there is on the market to-day. We have not had to expend one cent in repairs on same since they were placed on our Grinders. They are quick acting, thereby saving time, and do not leak at all.

Very truly yours,  
 INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.,  
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for Mr. Paine, and I hope that he will not fall down now that he is called upon.

COL. PAINE RESPONDS.

Col. Paine responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Your president has said he hoped I wouldn't fall down. I had already fallen down before the majesty of these new men. I have had something to do with this association ever since almost its inception, or its new birth at Saratoga a few years ago, and I am exceedingly gratified to see that you have made this such a grand association, and I hope that you will go on in prosperity and grow larger and better each year of your life. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM H. PARSONS.

There were loud calls for Wm. H. Parsons, who responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The president in his opening remarks made reference to the prosperous times through which we are passing, or had passed. I don't know quite which. I am very sorry to say very little of those times have reached me. (Mr. Smith, interrupting: "You don't look it.") I want to say to my friend Smith that appearances are not always what they seem.

However that may be, I feel that every man here knows that they are not going to continue, and the reason is because we are going to have the news paper made at fabulously low prices. It reminds me of a story. A man by the name of Prince was coming to New York over the New York Central, and he met a friend, and the friend said to him: "Prince, are you going to New York?" And he said, "I am." Said he, "There is no use of your going to New York, because you can't keep anything if you get it." "So, walking along the street after my arrival here," Prince says, "I saw a roll of money on the sidewalk; I stooped down and I picked it up, and I put it in my pocket. And presently I saw an eighteen or twenty story building, and I took the elevator and I went to the top of that building and I counted the money, and I found that there was \$45 in this roll. So I thought I would go up to

the Grand Central Station and take my train home just as quick as I could and keep that \$45. And so I got into a Broadway car and started for the Grand Central Station, and pretty soon the conductor called out 'Franklin!' and Mr. Franklin got up and got out. We went a little further and the conductor called out 'White!' and Mr. White got up and he went out. It seemed to me very strange that in a great city like New York the conductor should know by name every man who was in that car. So we went along, and presently he called out 'Prince!' and I felt



STATUARY—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—MINERAL WEALTH.

that that was me, and so I got up and I got out. I walked along, and then a man came up to me, and he says: 'Show me forty-five.' I took the money out of my pocket and I gave it to him. I met my friend and I told him that what he had said was true; that you couldn't keep anything in your pocket if you went to New York, even if you found it."

Now it is a very difficult thing for a paper maker to keep anything in his pocket, because what the consumer doesn't take from him he is very apt to spend in new machinery, and at the end of a decade he finds that that new machinery has become old and it has got to be renewed. If it wasn't for the consumer's determination that we shouldn't have any profit in our business, why this would be to me a very happy occasion, but in view of the fact that paper is to be made for nothing, and I cannot make it for nothing, I feel very uncomfortable and very sad at this anniversary meeting. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF HON. WELLINGTON SMITH.

Hon. Wellington Smith, rising to his feet, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I simply arise to indorse our new secretary. I am sorry our friend, Mr. Parsons, feels so gloomy to-night. He doesn't look it. But, gentlemen, we are all here to meet each other and look each other in the face and renew our annual greeting. I think this is our twentieth anniversary—or, what is it?

PRESIDENT HASTINGS—The twenty-fourth.

MR. SMITH (resuming)—I say as long as my health is good I will never miss a meeting of this association, and I am very glad to be with you again to-night. I think the officers you have elected to-night will tend to add to the interest and success of this association, and I congratulate the association on its president and on its secretary.

PRESIDENT HASTINGS DISMISSES THE DINERS.

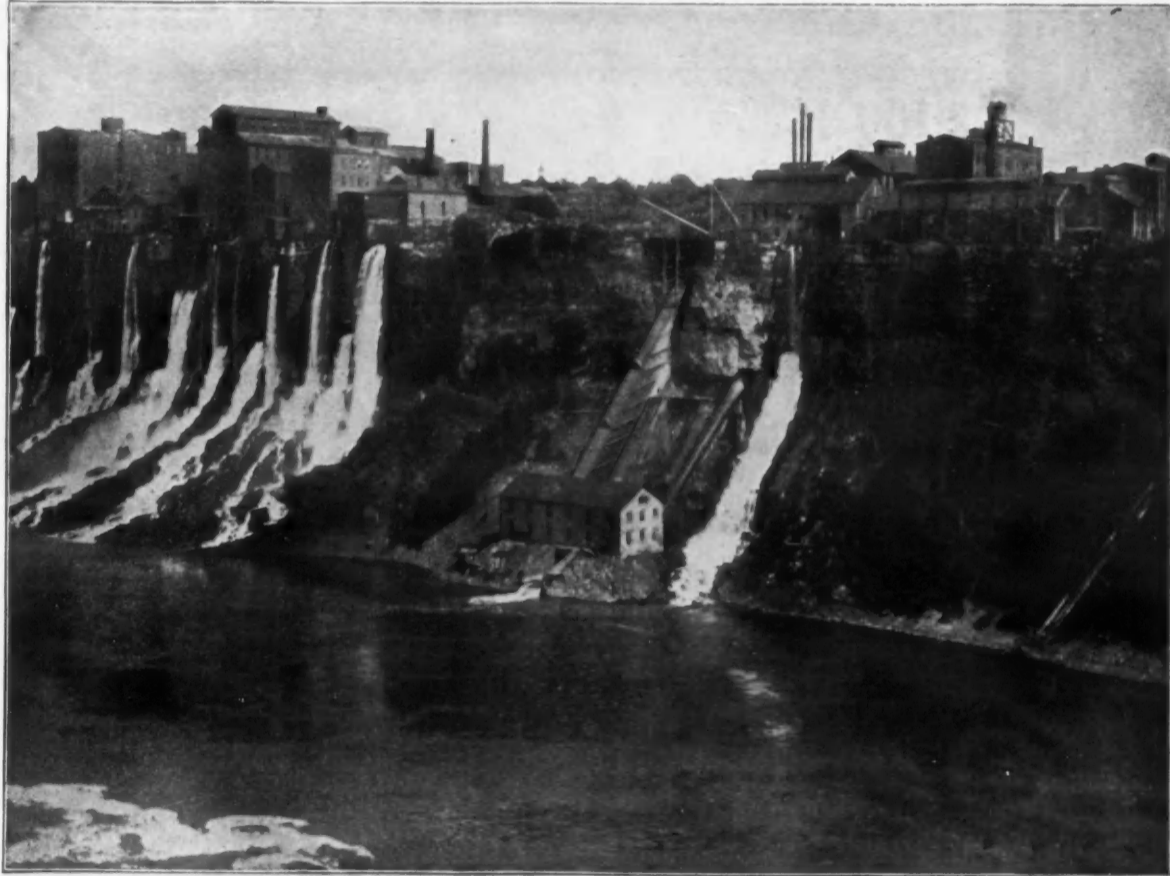
PRESIDENT HASTINGS—In closing the twenty-fourth anniversary of this association, I desire to say on behalf of the association that we are under a great deal of obligation to the retiring president for the time and energy he has put into his office, and I trust you will all appreciate that in the years to come, as I know you will. This banquet we will now declare adjourned.

