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THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

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SOMETHING SPECIAL on Page 15

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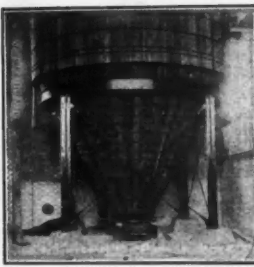
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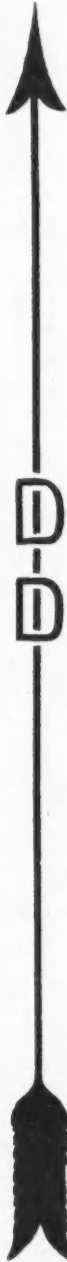
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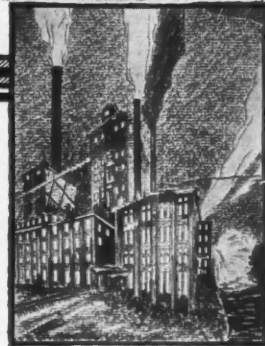
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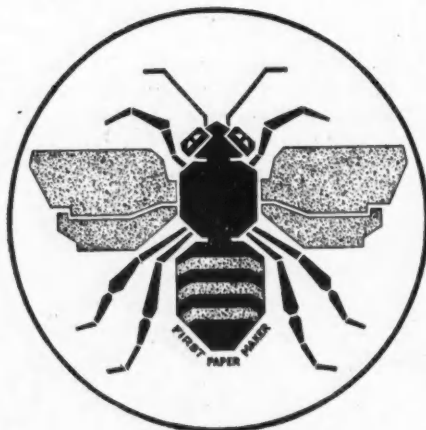
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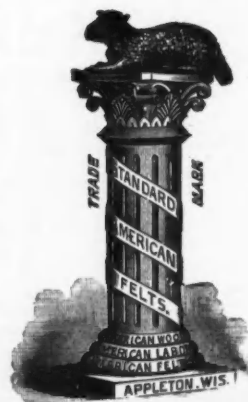
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THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, October 24, 1918

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FIXES PRICE OF \$3.75¹/₄

Finding Takes Into Consideration Wage Increase Since May 1 and Freight Increase Since July 1, But Makes No Allowance for Increase in Cost of Wood Since April 1—Says Reviewing Arbitrators in Fixing \$3.50 Price Recently Apparently Took Into Consideration the Factor of Increase in the Cost of Pulp Wood—Meeting Regarding Casein Imports Is Postponed.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1918.—The Federal Trade Commission on Saturday morning of last week announced its decision in the matter of the selling price of news print paper and the terms of sale thereof, fixing a price of \$3.75¹/₄ per 100 pounds for roll news in carload lots, f.o.b. mill. The finding of the Federal Trade Commission in full follows:

Supplemental Findings

Subsequent to the finding and award of the members of the Federal Trade Commission, acting as arbitrators in the above proceedings, which finding and award was made June 18, 1918, the said award was appealed for review to Hon. H. G. Ward, Hon. Henry W. Rogers, Hon. Charles M. Hough and Hon. Martin T. Manton, judges of the United States Circuit Court for the Second Circuit, acting as reviewing arbitrators.

On September 25, 1918, the reviewing arbitrators ordered that the finding or award of the Federal Trade Commission be varied so as to read as follows:

The fair and reasonable maximum prices for each of the ten signatory companies for sales of standard news print paper to customers in the United States are:

	Per 100 lbs.
Roll news in car lots f.o.b. mill.....	\$3.50
Roll news in less than car lots f.o.b. mill.....	3.62 ¹ / ₄
Sheet news in car lots f.o.b. mill.....	3.90
Sheet news in less than car lots f.o.b. mill.....	4.02 ¹ / ₄

Accordingly, the Federal Trade Commission hereby directs that its findings be varied as above set forth, to be effective as of April 1, 1918, for all the signatory companies, and in the case of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company to be effective as of January 1, 1918.

Findings as to Cost Increases

Subsequent to the finding and award of the members of the Federal Trade Commission as arbitrators, dated June 18, 1918, there were submitted to the commissioners by one of the parties hereto certain claims as to the effect of changes in rates of wages, freight rates and wood costs since April 1, 1918. These changes cover the period from April 1 up to and including the date of the supplemental hearing, which was July 29 and 30, 1918.

The figures presented have been analyzed and checked by the commission's accountants, and the accountants' report has been put in evidence by stipulation of parties.

It appears from this stipulation that there have been increases in the cost of production of news print chargeable to these three factors as follows:

	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
(1) Wood cost increase, (Since April 1, 1918).....	\$3.75	\$0.187
(2) Wage increase, (Since May 1, 1918).....	2.65	0.13 ¹ / ₄
(3) Freight increase, (Since July 1, 1918).....	2.41	0.12

Wood Cost Increases

As noted above, the accountants' report shows an increase in wood cost for the International Paper Company amounting to \$3.75 per ton of paper. In arriving at the base price of \$3.10 per 100 pounds, effective April 1, 1918, the commission took into account an increase in cost of \$2.50 per ton of paper, since the International Paper Company and the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company were practically on a new wood basis after April 1.

In calculating the base price of \$3.50 per hundred pounds, the reviewing arbitrators also apparently took into consideration the factor of increased wood cost. They say in paragraph 15:

"The actual cost of making one ton of news print paper in an average Canadian mill, out of recently gathered wood and without any allowance for stumpage not actually paid, was not less than \$48, on or about April 1, 1918."

No wood has been gathered since that date, wherefore the increased wood cost is taken to be included in the reviewing arbitrators' calculations.

The commission, therefore, finds that no increase in price is to be made as a result of claimed increases in wood costs.

Increase in Wages

The commission finds that, since May 1, 1918, there has been an increased labor cost of \$2.65 per ton or 13¹/₄ cents per 100 pounds, and it appears to be bound to add this amount to the selling prices as varied by order of the reviewing arbitrators.

The commission, therefore, finds and orders that adjustments since May 1, 1918, between parties hereto, shall be made on the following basis:

	Per 100 lbs.
Roll news in car lots f.o.b. mill.....	\$3.63 ¹ / ₄
Roll news in less than car lots f.o.b. mill.....	3.75 ¹ / ₄
Sheet news in car lots f.o.b. mill.....	4.03 ¹ / ₄
Sheet news in less than car lots f.o.b. mill.....	4.15 ¹ / ₄

Increase in Freight

The commission finds that an increase in freight rates went into effect June 25, 1918; that said increase adds \$2.41 per ton or 12 cents per 100 pounds, and that such increase became operative as to the signatory companies on July 1, 1918; and it appears to be also bound to add this amount to the selling prices as varied by order of the reviewing arbitrators.

The commission, therefore, finds and orders that adjustments since July 1, 1918, between parties hereto, shall be made on the following basis:

	Per 100 lbs.
Roll news in car lots f.o.b. mill.....	\$3.75 ¹ / ₄
Roll news in less than car lots f.o.b. mill.....	3.87 ¹ / ₄
Sheet news in car lots f.o.b. mill.....	4.15 ¹ / ₄
Sheet news in less than car lots f.o.b. mill.....	4.27 ¹ / ₄

Profit Basis for News Print Paper

In making their award the reviewing arbitrators calculated a net average profit of \$19.75 per ton as a fair and reasonable profit.

It has been shown (Federal Trade Commission Report on the News Print Paper Industry, June 13, 1917, page 105, and included in the evidence in this case) that the pre-war average profit per ton for the manufacture and sale of news print paper for United States and Canadian mills was as follows (figures for signatory manufacturers are added for comparison):

Year	U. S. Mills	Int. Paper & M. & O. Company	Canadian Mills	6 Canadian Signatories	U. S. & Canadian Comb.	8 Signatory Companies Combined*
1913.....	\$5.53	\$5.13	\$6.45	\$4.98	\$5.70	\$5.09
1914.....	4.94	5.55	6.62	5.71	5.35	5.61
1915.....	5.59	6.37	8.13	6.82	6.34	6.55
1916.....	6.75	6.99	9.54	8.15	7.55	7.46
1st half						

*Brompton and Gould not included.

It is fair to presume that, on the average, capital has been invested in the manufacture of news print paper on an expectation of a net average profit of not more than \$10 per ton.

The increases in cost of wood, freight and labor shown above are found to be the result of war conditions and to be unavoidable by either party.

It has been established by governmental price-fixing authorities that during the war in case of unusual cost increase caused by war conditions and working a hardship, such increase should be equitably distributed and not passed on *in toto* to the purchaser.

Were the commission free to express its judgment in a finding at this time it would hold that the net average profit of \$19.75 was ample to absorb all increases in wood costs, labor costs and freight charges up to the present time, in which case the result might be stated thus:

	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Under the price fixed by the reviewing arbitrators, there is a net average profit per ton, including increased wood costs, of	\$19.75	\$0.987
Per ton.		
Increased labor cost from May 1, 1918. . .	\$2.65	
Increased freight cost from July 1, 1918. . .	2.41	.25
Average net profit after absorbing increased cost	14.69	0.73
Highest average eight signatory companies (first half 1916)	7.46	.37
<hr/>		
Increased net profit under award.	\$7.23	\$0.36

Feeling itself bound, however, by the order of the reviewing arbitrators, the commission finds selling prices for the three periods, April 1, 1918, May 1, 1918, and July 1, 1918, as above set forth and orders that adjustments between parties be made, as of such dates, accordingly.

In all other particulars the findings of the commission of June 18, 1918, are affirmed.

WILLIAM B. COLVER,
Chairman,
JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
VICTOR MURDOCK.

October 18, 1918.

Casein Meeting Postponed

The meeting which was to have been held by officials of the War Trade Board tomorrow relative to the importation of casein has been postponed until October 31 owing to the influenza epidemic.

Paper manufacturers who are vitally interested in the importation of casein into the United States have recently been given to understand that the War Trade Board put an embargo on the importation of this commodity because they were told that an abundant supply was available in the United States. Interested manufacturers have asked that the War Trade Board officials reconsider this matter and as a preliminary have granted the hearing. Many of the manufacturers feel that when the Government officials are apprised of the true status of this case they will be apt to lift the embargo.

Regulations Regarding Obsolete Grades, Etc.

Thomas E. Donnelley, Director of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board, has sent the following notice to paper makers, distributors, and consumers relative to regulations issued by his Division:

"The regulations issued by this Division have for their purpose, Standardization in the manufacture and Conservation in the uses of paper.

"The adopting of new standards has resulted in mills and dealers having on hand quantities of obsolete grades, colors, sizes and weights.

"The use of these stock papers will be in harmony with the spirit of the regulations, although the sizes, weights and colors may not conform thereto.

"We strongly recommend to consumers that they use such stock as a real measure of conservation as it releases invested capital and such use will make unnecessary the production of equivalent additional tonnage and thereby be a saving of coal, labor, material and transportation."

Red Rosin Building Paper Regulations

The Fiber Board and Container Section of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board has sent the following to all manufacturers of red rosin building paper, plain and indented carpet and packing paper and blue plasterboard:

1. The Priorities Division of the War Industries Board has listed paper and board mills as an essential industry, and placed them on the Preference List, with the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of board and paper be exercised.

2. Each board and paper mill has been put upon the Preference List conditioned upon its signing a pledge that it will furnish no board or paper to any customer who will not also sign a pledge that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of board and paper, and will observe all rules and regulations of the Conservation Division and of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board.

3. Representative manufacturers of the above, realizing the importance of conservation in storage, transportation and other facilities, have recommended the following, which the Pulp and Paper Division, Fiber Board and Container Section endorses, to take effect October 18, 1918.

4. It is distinctly understood that the raw materials now on hand and finished product now manufactured, shall not be affected; but such material shall be used up to comply as far as possible, with the spirit of the following clauses:

Red Rosin Building Paper—(a) Use of coloring matter shall be eliminated.

(b) Weights between 20 and 40 pounds (to 500 square feet) shall be eliminated, and the following standards substituted: 20 pounds, 30 pounds, 40 pounds. Wherever a customer demands intermediate weights, the next light weight shall be substituted, or customers shall furnish the board mill, in writing, satisfactory reason for not accepting the next lighter weight, and demanding the heavier standards.

Plain and Indented Carpet and Packing Paper—Half rolls (25-yard lengths) shall be eliminated in plain and indented carpet and packing paper.

Blue Plasterboard—Half rolls (250 square feet) of blue plasterboard shall be eliminated.

Binder Board Regulations

The Fiber Board and Container Section of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board has sent the following to manufacturers of binder board:

1. The Priorities Division of the War Industries Board has listed paper and board mills as an essential industry, and placed them on the Preference List, with the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of board and paper be exercised.

2. Each board and paper mill has been put upon the Preference List conditioned upon its signing a pledge that it will furnish no board or paper to any customer who will not also sign a pledge that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of board and paper, and will observe all rules and regulations of the Conservation Division and of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board.

3. Where binder board is fabricated into an article, such fabricator is not required to exact from his customer a written pledge as above referred to, but must impress upon his customer and consult with him concerning the importance of conservation.

(Continued on page 40.)

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO. TO REFUND 5 PER CENT. BONDS

Plan Provides for Reduction of Bonded Debt from \$17,000,000 to \$12,000,000 and Creation of New Closed Direct First Mortgage Limited to \$12,000,000—New Bonds Are to Bear Interest from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1921, at the Rate of 7 Per Cent and Thereafter Until Maturity or Earlier Redemption at 6 Per Cent—If War Continues Beyond January 1, 1921, Interest 7 Per Cent.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., October 21, 1918.—The committee appointed by a large number of the holders of the first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. gold bonds of the American Writing Paper Company, which mature July 1, 1919, for the purpose of arranging with the company for a plan for refunding this issue of bonds, has presented the following plan:

1. For the reduction of the bonded debt of the company from \$17,000,000 to \$12,000,000 and the creation of a new closed direct first mortgage limited to \$12,000,000.

2. The outstanding issue of bonds matures on July 1, 1919. Under the proposed plan the new issue of bonds will be dated as of January 1, 1919, and will mature on January 1, 1939. Under the plan the present outstanding bonds will be cancelled and the mortgage discharged on or before July 1, 1919.

3. Each \$1,000 par value of the outstanding bonds is to be exchanged for \$1,000 par value of the new issue.

4. The new bonds are to bear interest for the period from January 1, 1919, to and including January 1, 1921, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and thereafter until maturity or earlier redemption at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; provided, however, that if the present war shall continue beyond January 1, 1921, then and in such event the interest rate shall continue at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to and including the first interest payment after the termination of the war between the United States and Germany as proclaimed by the Government of the United States.

5. Sinking fund provisions:

(a) An annual payment of 1 per cent. of the par value of the bonds outstanding.

And to accelerate the retirement of the bonds an additional sinking fund of:

(b) Twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the net surplus earned in any one year, after providing for depreciation, fixed charges, etc., as defined in the mortgage, until the amount of bonds outstanding has been reduced to \$10,000,000 par value; and thereafter

Fifteen per cent. (15%) of the annual net surplus, as so defined, so long as any of the bonds are outstanding.

The bondholders committee consists of George C. Lee, chairman, Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston; Gordon Abbott, chairman, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston; Winthrop Murray Crane, former senator and identified with the Crane paper mills of Dalton; A. Willard Damon, president of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Springfield; George C. Gill, president of the Holyoke National Bank and president of the Missisquoi Pulp & Paper Company of Sheldon Springs, Vt.; Henry Evans, president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York; James N. Wallace, chairman, Central Union Trust Company, New York; Albert H. Wiggin, chairman, Chase National Bank, New York, and Melville C. Branch, Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va.

President Galliver of the company in a letter to Chairman George C. Lee of the bondholders' committee gives the earnings of the company from January 1, 1918, to July 31, 1918, and also from January 1, 1914, to July 31, 1918, as follows:

	Jan. 1, '14, to July 31, '18.	Jan. 1, '18, to July 31, '18.	Average per Year.
Sales	\$63,686,589	\$11,695,248	\$13,895,000
Net-earnings	\$9,471,228	\$1,607,861	\$2,066,000
Res. for dep., rep. and main..	2,913,452	533,956	635,000
Bal. for int. on funded debt..	\$6,557,776	\$1,073,905	\$1,431,000

The indicated net earnings applicable to bond interest charges will be at least \$2,000,000 this year, assuming that existing business conditions will not be adversely affected by the war during the remainder of 1918. The annual interest charge on the proposed \$11,000,000 of bonds to be outstanding will be \$770,000 for years 1919 and 1920 and \$660,000 thereafter if the war shall have terminated by that date.

Many Useless Grades of Paper

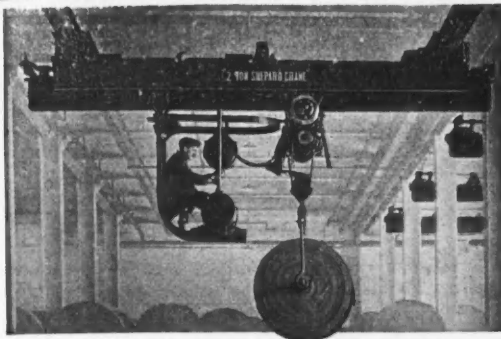
There are a vast number of useless grades of paper in the market which the printer is called upon to handle and which increases the difficulties of competition, according to an announcement made by the Taylor-Logan Company, papermakers, in the current issue of the Taylor-Logan Company's bulletin to the paper trade, which has for its purpose "Friendly Talks with Printers About Better Business and More of It."

A chart contained in the Taylor-Logan Company announcement brings out the fact that today over 65 alleged grades of bond paper are stocked and sold, all of them within a price radius of 25 cents. In part, it says: "Beyond the fact that four or five grades, surely less than ten grades, would adequately cover the field, we doubt very much if it is commercially possible to produce 65 grades. In other words, many of these 65 prices have been established on a false basis. The situation as it exists today may undoubtedly be traced directly back to intense and unwise competition which conditions have forced upon both the paper and printing business. While it is true that the consumer has been the chief sufferer, the condition is in no wise acceptable or profitable either to the paper merchant, the paper manufacturer or the printer. It is interesting to note the waves of paper buying that have swept over the country in the last twelve or fifteen years. In the beginning of this period there was no marked interest in bond paper for business stationery, and it is a significant fact that less business stationery was sold. Then came a notable increase in the sale of very expensive papers of this class, which took several years to reach its peak. This interest began to wane before the war, but with the coming of the war, and the consequent advance in prices, the sentiment swung rapidly backward and far the other way. For a brief period the very cheapest papers that could be bought held full sway, due of course to chaotic condition of prices. But the consumer of paper very soon realized his mistake. As a matter of fact, between cheap and costly paper, it is better to go wrong on the costly side. A costly paper is at least efficient, if it is not economical, while a cheap paper is neither efficient nor economical."

How Holyoke Went Over the Top

With an organization unbeatable, Holyoke's Fourth Liberty Loan was a great success. It was the biggest ever raised in Holyoke. A point brought out clearly in this drive was that the people are behind the Government, it being the small subscribers, the employees of Holyoke's many paper mills and allied concerns that made this drive go more than \$1,000,000 over its allotment. The most extensive campaign was waged at the American Writing Paper Company. Not content with the wonderful record made by the employees of this company, in which figures show that their subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan trebled the Third Loan, efforts were redoubled the second last day of the drive and an "Unconditional Surrender" Club was organized. To become a

(Continued on page 54.)



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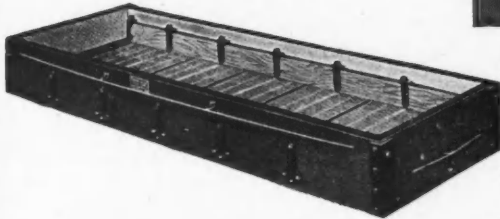
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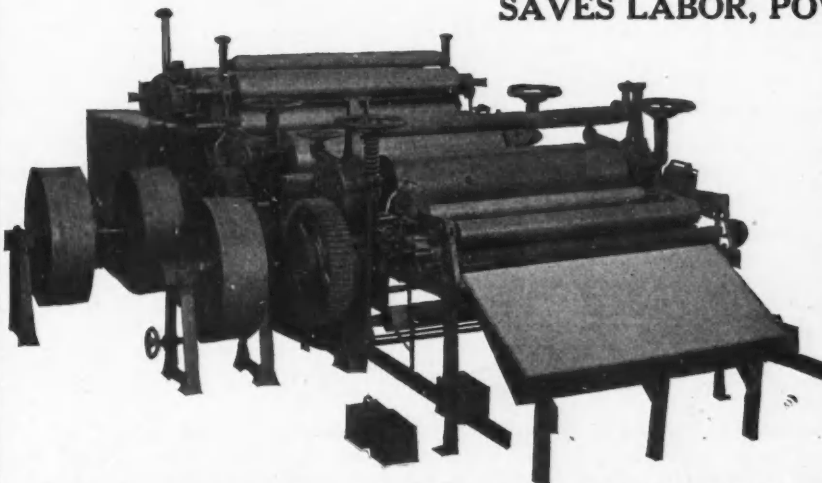
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Felt cost is low considering dryness obtained.

Ball bearings for cylinder mould and couch roll.

Automatic felt guides.