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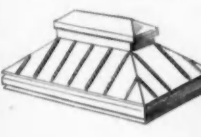




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## A SUMMER MEETING.

**A Projected Meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., this Summer.**

The question of holding a summer meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association this year was one of the interesting topics of conversation among the diners at the



STATUARY—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—HEROIC MUSIC.

banquet. It, no doubt, originated with the Northern New York contingent of paper makers as it is but natural for them to be enthusiastic, especially as it is a foregone conclusion that if such a meeting should be held this year, the place to be selected will certainly be the city of Buffalo, while the Pan-American Exposition is in progress. Taking it for granted that the members of the association will assemble at the Exposition if the meeting should take place

this year, there was considerable regret expressed at the absence from the banquet of Herbert P. Bissell, of Buffalo, who was expected to address the association on the forthcoming Exposition. The disappointment over Mr. Bissell's enforced absence was keen, especially among those who are agitating the advisability of resuming the mid-summer gatherings of paper men. These gentlemen expected that Mr. Bissell's intended talk on what is to be on view in Buffalo would lend considerable weight to the suggestion that a meeting be held in that city during July, August or September next. From the comments that were overheard at the tables it was plainly manifest that the suggestion to "put them off at Buffalo next summer" received the hearty approval of the diners. All indorsed the idea, and a large number expressed their intention of taking in the meeting and the Exposition at the same time.

Without at first realizing it, the impression grew in those interested that all things conspired this year to the resumption of the summer meetings. Perhaps the strongest single factor in the combination of forces was the election of Hon. Arthur C. Hastings as president of the American Paper and Pulp Association. Mr. Hastings is known as an enthusiastic worker in the interest of his section of the State. It is therefore likely that when he is made aware of the desire of many members to get together near the Falls next summer he will no doubt ask J. Sanford Barnes, the incoming secretary of the association, to make a canvass of the members in order to ascertain their sentiments as to the advisability of calling such a meeting. From opinions that were freely expressed at the banquet it is safe to predict that a large percentage of the members will vote for the holding of a convention and banquet some time before the last of next September.

According to the prospectus of the Exposition, the show to be held at Buffalo will be of very great interest to paper makers. To begin with, the building devoted to forestry will be unique in many respects. Instead of being similar to the other structures this building will be made entirely of logs. In it will be seen growing specimens of all the different species of trees found in the Western hemisphere. The next building in order of importance to those connected with the paper industry is Machinery Hall. In it will be set up all the different kinds of machinery used in the making of pulp and paper. Then in the Liberal Arts building all the many finished

products into which paper enters will be spread out. These will occupy one whole building.

Apart, however, from the raw material, the tools of the industry and from its finished product, the Exposition, as a whole, is considered as worthy of a long visit. The grounds are beautifully laid out, making, with the unique architecture of the buildings, which are copied after the Spanish Renaissance style, an ensemble that is entrancing. Those best informed on such matters confidently assert that the only superior to the Pan-American Exposition was the



STATUARY—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—CHILDREN.

World's Fair at Chicago. Even that is to be surpassed in some respects, so these gentlemen say. No end of shows for the pleasure and entertainment of the visitors will be the extra strong magnets to draw a multitude of people to Buffalo next summer.

In order that readers of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL may have a slight conception of what they may expect to see at Buffalo if the proposed meeting is held there we present in this issue a number of illustrations of Exposition points of interest.

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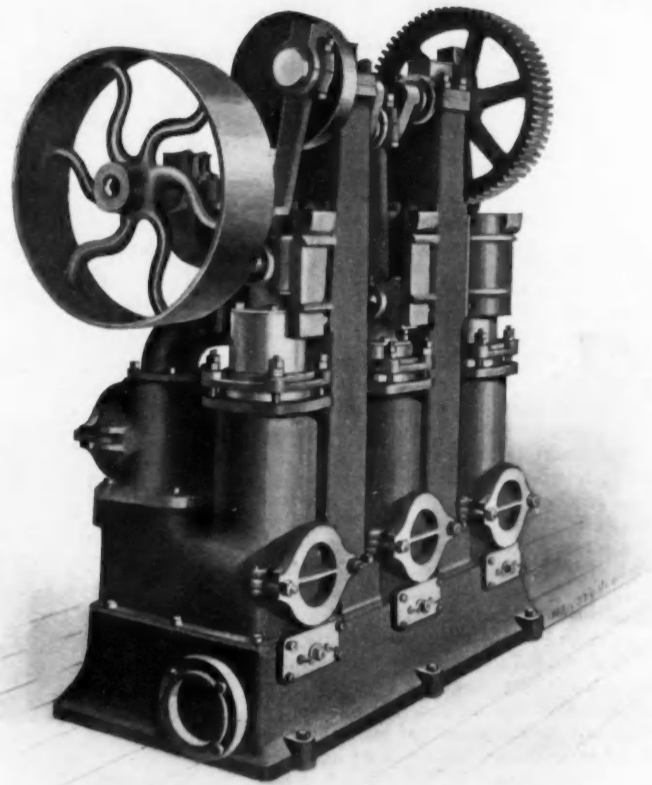
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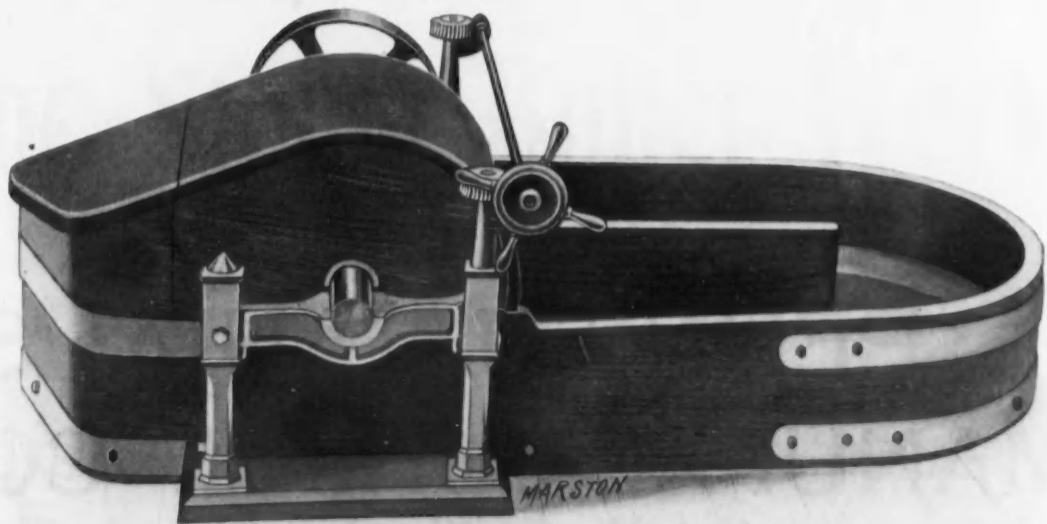


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## ELECTRICITY IN CANAL WORK.

The Old-Time Mule to Be Retired from the Pathway of the Miami Valley Waterway—The Business of the Canal.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, February 11.—All talk of the abandonment of the canal, which was rampant for a time, has subsided, and now the leading question relates to the introduction of electricity as a motive power on the historic and useful old waterway. The promoters of the scheme are actively at work and before many months have passed the time-honored and much-abused mule will have ceased his labors for the unappreciative paper maker.

The banks of the canal between Dayton and Hamilton and between the latter mill centre and Cincinnati are gradually being put in condition for the electric motor cars, which will draw the boats more rapidly than under the present system and at a less cost, thus making competition with railways more important.

That traffic has increased since 1895 shows beyond cavil that the canal has not outlived its usefulness. Into one mill centre—citing Hamilton as an illustration—there were delivered 1,405,573 pounds of paper during the dull month of December and a larger quantity in January. Then there were many barrels of flour and whiskey, thousands of pounds of malt and wadding, hides, tallow and starch. The quantity of sand transported amounted into the millions of pounds. Out of Cincinnati there were carried during the dullest month 1,623,865 pounds of rags and waste paper, and 27,918 pounds of finished paper, merely for use in the Miami Valley; 1,500,000 pounds of malt and over 4,000,000 pounds of merchandise, besides large quantities of sugar, beer, flour and iron. In fact, after the new method of transportation is in effect, it is impossible to predict the great increase in traffic, and statistics show that the paper maker, the stock dealer and paper jobbers in the various towns and cities will be the beneficiaries. At present 200 men are employed on the general service between this city and Cincinnati. There are twenty-five boats, and the trip one way, 60 miles, requires 36 hours. When electricity displaces the mule comparatively fast time will be made, and railway freight transportation will suffer.

In its report, just filed, the State Canal Commission ex-

presses its determination not to lease the banks of the canal for electric railway purposes, and some doubt exists, in the opinion of some, whether the contemplated revolution in canal traffic, by electricity, as proposed by Thomas Fordyce, will be affected.

It is claimed that the action taken will have no effect upon the improvement between Dayton and Cincinnati. In the report of the commission to Governor Nash, refer-

derstood the provisions of the amendment to the Senate bill which finally passed.

Under a law previously enacted, the lease was allowed Thomas N. Fordyce to construct an electric railway upon a berme bank of the Miami and Erie Canal between this city and Cincinnati for the purpose of towing canal boats by electric power. This, it is alleged, precludes the leasing of the banks for any other purpose—at least that por-



FRENCH-HICKMAN FLAX FIBRE COMPANY'S MILL, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

ence is made to the demands for the use of the canal bank as rights of way for electric lines which have increased the past year. The commission states that after a conference with the State Board of Public Works and the chief engineer of the board, it is convinced that the granting of such leases at the present is inexpedient. The amendment authorizing the leases of such character was adopted at the close of the last Legislature, after a similar measure had been overwhelmingly defeated. The commission is in doubt as to whether the lawmakers really un-

tion of the canal between the two cities above named. Mr. Fordyce has the option of extending the road to Toledo, Ohio, thus connecting with the Great Lakes, and the importance of his concessions may easily be surmised. His project will be of inestimable value to the paper making contingent of the entire State, but especially for the next few years to the Miami Valley and Cincinnati, Hamilton, Middletown, West Carrollton, Excello, Franklin, Lockland, &c., which are touched by the new canal boat transportation line.

M. V.

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## THE GERMAN PAPER TRADE.

Antagonism Between Manufacturers and Consumers—The Tariff Question—Some Interesting Statements—Ideas as to Paper Making Here.

In its issue of January 20 the Frankfurter Zeitung takes up the question of the paper market in Germany. After pointing out that there is likely to be many trusts and syndicates formed and that the creation of a new tariff is being used as a lever by the interested parties, it says:

These doings we meet just now in the field of the paper industry. Prices of paper are at the moment exceptionally high; in fact, only twice since the rise of this great and modern industry have they attained a similar height, i. e., in 1857 and 1873, but in both these years the high figures could only be maintained for a short time. Whence comes this rise now, and is it justified by the world's trade? It must be admitted that the consumption of news paper has largely increased these past years. The war in South Africa and the troubles in China have brought with them, if not in Germany, certainly in England and America, an enormous demand for specials, extra sheets, &c. In addition to that, prices of wood pulp have been forced up, while a number of different kinds of chemicals that are appurtenances thereto have also risen in price, and of course we cannot omit to point out the dearth of coal, &c.

But those that use paper maintain that this deficiency, alleged to have been caused by the greater consumption of news paper, has, as a matter of fact, been artificially produced. The traveler from the paper mill has told the small buyer in the provinces: "Cover yourself, paper is going to be dearer," and the bookbinder who formerly bought his five reams hurriedly closed for ten, which he has still on hand. Naturally, through this modus, larger quantities have been disposed of, but, nevertheless, it is not the consumption that has risen, but only the stock.

The consumers of paper do not appear to be willing to stand this forcing of prices, and the unions of newspaper publishers have already taken steps to themselves manufacture their own requirements, and thus emancipate themselves from the paper makers. From Leipzig also comes the news that a number of large book publishers have already subscribed together several millions (marks) for a similar purpose.

Paper manufacturers nevertheless insist on their statement that there is a deficiency of paper, and hold to their increased prices and syndicate. But foreign countries also make paper, and it could easily happen that paper consumers, the majority of whom, by the bye, are also exporters, might obtain their supplies from abroad, and in that way wreck the syndicate. Against that, there is only one sure defence, which is a high duty, and the preparation of the new commercial treaties gives a wel-

come opportunity for such an expediency. Hitherto the tariff distinguished three rates for paper, viz.: 1 mark for quite common board, 3 marks for a medium quality of the same, and 6 marks for fine papers. This classification works according to an old statute, which does not tally any more to-day with the descriptions used in commerce, as packing paper, &c., while it must be especially borne in mind that at that time the importance and use of wood pulp was not even known.

Paper makers now propose to fix the tariff for two classes, i. e., 1 mark for common gray blotting and 10 marks for all other papers. Consumers of paper oppose this demand energetically, as in that way news paper would come under the class of 10 marks, and the syndicate would thus be able to uphold their fancy prices. Consumers demand that 6 marks should be retained as the highest figure, and are agreeable to a 3 mark duty for a medium quality. They characterize as medium quality under the present technique, papers which contain mechanical wood pulp.