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

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

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

NEW PRICE FOR NEWS PRINT IS NOT APPROVED IN CANADA

A. L. Dawe, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Says That While the Advance Awarded Last Week By the Federal Trade Commission Is a Step Forward It Will Not Be Considered as Final—Manufacturers Firmly Believe That on the Evidence Submitted They Are Entitled to an Advance of at Least \$8 per Ton Over the Price of \$70 Fixed By the Circuit Court Judges.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., October 21, 1918.—A. L. Dawe, the secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, in commenting on the new price of \$75.05 per ton for news print, as fixed by the Federal Trade Commission, says that while the added \$5.05 per ton represents a distinct step forward, it is not to be considered final from the manufacturers' standpoint. The manufacturers firmly believe that the data recently submitted have proved that the increase in cost since April amounts to \$8 a ton. Taking the basic price of \$70 a ton named by the United States Circuit Court on manufacturing conditions as of April, the manufacturers consider they are entitled to at least \$78 a ton. He declares that a further appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the United States Circuit Court, asking for a revision of the \$75.05 price now named by the Federal Trade Commission, and this appeal will demonstrate whether the manufacturers' contentions are well founded.

The shipments of news print from Canadian mills in the first half of this year amounted to 335,239 tons. On the assumption that 85 per cent. of the output goes to the United States, this would represent a per annum rate of about 550,000 tons as the output affected by the new American price. On that basis, the difference between the original price of \$62 per ton fixed by the Federal Trade Commission in the spring and the new price of \$75.05 will mean rather more than \$7,000,000 added to the annual revenues of the Canadian news print producers. Some of it will necessarily go to meet increased costs, but it is held that for the larger producers at least there is promise of a substantial addition to net profits, owing to the extremely economical methods of production as compared with mills not so favorably situated.

Publishers Accept the Inevitable

The fact that the publishers of all the daily papers in Canada, after a conference with the Controller of News Print, have agreed voluntarily to reduce the consumption of news print while war conditions continue, is held to indicate that they have decided to accept the inevitable and to meet the higher cost of news print in a business-like way. Free copies are to be discontinued as well as free exchanges, and there are to be no more premiums or contests for increasing circulation. The practice of accepting unsold copies as returns is also to be discontinued. Several other innovations are to be adopted to ensure that there shall be no waste. In commenting on this eleventh hour decision to conserve news print, the *Financial Times* of Montreal says:

"If this had been put into effect two years ago there would have been no necessity for governmental interference with the rights of manufacturers as to the selling price of their product. The newspapers may have enjoyed a temporary gain in the restriction of price advances, but in the long run they will pay with compound interest for this comparatively small advantage. If the market had been allowed to take its course, there would have been such an increase in production as to create a very comfortable situation for the newspapers when times are again normal. As it is, the news print manufacturing industry has been deprived of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 capital outlay for new productive ma-

chinery, while many mills have been, and even now are, gradually adapting their news print mills to other and more stable lines of pulp and paper products. This, in some respects, must be considered as eminently satisfactory to the holders of paper shares, as it will in all probability perpetuate to-day's condition of a narrow margin between supply and demand. When the war is over the manufacturers presumably may once more enjoy a free market, without restrictions from Ottawa, and as a consequence the available supply for Canadian consumers will be materially reduced. News print prices must follow the inevitable decline in commodity prices when war orders cease, but in view of the serious curtailment and displacement of productive machinery, the downward pressure in respect to news print will not be in the same proportion as that of other commodities which have not been subjected to market restrictions."

St. Maurice Paper Co. Prospers

A semi-official report states that the earnings of the St. Maurice Paper Company for 1918 will be in keeping with those of 1917, when the company earned a net profit of \$1,060,853 and a surplus of \$595,150 after depreciation, bond interest, etc., or 11.9 on the stock. This with the previous surplus gave a total of \$902,000. The plant of the company, located at Three Rivers, Que., has an output of 100 tons of news print, 55 tons of sulphite pulp, and 50 tons of kraft paper. The largest stock interest in the company is held by the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, which transferred its timber limits and pulp mill to the new company for common stock. Following that an issue of \$1,500,000 6 per cent. bonds was made to erect the paper mills and provide the company with working capital. The value of the original property and subsequent additions is placed at approximately \$6,000,000, in addition to which it is stated that current assets amount to \$2,000,000, against which there are \$1,500,000 bonds and \$5,000,000 common stock. Sales of the stock have been made in New York and Philadelphia recently at 60. The stock is not listed on the Canadian exchanges, as beyond some private distribution little is held in Canada.

Stage Set for Appeal

The stage is set for the double appeal against the Canadian price of \$69 for news print, as fixed by Controller Pringle. G. H. Montgomery, K. C., will represent the manufacturers before the appeal court, and argue that \$69 is not high enough, while W. N. Tilley, K. C., will represent the publishers, and argue that it is too high. It is expected that the appeal will be heard without delay. The news print mills have received word from Ottawa that they will be given a chance to be heard by the Cabinet Committee in case the publishers attempt to appeal to that committee against the decision that the increased rates shall become effective at once and not be deferred until after the appeal against the price has been determined on in the Appeal Court.

Bleached Sulphite Is Scarce

Owing to the huge Government demands for chlorine, it is impossible to get more than a tithe of the quantity needed for the bleaching of sulphite. Orders for bleached pulp are away ahead of supplies, and what little is available is eagerly competed for at from \$170 to \$180 per ton.

Overseas Paper Trade

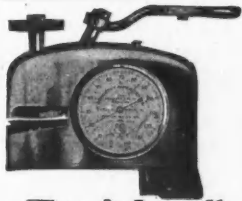
Canadian paper concerns are quietly and consistently planning for a large export of pulp and paper overseas after the war. The great possibilities of the Japanese market are being looked into. Inquiries are constantly being received from Japan asking for all sorts of paper, particularly lithographic and printing paper. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama states that there is a great scarcity of paper in Japan at the present time. Although Japanese mills have been increasing their capacity, and new mills have been going up, the demand is far greater than the domestic supply.

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BOOK PAPER STOCKS DECLINE DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

Mill Stocks of Both Book and Periodical Paper Showed a Decrease During the First Three Weeks of the Month—A Slight Increase During the Last Week, But Stocks of Both Were Less at the End of the Month Than at the Beginning—There Was a Slight Decrease Also in the Total Stocks of Jobbers During the Period—Prices Averaged About the Same as for August.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1918.—Weekly reports from 45 book paper manufacturers operating 77 mills for the month of September, 1918, show the following results:

Week Ended	Sep- tember 8.	Sep- tember 15.	Sep- tember 22.	Sep- tember 29.
Mill stock first of week—				
Total book paper.....	28,111	29,202	28,084	27,540
Periodical paper.....	4,097	3,855	3,503	3,256
Produced during week—				
Total book paper.....	14,324	16,536	16,520	16,667
Periodical paper.....	3,862	4,732	4,565	4,781
Shipped during week—				
Total book paper.....	13,233	17,654	17,064	16,255
Periodical paper.....	4,104	5,084	4,812	4,669
Mill stocks end of week—				
Total book paper.....	29,202	28,084	27,540	27,952
Periodical paper.....	3,855	3,503	3,256	3,368

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

Mill stocks of both total book and periodical paper showed a decrease during the first three weeks of the month. There was a slight increase of both during the last week. However, the stocks of both were less at the end of the month than at the beginning.

Stocks on hand at delivery points at the end of the calendar month were 11,524 tons as compared with 11,517 tons at the beginning of the month.

Commitments reported for the period from October 1 to December 31, 1918, were 161,450 tons, and after December 31, 1918, 168,169 tons, making a total of 329,619 tons, as compared with 352,865 tons at the end of August.

Loss of Production

Reports of 211 machines operating full or partial time on book paper show the following loss of time during the month of September:

	Repairs.		Lack of Labor.		Other Reasons.	
	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.
First week.....	22	783	3	252	28	509
Second week.....	33	570	3	324	23	409
Third week.....	16	625	5	418	33	735
Fourth week.....	17	379	3	300	31	592

None of the mills reported loss of time due to lack of coal.

Under "Other Reasons," during the first week 20 machines of the 28 reported 369 hours lost on account of lack of water and lack of stock; 12 of the 23 reported 302 hours lost for the same reasons during the second week; 24 of the 33 reported 560 hours lost for the same reasons during the third week; and 22 of the 31 reported 520 hours lost for the same reasons during the fourth week.

The above figures for lost time do not include Labor Day, when most of the mills were closed down. Forty-three machines of 16 companies were operated a total of 1,032 hours on Labor Day.

Imports and Exports

The imports and exports of printing paper valued at more than 5 cents per pound (practically all book paper), and of book paper

stock for the month of August, 1918, as compared with the month of August, 1917, were as follows:

	August, 1918. Tons.	August, 1917. Tons.
Imports of book paper (total).....	308	13
Exports of book paper (total).....	3,400	2,869
To Cuba.....	424	251
To Argentina.....	377	272
To Brazil.....	601	375
To Chile.....	207	416
To Japan.....	425	269
To Australia.....	446	17
To other countries.....	920	1,269
Imports of chemical wood pulp (total).....	34,743	39,128
Unbleached sulphite.....	23,434	23,706
Bleached sulphite.....	1,668	2,607
Unbleached sulphate.....	9,173	11,855
Bleached sulphate.....	468	960
Imports of paper stock other than wood pulp (total).....	3,979	1,364
Exports of rags and other materials made from vegetable fibers.....	1,645	613

Imports of printing paper costing more than 5 cents per pound showed an increase over last month, being 308 tons as against two tons. There was also an increase as compared with August of last year. The exports, however, were less than last month, though they were greater than they were for the same month last year.

The principal imports of chemical wood pulp consist of unbleached sulphite and sulphate from Canada. All of the chemical wood pulp was received from Canada in August, 1918, whereas, Norway and Sweden furnished 21,564 net tons of the total in August, 1917. The total imports of unbleached sulphite were 272 tons less than in August, 1917. The total imports of chemical wood pulp decreased from 37,318 tons in July, 1918, to 34,743 tons in August, as compared with 39,128 tons for August, 1917.

Imports and exports of paper stock other than wood pulp include rags and vegetable fibres. Imports decreased from 12,235 tons in July, 1918, to 3,979 tons in August, 1918. Exports increased from 1,379 tons in July, 1918, to 1,645 tons in August, 1918. There was a considerable increase of both imports and exports over the same month of last year.

Consumers' Stocks

Reports from publishers, printers and commercial users of book paper for the month of September show the following results:

	Periodicals and Magazines.	Print- ers.	Book Publishers.	Com- mer- cial Users.	Total.
Number of concerns.....	280 ^a	73	83	41	457
Stock on hand first of month.....	43,213	13,815	10,187	11,144	78,359
Received during month.....	22,912	5,135	3,047	5,694	36,788
Used and sold during month.....	22,155	5,261	2,782	5,134	35,332
Stock on hand end of month.....	43,970	13,689	10,452	11,704	79,815
In transit.....	5,154	1,310	673	706	7,833

^aThe reports of periodical and magazine publishers include more than 500 publications.

Total stocks showed a slight increase during the month. Transit tonnage decreased. There was little change in total figures for September over those of August.

Jobbers' Stocks and Commitments

Monthly reports for September from 233 jobbers show the following book paper stocks and commitments:

	No. 1 East- ern and Western Machine Finish. Tons.	No. 1 Eastern and Western Super- calendered. Tons.	Coated Book Costing 10c. or Less. Tons.	Total Tons.
Warehouse stocks first of month.....	11,746	6,764	8,645	27,155
Received during month.....	3,364	1,553	1,298	6,215
Shipped during month.....	3,625	1,576	1,501	6,702
Warehouse stocks end of month.....	11,485	6,741	8,442	26,668
Commitments to buy.....	16,940	8,588	4,375	29,903
Commitments to sell.....	14,756	8,558	2,754	26,068

There was a slight decrease in total stocks during the period. Commitments also decreased.

Manufacturers' Prices

A total of 28 contracts for machine finish, supercalendered and coated paper were made during September. The range of price and tonnage was as follows:

(Continued on page 32.)

STRONG AND CLEAN SULPHITE! KRAMFORS AA!

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM DOCK!

Value of Swedish Kronor during week ending			
Oct. 22d. Normal rate of exchange 1 krono = 26.80 cents.			
Oct.	Value	cents—increased value	%
15th	29.50		10.07%
"	16th—29.95	"	" 11.75%
"	17th—29.60	"	" 10.45%
"	18th—29.60	"	" 10.45%
"	19th—29.50	"	" 10.07%
"	21st—29.50	"	" 10.07%
"	22d—29.50	"	" 10.07%

A. J. PAGEL & CO.

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NEWS PRINT STOCKS DECLINE DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

Mill Stocks of Both Standard News and Total Print Show Decline—Shipments of Both Total Print and Standard News Were Greater Than the Production for Every Week During the Month With the Exception of the Week Ending September 22—Three Mills Report Time Lost Due to Spanish Influenza—Jobbers' Prices for September Averaged About the Same as the August Prices.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1918.—Reports from 34 domestic manufacturers operating 56 news print mills show the following results for the month of September, 1918:

Week Ended	Sep-tember 8.	Sep-tember 15.	Sep-tember 22.	Sep-tember 29.
Mill stocks first of week—				
Total print	20,067	19,823	19,212	19,401
Standard news	16,032	15,298	14,664	15,016
Produced during week—				
Total print	21,470	24,891	24,458	24,314
Standard news	19,249	22,373	22,211	21,828
Shipped during week—				
Total print	21,714	25,502	24,269	24,528
Standard news	19,983	23,007	21,859	22,109
Mill stocks end of week—				
Total print	19,823	19,212	19,401	19,187
Standard news	15,298	14,664	15,016	14,735

Note—Above figures for total print include hanging paper.

Corrected figures received from the mills are responsible for 664 tons reduction in the stocks of total print and 475 tons reduction in the stocks of standard news at the beginning of the period.

Mill stocks of both standard news and total print declined slightly during the period. The shipments of both total print and standard news were greater than the production for every week during the month except the week ended September 22.

In addition to the stocks given above for each week, 2,662 tons of total print paper were reported on hand at terminal and delivery points on September 30.

Commitments received in time for tabulation totaled 251,691 tons to December 31, 1918, and 511,753 tons for delivery after December 31, 1918. More commitment reports were received in time for tabulation than during August.

Loss of Production

Aside from the loss of production at Niagara Falls, due to the taking of the power by the Government and of two mills which were partially destroyed by fire, reports from 152 machines running full or partial time on print paper showed the following loss of time during the month of September:

	Repairs		Lack of Labor		Other Reasons	
	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.
First week	9	217	1	78	0	0
Second week	10	253	4	164	2	24
Third week	8	168	3	185	1	13
Fourth week	17	247	5	323	5	346

Loss of time due to lack of labor showed an increase.

The above figures for lost time do not include Labor Day. Fourteen machines of 10 mills were operated 336 hours on Labor Day.

None of the mills reported loss of time due to lack of coal.

Of the 346 hours shown under "other reasons" for the last week, three mills reported 336 hours lost due to lack of power and Spanish influenza.

Comparison of Production

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

	Total Print. Tons.	Standard News. Tons.
Production from January 1 to February 3, 1918..	113,013	104,021
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	129,420	116,665
Production from January 1 to March 3, 1918....	196,025	178,587
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	228,982	203,471
Production from January 1 to March 31, 1918...	293,035	266,707
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	322,162	297,076
Production from January 1 to April 28, 1918....	397,310	360,397
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	434,009	396,799
Production from January 1 to June 2, 1918.....	524,642	475,084
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	574,386	518,662
Production from January 1 to June 30, 1918....	627,133	569,386
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	677,661	619,239
Production from January 1 to July 28, 1918....	716,822	650,172
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	786,230	720,230
Production from January 1 to September 1, 1918.	841,302	764,134
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	908,438	845,038
Production from January 1 to September 29, 1918.	936,435	849,795
Production for corresponding period, 1917.....	1,006,720	934,097

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

The loss in production for the first nine months of 1918 as compared with 1917 amounts to 70,285 tons of total print and 84,302 tons of standard news.

Imports and Exports

The imports and exports of printing paper valued at not above 5 cents per pound (practically all news print) and of wood pulp for the month of August, 1918, as compared with the month of August, 1917, were as follows:

	August, 1918.	August, 1917.
Imports of news print (total).....	46,863	50,088
From Canada.....	46,863	49,731
From Newfoundland.....		357
Exports of news print (total).....	8,527	5,677
To Cuba.....	541	859
To Argentina.....	1,558	412
To Brazil.....	343	909
To Chile.....	309	315
To Japan.....	320	
To Australia.....	1,164	801
To other countries.....	4,292	2,381
Imports of ground wood pulp (total).....	21,249	31,335
Imports of chemical wood pulp (total).....	34,343	39,128
Unbleached sulphite.....	23,000	23,706
Bleached sulphite.....	1,668	2,607
Unbleached sulphate.....	9,173	11,855
Bleached sulphate.....	468	960
Exports of domestic wood pulp.....	2,608	2,110

The August imports of news print were 3,225 tons less than for the same month last year. Exports increased 2,850 tons over those of the same month last year.

The August imports of mechanically ground wood pulp were only 21,249 tons as compared with 31,335 tons for August, 1917. The August imports of chemical wood pulp were 34,743 tons as compared with 39,128 tons in August, 1917, a decrease of 4,385 tons.

Publishers' Stocks

Monthly reports on tonnage from 632* newspaper publishing concerns and associations show the following results:

	Net Tons.
Stocks on hand, beginning of month.....	165,770
Quantity received during month.....	95,152
Quantity used and sold during month.....	96,496
Stocks on hand, end of month.....	164,426
Tonnage in transit.....	34,948

*This number represents about 689 publishers and a much larger number of publications.

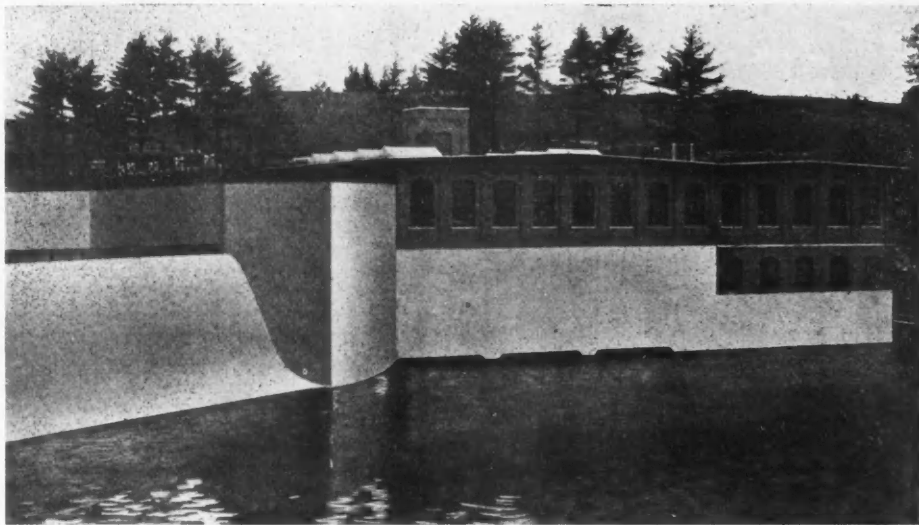
The figures indicate an increase in publishers' stocks over the preceding month with a slight decrease during the month.

Twenty-five publishing concerns consumed about 44 per cent of the tonnage given above.

Jobbers' Stocks and Commitments

Reports from 233 jobbers showed the following stocks of roll and sheet news print paper on hand and the following commitments at the end of September:

(Continued on page 26.)



Pejepscot Paper Co., Brunswick, Me.

Why Wait — until your plans are finished? We can begin building now

WEEKS and months have been saved to many of our clients by engaging us to act as their building department on a service basis. It has not been necessary to wait for complete drawings and competitive bids. Neither has the coldest weather delayed our work. We have started excavation as soon as the size and location of the building was determined and work has proceeded rapidly from foundation to roof as fast as the plans were completed.

With our large, permanent organization and available supply of building materials it has been a simple matter to start work on 24 hours' notice and put materials on the job as fast as required. Our standardized building methods and perfected equipment have insured economy in construction and a saving in time. Above all, our determination to make "Built by Aberthaw" stand always for quality has assured absolute satisfaction to the owner.

We would like to have you acquainted with our methods before the sudden call comes. Write for information about "Aberthaw Construction Service."

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

SOME CANADIAN PAPER MILLS ARE SHUT DOWN BY SICKNESS

Epidemic of Influenza Badly Handicaps Operations in Other Plants—This Has Been Responsible for a Considerable Curtailment of Production All Along the Line—Consumption Also Curtailed by the Same Conditions Which Have Been Interfering With Production—Because of Unusual Conditions Some Mills Have Withdrawn All Prices and Declined to Book Orders.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TORONTO, Ont., October 19, 1918.—Spanish influenza is playing havoc with business throughout Canada, and that section of industry devoted to the production and distribution of pulp and paper is not escaping. In fact, it is a question whether the paper manufacturing industry is not being hit worse than other industries. So bad are conditions in some localities that the attempt to keep mills running has had to be abandoned and close-downs have been ordered. This has been the case with the Canada Paper Company's plant at Windsor Mills and the Provincial Paper Mills' coating plant at Georgetown. The former is still out of commission, while the latter, after a week's interruption, is again operating. Other mills have found it necessary to stop some of their machines and concentrate the remnants of their staffs on a portion of their equipment. The net result is a very considerable curtailment of production all along the line.

Paper Consumption Reduced

Fortunately the conditions which are hampering production are also lessening consumption. Factories engaged in the manufacture of paper goods of all sorts and printing establishments are all running with greatly reduced staffs and are not so particular in consequence about getting their orders for paper filled at once. The closing down of theatres, the stopping of meetings and entertainments and the prohibition of sports, which are general throughout the country, have meant an almost complete cessation in the demand for printed material used in connection with these gatherings. In any case the printing business was fairly slack so that no great inconvenience will result. Where there is greater danger is in connection with the news print supply. Here the margin between production and consumption is small and only a moderate curtailment of output may lead to serious results for some publications.