Paper makers cannot furnish a sufficient justification for their demands. They point out that the United States



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.  
Pan-American Exposition.

would be mighty competitors; that Scandinavia would also have to be feared, and that in America they produce at 14 pig. (about 1/4d.). The fact is that hitherto news paper has not been imported into Germany. The paper manufacture in the United States is a rather extended one. If for a supply of wood it is in the first instance obliged to go to Canada, then any duty on the latter's part, as seems to be planned, would ruin a great part of the American industry; but it must be taken into account that the State of Maine has already brought to maturity new forests, and recently a number of new mills have risen there of dimensions hitherto unknown in this country. There they suddenly erect ten to twelve machines of 150 horse power. Water power exists, and is so splendidly made use of that the cost of building and maintaining the horse power does not amount to more than \$5 per annum, while rail freights are excessively low.

Consumers of paper point out, and as it seems with a certain right, that the paper industry in America appears in a very bad state; that the existing syndicate simply lets the mills stand idle for the purpose of allowing the consumption to overtake the stock. Cellulose is said to be in the same crisis and almost unsalable.

At the same time prices in Germany are as high as ever and the duty low. Why, then, under these circumstances,

is it that no American paper finds its way into Germany? If ever that ought to have been possible, surely it is now. The alleged fear of the paper maker is therefore only a sham manoeuvre.

An objection is made that the American fine paper syndicate bought twenty mills dearly, then pooled all the orders and distributed them so that each mill had only to make of one sort large quantities. Through that the production of the single mills was tremendously increased, but the specialty they made could not so easily be disposed of. The consumers again contend that the syndicate could nevertheless have got rid of the whole production. They point to Sweden and Finland, where not one pound of wood pulp boards or mechanical wood pulp can be bought, as all has been contracted for by England for a long time ahead. From there, consequently, no importation could be possible. The latter could only then arise if the syndicate had forced up its price and then thrown away the surplus to foreign countries at any price.

Consumers of paper refer to the unfortunate example of the straw board convention in the year 1880. Then also prices were forced up, production increased and new mills founded. The surplus was thrown on the London market, where ultimately 5 to 6,000 cwts. were stored, which, in September, 1880, fell to 2.80 marks per cwt. That broke the convention, and the whole trade was ruined.

Evidently correct is the statement made by those that work off the paper that their interest precedes those of the paper makers. Paper consumers and printers give engagement to ever so many more workpeople, and produce ever so much more in value. The further rise in prices would completely cripple them. They make a great number of small articles which command everywhere a low price. A 6d. or 1s. article cannot be raised in price. If raw material becomes dearer the article must fall away, and with this sinks the consumption of paper, and if foreign countries, provoked through too high duties, close their own markets, then large orders are missed, which alone enable manufacturers to produce at fixed prices.

Chromo-lithography formerly earned a lot of money, but since the beginning of the nineties this industry has lost France as a customer, and recently Holland has been a great competitor. The manufacture of hand made paper has almost entirely ceased; it has passed into Italian hands at Milan. Those that manufacture and deal in paper export over the whole world, with great difficulty they create their markets. The exchange of specialties from one land to another must not be impeded by high duty barriers, as many buyers of German goods also require foreign wares, such as English, which must be supplied by us if they are not to go to other countries direct.

After all, the paper consumers have good reason to oppose the demand for higher duty on papers. This appears, in view of the fact that up to now an importation from foreign countries has not taken place to any considerable extent, and seeing that their branch is at present in the best condition, actually frivolous and only applicable from a desire to utilize the public and the trade for the purpose of their syndicate in forcing prices up.

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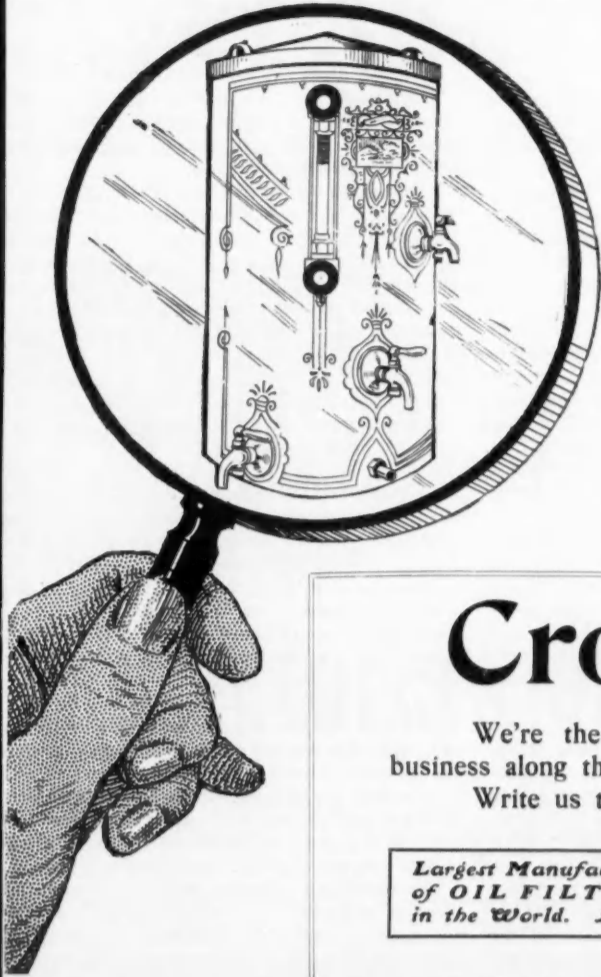
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## ADVICE TO CANADA.

**A United States Commercial Agent Sets Forth Some Facts for the Dominion's Consideration—What Is Being Done in India.**

Gustave Beutelspacher, United States Commercial Agent at Moncton, writes to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., as follows:

Canada might learn a lesson regarding forest preservation from India. The Government of India found that, as a result of the destruction of forests by axe and fire, vast tracts of land had been desolated, and there was danger that the whole country would become barren if the work of destruction were allowed to continue, for a country without forests is likely to be afflicted with alternate floods and droughts.

The work of protecting the forests was begun in India in 1844, and gradually extended, but it has been placed upon a thoroughly scientific basis only during the last twenty years. The service is divided into 210 departments, under the direction of expert foresters, most of whom have been trained in Germany and France. They are assisted by a number of subordinate officials, many of whom are natives of India. A training school for subordinate forestry officials has been established near Dehra, and it is intended to have similar training schools at all the local centres, as it is desired to have none but expert foresters in the service. Promotions are made according to merit, and it is expected that in a few years about 20 per cent. of the superior posts will be in charge of natives selected from the subordinate positions. The foresters have to guard against fires, see that there is no waste in cutting, and that the smaller trees are not destroyed, provide for the maintenance of seed-bearing trees, and the reforestation of sections denuded of trees. In each province there are state forestry reserves, and altogether these reserves cover an area of more than 80,000 square miles, which will eventually be largely extended. Forest revenue is raised by the sale of timber or other produce and by the issue at specific fees of permits to graze cattle or to cut timber, make charcoal, and gather firewood, bamboos, canes and other minor forest produce. In the central provinces, where the reserve forest area is computed at 19,115 square miles, 1,950,000 cattle were grazing last year, and of these only 5,500 were allowed in the reserves

without payment of fees. A large revenue is already derived from the forests by the Government of India, and it is expected that it will steadily increase.

In Canada it is pointed out that the time has come for the various governments to establish systems of scientific forestry. The officials of the Dominion experimental farms began some years ago to encourage tree planting by farmers, especially in the treeless regions of the Northwest; but, it is said, it is to the provincial governments, which control the Crown lands in all the Provinces with large forest areas, that the people must look for forestry legislation.

Nearly all of the settled portions of Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were at one time covered with forests. Many districts altogether unsuited for agricultural purposes have been denuded of trees. If the provincial governments had profited by the experience of other countries these districts would have been maintained as forestry reserves and would now yield a large annual revenue. It is not too late to begin the reforestation of many of these districts, although it would take many years to restore them to their former condition. But it is in the districts where the forests still remain standing that scientific forestry can accomplish the best results. It is stated that there are still vast areas of forest lands which may be made a permanent source of wealth to the people, yielding a large annual revenue to the provincial governments and affording employment to many thousands of men. Much of the land now covered by forests is well suited to agricultural purposes, and it would be a mistaken policy to keep the whole of it as a forest reserve; but, in opening the country for settlement, experts should examine each district and determine what land should be maintained as forests and what should be offered to settlers.

It is also stated that in establishing a forestry department in any Province none but trained foresters should be appointed to the service. In the first place, it would be necessary to engage foresters from abroad. Germany, they say, is the country most advanced in the science of forestry, and the Government derives an immense annual revenue from the forests. Experts should be brought from Germany, and inducements should be offered to young Canadians to go to Germany and study forestry with the understanding that when they become proficient in the science they can secure employment in the service of their own country.

## NEW YORK FOREST RESERVE.

**The State Board Wants an Increased Appropriation—Reasons for the Request—Criticism of the Board's Work.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALBANY, N. Y., February 12.—The State Forest Preserve Board is very anxious to have the State Legislature give it an increased appropriation with which to acquire timber lands with timber.

Through the efforts of the board 61,271 acres of forest lands lost in tax sale cancellations have been recovered. During the past year 90,968 acres of land were purchased for \$297,085. In addition, other expenditures were made for advances on purchases, making the total expenditure for Adirondack lands \$336,827. The Board had at its disposal \$661,524, including a balance of \$411,424, and appropriations of \$200,000 for Adirondack lands and \$50,000 for Catskill lands. The expenditures in addition to the \$336,827 for Adirondack lands were \$44,558 for the purchase of Catskill lands and \$27,470 for general expenses, leaving a balance of \$252,668.

The fires in the forest lands of the State last year were not as large as formerly, owing to the improved system of fighting these fires. The total area burned over last year amounted to 14,892 acres, and the value of the standing timber, as estimated by the fire wardens, was \$12,499.

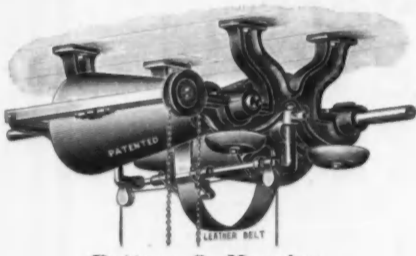
There has been some criticism of the Forest Board that it purchased land in the Adirondacks at random, but this the members of the board deny, and claim that the purchases are in pursuance of a definite policy based on questions of timber supply and the preservation of water sheds as related to the pulp and paper industries of Northern New York. To this end the board has kept in mind the vast undeveloped water power of streams that are dependent on the protection of natural reservoirs at their source, and also the great industrial plants which cannot be maintained permanently under the present wasteful methods of timber cutting, for which the State must make adequate provision as to a future supply of raw material.

The board has presented these matters to Governor Odell in order that a fuller understanding may be had of the questions that must determine the policy of further enlargement of the forest preserve of the State.

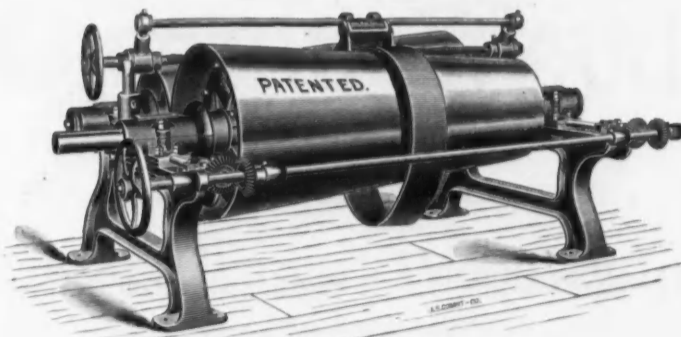
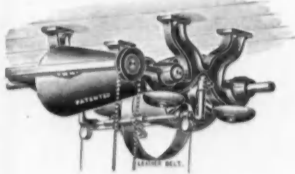
W. E. T.

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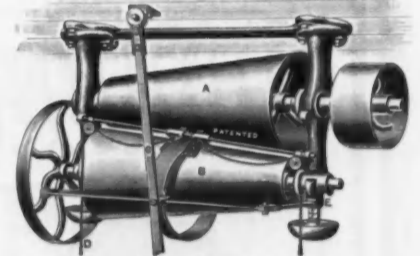
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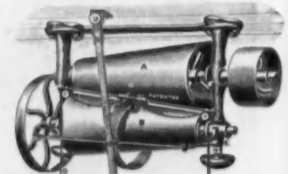
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Pattern 6—Hanging.



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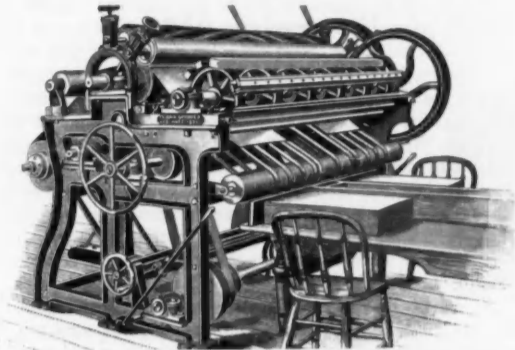
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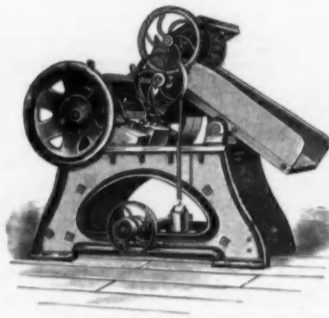
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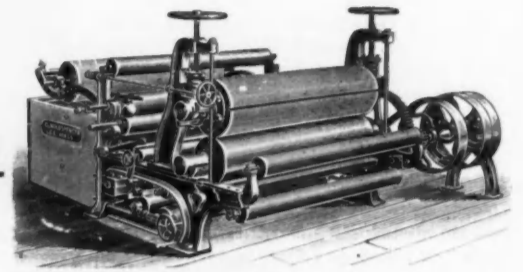
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## HYPOCHLORITE BLEACHING.\*

Some Considerations of Its Chemistry by Cross and Bevan  
in a Paper Read Before the Society of  
Chemical Industry.