Some Mills Withdraw Prices

Owing to the impossibility of getting out paper, some of the mills have been under the necessity of withdrawing all prices and declining to book orders. It is proving difficult enough for them to keep regular customers supplied, let alone catering for the needs of casual buyers. There has meanwhile been no disposition to take advantage of the epidemic to boost prices, though apart altogether from the abnormal condition created, a further advance in book papers was just about due. While quotations are still about in line with figures for the past six months, there is a feeling that an upward revision must soon be made to take care of the rising cost of pulp and other raw materials and the greater wage demands of labor.

Waste Papers and Rags Scarce

The market for waste papers and rags is booming. There is a strong demand for all grades of waste, the lower grades being in particularly strong request. Prices have been advancing steadily and in the case of news and mixed papers are at unprecedented levels. White shavings come next in the order of mill requirements. Collections on all grades are rather low, which should tend with present demand to keep prices going still higher

Strictly overissue news is now quoted at \$1.65; folded news at \$1.30; No. 1 mixed papers at \$1.15, and white shavings from \$4.75 to \$5.50, according to kind. All grades of rags are also in good request. The fact that Canadian mills are meeting American market values tends to make everything satisfactory from the standpoint of the Canadian dealer in rags. At the same time, as with waste paper, collections are rather light.

Power Shortage Causes Concern

Canadian manufacturers in general, and among them several paper manufacturers, are experiencing great difficulty in getting a continuous electric power service at present. Conferences have been held with both Sir Henry Drayton, the Dominion Power Controller, and Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric System. There is a considerable power shortage, which is being felt particularly in the Niagara power zone. It appears that in order to keep the munition plants running it has been found necessary to shut off some power from other industries, and naturally there is a good deal of complaint. At the root of the trouble there is a lack of co-operation between the various authorities. Manufacturers have reached the point where they do not intend to stand for any more nonsense and will insist on a showdown.

Publishers' Conference Postponed

Publishers of small city dailies were to have held a conference this week to discuss what steps could be taken to offset the increasing price of news print. Owing, however, to the prevalence of the influenza, only a small number turned up at the meeting, which was accordingly postponed until a more convenient season. In the meantime the Canadian Press Association was represented on Wednesday at a conference on news print paper conservation with the Paper Controller at Ottawa. Eminently satisfactory results attended the conference. Nothing in the nature of an order will be needed to bring about a sufficient reduction of the consumption of paper to suit the Controller, since the higher prices prevailing will in themselves cause an economic adjustment of the problem. The publishers adopted a resolution containing a promise to reduce the consumption of news print voluntarily. Should they fail in their undertaking at the end of three months another conference will be called and regulations enacted calling for further reductions.

Conditions on Pacific Coast Good

F. Smith, of Smith, Davidson & Wright, wholesale paper dealers, Vancouver, B. C., is at present in Toronto, having been called east on account of the sickness and death of his father. Mr. Smith reports conditions on the Pacific Coast good.

Market for Paper Sacks in Algeria

The attention of the Algiers Consulate has been called to the great scarcity and high price of jute sacks and to the possible introduction of paper sacks to take their place, writes Consul Arthur C. Frost, Algiers. Before the war the price of jute sacks was 40 centimes (\$0.077) each, but it has since risen to 3 francs (\$0.58) each.

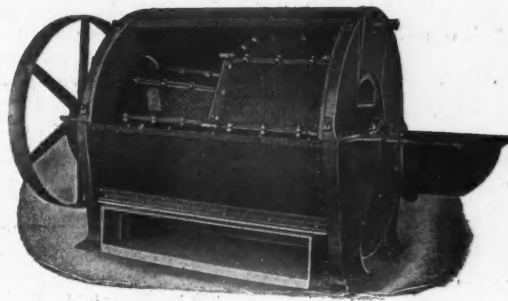
A leading cement manufacturer of Algeria uses several hundred thousand sacks per year and would be interested in a durable paper sack if cheaper than the jute. The dimensions of the sacks used in shipping cement are 45 by 90 centimeters (17.72 by 35.43 inches). Paper sacks for this purpose should be strong enough to withstand considerable rough handling on the railroads.

A Swiss firm is said to have tried to introduce a paper sack for shipping cement several years ago; but the price on delivery here was found to be higher than the then prevailing price of the jute sack. Owing to the present situation an opportunity is thought to exist for the introduction of a paper sack if substantial enough to serve as a substitute for the jute sack, and if it can be placed on the local market at a price sufficiently attractive.

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

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



The cost of power and upkeep is extremely small and the results are very satisfactory.

Knotter Design No. 2

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IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A.

Maurice O'Meara Co. New York

PAPER

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- LIMA, PERU
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- QUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR
- CARACAS, VENEZUELA
- SANTIAGO, CHILE
- PARA, BRAZIL
- CIUDAD de GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA
- HABANA, CUBA
- SANTO DOMINGO, R. D.
- MAYAGUEZ, PTO. RICO
- SAN JUAN, PTO. RICO
- PORT de FRANCE, MARTINIQUE
- PORT au PRINCE, HAITI
- LA PAZ, BOLIVIA
- BOMBAY, INDIA

PAPER

- News
- Book
- Writing
- Coated
- Ledger
- Bond
- Litho
- Label
- Music
- Embossed
- Kraft
- Manila
- Fibre
- Lining
- Cardboard

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- Pattern
- White
- Manila
- Colors, and Specialties

SPECIAL-TIES

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- Stocks for Wall Paper
- Mfrs.

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- Foreign and Domestic
- New Cuttings
- Old Rags
- Wood Pulp
- Jute Waste
- Flax Waste
- Old Rope
- Bagging
- Cotton Waste
- Paper Stock
- Animal Sizing
- Gunny
- Bagging

DEMAND IN PHILADELPHIA CONTINUES VERY ACTIVE

Greatest Handicap to Business Is the Shortage of Labor Caused by the Continued Epidemic of the Spanish Influenza—Some Remarkable Advances in Paper Stocks—Paper Trade Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan Meets With Splendid Success—Paper Stock in Warehouse of the Penn Paper Stock Company Is Damaged by Water—General News of the Trade.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1918.—General trade conditions continue good with prices holding steady. The greatest difficulty is shortage of labor due to the continued epidemic of influenza. Every branch of the industry is retarded by inability to secure sufficient help.

All grades of paper are in demand with the exception of paper box stock which is being held up, not because the paper box makers are not eager to get stock, but because the shortage of labor affects them too, and they suffer from crippled production. Under these circumstances prices are firmly held even on box stock. The outlook is for a maintenance of prices and even the possibility of an advance just as soon as the box factories can recuperate their inadequate labor force.

Bagging stock has advanced in almost every grade due to scarcity of material. A remarkable feature is the advance on the outside price on No. 1 new light burlap, which has increased 100 per cent. It was formerly held at \$7.50, but is now quoted at \$15, a price which to a large extent is nominal because of the almost entire absence of this grade from the market. There were other advances, but not so large, on scrap burlap, wool tares both heavy and light, and burlap cuttings. Roofing bags, on the contrary, suffered a slight decline because the demands of the local mills, which control the market, fell off.

Old papers show many advances, especially in Nos. 1 and 2 hard white, No. 1 soft white, No. 1 heavy books and the whole line of old newspapers and No. 1 mixed and commons, due to the continued demands of the mills for everything in the market. The jobbers are convinced that but for the labor restriction under which the mills are working prices would soar still higher. Offerings are snapped up by the mills as soon as made and the market is thoroughly cleaned up. Conditions are absolutely healthful.

Paper Committee Has Splendid Success

Splendid success crowned the efforts of the Paper Trade Fourth Liberty Loan Committee under the chairmanship of Harvey E. Platt of the J. L. N. Smythe Company. The goal the committee set for itself was \$1,000,000. Despite the handicap of the influenza epidemic the committee not only reached the \$1,000,000 and went over the top, but in doing so gathered in an additional \$92,250. Every member of the committee made personal visits to the firms in the trade, soliciting all employees from manager to errand boy, and everywhere they were successful. Their visit to large gatherings of employees was prohibited by the influenza restrictions, but persistence and enthusiasm overcame every obstacle and the Loan went over in the splendid shape indicated by the figures. The J. L. N. Smythe Company's subscription was over \$22,000.

Penn Paper Stock Co. Damaged by Water

Paper stock in the warehouse of the Penn Paper Stock Company at 206 North Delaware avenue was damaged by water incident to a fire which did \$20,000 damage to the burlap and cotton bag factory of H. Gottlieb & Bros., 204 N. Delaware avenue.

Fire broke out at 6 o'clock in the morning, before Manager William J. McGarity, who is still a commuter from Atlantic City, reached his office. The flames were confined to the burlap factory, but water was flooded onto the paper stock, the roof having burned, and damage to about \$2,000, covered by insurance of about half, was suffered. The stock on hand in the Penn warehouse, because of the heavy mill demand, was low, aggregating in value but \$6,000.

General Trade Notes

George W. Ward, president of the D. L. Ward Company, recovered from the influenza last week, but after a few days at his desk was obliged to return to his home because of an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and since has been confined to his bed.

John A. Murphy, son of Daniel I. Murphy, who recently was promoted to Second Lieutenant at Plattsburg, N. Y., and who was assigned to teaching at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., is seriously ill with pneumonia in that city. His parents visited him, but on their return to the city his condition became worst and they were called back.

Genaro D'Allesandro, who conducted a general paper stock business at 618 S. 18th street, died from influenza last week.

Frank A. Bicking, of the Bicking Paper Company, was a runner up at the Fall tournament of the Atlantic City Golf Club held on the Northfield links just outside the Queen of Seashore Resorts. He lost in the final match.

George Howarth, who formerly covered city and State for Lindsay Brothers, is ill with influenza. Horace Lindsay, of this firm, has finished his course at Plattsburg and has received a commission as lieutenant in the artillery and has been assigned to Camp Taylor, Ky.

Lindsay Brothers have just placed on the market as part of their regular line as unwater-marked bond to be known as "Official." It sells in case lots of 500 pounds at 15½ cents a ream.

Robert H. Hervey, of Louis Dejonge, 116 N. 7th street, branch of the New York house, is visiting in Pittsburgh and Baltimore. He covers the Maryland territory, introducing a line of art and mat papers.

Harry Clair, of the Saxe Paper Company, and Samuel Hulnick, same firm, are at home, victims of pneumonia following influenza. Both are reported on the road to rapid recovery.

Another victim of influenza was Richard Freeman, secretary and treasurer of Mathias & Freeman, 117 N. 7th street, who for five weeks has been seriously ill, but is progressing favorably.

C. C. Snedeker, of the Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Boston, was in Philadelphia last week with its line of high-grade rope papers.

J. L. Golden to Do Y. M. C. A. Work

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 21, 1918.—John L. Golden, who was formerly in the service of the Continental Paper Bag Company for twenty-six years, and for the last eighteen months with the Columbia Paper Bag Company, Baltimore, Md., will take up his duties as Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Lee, Va., on November 1, for the duration of the war.

Mr. Golden's office, 41 Everson Building, in this city, will remain open during his absence, and orders will be received as usual.

To Honor Col. Westnedge

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., October 21, 1918.—The Rotary Club of Kalamazoo has started a campaign to have one of the prominent streets of the city named after Col. Joseph B. Westnedge, commander of the 126th Infantry. The matter has been referred to Harry Freeman, city manager.

"Seven Reasons Why Paper Must Not be Wasted"

IT is important, whether in the household, in the factory, or in distribution, to practice the most rigid economy of resources both by saving in use, and by elimination of waste. Many wastages have been wholly avoided, and in other cases, when a necessary loss, the by-product recovered has in some instances been of more value than the original substance operated on. There is, however, in one branch of industry a continuous and long existing unnecessary waste of thousands of dollars annually. I refer to the breaks and cuttings incidental to the manufacture of waxed paper. Some time ago a department at Washington issued a circular, of which I soon obtained a copy, in which it was stated that there were two processes for the recovery of this waste, mechanical and chemical, but as the loss of solvent in the latter was great and unavoidable it was in excess of the value of the recovered product, so that the mechanical only could be used and a detailed explanation of the process followed, but all this was no use to me as two years before the issue of the circular I had abandoned the process as the wax recovered was full of impurities, and the paper stock was useless for paper making, as the fibre had been destroyed and it was used for road making about my mill. After proving the worthlessness of the mechanical process, I turned my attention to the chemical, and after many years of experimentation, I have perfected a process by which the loss of solvent has been overcome, the wax and paper stock fit again for use, and impurities, such as dirt and printer's ink, separated from both.

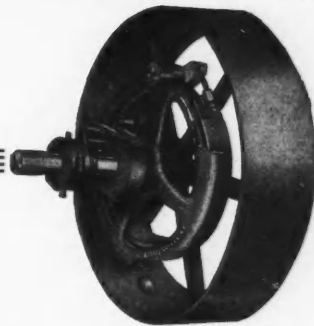
Any one interested, and desiring further information may communicate with the undersigned.

J. H. McNairn, 7 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada

Foreign Trade provides the possibility of keeping the entire national energy at all times employed in profitable production by creating a demand for products for which there is no demand at home

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

It will save you money.

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230 E. Brandeis St., Louisville, Ky.

Caldwell
FRICION
CLUTCHES

PAPER MEN IN MIAMI VALLEY PROMINENT IN LIBERTY LOAN

All the Paper Mill Towns Made Excellent Showings in the Spectacular Finish of the Closing Days of the Drive—Dayton Arranges for Better Housing Accommodations—Paper Mill Men Arrange for Government Tests in New York of Their Invention to Vaporize Kerosene—Said to Be Preferable to and More Economical Than Gas—Personal and General Trade News.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, October 21, 1918.—The spectacular manner in which the Liberty Loan committee of Dayton and Montgomery county went "over the top" and subscribed much more than the 10 per cent. "extra," is worthy of mention, particularly when it appeared that the county would not reach its quota. Once again the manufacturing interests stepped in the breach and put over the final strokes. At a meeting held at the Dayton City Club a gloomy situation was presented until one manufacturer came forward with a \$200,000 subscription, another followed with \$100,000, and from that moment the job was quickly completed, more than one million dollars having been subscribed in a few minutes.

The 10 per cent. oversubscription was then pledged so as to give the committee full sway in securing two days of free soliciting without fear of not reaching the quota. Thousands of dollars' worth of bonds were sold during the last two days, and this was all above the 10 per cent. oversubscription. Montgomery county's quota was \$7,269,000, but subscriptions went far over the \$8,000,000 mark.

Butler county, in which Hamilton and Middletown are located, completed their quotas with a Garrison finish also. Employees of the Hooven, Owens & Rentschler shops bought bonds worth \$100,000, and Hamiltonians contributed a couple of million to the fund. At Middletown, the Gardner-Harvey paper mill interests purchased \$65,000 worth of bonds, the employees of four mills and a machine shop controlled by the company having aided materially. All other paper mills made similarly good records. The Enterprise Machine Company, which is allied with the trade, was in the 100 per cent. column.

The story of the winning of the Fourth Liberty Loan in the Miami Valley may rightly be said to be one in which the manufacturers took the leading part, not the least of whom were paper mill owners and wholesale paper men. Rousing talks were made by mill men when occasion demanded, and the responsiveness of the men and women employed in the mills and shops put the loan over with big oversubscription in important, vital mill centers. It was an accomplishment of which all may be justly proud.

To Provide for More Homes

Dayton's housing proposition came to a head this week when a conference was held by Frederick H. Michaelis, project manager of the United States Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor; City Manager J. E. Barlow, J. T. Neilson, of the Greater Dayton Association, and Harry Williams, of Schenck & Williams, architects. It was decided that if certain concessions were made in waiving provisions of the building code, and if proper fire and police protection are given, as well as school and playground facilities, the Government will proceed with the construction of 1,000 homes in this city.

The concessions were promptly granted and plans were made for the building of 275 houses in Edgemont at the start, with upward of 600 to follow, while 200 homes also will be erected in North Dayton. Both sections are essentially industrial, much war work being done.

A significant statement was made by Mr. Michaelis at the conference when he said: "It seems to me that war or no war, the fact that Dayton is an important manufacturing city, and that much of her activities after war will be in the direction of rehabilitation, the Government will carry out the workmen's home building project."

Thus, it will be seen that whether peace is soon declared or not, Dayton's supremacy as a manufacturing town will continue. It is believed that the city's population has increased to 200,000.

To Test Kerosene Vaporizer

Many months ago mention was made in these columns of the invention of Thomas Harvey and A. C. Van Kirk, Middletown paper mill men, of a kerosene vaporizer. Now it is planned to enter the invention for Government tests in New York at the fuel conservation convention, where it is thought the eyes of the public will be opened to the use of kerosene for automobile propulsion. The invention consists of a simple, independent attachment which easily may be fitted to any style or make of car, for the vaporizing of kerosene, making practical this cheap form of fuel as a motive power equal or superior to the expensive gasoline.

Mr. Van Kirk, the inventor, describes his discovery as a vaporizer-manifold, which, with a controlling valve and friction valve, provide all of the mechanism necessary for converting kerosene into a motive producing gas. Not only does this converter give from 50 to 100 per cent. more mileage than gasoline, but the vaporized kerosene maintains the same power and flexibility as gasoline. Tests have been made here and pronounced a success, to such an extent that some touring car and taxicab companies throughout the country have used it with marked success, it is said.

General Trade Notes

Edward C. Wells, former vice-president and general manager of the Platt Iron Works, is preparing to move to New York, where he will be associated with the Ford, Bacon & Davis Company, efficiency engineers. Mr. Wells will remove his family to the metropolis.

Spanish influenza has claimed many victims here and throughout the valley and some working forces were greatly disorganized as the result of the epidemic. Strict quarantine regulations are in effect yet and will remain so for some time. Conditions are improving at Wilbur Wright and McCook fields.

On application of the City Railway Company, the Common Pleas Court has appointed Ellis P. Legler receiver of the Gem City Folding Box Company. The company failed to pay a judgment of \$650 due as rent for a building occupied by the defendant company at Richard and Bowen streets, East Dayton.

Standard Paper Co. Makes Improvements

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., October 21, 1918.—The Standard Paper Company has awarded the contract to the Weber Chimney Company for a concrete stack to replace two sheet iron pipes that are now in use. It will be 175 feet high and 7 feet in diameter.

Another improvement that will meet with the approval of the boiler house employees at this plant is the installation of sanitary wash rooms for their own convenience.

Send Paper Machinery to Japan

WEST CHESTER, Pa., October 16, 1918.—The old paper mill, one of the last remaining in Chester county, situated on Buck Run, near Ercildoun, in East Fallowfield township, has been purchased by a Philadelphia firm, and the machinery, which was modern, is to be shipped to Japan for use in a new mill being built there, according to the Philadelphia Record. The Buck Run mill had been operated more than 75 years and made various grades of paper.



Used in the leading paper mills in the country.

You Can Help Conserve Paper Supply

By Reclaiming White Paper

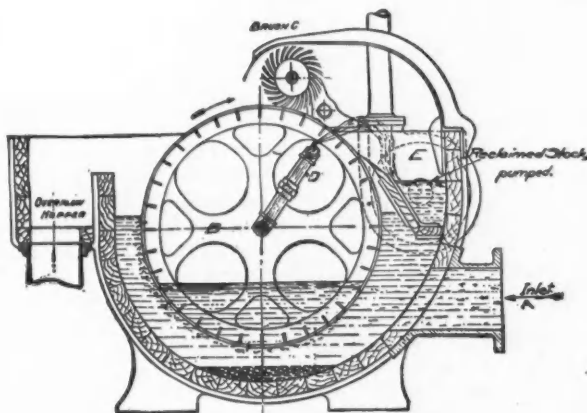
The Bird Save-All reclaims the long fibres from white water and returns them so that they can be used, thereby reducing the shrinkage loss from 12% to 15%. Saving this percentage of shrinkage every day in our American paper mills is a big step *toward paper conservation*. You can contribute your share if you use a

BIRD SAVE-ALL

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BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opened Bids on Various Lots of Paper—Post Office Department Divides the Award on Postal Card Paper, Bids for Which Were Opened on Sept. 16, Between the Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.086 Per Pound for 4,000,000 Pounds or Less and the R. P. Andrews Paper Company for 1,000,000 or Less.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1918.—The following bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

Ten thousand pounds (200 reams) of smooth tea, and rough khaki cover paper, 20 x 25—50: Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.14 per pound; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.12½; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.1175 and \$.1325; Strathmore Paper Company, at \$.255; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.12½; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.127; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.11½ and \$.127; Niagara Paper Company, at \$.12½ and \$.13; Knowlton Brothers, at \$.115 and \$.15.

105,200 pounds (1,100 reams) of white machine finish and S. and S. C. printing paper: New York & Pennsylvania Company, at \$.074 and \$.0725; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.0892; Miami Paper Company, at \$.08 and \$.0875; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.106, \$.095 and \$.111; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.08 and \$.085.

33,000 pounds (500 reams) of 24 x 38—67, double coated glazed book paper: Dobler & Mudge, at \$.11 per pound; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.1075; Kind Paper Company, at \$.10125; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.1049; Stone & Andrew, at \$.109; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.11; and R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.135.

No bids at all were received on the specifications asking for 700,000 pounds of white news print paper.

29,900 pounds (1,400 reams) of buff and blue writing and white glazed bond paper: American Writing Paper Company, at \$.21½, \$.26, and \$.206; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.229 and \$.219; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.23½, \$.45825, and \$.225; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.17, \$.330 per ream, and \$.15¾; Crocker-McElwain Company, at \$.18½, \$.22 3-5 and \$.17½; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.17¾; and Stone & Andrew, at \$.2265 and \$.2165.