With the assistance of our friend and pupil, F. E. Nelson, we are investigating the reactions which take place in the processes of bleaching vegetable fibres, confining ourselves for the present to those in which the chloroxygen compounds are used.

In the subjoined brief account of our results we shall endeavor to elucidate the following points:

(a) Bleaching by means of the hypochlorites is attended with chlorination of the fibre constituents, more or less, according to the nature of the basic constituent of the bleaching solution and the condition of the fibre substance.

(b) The chlorination is conspicuously less in the case of magnesium hypochlorite—prepared by double decomposition from bleaching powder—and still less in the case of solutions prepared by electrolysis of  $MgCl_2$  aq.

(c) The evidences of chlorination are: (1), a portion of the chlorine of the bleaching solution does not revert to the condition of hydracid, *i. e.*, chloride, and in consequence, a portion of the base with which it was combined as hypochlorite, is otherwise combined than as chloride in the exhausted mixture (solution and fibre substance); (2), "organic" chlorides are present in the washed pulp.

(d) The factor of chlorination differentiates bleaching by means of hypochlorites from those processes in which the only possible factors are oxidation and hydrolysis, *e. g.*, bleaching with permanganates and hydrogen peroxide.

(e) The cause of chlorination lies in the presence of ketonic oxygen in the fibre constituents (non-cellulose).

Also the following points of practical rather than theoretical import:

(f) The simple and accurate method of determining the "free base" in hypochlorite solutions, by direct titration after destroying the hypochlorite by means of hydrogen peroxide.

(g) As a result of such determinations, that the proportion of free base to hypochlorite, in solutions made

\*A Paper, by C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan, read before the Society of Chemical Industry, and reprinted from the Society's Journal, No. 5, Vol. IX.

from bleaching powder at various concentrations, varies inversely with the concentration.

(h) That bleaching, to be efficient, economical and safe, requires a careful regulation of the several factors; these are, translated from their more theoretical expression under (d), nature and proportion of the basic constituent, both free and combined; the temperature of the solution; and the nature (composition) of the negative or oxidizing constituents.

(i) The presence of organic chlorides in bleached esparto and straw pulps is a probable result of the bleaching process, requiring the careful attention of the paper maker.

Before proceeding to our experimental matter, we may, perhaps, be allowed to offer a few considerations in a priori elucidation of these several heads of the subject.

(a), (b), (c) If the chlorine of a hypochlorite solution act only indirectly, *i. e.*,  $Cl_2O$ , act, as regards bleaching, as  $O_2$ , it will revert in the process entirely to the hydracid, that is, to  $CaCl_2$ . Chlorine or base otherwise combined, at the conclusion of the bleaching, than as calcium chloride, is an indication that the process is complicated by other reactions, *e. g.*, chlorination of the fibre constituents. Deficiency of "total chloride" would indicate loss, either as volatile  $ClO$  compounds, or an organic chloride of low molecular weight, *e. g.*, chloroform. By means of the inorganic constants alone, therefore, the problem of their mode of action admits of solution in general terms, and the experimental evidence which we have to offer in this paper is chiefly concerned with these.

Bleaching consists for the most part in the isolation of a pure cellulose from a compound cellulose. Such is the cotton bleach (cloth and yarn) and the linen "bottom bleach" (almost exclusively cloth), as well as the preparation of pulps for white papers. In these cases the bleaching process is preceded by a severe treatment of the raw material—generally a digestion with alkaline lye at high temperatures—which removes the greater proportion of the non-cellulose constituents, leaving the bleaching solution little more than residues of these to deal with. In contradistinction to these, there are the kinds of bleaching which are well called "whitewash" bleaches, in which the purpose is to whiten, as far as possible, a compound cellulose itself, by removing coloring matters, either adventitious (*e. g.*, chlorophyll and proteid residues) or products of change of the fibre substance. In such bleaches the purpose is to resolve the compound cellulose as little as possible, for resolution means

loss of weight, and, in cases where the fibre is made up of units of microscopic length—as in jute, with an ultimate fibre of 2-3 mm.—serious loss of strength. In this category we include, in addition to jute bleaching, whether for textiles or colored papers, the various treatments of linen yarn known as "creaming," "half," and "three-quarters" bleach, and also some of the paper makers' bleaches for low grade papers. In all these cases the consumption of the bleaching agent is relatively high. This, of course, immediately follows from the more oxidizable character of the non-cellulose constituents of fibres. The distinction in this respect between cellulose and non-cellulose may be more definitely expressed in terms of their actual constitution, so far as ascertained. In the latter we have ketonic, aldehydic and hydroxylic oxygen, either or all, with the "reactivity" characteristic of the presence of the  $CO$ ,  $COH$ , and  $OH$  groups (Watts Dict., New Ed., Art. Cellulose; also C. S. J., 1889, 199, and 1890, 1), whereas in cellulose we find none of the reactivity characteristic of an aldehyde or ketone; and even the hydroxyls, if present as such, are abnormally inactive. The directions of attack presented by such compounds to the alkaline hypochlorites are, in the case of the non-cellulose constituents, obviously, oxidation and hydrolysis, and in lesser degree, also chlorination, the cellulose, on the other hand, remaining inert so long as a certain limit of intensity of oxy-hydrolytic action is not exceeded.

As subjects of experiment, we have confined ourselves for the most part to esparto and wood pulps prepared by the alkali process, as practiced in a "news" mill; that is, pulps boiled so as to retain a maximum of non-cellulose constituents consistent with the degree of whiteness required for cheap printing papers. As bleaching agents, we have investigated the hypochlorites of calcium, sodium and magnesium—the two latter prepared by double decomposition from the former—and, in addition, the solutions prepared by electrolysis from magnesium chloride.

(f) A satisfactory method of estimating the oxides in presence of the hypochlorites (of the alkali and alkaline earths) has not, so far as we are aware, been proposed. The usual method of destroying the hypochlorite by ammonia, boiling off the excess and estimating the residual oxide, is open to an error resulting from the interaction of ammonia and hypochlorous acid, with formation of a volatile compound containing the elements of the latter combined with ammonia (Cross and Bevan, Proc. C. S.

(Continued on page 40.)