Government Printing Office to Open Bids

Bids will be opened on October 25 for 3,750 pounds (150 reams) of 24 x 38—25, blue news print paper.

On October 28 bids will be opened for 67,150 pounds, various sizes of white glazed bond paper. Also for 360,000 pounds (10,000 reams) of No. 20, 21 x 32, white bond paper.

Bids will be opened at the Government Printing Office on October 28 for 15,000 pounds (500 reams) of 21 x 32—30 wood manila paper and 84,000 pounds (600 reams) of 24 x 38—140 jute manila paper.

Bids will be opened by the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office on October 25 for 8,200 pounds (200 reams) of blue and white No. 32 commercial ledger paper.

Bids will also be opened on the same date for 44,455 pounds (610 reams) of pink and white ledger paper.

Bids will be opened by the purchasing officer of the Government Printing Office on October 23 for 1,000,000 pounds of white machine finished printing paper in 38-inch rolls, basis of 25 x 38—35 or 40.

Awards by Government Printing Office

The following awards have been announced:

The Crocker-McElwain Company will furnish 13,350 pounds (300 reams) of 26 x 32 No. 20 white wove writing paper at \$.1631 per pound, and the Import Paper Company will furnish 5,250 pounds (30 reams) of 22½ x 28½—175 salmon index bristol board at \$.16¼ per pound. Bids for both of these items were opened on September 20.

57,500 pounds (1,000 reams) of 32 x 42 No. 16 white wove writing paper will be furnished by the American Writing Paper Company at \$.18 per pound; the Hawthorne Paper Company will furnish 11,650 pounds (300 reams) of white commercial ledger paper at \$.20 per pound and 5,250 pounds (30 reams) of 22½ x 28½—175 fawn index bristol board will be furnished by the Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.23½ per pound. Bids for these items were opened on September 25.

The New York & Pennsylvania Company will furnish 200,000 pounds of No. 20 white high finish writing paper at \$.08¾ per pound, and the R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 50,000 pounds of the same No. 13 at \$.13¼ per pound. Bids for both of these items were opened on September 30.

56,225 pounds (1,150 reams) of various sizes of writing and bond paper will be furnished by the American Writing Paper Company at \$.16 and \$.17 per pound.

The Whitaker Paper Company will furnish 87,500 pounds (1,000 reams) of 21 x 32½ No. 48 buff commercial ledger paper at \$.27; 2,200 pounds (50 reams) of 19 x 24 No. 36 blue commercial ledger paper will be furnished by the Carew Manufacturing Company at \$.23; and the Import Paper Company will furnish 5,700 pounds (200 reams) of 16 x 21 No. 32 white ledger paper at \$.25 per pound. Bids for these items were opened on October 2.

Awards by Post Office Department

The Post Office Department has divided the award on postal card paper, bids for which were opened on September 16, between the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, at \$.086 per pound, for 4,000,000 pounds or less, and the R. P. Andrews Paper Company, of this city, bidding for the Columbian Paper Company, of Buena Vista, Va., at \$.09 per pound, for 1,000,000 pounds or less.

The Ludlow Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Mass., has been awarded the contract for furnishing the Post Office Department with 2,100,000 pounds of jute twine at \$.28 per pound, bids for which were opened on October 1.

Bids Opened for Panama Canal

The following bids were opened last week by the purchasing officer of the Panama Canal:

Ten reams of 17 x 28-inch No. 28 blue ledger paper: Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$105.90; Republic Bag and Paper Company, \$118.

Sixty reams of 24 x 36—60 heavy wrapping paper: Old Dominion Paper Company, \$434.40.

Poquonock Mills Have New Owner

POQUONOCK, Conn., October 16, 1918.—The mills of the Hartford Paper Company in this town, says the *Hartford Times*, have been sold to F. B. Oldham of New York. The new owner took possession Tuesday. The property will continue to be used as a paper mill and will manufacture its product under the old name of the Hartford Paper Company. A number of changes in the property and the machinery used for paper making are contemplated in the near future.

Mr. Oldham is at the head of large mills located at Beaver Dam, Pa., and is also president of the General Paper Company, Inc., of 175 Fifth avenue, New York.

The mills for the past fifteen years have been under the management of Amaziah Brainerd of Hartford,

Bring Us Your Dyestuff Problems

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

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

Because of this individual factor the tech-

nique of the application of dyes commands today, as it has done in the past, the best talent among those distributors who cater to the highest class of trade.

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

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

National Aniline & Chemical Company Incorporated

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Boston	Cincinnati	Milwaukee
Charlotte	Hartford	Minneapolis
Chicago	Kansas City	Philadelphia

The Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works Hudson Falls, N. Y.



Manufacturers of **Paper and Pulp
Mill Machinery**

MONARCH PAPER CO. MAKES NUMEROUS IMPROVEMENTS

Arrangements Completed for the Overhauling and Rebuilding of the Cooker Room—Old System of Open Vat Cookers Being Discarded and Being Replaced by Six Large Rotary Cookers—Two 2,000 Washing Machines Will Be Placed in This Department—Numerous Improvements of an Appreciable Character Everywhere in Sight—Many Completed and Others Nearly So.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., October 22, 1918.—The officials of the Monarch Paper Company have completed arrangements for the overhauling and rebuilding of the cooker room and work has started on the projected improvements. The old system of open vat cookers is being discarded and will be replaced by six large rotary cookers. One of these is now installed and five more have been ordered from the McNeil Boiler Works, Akron, Ohio. Two 2,000-pound washing machines will also be placed in this department, the new machines being the product of the J. H. Horne & Sons Company. Before this work is done, the plans call for the replacement of the wooden floor with a concrete floor, that portion of the contract being nearly completed.

Many Improvements Arranged For

The above is but one of many very decided betterments for this plant during the ensuing year. The stock and storage capacity of the mill has been greatly enlarged by the erection of a large four-story warehouse, V in shape and of regulation slow burning mill construction. The maximum capacity for this building on all floors has been secured by placing it immediately adjoining the unloading tracks and installing a series of sliding doors along the track frontage, thus eliminating the necessity of an unloading platform and giving that space for storage.

A new bleach house, three stories high, brick and concrete, has been erected and contains two concrete bleach tanks. The bleach is agitated by air, the system being direct connected to a Nash pump. The bleach tanks were formerly in the basement of the mill and the change is a most decided improvement.

The facilities for handling old papers will soon be more than doubled by the installation of a second shredder, built by the Rice, Barton & Fales Company, Worcester, Mass. This shredder will be the Gilman patented type, the machine being worked out and patented by the father of A. H. Gilman, present manager of the Monarch Paper Company.

The shredded papers are automatically dumped onto an apron system handler and from there into the Winestock machines below. This labor saving device was worked out at the mill.

Rearrangement of Finishing Department

Another decided improvement is the re-arrangement of the finishing department of the mill. This was formerly housed in two widely separated portions of the plant. It has been consolidated, thus insuring saving in labor and operation. The old finishing room is to be transformed into the mill machine shop, while the present machine shop is to be partially dismantled and rebuilt for use as a coal storage dump. An interesting feature of the building to be torn down is that it is all that remains of the original Kalamazoo Paper Company's plant, built in 1868, and Kalamazoo's first mill.

The Monarch Paper Company has purchased the right to make five automatic stick feeders for five machines in its coating department. These have been installed and are working like a charm and at a considerable labor saving expense. Patents on this device are held by Bailey and Putnam, two paper mill workers

of this city. Manager Gilman reports that he is so well satisfied with the work done by the device that he intends to equip the remaining ten coating machines in the plant with it.

Four Artesian Wells Installed

The Monarch Paper Company early in the year installed four artesian wells to furnish an adequate supply of pure water for paper making. The daily capacity is over 3,000,000 gallons and the new arrangement is giving perfect satisfaction. The wells, Rust system, are driven by a tandem air compressor, so installed that one unit operates, the other being held in reserve for contingencies. Additional insurance against possible water scarcity is found in the retention of the company's old mill pond and filter system.

Numerous improvements of an appreciable nature are in evidence everywhere on the company's property, applying alike to buildings and mill site. Many are completed, others are now in process of completion. When completed they will combine to make the plant one of the finest mills in the middle-west. It is estimated by the company's officials that all the betterments noted above represent an outlay of from \$175,000 to \$200,000.

G. E. Bardeen Again a Grand Daddy

George E. Bardeen, president of the Bardeen paper interests at Otsego, is again a grand daddy. The welcome news was wired him last Wednesday to the effect that a daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Bardeen at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lane, parents of the mother. Mr. Bardeen senior is now at St. Petersburg, Fla., where he has gone to spend the winter months. The father is Lieut. Bardeen, now in service overseas. The father has been cabled.

NEWS PRINT STOCKS DECLINE

(Continued from page 16.)

	News Print Paper		Total Tons
	Rolls Tons	Sheets Tons	
Stocks in warehouses, first of month.....	3,048	6,777	9,825
Quantity received during month.....	1,327	2,577	3,904
Quantity shipped out during month.....	1,588	2,671	4,259
Stocks in warehouses, end of month.....	2,787	6,683	9,470
Commitments to buy.....	19,886	5,401	25,287
Commitments to sell.....	20,192	5,011	25,203

The table indicates a small decrease in jobbers' stocks of both roll news and sheets during the month. There was a marked decrease in commitments.

Jobbers' Prices for News Print

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

	East and Middle West				Pacific Coast			
	Rolls		Sheets		Rolls		Sheets	
Ream lots..... \$.... \$....	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$....	\$....	\$7.50	\$10.75		
Case lots (500 lbs.)	4.10	6.75	4.50	7.75	5.50	7.00	7.00	10.22
Ton lots.....	3.50	6.50	4.40	7.50	5.50	6.50	5.50	9.68

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

Jobbers' prices for September average about the same as the August prices.

Manufacturers' Prices

Six new contracts aggregating 5,850 tons were reported by manufacturers during September at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$4 for rolls and from \$3.90 to \$4.50 for sheets per 100 pounds f. o. b. mill for car lots.

Current shipments of roll news were at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$4.50 and current shipments of sheet news were at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5 per 100 pounds f. o. b. mill.

Pulp Prices

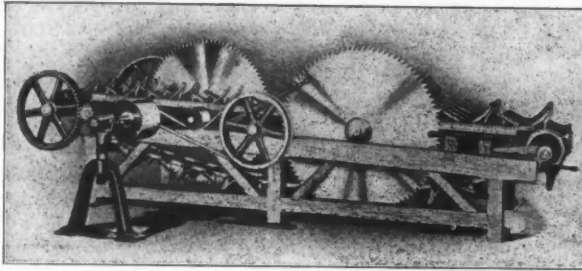
The bulk of sulphite receipts (news grade) ranged from \$60 to \$70 per ton f. o. b. mill. The bulk of the current receipts ranged from \$75 to \$85 per ton.

The bulk of the contract receipts of ground wood pulp as well as the current receipts ranged from \$30 to \$35 per ton.

Increased Capacity Lower Cost Per Cord

THE Ryther Slasher

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



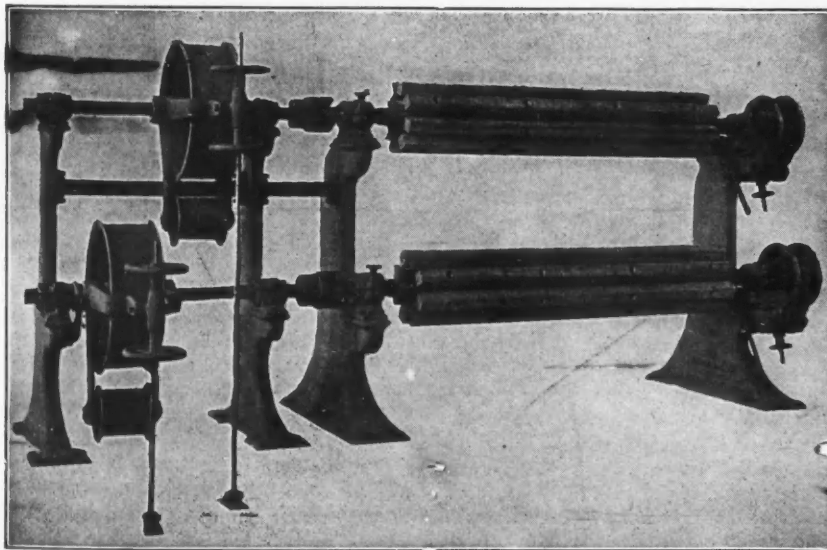
Built in all sizes to handle logs from 4 feet to 32 feet in length. Can be arranged to trim either one or both ends of logs if desired.

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



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

Builders of Paper and Pulp Mill Machinery



Sheet and Roll Pasting Machines

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

FOR
**ECONOMY
QUALITY
AND
QUANTITY**

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

New York Trade Jottings

W. E. Haskell, assistant to President Dodge of the International Paper Company, has returned to New York after a lengthy visit to Canada, where he inspected timber limits.

* * *

The American Corrugated Paper Company of 515 W. 26th street, has filed notice with the Secretary of State, at Albany, N. Y., of an increase in its capital, from \$25,000 to \$125,000.

* * *

L. B. Steward, secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, announced this week that the next meeting of the Cost Section of that association will probably be held in Buffalo on December 10.

* * *

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, announced this week that the next quarterly meeting of the bureau will be held in Chicago at the Union League Club on Tuesday, November 12. An interesting program is being arranged, the details of which will be announced at a later date.

* * *

A letter has been received by Paul E. Vernon, of Paul E. Vernon & Co., paper dealers of 22 Reade street, from Private Peter C. Schindler, a former employee of that firm, who is now in France. Private Schindler says in his letter that he is well and happy and expects soon to see active service in the front line trenches.

* * *

The second prize in the war saving stamp contest which was held at the Liberty Bell in City Hall Park last month has been awarded to the Maurice O'Meara Company, by Paul E. Vernon, chairman of the paper trade committee on war savings. During the contest the company sold over thirty thousand dollars worth of thrift and war saving stamps.

* * *

Paul E. Vernon, chairman of the paper trade committee on war savings, has announced that the meetings at the Liberty Bell in City Hall Park will be continued throughout the months of November and December, as far as the weather permits. The meetings will again be in charge of Colin K. Urquhardt, Jr., of F. A. Flinn, Inc. Mr. Vernon urges all men in the trade to buy their stamps at the Bell, as Mr. Urquhardt will then be able to have their purchases covered, thus selling twice the amount of stamps.

* * *

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has refused the request of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to obtain a priority order for news print paper for the purpose of publishing a supplement to all New York papers describing the objects of the United War Work Campaign. In his refusal Mr. Baruch did not question the worthiness of the cause, but he explained that should he grant the order he would be establishing a precedent which would have to be repeated at the request of every worthy campaign. He pointed out that to repeatedly grant these requests would seriously affect the paper situation.

Oswego Machine Works Rewards Faithful Service

OSWEGO, N. Y., October 21, 1918.—Joseph A. Schickling was pleasantly surprised at Oswego Machine Works when he received his service certificate, which is given to all those who have served five years, by having the presentation of his twenty-fifth year certificate made at a full meeting of the shop, the works being shut down for the occasion.

Mr Schickling enters the second quarter century of his connection with Oswego Machine Works in charge of the Pattern Department, where he has been engaged, with the same energy and ability and interest as when he first started.

The service certificate that Mr. Schickling received reads as follows:

"This certificate is an acknowledgment of Joseph Schickling's long and honorable connection since 1853 with Oswego Machine Works, and in a small way an appreciation of faithful service and constant effort to help improve the quality and quantity of its output.

"Oswego Machine Works has not only to be proud of its record in building machines of such high quality that they have passed successfully and repeatedly the rigid specifications of the many governments it has served but has a still greater reason to be proud of the association of so many individuals of ability and character for so long a time working together for each other's best interest.

"The sum of \$ _____ has his day, _____, 19 _____, been credited to your account.

"The full amount is payable to you personally in cash at the end of ten years from this date on surrender of this certificate (in case you desire to withdraw it at that time), or is payable at any time to your estate immediately in cash of your death, upon presentation of this certificate properly endorsed at Oswego Machine Works' office."

Mr. Schickling received heartiest congratulations and good wishes from his many friends, as did also the following, who have been long connected with Oswego Machine Works, and whose framed and engrossed portraits were presented at the meeting and together with Mr. Schickling's have been hung in Oswego Machine Works' office: D. J. Gardner, who has been connected with Oswego Machine Works since 1896; John Donovan, who started in 1897; John Lagoe, 1898, and James P. Kane and Mrs. M. Helena Wilson Heilig.

Increased Usefulness of Metropolitan Museum of Arts

An excellent indication of the march of events in these hectic days of grim struggle for the mastery of an ideal in human life is the spirit of usefulness demonstrated by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an institution devoted to the maintenance of the arts of peace, and now doubly anxious that these arts be improved and propagated for the time after the new day has dawned when our readjusted existence and our millions of returned fighters will require that balance wheel of grace and beauty which a fine environment affords.

The museum has established a department devoted specifically to the requirements of producers and dealers in industrial art objects, a department which will make every effort to render accessible the invaluable resources of the collections for the betterment of American design and craftsmanship. This office will be in charge of Richard F. Bach, of Columbia University, formerly one of the editors of "Good Furniture Magazine." Mr. Bach's experience in the field, and especially his knowledge of the nature of the design problems related to the requirements of manufacture and merchandising, will make it possible for manufacturers to obtain direct assistance, so that they may henceforth rest assured that there are no unmined treasures in the splendid Morgan and other collections to which they have not immediate access in terms of their own particular problems and requirements. It is planned to make this departure on the part of the museum directly useful to all designers and producers, dealers and manual craftsmen engaged in any industrial art branch.

Hall & Richter Paper Co. Busy

LANCASTER, N. H., October 21, 1918.—The Hall & Richter Paper Company is operating the mill at Northumberland on full time and is turning out a capacity amount of product. Several carloads of tissue have already been shipped and Manager Frederick B. Fuller has things in general in first-class condition.



Time Tells the Story

Acid Proof Wood Pipe

Paper mills throughout the country have found that the merciless test of time and use have proven the superiority of WYCKOFF ACID PROOF WOOD PIPE.

With its enduring asphalt insulation, its steel bands that bind the wood into one impervious whole—small wonder that WYCKOFF Pipe has become a "buy-word" in the paper and pulp field.

Ask us for details and references from those who are profiting by the use of WYCKOFF.

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

We are the largest Dealers

in

BLEACHED, EASY BLEACHING

and

UNBLEACHED SULPHITES

also

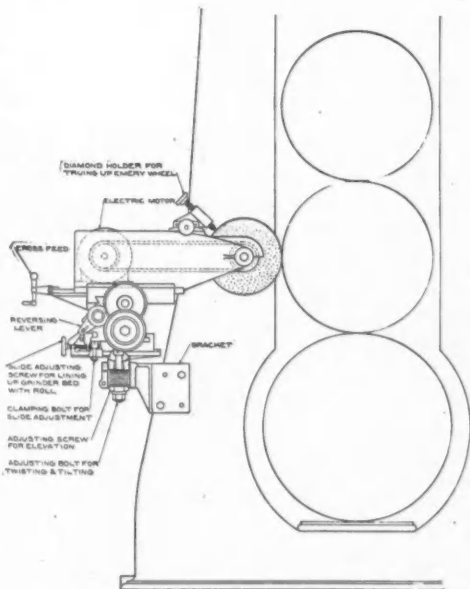
Spruce and Poplar Groundwood

Samples and quotations upon request.

CRAIG, BECKER CO., Inc.

P. O. Box 30
Grand Central Station

52 Vanderbilt Ave.
New York City



U. & Z.

*Patented Portable
Calender Roll*

GRINDER

Write for U. & Z. Circular

B. S. ROY & SON CO.

Established 1868
Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Recent Incorporations

PROCESS ENGINEERS, INC., Manhattan, New York.—Chemical, electrical, consulting and contracting engineers, etc. Capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: J. A. Kellogg, H. J. Alheim, E. Ackley, 15 Broad street, New York city.

SAMUEL W. BLOOM & Co., Newark, N. J., to manufacture carbon and other papers. Capital \$125,000. Samuel W. Bloom, Newark; Louis Bloom, Brooklyn; S. J. Fast, Newark.

J. K. JOYCE COMPANY, Delaware, lumber and timber products; capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: Paul S. Smith, S. B. Howard, Philip L. Neeser, all of New York.

Improved Machine for Treating Old Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., October 21, 1918.—An old paper treating machine that will show fully 50 per cent increase in the production of stock and a corresponding decrease in labor costs, it is claimed has been perfected by W. J. Herrbold, master mechanic at the Superior division of the Bryant Paper Company. Mr. Herrbold has through Chappell & Earl secured patents on this device, which he is planning to sell outright to some concern that manufactures paper mill equipment.

The inventor has sold two of the machines in this city and has been approached by one or two outside mill managers with a view to adding it to their equipment. Mr. Herrbold is well qualified for his duties as master mechanic. He has studied mechanical drawing and is able to work out his own ideas. He has figured out many improvements at the Superior mill, including safety devices that have met with the endorsement of the Michigan department of labor. He has designed two other mill machines and is

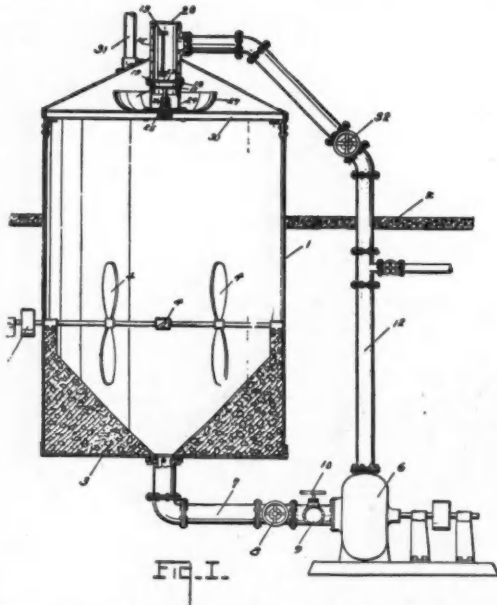


FIG. 1—SHOWS HERRBOLD PAPER TREATING MACHINE ATTACHED TO BLEACH TANK.

now nearly ready to give them practical tests. In both instances they are designed to insure a saving in cost of production.

The Herrbold paper treating machine is a simple device and is economical in installation. It is designed to be attached direct to the ordinary bleach vat or tub. The stock passes out of the lower

end of the tub into a ten-inch intake pipe and goes on through this through an eight inch discharge direct to the paper treating device just over the bleach tub. This machine, like the pipe, is made of wrought iron or steel or cast iron and does not require a high degree of machining before installation. The machine is enclosed with a cast iron head. The stock passes in the machine against an iron baffle plate and is then dispersed. The adjusting valve is so designed that the stock can be run through, thickened

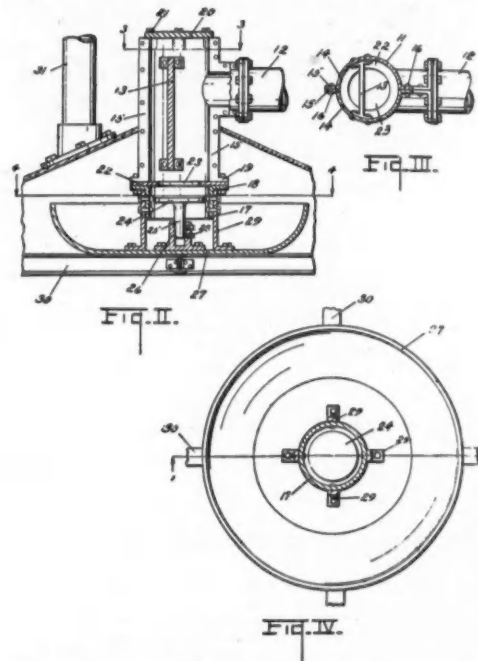


FIG. 2—THE HERRBOLD OLD PAPER TREATER. FIG. 3—ATTACHMENT SHOWING INTAKE INTO PAPER TREATER. FIG. 4—TOP OF HERRBOLD PAPER TREATER.

or thinned to suit the requirements of the particular grade desired. Just below the adjusting valve is a cast iron bowl.

The Herrbold machine is operated by a centrifugal pump, which can be driven either by an electric motor or line shaft connection. Not over 25 horsepower is required and tests have shown that the production is 9,000 pounds of stock in six hours as against 6,000 pounds under the old method.

An added feature is the equipment of the device with quick acting valves through which the stock can be carried direct to stock tank or washers, thus eliminating the need of taking the stock from the bleachers and dumping it into the washers as by the method formerly used.

No Date Set for Store Door Delivery

Contrary to reports that have been current lately, no date has yet been set for the installation of the store door delivery plan. A dispute over cartage and freight rates is the cause of the delay in getting the plan in operation. James S. Harlan, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who has charge of the work is now considering a protest from the wholesale grocery trade against the cartage rates, and when this has been settled the plan will probably be put in operation. The paper trade committee on this subject is now considering plans for the appointment of a traffic manager to look out for their interests in all traffic matters, and should this idea be adopted the trade will be well taken care of.

Bleached and Unbleached
WOOD PULP
 of every description

M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY

18 East 41st Street

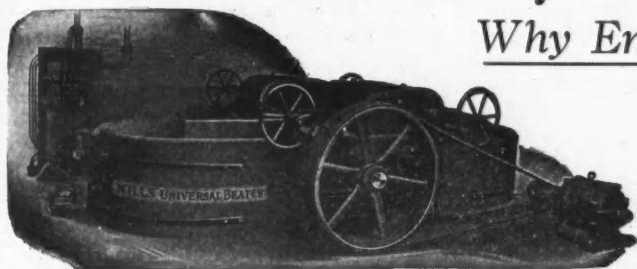
INCORPORATED

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Established 1886

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Fourdrinier and Cylinder Paper Machines



Why Enlarge Your Beater Room?

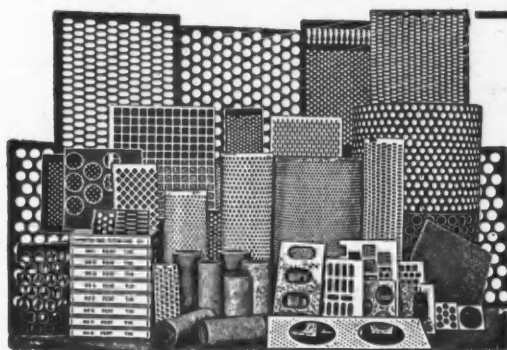
Why Add More Power?

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

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

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

Builders of all kinds of paper mill machinery



PERFORATED METALS

Paper and Pulp Mill Screens

STEEL, IRON, COPPER, BRASS, BRONZE

FOR

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

THE HARRINGTON & KING PERFORATING CO.

618 NORTH UNION AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Obituary

J. P. Sheldon

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Louis, Mo., October 19, 1918.—J. P. Sheldon, buyer for the paper department of the S. Hamill Company, Keokuk, Ia., is dead, according to advices received here. Mr. Sheldon died in the service and was on a transport on his way to France. Pneumonia was the cause of his death.

BOOK PAPER STOCKS DECLINE

(Continued from page 14.)

Kind.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Price Per 100 Lbs. Including Discount.
Machine finish ¹	4,352	\$8.00-9.00
Supercalendered	867	7.50-9.50
Coated	400	8.75-12.00
Total (28 contracts).....	5,619

¹The minimum price on ground wood machine finish was \$4.75.

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

Of the 28 contracts above, some include more than one grade of paper, and rolls as well as sheets.

Jobbers' Prices

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

	Ream Lots.	500 Pounds.	Ton Lots.
No. 1 Eastern m. f.—			
East and Middle West jobbers.	\$7.25-14.00	\$7.00-12.825	\$6.25-12.00
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	14.00-16.50	12.25-15.66	11.75-14.85
No. 1 Western m. f.—			
East and Middle West jobbers.	6.75-12.75	6.75-12.00	6.50-11.25
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	12.75-15.25	12.25-14.49	11.75-13.725
No. 1 Eastern super.—			
East and Middle West jobbers.	7.75-14.50	7.50-12.75	6.50-12.50
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	13.25-15.50	12.75-14.75	12.25-13.75
No. 1 Western super.—			
East and Middle West jobbers.	8.75-13.00	8.00-12.50	6.75-12.25
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	13.25-15.50	12.75-14.75	12.00-13.25
No. 2 coated—			
East and Middle West jobbers.	9.50-16.00	9.00-15.00	8.75-14.00
Pacific Coast jobbers.....	16.00-20.00	15.20-18.50	14.40-18.00

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

Prices averaged about the same as for August.

Pulp Prices

More than 6,000 tons or about 60 per cent of all the deliveries of bleached sulphite (No. 1 grade) were at prices ranging from \$105 to \$115 per ton, and more than 1,500 tons or 14 per cent at from \$115 to \$120 per ton. About 75 per cent of the contract deliveries ranged from \$105 to \$115 per ton, and about 48 per cent of the current deliveries from \$110 to \$120 per ton.

About 30 per cent of the contract deliveries of unbleached sulphite ranged from \$80 to \$90 per ton, and about 28 per cent from \$90 to \$100 per ton.

About 71 per cent of the current deliveries of unbleached sulphite ranged from \$80 to \$90 per ton.

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

About 61 per cent of the current soda pulp receipts ranged from \$70 to \$80 per ton.

Consolidating Niagara Power Companies

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., October 19, 1918.—Next Thursday the last step in the consolidation of the Hydraulic Power Company, the Cliff Electrical Distributing Company and the Niagara Falls Power Company will probably be taken when Morris Cohn, Jr., counsel of the Hydraulic and the Cliff companies, and Frederick

L. Lovelace, counsel of the Niagara Falls Company, will appear before the State Public Service Commission to obtain a formal order approving the merger of the power interests on this side of the Niagara River, as requested by the War Department last February.

Informal approval was given by the commission recently. Immediately on receipt of the formal approval the incorporation papers of the new \$62,000,000 concern will be filed with the secretary of state and the clerk of Niagara county.

These 25 directors named by the stockholders of the companies merged will meet later and elect officers: Francis Lynde Stetson, Stacy C. Richmond, Ogden Mills, Edward D. Adams, Nicholas Biddle, Charles D. Dickey, Victor Morawetz, New York City; Julius Schwill, Chicago; Paul A. Schoellkopf, Frederick L. Lovelace, Morris Cohn, Jr., deLancey Rankine, Frederick Chormann, Niagara Falls; LeGrand S. DeGraff, North Tonawanda; Gustave A. Reuss, Milwaukee; Carlton M. Smith, C. P. Hugo and Jacob F. Schoellkopf, George W. and John Olmsted, Hans Schmidt, Jefferson Penn and Robert W. Pomroy, Buffalo.

In the meantime the work of making big improvements to generate thousands of horsepower additionally is under way.

A Record Breaking Sign

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Louis, Mo., October 21, 1918.—What is said to be one of the largest signs ever used by a paper concern in the country has been painted by the Seaman Paper Company on the side wall of



BIG SIGN OF SEAMAN PAPER CO. AT ST. LOUIS.

its St. Louis warehouse, of which P. H. Baker is manager. The sign is forty feet deep, and seventy-six feet long. The letters are painted in blue, with a background of yellow. The sign can easily be read a distance of a mile, and has attracted considerable attention.

Riverside Paper Corp. Increases Stock

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

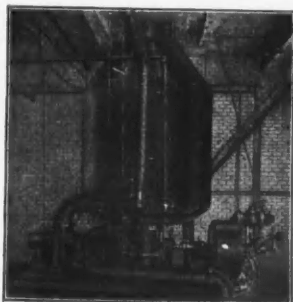
ALBANY, N. Y., October 21, 1918.—The Riverside Pulp & Paper Corporation, Ballston Spa., has filed notice of an increase in capital stock from \$50,000 to \$85,000.

HOWARD BOND

WATERMARKED

Color Brilliant : Strength Wonderful

THE HOWARD PAPER CO.
URBANA, OHIO



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

WINESTOCK DE-FIBERING AND DE-INKING PROCESS

PATENTED

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

CAPACITY—12 TO 15 TONS IN 24 HOURS

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

CASTLE, GOTTHEIL & OVERTON

200 Fifth Ave. Building SOLE SELLING AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES **New York, N. Y.**

E. D. Jones & Sons Co., Pittsfield, Mass., Builders in the United States.
 Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Builders and Selling Agents for Canada, Brantford, Canada.

Buchanan & Bolt Wire Company

ESTABLISHED 1878 AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

Makers of Highest Grade Fourdrinier Wires, Dandy Rolls, Cylinder Covers, Brass Wire Cloth of all Meshes for Paper, Pulp and Coating Mills—Quality Guaranteed

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

Editorial

Vol. LXVII. New York, Thursday, October 24, 1918 No. 17
FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Should Be Appealed

The supplemental finding of the Federal Trade Commission in the matter of the selling price of news print paper will not meet with the enthusiastic approval of the paper trade. Especially after the finding of a price of \$3.50 per 100 pounds by the Circuit Court Judges in New York on the evidence on which the Federal Trade Commission had previously fixed a price of but \$3.10 per 100 pounds, it was pretty confidently believed that the commission would set the price rather higher than the price \$3.75¼ per 100 pounds just announced.

In fact, the evidence presented by the manufacturers to the Federal Trade Commission late in July seemed so strongly to indicate substantial advances in the factors of wages, freight rates and pulp wood price, that, assuming the price of \$3.50 per 100 pounds recently fixed by the Circuit Court Judges as a basis, it was quite generally assumed that the Federal Trade Commission, in its supplemental findings, would fix a price of \$0.04 per pound, or pretty close to that figure.

The commission, however, while allowing the increase for which evidence was presented at the supplemental hearing of \$0.13¼ per 100 pounds, for wages since May 1, and of \$0.12 for freight since July 1, refused to allow the increase of \$0.187 for wood, to substantiate which evidence, was also included at the supplemental hearing.

An important factor apparently in influencing the Federal Trade Commission to its decision regarding the suggested increase for wood, is the belief that the Circuit Court Judges took into consideration the increased cost of wood in their findings. At any rate, the court decision is quoted to show that the judges, in considering certain phases of the matter, had in mind "news print paper made in an average Canadian mill out of recently gathered wood on, or about, April 1, 1918."

While the meaning of the italicized phrase of the court decision is not altogether plain, the paper trade will not consider that the inference drawn from it by the Federal Trade Commission is the correct one. As Mr. Wise, we believe, in presenting the evidence to the commission at the supplemental hearing, pointed out wood since April 1 has been on a different basis than prior to that time; that is, it has been materially higher, and it was reasonable to look for some increase in the price of news print because of this reason, as well as because of the increases in the cost of labor and freight.

This supplemental decision of the Federal Trade Commission should be appealed.

Foreign Trade Figures

Some interesting figures are presented in connection with the foreign trade in paper in the July issue of the Monthly Summary

of Foreign Commerce of the United States, which is just being sent out.

The total exports of paper and manufactures of paper for the month amounted to \$5,007,232 as compared with \$4,581,011 for the preceding month and \$3,194,558 for July a year ago. For the seven months ending with July the total exports of paper and manufactures of paper amounted to \$29,042,196 as compared with \$23,591,491 for the same period in 1917 and \$20,370,276 for 1916.

The exports of news print for July amounted to \$1,184,320 as compared with \$896,246 for the preceding month and \$565,001 for July a year ago. The exports of news print for the seven months ending with July amounted to \$4,991,849 as compared with \$2,712,263 for the same period in 1917 and \$2,138,403 in 1916.

The exports of wrapping paper showed a good gain in July, the figures for the month being \$474,036 as against \$342,978 for the preceding month and but \$241,853 for July a year ago. The exports of wrapping paper for the seven months' period ending with July amounted to \$2,720,306 as compared with \$1,992,075 for the same period in 1917 and \$2,367,284 in 1916.

The exports of writing paper and envelopes also expanded considerably during July when the figures were \$538,426 as compared with \$492,147 for the preceding month and but \$176,188 for July a year ago. The exports of writing paper and envelopes for the seven months' period ending with July amounted to \$3,058,554 as compared with \$1,772,467 for the same period in 1917 and \$1,162,734 in 1916.

The exports of paper board for July amounted to \$231,877 as compared with \$234,473 for the month of June and \$136,025 for July a year ago. The exports of paper board for the seven months' period ending with July amounted to \$1,417,623 as compared with \$1,142,624 for the same period in 1917 and \$1,122,172 in 1916.

The imports of chemical wood pulp for July showed a decrease both as compared with the preceding month and with July a year ago. The figures for July amounted to \$2,197,825 as compared with \$2,181,644 for the preceding month and with \$3,172,382 for July a year ago. The imports of mechanically ground wood for July showed an increase as compared with the preceding month of June but showed a big decrease as compared with July a year ago. The figures for July amounted to \$461,964 as compared with \$396,922 for June and \$873,084 for July a year ago. Canada supplied all the imports of wood pulp for July, none at all being recorded from Norway or Sweden.

Interesting Find in Waste Paper

An interesting newspaper dated New Orleans, January 18, 1840, and addressed to General Jackson in New Orleans, was found among the old papers in a Dayton paper mill recently. The name of the paper was the *Great Western*, and was edited by Edward Deloney.

Among the interesting news items found in the issue are the notifications of land grants by President Martin Van Buren, and a copy of the message to the Senate and the House by Governor A. B. Roman of Louisiana, dealing with the financial questions of the times.

New York Trade Goes Over the Top

Because of the energetic work of the committee, the paper trade has oversubscribed its Liberty Loan quota by nearly a million dollars. Results as tabulated up until Tuesday morning, October 22, show that the trade has subscribed \$4,900,000, with the reports of several members of the committee missing. A. G. Paine, Jr., chairman of the committee, is well satisfied with the results obtained and he wishes to thank all those who did such energetic work to help put the paper trade "over the top."

A full list of subscribers who have bought bonds to the extent of \$10,000 or more, as given out by Mr. Paine, is printed below:

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, \$520,000; International Paper Company, \$506,450; New York & Pennsylvania Company, \$405,500; Union Bag & Paper Company, \$175,000; Continental Paper Bag Company, \$155,000; American Paper Exports, \$152,500; Oxford Paper Company, \$135,350; Manufacturers Paper Company, \$105,000; I. Gilman, \$100,000; Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, \$79,200; Rose & Frank, \$75,000; Bulkley, Dunton & Co., \$70,000; Grand Lake Company, \$65,750; American Woodpulp Corporation, \$60,700; Wm. Hughes & Co., \$60,000; H. G. Craig & Co., \$100,000; Perkins-Goodwin Company, \$52,500; American Writing Paper Company, \$50,000; Champion Coated Paper Company, \$50,000; Castle, Gottheil & Overton, \$50,000; Louis DeJonge & Co., \$60,000; Hudson Trading Company, \$50,000; Craig, Becher & Co., \$50,000; Parsons Trading Company, \$50,000; Chas. F. Hubbs & Co., \$48,350; Stephen A. Powell, \$45,000; J. Andersen & Co., \$35,500; Warren Manufacturing Company, \$35,000; Coy, Hunt & Co., \$33,650; E. J. Keller Company, \$33,000; Penobscot Paper Company, \$35,000; Seaman Paper Company, \$32,000; Maurice O'Meara, \$31,950; J. E. Linde Paper Company, \$30,000; A. G. Paine & Co., \$30,000; International Pulp Company, \$30,000; Interstate Pulp & Paper Company, \$30,000; Wilkinson Bros. & Co., \$30,000; D. S. Walton & Co., \$25,600; Atterbury Brothers, \$26,200; T. W. Cole Paper Company, \$25,000; John H. Duffy, \$25,000; Pulp & Paper Trading Company, \$25,000; Union Card & Paper Company, \$25,000; Clarke & Co., \$23,700; National Paper & Type Company, \$20,000; New York & Brooklyn Paper Company, \$20,000; W. D. Russell, \$20,000; Herman W. Vaughan, \$20,000; Wanaque River Paper Company, \$20,000; Japan Paper Company, \$19,900; Dillon & Barnes, \$16,000; Boxboard & Lining Company, \$15,150; American Gunned Products Company, \$15,000; Oliver H. Sawyer, \$15,000; W. H. Parsons & Co., \$15,000; Kupfer Brothers, \$15,000; The Seymour Company, \$14,700; Canfield Paper Company, \$12,850; F. A. Flinn, \$12,400; Nilsen-Rantoul Company, \$12,000; Gilbert Paper Company, \$11,950; Parsons & Whittemore, \$10,250; Ancram Paper Company, \$10,000; Chas. W. Ballard, \$10,000; Frederick Bertuch, \$10,000; Alfred Bleyer & Co., \$10,000; Gatti, McQuade & Co., \$10,000; Chas. F. Hubbs, \$10,000; Adam K. Luke, \$10,000; Randolph Nexsen, \$10,000; W. C. Powers, \$10,000; Nicholas Barrett, \$10,000.

Paper With German Label Has Hard Time

An instance of what comes from the use of a "German" label is told amusingly in the following from the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*: Eric Bernays, secretary-treasurer of the Crunden-Martin Manufacturing Company, today recited a series of events that illustrates the unhappy plight of manufacturers who have happened to have among their brands certain brands conceived in ignorance that Germany and the United States ever would be at war.

The Crunden-Martin company for years has manufactured a brand of paper called "Imperial." About five years ago an energetic advertising man of the company judged the wrapper for the paper too innocuous and conceived a more striking label. He took the figure of an eagle from a talcum powder box and a color combination from a well-known cigarette box. The result was desirable from a selling standpoint.

Along came war and lo, the wrapper was at once recognized as carrying the red, white and black of the German flag, an eagle that approached closely the German eagle and the name "Imperial," which savors of autocracy.

"A consignment of 100 cases was refused by the United States Government. A truck driver quit rather than haul the 'Kaiser stuff.' A woman was discharged and reported that her complaint about the label was the reason.

"The Crunden-Martin company has changed that particular brand from 'Imperial' to 'Liberty,' the colors of the wrapper from red, white and black to red, white and blue, and the figure no longer is that of an eagle, but of the Statue of Liberty.

"'C'est la guerre,' Bernays says." This is a toilet paper.

U-Boats, 'Ware This Gunner

CHICAGO, October 21, 1918.—The following interesting offer to a former paper stock man was printed in the Chicago *Daily News* of last Thursday:

"If a submarine should come into range of the navy rifle of which Gun Pointer J. L. Solomon is the guiding power, good night, sub! The reason for that definite statement lies in the fact that a sunken 'U' boat to Solomon's credit will be worth just \$1,000 to Mr. Solomon. Here's how:

"Emanuel Mendelsohn, president of the Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Company, 900 South Michigan avenue, having bought Liberty bonds, plus bonds, and so on, happened to think of a fresh excuse to plunge \$1,000 on Uncle Sam to win. He remembered Solomon and made the following offer to the navy man, a former employee:

"We agree to turn over to you personally this \$1,000 in the event that the gun of which you are the gun pointer in the crew should fire at and destroy one of our enemy's submarines. Upon official record and notification the bond will be delivered to you.