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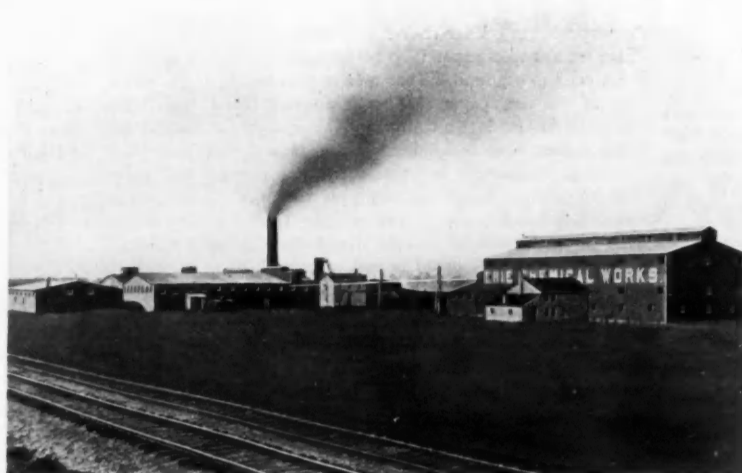
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## APPLETON MILL FIRE.

The Kimberly & Clark Mill Seriously Damaged — Loss Placed at from \$300,000 to \$500,000 — History of the Plant.

[BY WIRE TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 13.—The big mill of the Kimberly & Clark Company at Kimberly, Wis., was seriously damaged by fire to-night. The loss, which it is difficult to ascertain at this time, will certainly amount to at least \$300,000. Other estimates put the loss as high as \$500,000. The surprise in connection with the fire is that the immense plant was not a total loss. For many hours while the fire was raging it looked as if the entire mill would be burned to the ground.

The Kimberly mills were built in 1893 at an expense of \$1,200,000. This great misfortune to the mill will entail a great loss in business to it. The company had a large number of orders on its books, which should be filled within a short time.

### Mill Mutual Insurance Company.

The Paper Mill Mutual Insurance Company, which is made up of prominent Eastern paper manufacturers, held its annual meeting in Boston last week. The directors elected for the ensuing year are as follows: George W. Wheelwright, A. L. Hollingsworth, Mortimer B. Mason, E. B. Eaton, Charles B. Amory, Henry M. Lovering, A. H. Lowe, R. P. Snelling, W. T. Barker, W. H. H. Whiting, W. D. Russell, Alvah Crocker, Roland W. Toppan. The by-laws were amended in some unimportant details to conform to legislation enacted since the by-laws were adopted.

### Prices of Paper in Canada.

The present agreement among Canadian paper manufacturers to maintain prices will expire in March, says the World's Paper Trade Review, and it is not a certainty that all the companies and parties to it will give in their adhesion for another year. Some negotiations are understood to be pending with one company in regard to that

point. It is said to have given notice of withdrawal from the agreement. Attempts appear to have been made to have its resolution reconsidered. What success will attend these efforts remains to be seen. As to the possible action the association may take respecting prices, nothing is known outside that body, but the Halifax Herald has evidently heard something, as the following from its editorial column goes to show: "As existing contracts terminate we are told paper is to be advanced at least a quarter of a cent per pound. That means that much more taken out of the newspapers. Now it appears to us that if an attempt be made to carry out this policy it should be firmly met and resisted. Canada is a largely wooded country, abounding in excellent water power, and pulp can be produced in it as cheaply, if not more cheaply, than in any other country in the world. Consequently paper can be made here as cheaply if not more cheaply than in any country. Yet paper is now dearer in Canada than it is in either Great Britain or the United States. The proposal therefore to increase the price of paper to newspaper publishers in Canada is nothing short of extortion, and should not be submitted to. And in our opinion the newspapers would only be acting wisely to follow the German example and combine for their mutual protection."

### HYPOCHLORITE BLEACHING.

(Continued from page 38.)

1890, 22). That the results obtained are in excess of the actual amount of free lime present we have found by comparison of this method with those about to be described. The cause is obviously due to the loss of chlorine and the setting free of the equivalent of base.

The destruction of the hypochlorite by means of a solution of arsenious acid containing a known quantity of alkali, and subsequent titration of the total alkalinity, is unsatisfactory from the want of sharpness of the color changes with the ordinary indicators. Sulphite of soda, oxidized by the hypochlorites to the neutral sulphate, appears to satisfy the required conditions; and the results obtained by subsequently titrating the free base in presence of phenolphthalein, are concordant and in fair agreement with those obtained by a method which we described last, but which we should put first in order of simplicity and accuracy. This method consists in destroying the hypochlorite with hydro-

gen peroxide, which may obviously be used in excess without affecting the subsequent titration—and estimating the residual free base with acid; allowance being, of course, made in calculating the result for acidity of the peroxide solution.

We subjoin the results of estimating the free lime in filtered solutions of calcium hypochlorite, which, besides illustrating the method, bring out a fact of some practical importance, viz., that in dissolving bleaching powder the quantity of free lime taken up calculated upon the chlorine strength, varies inversely with the concentration, i. e., is approximately constant for the unit volume of solution.

Hydrogen peroxide: "10 vol." solution. Acidity, 1 cc. = 0.34 cc.  $\frac{N}{10}$  acid.

Hypochlorite solution: 10 cc. used in each determination.

	Cc. H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Free CaO per 10 cc.	Ratio Free CaO to CaO as Ca (OCl <sub>2</sub> )
10 grms. bleaching powder to 100 cc.	8.50	0.0070	1:20
7.5 grms. bleaching powder to 100 cc.	6.30	0.0073	1:14
5.0 grms. bleaching powder to 100 cc.	4.30	0.0087	1:8
2.5 grms. bleaching powder to 100 cc.	2.15	0.0078	1:4.5

The proportion of free to total combined CaO in the bleaching powder itself has been found by O'Shea\* (C. S. J., 1883, 417) to be about 1:2, 4; one-half of the combined CaO, however, reverts on solution to CaCl<sub>2</sub>, the other half remaining combined with the chloroxygen group. The ratio of free to combined CaO expressed uniformly with those of the last column of the above table is 1:1, 2; i. e., in a mixture of bleaching powder and water there is nearly as much CaO free, as in combination as hypochlorite.

It is obvious, therefore, that a sodium hypochlorite solution prepared by double decomposition from an unfiltered solution of bleaching powder will contain free soda in this proportion: prepared, on the other hand, from a clear solution, the proportions will be those of the above table.

Magnesium hypochlorite solutions similarly prepared show, on the other hand, a minimum basicity, owing to the relative insolubility of the oxide. These points are worthy of note in connection with the practical work of bleaching.

\*These determinations were made by means of the ammonia method.

(To be continued.)