"We have no doubt that your efforts will be just as great without this proposition, but we want you to know that, while you are serving Uncle Sam, we are also interested in your success, the same as when you were associated with us.

"P. S.: At any rate, the bond is purchased already and will help load that gun!"

California Board Mills Erect Salvage Plant

PORTLAND, Ore., October 14, 1918.—The California Paper & Board Mills, M. L. Goff, resident manager, is building a two-story paper salvage plant at Twenty-fifth and Nicolai streets. The structure covers most of a triangular lot with a 50-foot frontage.

EDWIN BUTTERWORTH & CO.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Packers of all kinds of

PAPER STOCK, COTTON WASTE AND GUNNY BAGGING, BUFFALO SIZING, Etc.

83 Sole Agents HAFSLUND

BLEACHED SULPHITE PULP — BEAR BRAND

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New York Office, 132 Nassau St.

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LEWIS JENNINGS, Manager

"WATERBURY"

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ORISKANY, N. Y.

OUR TIGHT FITTING, DIAMOND "W" JACKETS
WILL NOT LICK UP AT ANY SPEED

1869 {MADE ONLY AND} 1918
GUARANTEED BY

H. WATERBURY AND SONS COMPANY, ORISKANY, N. Y.

RAW-MATERIAL SITUATION IN BRITISH PAPER TRADE

Quantity of Paper-Making Materials Imported in 1917 Was Only 36 Per Cent of the Amount Imported in 1913, But the Value Was Nearly Twice as Great—Sources of the Various Raw Materials That Enter Into the British Paper Industry During the Past Five and One-Half Years Show a Number of Important Changes—Scandinavia's Important Position in Wood Pulp.

The United Kingdom is dependent to a great extent on foreign sources for raw materials used in the paper-making industry, writes Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy, London. Very little pulp is produced locally. Two or three companies manufacture sulphite wood pulp for their own consumption, but the total thus available is comparatively trifling. Prior to the war the situation was not especially difficult, owing to the ease with which the needed materials could be obtained from other countries. For the finer grades of paper rags were used, as in the United States; other materials that were employed were, in order of quantity consumed, wood pulp, esparto grass, and waste, including rags and old paper, old rope, jute bags, etc.

Immediately after the restrictions were placed on the importation of paper-making materials in 1915, a more economical use of existing materials in the British Isles began and has continued on an extensive scale to the present day. Fen grass and reeds were utilized for the first time in large quantities, and paper-making by this method has been perfected to a remarkable degree. Without the spur of necessity it is doubtful if these materials would ever have been seriously considered as a commercial possibility. Straw also became an important item in paper-production processes. For a period the Government imposed certain restrictions on the use of rough straw, but most of these have lately been removed, and the paper mills state that they are making good use of this material and that it is giving excellent satisfaction. Local lumber trimmings are also being made use of to a far greater extent than before the war. Sawdust has been tried on various occasions as a paper stock, but experience has shown that it is suitable only as a filler. It does not possess the necessary fibrous qualities and is said to be very unsatisfactory even as a filler except in small quantities.

Imports, by Classes

The effect of governmental restrictions on the importation of paper-making materials is strikingly brought out in the following table, which contains the statistics of importation for each class of paper stock for the last normal year, 1913, and each successive year thereafter, including the first six months of 1918 (quantities expressed in long tons; values converted at normal rate of \$4.8665 to the pound sterling):

Materials	1913	1914	1915	1916	First Six Months of 1918	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Linen and cotton rags..	29,538	22,224	11,139	4,776	2,132	74
Esparto and other vegetable fibers	204,975	183,144	137,538	148,851	56,976	12,177
Wood pulp:						
Chemical—						
Dry—						
Bleached	20,621	18,681	30,254	20,083	20,783	6,985
Unbleached	374,684	396,399	362,513	158,768	142,008	96,001
Wet	16,498	18,159	10,074	19,914	8,350	470
Mechanical—						
Dry	8,967	5,625	10,472	7,780	41,186	21,178
Wet	556,987	551,408	540,737	451,537	174,564	60,785
All other	16,898	11,838	3,634	1,417	139	235
Total	1,229,150	1,207,478	1,106,361	813,126	446,138	197,905

Materials	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	First 6 months of 1918 Tons
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Linen and cotton rags...	1,520,056	1,156,095	689,500	337,175	240,517	11,607
Esparto and other vegetable fibers	3,617,532	3,545,099	3,217,092	4,732,019	3,832,520	1,032,890
Wood pulp:						
Chemical—						
Dry—						
Bleached ..	1,078,246	1,012,441	1,705,689	2,126,067	4,303,621	1,692,063
Unbleached	14,753,656	16,129,717	16,429,985	21,060,971	28,068,507	19,688,005
Wet	287,956	310,950	164,673	1,794,940	946,320	30,080
Mechanical—						
Dry	202,237	137,790	266,304	328,946	4,757,612	3,222,411
Wet	6,150,132	6,197,381	7,295,122	9,096,199	8,245,476	3,690,564
All other....	692,790	506,179	172,051	110,266	8,716	24,818
Total	28,302,605	28,995,653	29,940,416	39,586,583	50,403,289	29,392,438

The increase in values in 1916 and subsequent years is significant. In 1917, for example, the quantity of paper-making materials imported was only 36 per cent of the amount imported in 1913, but the value was nearly twice as great. During the first six months of 1918 imports of paper-making materials were reduced to an amount only 16 per cent of the quantity imported in the complete year 1913, but the value of the imports during this period exceeded that of the 1913 imports by \$1,089,833.

Changes in Sources of Raw Materials

An examination of the sources of the various raw materials that enter into the British paper industry during the past five and one-half years shows a number of important changes.

Linen and cotton rags.—Before the war France was by far the largest supplier of linen and cotton rags, with Belgium the next most important source, and the Netherlands and Germany third and fourth, respectively. France continued to furnish a large percentage of the total imports as late as 1917. The importation of these materials is negligible at present.

Esparto and other vegetable fibers.—Among the various paper-making materials imported into England in the last normal year (1913) esparto and other vegetable fibers ranked third. Algeria, Tunis, Spain, and Tripoli, in the order named, were the principal sources of supply. The last-named country failed to furnish any vegetable fibers in 1915. The other countries continued to supply the United Kingdom with large quantities of material through the year 1916. Since then importations have been greatly restricted.

Chemical wood pulp, dry, bleached.—Until the present year the supply of dry, bleached chemical wood pulp has been maintained as usual; in fact, in 1915 a considerable increase in importation was noticed. Sweden and the United States were the principal pre-war countries of origin. Norway and Sweden shared the bulk of the trade in 1914 and 1915.

Scandinavia's Important Position

Chemical wood pulp, dry, unbleached.—In 1913 dry, unbleached chemical wood pulp was second in importance among paper-making materials imported into the United Kingdom. Sweden has for many years been the chief source of supply, with Norway, Russia and Germany furnishing about the same amount each. In 1914 and 1915 Sweden continued to ship vast quantities of this pulp to England. Sweden's prohibition of exports of pulp enabled Norway to take the lead in 1916, however, and this lead has not been relinquished. The United States and Canada have also furnished a considerable amount in the past year or two. At present this class of paper-making material is being imported in larger quantities than any other, over \$19,000,000 worth having been brought into the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1918.

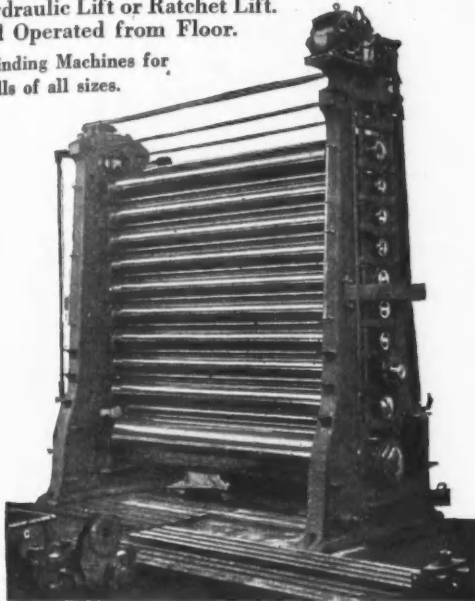
Chemical wood pulp, wet.—Sweden furnished most of the imports of wet chemical pulp prior to the war, and this was true until the beginning of the year 1916, when Norway supplied more than any other Scandinavian country. Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador came into prominence for the first time in 1916, and during this year Canada also began to make large shipments.

(Continued on page 38.)

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The Filters that never require a renewal of the Filter Bed

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Engineers and Manufacturers of Water Filters
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"DRAPER" FELTS

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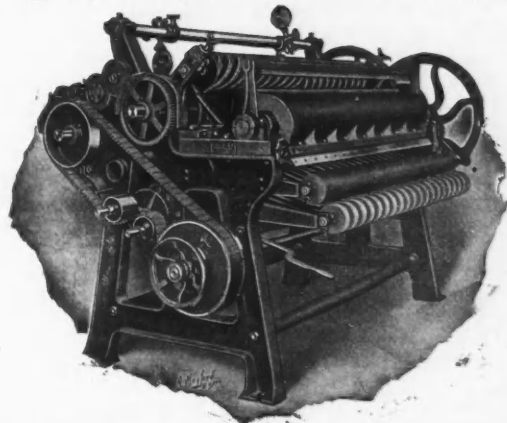
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HAMBLET MACHINE CO.

Lawrence Mass

RAW MATERIAL SITUATION IN THE BRITISH PAPER TRADE

(Continued from page 36.)

Mechanical wood pulp, dry.—Before the war dry mechanical pulp was the least important foreign paper material used in the British industry. During the present year it is exceeded in importance only by dry unbleached chemical and wet mechanical. Russia used to supply 80 per cent of all imports. Sweden is practically the only source at present.

Mechanical wood pulp, wet.—In normal times wet mechanical pulp constituted the largest item in the imports of paper stock, and until the present year it continued to rank first. Norway shipped in 1914, 1915 and 1916 an amount considerably larger than in 1913, when it furnished 75 per cent of the total imports, and that country is still the chief source of supply. Canada and Newfoundland each contributed over 50,000 tons in 1913, and in the following three years continued to ship large quantities of this class of pulp. During the last year these shipments have been almost entirely eliminated.

Official Encouragement in the Saving of Waste Paper

The Ministry of Munitions has instituted an advertising campaign designed to encourage the saving and use of every possible kind of waste paper, since paper is now being used in large quantities as a substitute for textiles, in the manufacture of various kinds of army supplies, etc. A paper compound is likewise being used in place of aluminum in making certain munitions, with a tremendous saving in expense.

Another of the many uses suggested for paper in the United Kingdom arises from the Timber Controller's restrictions on the supply of elm planks for coffins. Undertakers have thus been placed in a difficult position, and the suggestion has been made and is being seriously considered to use papier-mâché, which is exceedingly tough and strong, little subject to warp or fracture, and unaffected by dampness. Objections have been raised on the ground of the existing dearth of papier-mâché and the scarcity of paper from which to produce it, and it is stated that special plants would be necessary in most of the leading provincial towns, thus adding to the cost of interment.

"No Returns" Order—Other Saving Schemes

In line with similar efforts to reduce paper consumption in the United Kingdom is the "No Returns Paper Order," which became effective on June 24. In this connection the Paper Controller issued the following statement:

The order may be described as an attempt to crystallize the demand and permit of an adequate, but not wasteful, supply. Under it distribution of the publications mentioned upon sale-or-return terms is prohibited. Readers will therefore serve their own convenience and avoid certain disappointment by ordering beforehand what they require. They will also help out the retail news agents, a deserving and useful body, whose business would otherwise be disturbed to some degree by the order. Lastly, they will contribute to economy in the consumption of paper, which is essential in the national interests in view of the shipping situation.

It has been suggested that receptacles be placed outside railway stations where passengers can deposit cigarette boxes, and newspapers, and that bags be placed at the exit of each bus and trolley car, where passengers could be directed to drop their tickets upon leaving the vehicle.

Various important Government departments have adopted a scheme to save paper by the repeated use of envelopes in official correspondence. Instead of typing the address on the face of the envelope a gummed label is used, which is then attached to the back, effectually sealing the envelope. The envelope is opened by slitting this label along the line of the flap, thus permitting it to be used in a similar way a number of times.

Authorities Advise Repulping of Used Papers and Books

Under date of August 30 a circular was issued by the Local Government Board to the various county councils and councils of metropolitan boroughs, town councils, district councils, boards of guardians, joint boards, the corporation of the city of London, and other like bodies, for the purpose of impressing on them the importance of releasing for repulping used papers and books which it is no longer necessary to retain. It is pointed out that the shortage in the supply of paper has become more severe and that Great Britain is finding it necessary to depend more and more on home supplies. Of these the most important source is paper which has already been used. One ton of such paper yields on the average on repulping 15 hundredweight of new paper, cardboard, etc. Although the quantity in the possession of any single local authority may appear unimportant, the aggregate amount that may be released by authorities in all parts of the country should, the circular states, form a valuable addition to the supply in the present shortage.

The papers of local authorities fall into two classes: Those which are public records as defined by the Public Record Office Act, 1838 (namely, "all rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, bills, warrants, accounts, papers, and documents whatsoever of a public nature belonging to His Majesty") and those which are not. The former can be destroyed only when their destruction is authorized by schedule approved by the Master of Rolls and submitted to Parliament.

Attention is called, in the circular, to the powers which clerks of county councils and town clerks possess by virtue of the schedule of October, 1916, containing a list and particulars of classes of documents existing or accruing in the offices of clerks of the peace, clerks of county councils, and town clerks which are not considered to be of sufficient importance to justify their preservation in the Public Record Office, and to the circular letter of H. M. Stationery Office, dated March 8, 1917, directing clerks of county councils and town clerks that documents authorized for destruction may be disposed of by pulping or mutilating in such a manner as to be useless except for pulping purposes. Full advantage should be taken of these powers, says the Local Government Board.

Ways of Effecting Further Economies

It is urged that printed matter in the shape of obsolete forms, out-of-date law books, yearbooks, and periodical journals of no permanent interest should be released at once for repulping.

The need for economy in printing and stationery is further pointed out in the circular. Considerable economy may in some cases be effected by the use of smaller sheets and cheaper qualities of paper than are ordinarily supplied; this is especially so as regards records and communications which are not of permanent value; the blank backs of papers may be used for office notes. Notices of agenda, reports of meetings and proceedings, etc., other than minute books, should, unless they are of special importance, be dispensed with or condensed to the narrowest possible limits consistent with the obtaining of essential records. Binding of records should also be avoided, except in so far as necessary for their preservation, and the binding, where necessary, should be of the simplest kind that will serve the purpose.

G. E. Carpenter Joins Paper Division

George E. Carpenter, of the Carpenter Paper Company, of Omaha, Neb., has joined the voluntary war workers of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board. Mr. Carpenter will be connected with the manufacturing section of the division, of which Mr. Willson is chief.

High Grade American Paper Clay

Uniformity and High Retention
Low in moisture, Mica and Grit

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



Eagle Knife and Bar Works

JOHN W. BOLTON & SONS, Inc.

HIGH GRADE

Knives, Bars, Plates and Jordan Fillings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

High Grade Steel Products
for Use in Paper Mills

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE C. L. LABOITEAUX COMPANY

We call the attention of the Jobbing Trade to our unequalled facilities for prompt shipment of
Mill Blanks, Bogus Bristols, Marble Grained Jute Boards, Clay Coated Box
Boards, Binders' Board, Paper Box Board, Pasted
Boards, and Paper Board Specialties

CINCINNATI

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

CLEVELAND

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

WILLIAM A. HARDY & SONS COMPANY, Fitchburg, Mass., U. S. A.



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FIXES PRICE OF \$3.75½

(Continued from page 9.)

4. The War Service Committee of the Binder Board Manufacturing Industry has suggested the following regulations for standardization and conservation in the use of board, and these suggestions have been accepted by the Pulp and Paper Division, Fiber Board and Container Section of the War Industries Board, and will be effective October 21, 1918. They shall not cover stock on hand October 21, 1918, but such stock shall be used wherever practicable, in conformity with the regulations.

(a) For the purpose of figuring, board shall be considered as on a basis of 20 x 30, 50 pound bundles. There shall be established the following numbers: 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60. All other numbers between 10 and 60 inclusive, or their equivalent in other dimensions, shall be eliminated. It is distinctly understood that this is a standardization of numbers only, and does not, at present, limit dimensions. (No. 18 may be used in cases where the customer furnishes, in writing, a satisfactory statement as to the necessity for having No. 18 in order to accommodate valuable machinery already installed.)

(b) *Wherever customers have used intermediate numbers not above referred to, they shall in future use the next lighter number above mentioned.*

(c) The regulations covering numbers above referred to, shall be effective covering *pasted board* substituted for binder board or used interchangeably for binder board.

(d) The War Service Committee of the Binder Board Manufacturing Industry pledges itself to obtain from customers permission to manufacture lighter board, even in the numbers above mentioned as standard, wherever same can be substituted without interfering with the practical operations of the customer.

(e) It shall be distinctly understood that the above regulations shall not affect friction board, but that the War Service Committee also pledges itself to introduce conservation in friction board wherever practicable.

(f) The Public Printer, without definitely binding the Government Printing Office, has expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Pulp and Paper Division in the observance of the above standardization of thicknesses. The further statement has been made that in cases where specifications are put out by the Printing Office that do not conform with the above, the Printing Office will be glad to have such divergencies called to their attention, and will endeavor to adjust same.

(b) It is understood that the term "binder board" shall also apply to the use of that article in the manufacture of *trunks, suitcases*, and other fabricate products.

(h) The War Service Committee of the Binder Board Manufacturing Industry pledges itself to impress upon the members the necessity for purchasing raw materials at the nearest point and selling finished products at the nearest point feasible with economic operation; and not to ship a freight car which has not been loaded to the utmost capacity consistent with good delivery.

(i) The War Service Committee of the Binder Board Manufacturing Industry has pledged itself to use every effort with its members to report to Washington any case where a customer unduly demands binder board of such a character as to conflict with the spirit of the above regulations.

Monthly Reports from Board Mills

The purpose of the monthly reports which are required by the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board from board mills, felt mills, and miscellaneous fiber board mills is to establish equitable manufacturing priority so as to get the stream of production first to the Government and to more necessary uses before taking care of the less important requirements in the winding of the war.

The reports are also asked to determine accurately the uses to which board is put and thereby prove how very important and essential are the board mills. Many of the mills on carefully investigating the uses of the product, have been agreeably surprised by the essentiality of such output.

These reports also assist in obtaining and maintaining preference and priority where clearly warranted by proving by the cards the large per cent. of business in the classification above Class 5.

Each board mill is given a card on which is recorded the tonnage and percentage in each class, and also the economies rating given the mill with reference to performance of save-alls, coal saving apparatus, full loading of freight cars, economies in felts, labor, etc.

The file containing these cards is a most formidable affair and makes as a whole a surprisingly good showing for the board industry. It is hardly conceivable that an industry with such a record should not continue to enjoy a place on the preference list, and it is small wonder that box makers and other fabricators of board are being rapidly placed, as individuals, on the preference list.

New Export Ruling for News Print

The War Trade Board announce the following new ruling with respect to the exportation of news print paper and standard news:

On and after November 1, 1918, applicants for licenses to export news print paper or standard news to Central and South America will be required to make their applications on Form X, as heretofore, and attach thereto, duly executed and filled in, Supplemental Information Sheet X-23 (a new form).

If the consignee is not the ultimate consumer of the news print paper or standard news, the applicant should state, if practicable, the name of such ultimate consumer or consumers, and obtain permission from the War Trade Board simultaneously with the issuance of export license, permitting the consignee to resell the paper to the ultimate consumer. However, if the names of the consumers are not known at the time of filing the application for export license, the distributor or other person in the foreign country may apply to the War Trade Board for consent, through the nearest American Consul.

Except as specified below, no licenses will be granted for the exportation of news print paper or standard news, nor will permission be granted by the War Trade Board for any resale by consignees of news print paper and standard news, unless the consignees and ultimate consumers have filed with the War Trade Board an agreement not to resell or reexport such news print paper or standard news without first obtaining the consent of the War Trade Board. Appropriate forms for such agreement have been prepared by the War Trade Board (Form X-202), and will be furnished upon application. Consignors should send copies of this form to their customers, with directions to fill them in, sign them, and return them to the consignors, who should guarantee the genuineness of the customer's signature and file such agreement with the War Trade Board at Washington, D. C.

Pending the time during which consignors are obtaining from their respective consignees and ultimate consumers such agreements (Form X-202), applications for licenses to export news print paper or standard news will be considered, provided the regulations with respect to Form X-23 and such other rules and regulations of the War Trade Board then in force are complied with, and further provided a statement or letter is signed by the applicant and is securely fastened to each application, stating that the applicant has requested or will forthwith request and will obtain from the consignee and ultimate consumer named in the applica-

(Continued on page 42.)

AUER & TWITCHELL

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



PAPER

Manufacturers-Importers - Exporters

Manufacturing Plants

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

We Manufacture

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

BRANCHES:

New York Boston
Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis
Atlanta, Minneapolis
San Francisco

GRATON & KNIGHT

Standardized Series

LEATHER BELTING

Traced by us for testing use

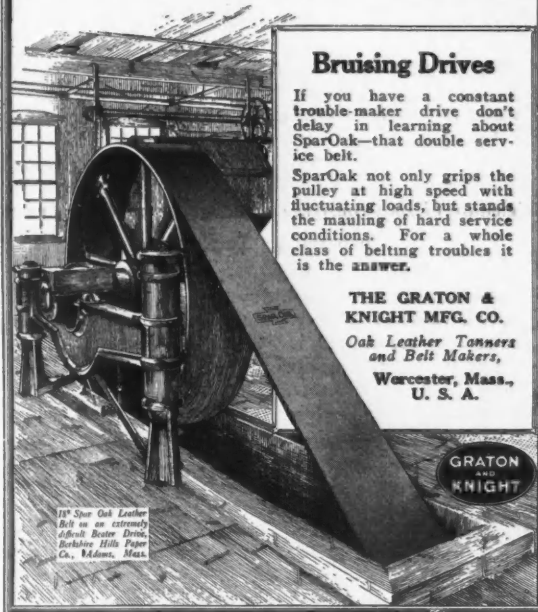
Bruising Drives

If you have a constant trouble-maker drive don't delay in learning about SparOak—that double service belt.

SparOak not only grips the pulley at high speed with fluctuating loads, but stands the mauling of hard service conditions. For a whole class of belting troubles it is the answer.

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.

Oak Leather Tanners
and Belt Makers,
Worcester, Mass.,
U. S. A.



18" Spar Oak Leather Belt on an extremely efficient Beater Drive, Berkshire Hills Paper Co., Adams, Mass.

GRATON
AND
KNIGHT

Starch

It is the aim of every manufacturer to reduce the cost of production and increase the standard of his product.

For every paper manufacturer we have a bureau of experts who have thoroughly investigated the paper industry and are in position to give you information how to increase the efficiency of your manufacturing process by the use of our starch.

Fox Head Special Paper
Niagara Buffalo

are the starches specially designed for Top-sizing, Beater-sizing and Pasting.

Corn Products Refining Company
17 Battery Place New York

Starch

BUY!!!

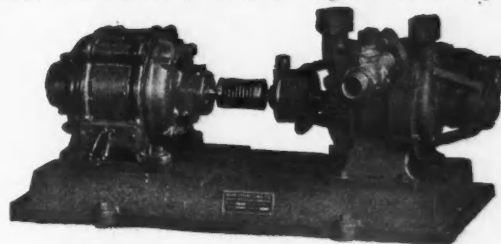
A Jennings Hydro-Turbine Dryer Exhaust Unit and Save 50%

Requires less than half the power of any other vacuum heating pump of the same capacity; a Pump which unloads when not handling water.

No rubbing surfaces, gears, loose, moving or reciprocating parts.

**Durability—Capacity—Economy in Space
No Internal Lubrication**

Made in a number of sizes for any number of dryers.



For full particulars address

THOMAS H. SAVERY, Jr.

1630 Republic Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FIXES PRICE OF \$3.75 $\frac{1}{4}$

(Continued from page 40.)

tion the agreement concerning the resale thereof (Form X-202). A reasonable time will be given applicants from the date hereof to obtain from their customers and others the requisite agreements. Exporters are therefore advised immediately to request their respective customers and all consumers of news print paper and standard news in such countries to execute and forward such agreements.

News print paper and standard news agreement (Form X-202) may be signed in the United States by duly authorized agents of consignees or ultimate consumers, or in the country of destination by any person duly authorized to sign on behalf of such consignees or ultimate consumers. The execution of the agreement need not be acknowledged. The consignor should guarantee the signature of such consignee or ultimate consumer as genuine.

Encouraging Employees

In connection with the general paper conservation movement which is being carried on through the good offices of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board, factories throughout the country are sending in samples of documents which they are posting in the mills relative to this paper conservation. One large board mill has sent the following:

"We hereby pledge ourselves first to cooperate with the United States Government through the Conservation Division and the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board, to economize in the use of paper, printing ink, and rollers, printing materials and all products manufactured therefrom, and second to influence others as far as lies within our power to exercise all economy in the use of such products."

The Labor Department has endorsed the following sentiment which is being hung in paper box factories to encourage employees.

"Your employment in this factory is important to the nation. Paper boxes are carrying necessities to factories making war supplies and to the boys in the trenches and to the homes of Americans and the Allies. If you feel you are not using your time to the best advantage ask your superintendent to direct you to the United States Employment Service of the Labor Department. In shifting from job to job you are interfering with essential production. It is your patriotic duty to use all possible care that no material or time be wasted."

In addition to these signs, which are gotten up attractively in red, white and blue, many of the mills are also having individual employees sign a pledge card.

Government to Save Paper

When the War Industries Board—that Government agency which was created to put all domestic business on a war basis—heard the rumblings around the capitol regarding the waste of white paper practiced by many Government departments, steps were taken to look into the flood of literature circulated by official and semi-official organizations.

At the instigation of the War Industries Board the various Government department heads met in conference and steps were taken to curtail the consumption of paper now used for publicity matter and general correspondence.

Fourteen departments were represented, and as a result of the suggestions and discussion, Chairman B. M. Baruch, of the War Industries Board, has issued a notice of conclusions to all departments and it is expected that a great saving in the tonnage of paper used will be effected during the next six months over that used during the preceding six months. With the suggestions of the conference in effect, the paper requirements of the Government will be on a strictly war basis.

The administration of this notice will probably be through or-

ders issued to each department, and in this way greatly reduce the tonnage of paper used over the preceding six months.

Recommendations of the conference were as follows:

Publicity Matter.—Each Government department should keep constantly in mind that a reduction in paper tonnage is necessary, and should consult their advertising and printing expert as to the needs for publicity and the text of the printed matter; the most economical method of manufacturing and enclosing, so as to secure the needed attention and as to the necessary and useful limits of circulation.

Regular news print should be used for all circulars and pamphlets not containing half-tone illustrations.

Mailing List.—Where mailing lists are used it will be found necessary to reduce them constantly to take care of change of address and cancellations.

Letter Heads.—For full size sheets use only 8 in. by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and half and two-thirds letters heads where possible.

The use of No. 16 (17 in. by 22 in., 16 lbs. to 500 sheets) substance weight is recommended as the maximum for all correspondence.

Use Manila writing paper, similar to the Western Union blanks, for any inter-departmental communications.

Single space all typewritten letters, with double spacing between paragraphs.

Number consecutively all paragraphs in business correspondence in order to facilitate references, and to reduce materially the number of lines required when the writer has occasion to refer to previous correspondence.

Wrapping Letter Heads.—All letter heads in wrapping paper should be wrapped in packages of five hundred and the contents marked on the end.

Envelopes.—The use of No. 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6 in. envelopes is recommended for all correspondence covering three sheets, or less.

The use of No. 9 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. envelopes for other size correspondence, depending on the bulk of the enclosure.

Where possible, for any departmental work, use a reference slip pinned on the top of the enclosure, instead of an envelope; or use a No. 10 size 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. envelope printed across the short way, with appropriate explanatory heading and with 15 lines for addresses. This will enable the envelope to be used 15 times for departmental transfers. The Manila envelope is suggested for mailing bulletins and return envelopes.

Mimeograph Papers.—For bulletins, etc., use news print, basis 25 by 38—50 lbs. to 500 sheets.

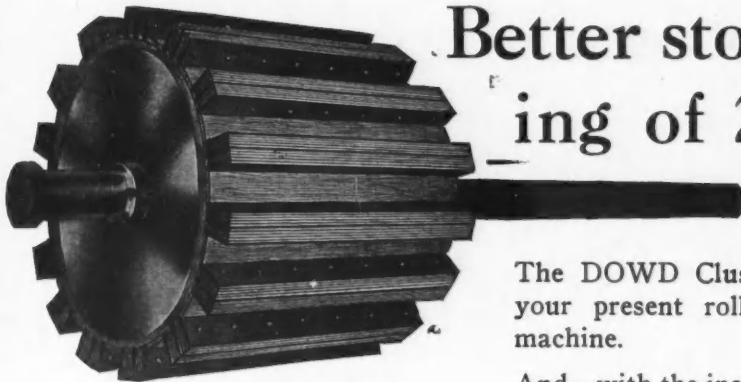
For sheets on which pen and ink work will be required later, use machine finish, free from ground wood pulp, sized sufficiently to take ink, basis 25 by 38—50 lbs. to 500 sheets.

Carbon Papers.—Use an all-wood paper, free from ground wood pulp, either white or light green; basis 17 by 22—8 lbs. to 500 sheets; bursting strength 8 points.

Paper Imported Into Philippines

The value of the paper and manufactures imported into the Philippines in the year ending June 30, 1918, was \$1,992,198 as against \$1,422,255 for the same twelve months in 1917, according to the annual compilation just made by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department.

Of this total, \$1,060,259 was imported this year from the United States as against \$902,924 last year, the remainder having been imported from France, Japan and other countries. This year France sent the Philippines \$241,770 worth of paper and manufactures as against \$145,905 last year, while Japan sent \$399,705 worth this year as against \$133,622 last year, while all of the other countries sent \$290,464 worth of paper this year as against \$239,804 for the same twelve months of last year.



Covered by Letters Patent

Better stock and a saving of 2 to 5½ hours beating time

The DOWD Cluster Filling can be installed in your present roll without removing roll from machine.

And—with the installation better stock is produced in 2 to 3½ hours than is produced in 4 to 9 hours with the common roll. A saving in beating time of 2 to 5½ hours.

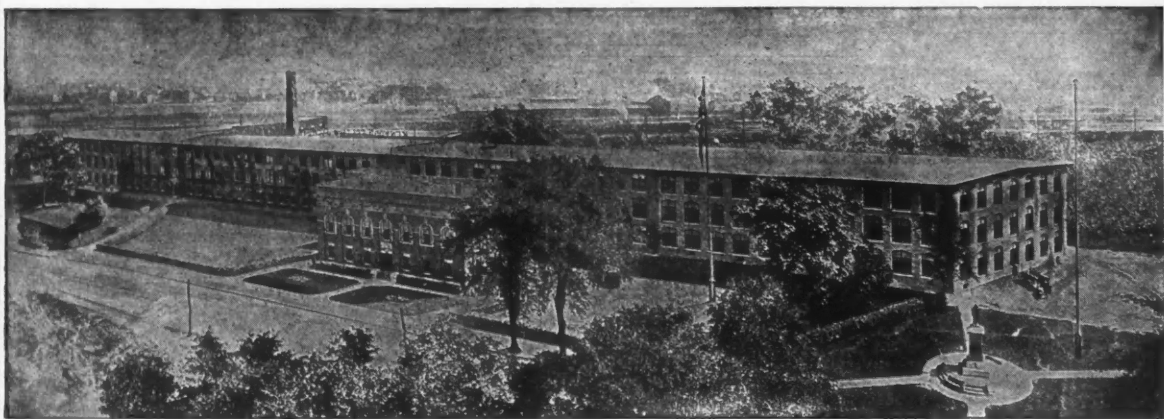
We have sold this new DOWD Cluster Filling to many of the biggest paper mills of the country.

Ask us to refer you to an installation right near you.



R.J. Dowd Knife Works
Makers of better cutting knives since 1847
Beloit, Wis.

F. C. HUYCK & SONS ALBANY, N. Y.



Manufacturers of Kenwood Felts and Jackets for all kinds of Paper and Pulp
 Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Month Ending July 31, 1918, and for the Twelve Months Ending July 31, 1918, as Compared with Corresponding Months of Three Previous Years.

IMPORTS—PAPER.

PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	July 1917.		July 1918.		Seven Months Ended July 31 1916.		Seven Months Ended July 31 1917.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Books and other Printed Matter... { Free		\$166,081		\$192,270		\$1,811,223		\$3,121,720		\$1,123,823
Decalcomania paper, not printed... { Dut.		115,309		74,820		807,960		825,063		515,145
Lithographic Labels and Prints (except Post Cards).....Dut.		12,684		12,030		58,111		98,806		75,740
Paper Hangings.....Dut.		36,334	5,000	5,668		251,824		197,823		108,845
Photographic.....Dut.		18,191		17,977		244,732		220,968		120,545
Printing Papers for Books and Newspapers—		39,176	59,337	17,908		366,611		400,984		129,166
Valued at not above 5 cents per pound.										
All other.....lbs..Free	94,656,019	2,643,614	80,618,477	2,646,968	554,571,143	10,534,612	616,160,943	16,735,877	696,659,007	20,008,408
All other.....lbs..Dut.	17,301	4,473	3,470	1,733	793,833	77,763	279,596	45,121	132,041	15,827
Souvenir Post Cards.....Dut.		4,828		2,642		12,546		33,134		13,534
Pulp board, in rolls, not laminated.....Dut.			5,198,240	118,334					5,198,240	118,334
Surface-coated.....Dut.	209,694	25,295	6,317	2,770	856,809	85,631	398,257	57,960	65,029	24,020
Wrapping.....Dut.	372,827	23,193	794,835	56,585	4,889,477	164,636	4,960,515	324,524	4,433,960	271,756
All other.....Dut.		356,529		87,406		1,465,705		2,552,735		2,103,848
Total Paper, and Manufactures of.....		\$3,450,707		\$3,240,147		\$15,880,964		\$23,619,690		\$24,680,860

CRUDE PAPER STOCK.

Rags, other than Woolen.....lbs..Free	3,929,150	899,814	275,207	\$16,452	29,009,137	\$642,558	28,333,008	\$798,865	2,976,688	886,850
All other kinds of paper stock.....Free		404,305	24,194,412	714,654		2,538,039		3,057,893		1,617,542
Total.....		\$504,119		\$731,106		\$3,175,597		\$3,856,758		\$1,704,442

WOOD PULP.

Mechanically ground.....tons..Free	23,472	\$873,084	16,722	\$461,064	107,341	\$1,870,708	147,781	\$4,734,230	81,458	\$2,470,873
Imported from—										
Canada.....	22,309	\$837,459	16,722	\$461,064	107,221	\$1,568,329	132,043	\$4,224,544	80,374	\$2,445,837
Other countries.....	1,168	35,625			120	2,379	15,738	509,686	1,184	24,736
Chemical—										
Unbleached.....tons..Free	7,890	\$854,167	8,918	\$612,138	120,575	\$5,255,297	53,487	\$5,035,324	60,834	\$4,231,000
Sulphate.....tons..Free	24,466	2,318,215	22,017	1,985,692	7,424	377,933	182,204	18,964,601	121,949	8,744,894
Sulphite.....tons..Free					18,764	925,920				
Total.....tons	32,356	\$3,172,382	30,935	\$2,197,825	146,763	\$6,559,150	205,691	\$19,919,925	182,783	\$12,975,683
Imported from—										
Norway.....	300	\$52,382			5,597	\$284,647	5,621	\$549,829		
Sweden.....	17,296	1,798,430			40,612	1,670,458	98,859	8,718,533	600	\$46,620
Canada.....	14,597	1,350,396	30,965	\$2,197,825	99,289	4,507,037	105,787	10,624,381	182,041	12,912,808
Other countries.....	133	10,975			965	47,038	424	27,132	142	16,237
Bleached.....tons..Free										
Sulphate.....tons..Free			820	\$61,622	26,146	\$1,506,034	198	\$29,166	820	\$61,622
Sulphite.....tons..Free	2,687	\$365,245	1,565	133,777	1,455	101,519	29,129	3,504,025	8,158	734,265
Total.....tons	2,687	\$365,245	2,385	\$185,409	29,762	\$1,737,224	29,327	\$3,533,731	8,978	\$755,597
Imported from—										
Norway.....	930	\$134,482			18,176	\$908,898	11,233	\$1,466,561	600	\$87,896
Sweden.....	800	98,560			6,409	309,956	11,072	1,247,861		
Canada.....	967	132,208	2,385	\$185,409	5,096	361,275	7,022	819,309	8,378	636,261
Other countries.....					82	7,125				

CHEMICALS AND OTHER PAPER MAKERS' MATERIALS.

Colors or Dyes.....Dut.		\$105,378	216,254	\$211,721		\$2,895,798		\$1,450,254		\$1,313,191
Imported from—										
Germany.....						\$135,589		\$1,449		\$832,973
Switzerland.....		\$37,647		\$129,754		773,204		1,089,858		286,280
United Kingdom.....		60,181		68,173		230,672		291,870		91,028
Other countries.....		7,544		13,794		1,756,323		67,077		
Indigo, natural and synthetic.....lbs..Free	292,253	\$462,432	433,867	\$604,716	3,291,472	\$5,646,873	1,267,651	\$2,496,489	1,332,685	1,610,130
Natural.....lbs..Dut.	666	329	39,700	20,324			895,310	568,116	534,931	310,200
Synthetic.....lbs..Dut.			509	486			7,947	18,220	16,141	67,068
Alizarin and alizarin dyes.....lbs..Free	2,387,861	\$45,651	463,343	\$1,140	7,694,559	\$90,649	8,635,519	1,307,777	5,739,633	786,468
Lactarene or Casein.....lbs..Free			625	34	1,540,225	48,853			910	78
Lime, Chlor. of.....lbs..Dut.	232	15,772	2,375	111,696	5,455	114,850	1,344	96,408	10,440	510,163
Magnesite, calcined, not purified.....Dut.	27,283	174,369	15,591	120,077	150,455	884,653	134,650	811,327	102,678	769,259
China clay or kaolin.....tons..Free					11,866	194,724		755	54	1,085
Sulphur or Brimstone, crude.....Dut.	10	202			29,970	7,936	49,365	21,615		
Potash, Hydrate of.....lbs..Free										

(Continued on page 46.)

CUSTOM GRINDING

Send your Rolls to us, whether Paper, Cotton, Chilled Iron, Brass or Rubber, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect job of grinding at most satisfactory prices.

B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Read this Guarantee

We guarantee that PLIBRICO will make a solid one-piece (Jointless) furnace lining—that it will not crack, split, bulge or shell off—that it will make your furnace gas- and air-tight. That if installed according to our instructions and specifications, it will last longer and give more satisfactory service than any other fire brick lining.

JOINTLESS FIRE BRICK COMPANY
1879 Kingsbury Street
Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Agents,
Beveridge Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal, Can.

PLIBRICO
JOINTLESS
HIGH HEAT RESISTANCE
ONE PIECE
FURNACE LINING

P.L. Ad Service

Engineers Planning Power Transmissions
Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES
SAVE Construction, Space, Light, Fuel, Producing More with Less
MORSE CHAIN CO., Ithaca, N. Y.
Engineering Service, Assistance, Bulletins

Boston	Detroit	Pittsburgh	Montreal
Chicago	Greensboro, N. C.	San Francisco	Minneapolis
Cleveland	New York	Atlanta	St. Louis

Are Your Men At The Front?
Do their work mechanically.
Godfrey Conveyors Are
Practical—Durable—Economical
JOHN F. GODFREY, Dept. C, Elkhart, Ind.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited
Montreal, Quebec

The experience of half a century in paper making and thirty years in sulphite making is behind every ton of the popular

Hawkesbury Easy Bleaching
and
Strong Merritton Bleached Sulphite

A production of 65,000 tons yearly enables us to promptly ship from stock spot orders, subject to car supply.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 44.)

PULP WOOD.

PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	July				Seven Months Ended July 31							
	1917.		1918.		1916.		1917.		1918.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rough	45,367	\$309,796	66,874	\$578,397	70,867	\$413,854	100,297	\$681,197	128,250	\$1,001,208	128,250	\$1,001,208
Peeled	66,002	530,859	140,063	1,373,061	518,273	3,259,135	399,321	2,745,513	622,963	5,985,474	622,963	5,985,474
Rosed	17,280	184,528	17,331	200,835	67,419	323,438	60,294	519,845	46,417	619,907	46,417	619,907
Total Pulp Woods.....	128,649	\$1,025,183	224,268	\$2,150,293	656,570	\$4,196,427	559,912	\$3,946,555	797,627	\$7,506,619	797,627	\$7,506,619

EXPORTS—PAPER.