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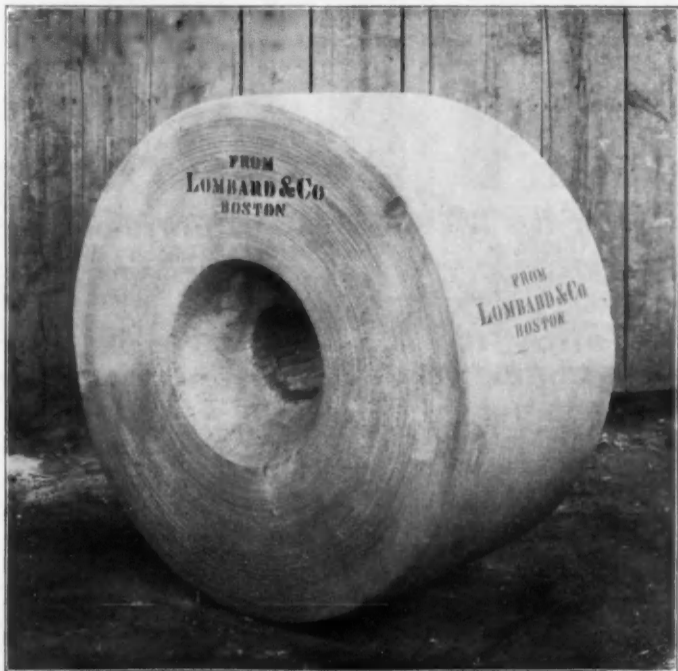
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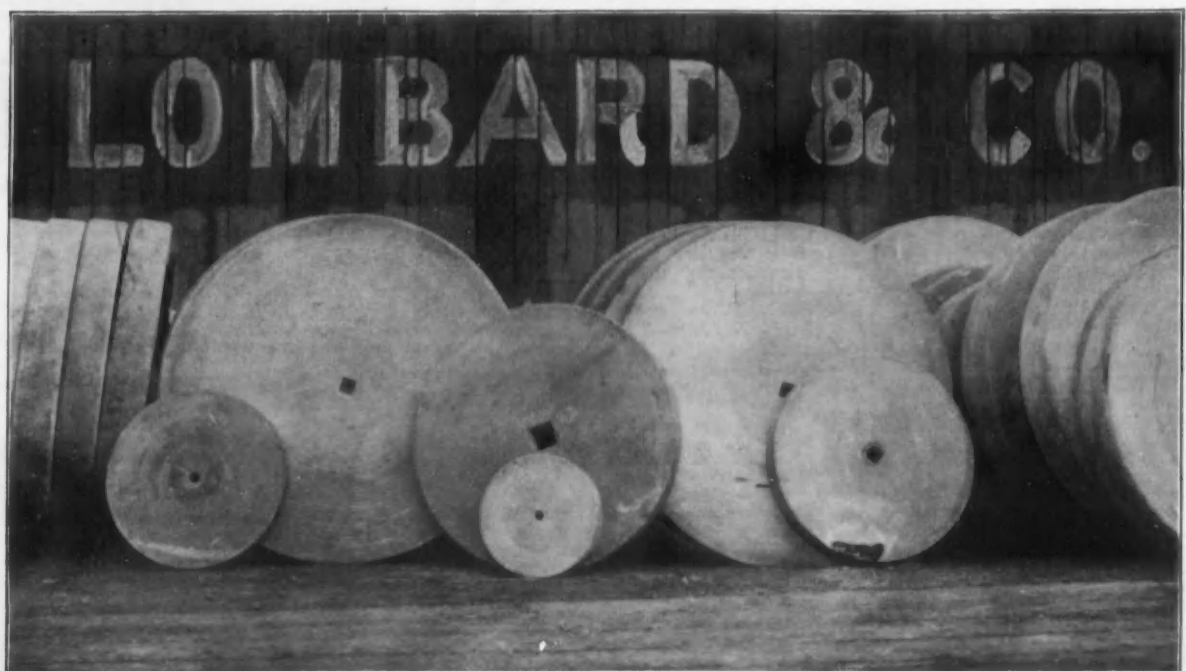
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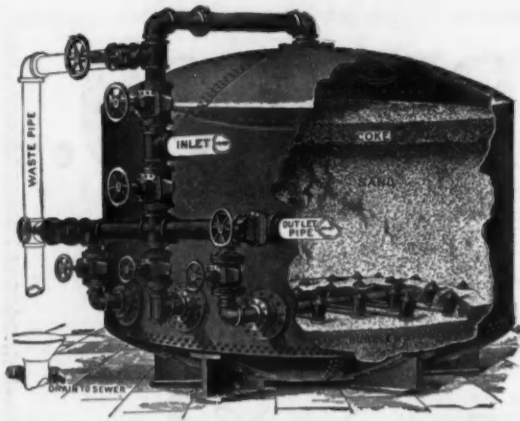
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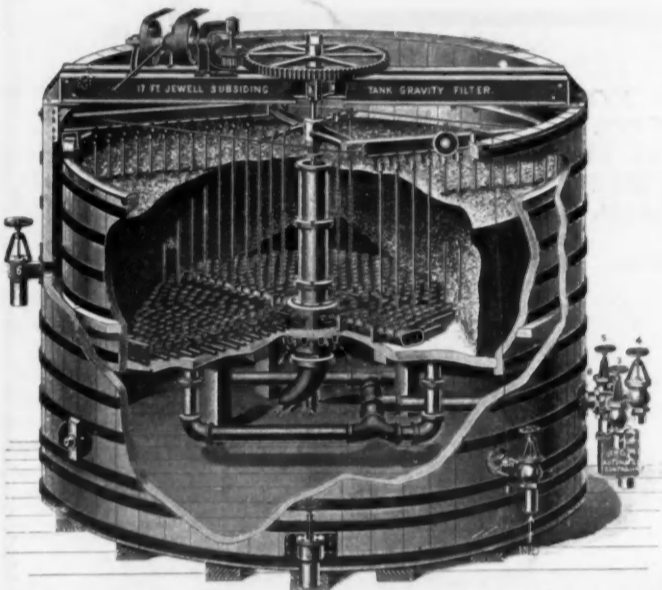
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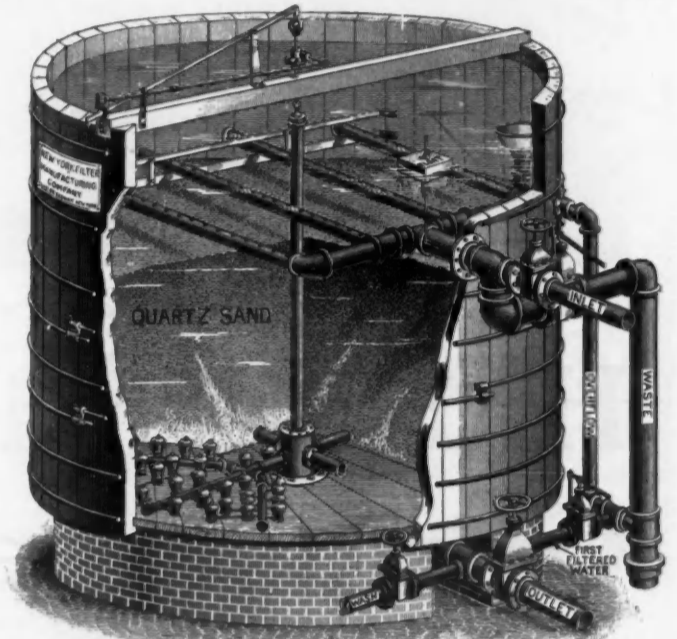
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