Bags		\$87,032		\$50,243		\$399,813		\$607,823		\$651,171
Books, Music, Maps, Engravings, Etchings, Photographs and Other Printed Matter..		794,644		754,783		5,708,984		5,896,602		6,135,181
Boxes and Cartons		60,534		83,162		494,052		606,255		537,590
Carbon Paper		38,110		35,744		331,905		338,202		272,796
Cash-register and adding-machine paper..		6,536		9,600				6,536		69,336
Paper Board, Strawboard, etc.		136,025		231,877		1,122,172		1,142,624		1,417,633
Paper Hangings		16,019		38,303		285,727		288,189		306,900
Playing Cards		28,533		101,184		235,062		182,287		474,878
PRINTING PAPER—										
News Print	13,352,359	\$565,001	29,788,233	\$1,184,320	88,333,511	\$2,138,466	73,251,201	\$2,712,263	122,315,877	\$4,901,549
Exported to—										
France			7,971,956	\$322,899					26,092,573	\$1,051,728
United Kingdom			58,118	2,406	5,034,649	\$198,135	1,206,577	\$35,351	2,781,375	155,678
Canada	35,580	\$1,821	5,934	572	28,686	489,946	28,929	283,619	20,806	20,806
Mexico	1,434,942	65,322	240,327	10,313	2,352,203	72,421	7,918,573	353,933	3,870,494	141,312
Cuba	1,029,424	37,260	2,268,644	81,170	9,922,542	259,055	8,388,606	301,490	11,429,874	418,801
Argentina	3,089,940	130,670	6,271,330	229,741	26,312,368	630,894	22,259,430	710,511	23,206,867	870,844
Chile	1,846,058	57,840	1,753,062	72,786	4,269,539	118,200	4,400,928	132,653	6,789,371	289,212
Other South America.....	4,799,957	222,372	6,119,324	240,084	10,254,719	278,974	15,247,006	774,322	19,517,564	515,522
Australia	1,116,508	49,707	2,626,708	129,514	7,359,306	180,692	2,117,332	72,946	10,685,422	412,141
Other countries					17,132,265	451,346	8,222,804	306,458	17,319,718	890,607
All other	7,374,671	\$968,821	8,100,895	\$708,291	56,634,335	\$3,256,664	57,163,488	\$4,974,941	58,508,071	\$4,530,841
Exported to—										
United Kingdom	261,208	\$19,389	44,000	\$14,080	7,008,447	\$363,303	3,145,840	\$220,059	731,944	\$77,632
Canada	372,932	48,318	445,766	41,522	3,909,337	298,004	5,091,417	484,276	3,606,922	344,648
Mexico	428,946	38,932	154,073	12,094	2,737,191	131,867	2,095,749	338,621	3,905,921	74,331
Cuba	443,923	43,460	882,191	39,434	7,491,160	441,168	6,295,547	527,192	6,423,322	609,323
Argentina	1,286,488	123,974	1,024,334	84,190	8,185,106	477,887	5,903,195	563,877	5,526,096	460,312
Brazil	1,630,751	114,909	600,393	47,634	3,463,921	218,968	8,827,064	802,163	5,154,967	435,067
Chile	499,766	47,996	552,727	41,939	2,297,534	114,363	4,340,662	397,219	2,620,420	194,906
Other South America.....	538,573	45,191	314,312	33,922	2,742,413	156,332	6,519,083	502,275	1,825,717	171,869
British India									3,897,234	321,225
Japan	114,650	12,270	917,169	79,828	3,701,857	209,067	1,651,901	147,408	7,445,996	612,236
Australia	1,031,926	100,912	1,530,011	107,799	6,823,793	355,285	6,156,796	427,560	8,140,492	605,194
Other countries	765,503	73,420	1,725,919	156,843	8,283,576	409,736	6,536,164	509,285	7,123,986	619,941
Tissue and Toilet Paper.....		\$57,056		\$120,017				\$57,056		\$605,112
Towels and Napkins.....		7,260		11,429				7,260		49,604
Wax Paper		7,511		28,906				7,511		120,946
Wrapping Paper	3,126,974	241,853	5,530,681	474,036	51,839,393	\$2,367,284	26,573,190	1,092,075	35,841,932	2,720,300
Writing Paper and Envelopes.....		176,188		538,426		1,162,734		1,772,467		3,058,554
All other		308,435		635,911		2,867,476		2,937,400		3,209,223
Total Paper and Manufactures of.....		\$3,194,558		\$5,007,232		\$20,370,276		\$22,501,491		\$29,042,198

WOOD PULP AND PAPER STOCK.

Wood Pulp	2,329	\$237,214	2,600	\$249,517	24,551	\$1,258,056	13,009	\$1,126,951	13,084	\$1,201,011
Paper stock, rags and other.....	1,614,728	32,537	2,515,279	74,516	15,608,832	310,557	18,739,116	466,235	19,837,941	380,104

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Rosin	124,927	\$854,813	70,062	\$639,995	1,229,082	\$7,262,624	912,556	\$6,117,655	435,228	\$3,442,377
Exported to—										
Italy	2,243	\$13,855			56,058	\$302,612	30,267	\$182,271	26	\$184
Netherlands					4,293	25,099				
Norway					76,531	494,980	3,015	21,622		
Russia in Europe.....					110,767	610,500				
Sweden					39,698	176,711	1,964	13,451		
United Kingdom	40,611	263,929	21,283	\$201,905	464,700	2,678,418	403,121	2,671,076	63,436	513,766
Canada	15,688	103,594	12,804	115,178	73,527	432,005	105,391	690,148	84,842	619,516
Cuba	2,321	13,483	848	8,379	15,728	89,858	18,559	114,004	15,707	108,238
Argentina	30,246	224,998	5,149	54,371	66,264	390,675	98,755	693,496	40,871	334,323
Brazil	18,922	117,377	5,662	47,352	108,698	640,807	88,282	597,629	64,343	303,351
Uruguay	3,600	24,741	5,222	43,941	17,162	94,645	16,884	114,387	16,379	138,337
Dutch East Indies.....	2,695	15,785	1,907	17,482	19,133	118,418	31,107	228,143	12,738	107,944
Japan	3,024	22,053	6,517	57,689	71,085	528,309	38,114	287,153	36,903	477,491
Australia	2,680	20,194	7,223	60,145	14,067	85,671	36,878	256,126	37,343	303,000
Other countries	5,297	34,839	3,447	33,003	101,276	604,256	40,189	258,149	42,490	336,608
Paper and Pulp-Mill Machinery.....		\$187,898		\$169,322		\$417,471		\$1,083,432		\$979,705
Sulphur or Brimstone.....	4,826	125,467	8,822	217,595	41,531	799,479	89,966	1,916,992	81,251	2,351,175
Sulphuric Acid	4,292,482	65,726	8,806,622	142,195	50,665,062	1,566,895	40,202,456	607,475	48,847,388	797,780

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Finest Grades of Agalite

132 Nassau Street New York

 **Arthur D. Little, Inc.** 
Chemists and Engineers
CAMBRIDGE : MASS.

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

Want and For Sale Advertisements

HELP WANTED

Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 words or less, first insertion \$1.00.

Situations Wanted, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Help and Miscellaneous Wants, and small For Sale Ads, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Answers can be forwarded care Paper Trade Journal, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 10 East 39th street. And all should be addressed as the advertisement directs in every case and not simply to the paper.

Cash must accompany order.

WANTED—Good, sober, steady machine tender for container board mill. Wages \$6.00 per day and liberal bonus, two tours. Write Clifton Paper Mills, Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—1 Machine tender, 1 back tender, 1 spare hand. Address Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., Hyde Park, Mass.

WANTED—Two beatmen experienced in book, bond and writings in a new mill on the Pacific coast. Wages \$1,800.00 per year. When writing give references. Address Box 706, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class beater men on book paper; 8 hours: 55c. per hour. Permanent employment. Apply Dill & Collins Co., Richmond & Toga Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

BACK TENDER WANTED for 82" four-drummer machine, middle western mill. Address Box 707, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two machine tenders for cylinder machine making test boards, 65c. per hour, 3 tour shifts. Good opportunity for right men to advance. Good city to live in. Steady work for right men. Address Box 708, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN AND MACHINE TENDER WANTED in box board mill. Write stating fully, experience and wages expected. Address Box 709, care Paper Trade Journal.

EXPORT—Wanted by large export house, young man for paper department with paper experience capable of placing business and handling foreign correspondence. State fully age, experience, classification in draft and salary expected. Address Box 710, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—High grade machine tender for fast running machine on test board. Give detail of experience and wages desired. Willing to pay good wages to right man. Give age and whether married. Address Box 691, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—High grade back tender for fast running machine on test board. Give detail of experience and wages desired. Willing to pay good wages to right man. Give age and whether married. Address Box 692, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Harper fourdrinier machine tender. Highest wages. Address Box 696, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

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

Address

The Shurtle Brothers Machine Company
Middletown, Ohio

HELP WANTED

WANTED—High grade head beaterman for fast running machine on test board. Give details of experience and wages desired. Willing to pay good wages to right man. Give age and whether married. Address Box 693, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tenders on cylinder and fourdrinier machine running specialties, three tours. Only capable and reliable men need apply. Give age, references, experience and wages expected. Address District of Columbia Paper Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Experienced beatermen in mill making colored specialties. Applicants must be capable men of good character. Give age, references, experience and wages expected. Address District of Columbia Paper Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—First class, all around finisher on piece work. Daily average wage at present 7 to 8 dollars. Address Box 665, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED in test board mill by manufacturer in middle west. Give full detail of least ten years' experience, age and salary received in last position. Address Box 667, care Paper Trade Journal.

ENGINEER AND MILLWRIGHT WANTED in boxboard mill, must be familiar with steam and electricity and be a first class mechanic. Give previous experience, age and salary expected. Address Box 668, care Paper Trade Journal.

MILLWRIGHT—First class millwright wanted in paper mill, must be reliable, steady work, good salary. Address Box 671, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class man in finishing department for tying up paper. Good wages for steady, reliable man. Mill located near large city. Address Box 672, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Steady, reliable cylinder machine tender. Three mould machine on tags, bristles and covers. 3 tour day. Address Box 673, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Steady, reliable, Yankee tissue machine tender. Mill runs steady, 3 tour day. Address Box 674, care Paper Trade Journal.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED as assistant to chief engineer. Address Box 677, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS CALENDER MAN WANTED—Must be A No. 1. Highest wages paid. Address Box 657, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two back tenders for double cylinder machine, running slow. Pay good wages, steady work. Address Box 659, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

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

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

(Continued on page 49.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES—One 74" four cylinders, 3 Dresses, 15 Dryers, a stack of Calenders, Reel, Sitter, Winder, Marshall Drive.

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

PAPER SHEET CUTTERS—1-106" Horne, 1-112" Finlay, 1-62" Horne, 2-63" Hamblet, 1-49" Finlay, 1-53" Finlay, 1-44" Hamblet, 2-44" Finlay, 2-45" Finlay.

REAM CUTTERS—1-50" Dayton, 1-48" Aeme, 1-40" Sheridan, 1-36" Sheridan, 1-48" Sheridan.

SLITTERS—1-137" Kidder, 1-106" Kidder, 1-62" Kidder, 1-40" Kidder, 1-62" Meisel, 1-48" Black & Clawson, 1-98" Pusey & Jones Sitter and single Drum Winder.

SUPER CALENDERS—2-63", 1-60", 1-54", 4-45".

PLATERS—1 Norwood 46", 1 Norwood 40".

MACHINE CALENDERS—1-72" eleven rolls, 1-63" five rolls, 1-60" three rolls, 1-82" four rolls, 1-37" seven rolls, 1-48" six rolls.

FRESSES—3 Hydraulic Presses, one No. 2 Boomer & Bouschert Screw.

JORDANS—1 Jones Wagg Majestic, 2 Horne, 1 Emerson.

BEATERS—4 Noble & Wood rollers, 44" x 72" diam., never used, 4 Horne Rolls, 44" x 48" diam., 1 Horne rolls, 48" x 60" diam.

PUMPS—Two 8" x 8" Deane Triplex Stock Pumps.

SREDDER—1 Leather Shredder, 1 Jeffrey 30" x 30" Crusher.

SCREENS—1-12 plate Harmon open side, 2-10 plate New Screens, 1-12" New Success. Lot of Screen Plates.

1 Union Machine Co. Kollergang. Two Stevens Digesters.

1-98" x 14 9/16" Suction Roll.

12 Three Pocket Grinders. One Rotary Boiler, 7" x 20".

1 Flashill Corliss Engine, 18" x 42". One 8" x 12" Ball Engine.

1 Cooper Corliss Cross Compound, 14" x 26" x 36".

1 Cooper Corliss Cross Compound, 18" x 30" x 42".

1-12" x 30" Putnam. One 16" x 24" Corliss.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, B Branch, Mass.

FOR SALE

BEATERS—40x36" with iron tub, 17' long, two 65x34, one 42x42, one 48x48, 4 Claffins. New Umpherstons.

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

COATER—One 43" double Waldron coater.

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

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

DRIVES—One Moore & White No. 9 A.

DRYERS—26 new shells 36" dia., 124" face; 3 new shells 36" x 76"; also three 36 x 36 with frames, etc.; four 28 x 62" all ready to set up. Lot of odd dryers.

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

JORDANS—Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

MACHINES—One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

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

ROTARIES—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN—One Wandel screen.

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

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

Mills Machine Company

LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 48.)

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED A POSITION AS NIGHT BOSS in a cylinder mill. Ten years' experience making container, jute, chip and wrapping papers. Married and steady. Can furnish best of references. Exempt from War duty and American. Address Box 711, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT, have run machine and beaters, 22 years' experience running mills, understand boilers, engines, water and electric power. Understand all grades of stock and most all grades of paper running mill at present with best results. Would like to change on account of locality. Best references. Address Box 712, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT—Up to date paper maker capable of getting production on high test container and box board specialties. Twenty-two years' experience in mills of large production. Address Box 713, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR BOSS MACHINE TENDER in mill making container, chip board, roofing and sheeting. 23 years' experience. Address C. G. Engstrom, Constantine, Mich.

CHEMIST with years of practical experience in the manufacture of sulphate and bleached sulphite pulp, wishes to make change. Not subject to draft. Best of references. Address Box 714, care Paper Trade Journal.

YOUNG MAN, married, permanently exempt from draft, seeks new connection with mill preferably, or reputable jobbing house in selling or executive capacity. Qualified as manager, sales manager or assistant according to size of mill. Eight years' experience, including selling, road, mill and office routine and executive, covering all grades paper, pulp and board. Thoroughly familiar with manufacturing and marketing methods and conditions. Best of references as to character and ability. Location of minor importance providing good opportunity and future. Address Box 700, care Paper Trade Journal.

A FIRST CLASS MAN OPEN FOR POSITION as assistant superintendent or foreman of mill making book, bonds, writing and specialties. Well up and a hustler. Address Box 663, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT that is a practical paper maker with 16 years' experience on all the better grades of combination board, suit box, manila tags and high test container board, wishes to make a change. Can furnish the very best of reference. Address Box 660, care Paper Trade Journal.

A PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER with 15 years' experience as superintendent. Can manufacture board and most grades of paper. Am employed but would make change. Address Box 662, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATION WANTED—With an independent paper bag manufacturing company, to supervise the construction and installation of a new line of high speed, automatic, rotary action machines for the manufacture of grocery bags. Specifications and plans furnished by the inventor, F. L. Bartholomew, who has had years of practical experience in this line of work. Address F. L. Bartholomew, R. D. No. 1, Box 168, Aurora, Ill.

Bleaching Powder 35/37%

We offer for immediate delivery 20 Steel Drums bleach. 14,000 lbs.

Address All Offers to Box 72, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—50" Dexter power cutter in perfect condition. Good as new. Address American Bread Wrapping Co., 361 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1,800 lbs. Jones washing engine. Never used. 65 Bars, 60 inches long, 2 Tyler washers, 54 inch pulley, 21 inch face. If interested address J. E., Post Office Box 1184, City Hall Station, New York City.

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

FOR SALE—Paper mill, at present making Bogus wrapping. One double cylinder machine, steam and water power. Address Box 686, care Paper Trade Journal.

WILL PAY CASH IN ADVANCE for any side runs of wrapping paper (good grades kraft, manilla or fibre), 15, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36 in rolls, 15 to 18 inches in diameter, basis weight 30 to 40 lb. or lighter. Address Box 689, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

WANTED—To purchase one or two cylinder moulds, either new or second hand, size 30 x 60. Address Union Paper Mill Co., Monongahela, Pa.

FOR SALE

1000 to 1200 Iron Cores, 60 inches in length and 2 7/8 inches inside diameter. In good condition and ready for use. Will be sold at a bargain.

Address Box 1184, City Hall Station, New York City.

FOR SALE

One 68" Tissue Machine complete, now in operation.
Three 1000 lb. beaters.
One 72" Dillon cutter.
One 10 plate success screen.

Address
Kneeland Co., Lewiston, N. Y.

PICKQUICK

This is IT



The Best
5c
ROLL
in the
U. S.

Write us for samples and prices. Salesman Wanted.

THE H. NORWOOD EWING CO.
Woolworth Bldg. New York

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED

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

Address Box 433, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED

Paper maker desires to communicate with mill in need of Superintendent, General superintendent or Manager. Mill not producing satisfactorily preferred.

Very interesting opportunity to right mill. Write for particulars.

Address
Box 663, care Paper Trade Journal.

NEW and USED EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

- 2—Voith Silver Refiners, about 5' diam., with tight and loose pulley.
 - 1—Pair of spare Lava Stones for Voith Refiners with cast iron cup and cover.
 - 6—Fullner Save Alls—just dismantled, in good running condition—cylinders 9' 3" face.
 - 1—Kiddler Press Rewinder.
 - 10—Slitter Heads, handles rolls 130" long, 30" diam.
 - 5—14 Plate Harmon Flat Screens.
 - 4—10 Plate Harmon Screens.
 - 2—12 Plate Harmon Flat Screens.
 - 2—Rotary Screens, made by Sandusky Machine Co., Moore's Patent.
 - 200—Screen Plates, sizes 12" x 48"—12" x 40", not used since recut.
 - 225' of 30" 5-ply Conveyor Belt—New in original package—New York Belting & Packing Company's—Type K 1/16" cover—in stock six months.
 - 2" 4" and 6" Barber Pumps made by Geo. A. Lance—Good condition.
 - 1—American Ball Engine—500 H.P. Rev. 45 to 360—made 1914—4 cylinders. Angle type—fair condition—located in back line—Pickering Governor used 3 years.
 - 1—Atlas Engine—about 60 H.P.—side crank 18" x 15"—shaft Governor Fly Wheel 5' diam. 15" face—good condition.
 - 134—Boiler Tubes 3" x 14"—new—slightly rusted.
 - 50—Boiler Tubes 4" x 8' 0"—new.
 - 1—Small Air Compressor 3" diam. 5" stroke.
 - 2—4" Fairbanks—extra heavy flanged check valves—new.
 - 4—5" Heavy Screwed Globe Valves—new.
 - 7—8" extra heavy flanged gate valves.
 - 2—6" extra heavy flanged gate valves.
 - 3—6" Oil Separators—fair condition—flanged connections.
 - Numerous extra heavy flanged fittings, 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14".
 - 2—Pillow Blocks—extra heavy—adjustable type—for 6 15/16 shaft—babbitted—bearing 22" long, 17" high—large oil well.
 - 1—C. I. Split Pulley, 18" x 95", 4 15/16" bore—hub 14" long, 6 arms.
 - 1—C. I. Solid Pulley, 27" x 74" x 5 7/16" double arm—hub 18" long.
 - 1—C. I. Split Pulley 80" diam. 15 1/2" face—4 15/16" shaft.
 - 1—C. I. Split Hub Pulley—double arm 30" x 84"—5 7/16" bore.
 - 1—Steel Split Pulley 18 1/2 x 64 x 4 1/2 double arm.
 - 1—Steel Split Pulley, double arm 19" x 82 x 4 15/16".
- Address
DE GRASSE PAPER COMPANY,
Fyrtes, N. Y.

Canadian Publishers to Use Less Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., October 17, 1918.—The publishers of Canada are going to voluntarily reduce the consumption of news print paper, and if they do so in a manner satisfactory to Controller Pringle no order will be passed by the Government compelling percentage decreases compared with last year. This was the outcome of a conference between representative publishers and the controller at Ottawa this week. The opinion expressed by Mr. Pringle that the economic situation would result in a reduction of the consumption of paper and aid in eliminating waste was shared by the publishers. Mr. Pringle said the higher prices which the publishers now had to pay would make them anxious to cut out all needless use of news print. He said he was impressed with the idea that the newspaper publishers could see their way clear to

make restrictions in the consumption of paper without the Government passing any order making this compulsory. "The high price of paper may drive many of the publishers into printing smaller newspapers," Mr. Pringle said, "and possibly no harm will be done by this."

During the interval for lunch the publishers had a confab among themselves, and when the hearing before the controller was resumed in the afternoon they presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, war conditions compel general conservation of news print throughout Canada; and,

"Whereas, the War Industries Board of the United States in order to reduce the consumption of news print in the United States has issued certain orders enforcing specific economies; and,

"Whereas, while Canadian publishers have been more conservative in the use of news print than United States publishers, and having practically no Sunday editions have never published as high an average of reading matter space, and while they have been compelled by general war conditions already to enforce economies more drastic than those made compulsory in the United States, but nevertheless are willing in a spirit of co-operation in war effort to curtail further in order to assist conservation of news print.

"Be it resolved, That the Canadian daily newspaper publishers assure the Paper Controller for Canada that substantial conservation of news print as compared with the year previous to October, 1918, will be voluntarily accomplished within the next three months."

The resolution then asked the controller to put into effect regulations which have already appeared in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, except that the percentage reduction originally proposed has been left in abeyance to see if the voluntary saving in the next three months will be satisfactory enough to make the necessity of putting percentage reduction restrictions into force needless.

Improve Your Paper by using

our

Iron Extractor

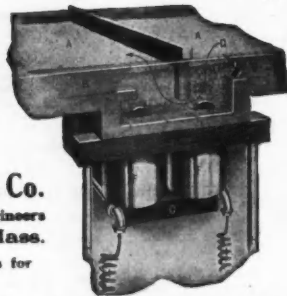
which takes out the iron particles.

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The Roland T. Oakes Co.

Electrical Contractors and Engineers
Holyoke : Mass.

J. Marx & Co., London Agents for
England and Europe



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Flat and Square : Satchel Bottom

Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

We guarantee very high production and very low percentage of waste.

Jobbers supplied with Bag Machines anywhere in the United States, any number, part payment down, balance of payment from one to five years, to responsible parties.

We claim to have the fastest machines made.

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Packing Houses and Warehouses, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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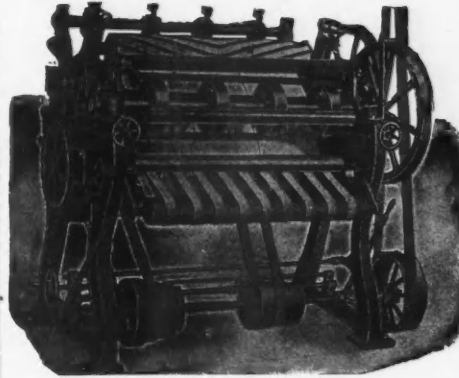
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WE manufacture metal skylights and ventilators for paper and pulp mills. **E. VAN NOORDEN CO.**, 944-52 Mass Ave., Boston, Mass.

Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

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H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE COMPANY



MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Mill Machinery

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- CYLINDER PAPER MACHINES
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- CHILLED IRON AND PAPER CAL-
ENDERS
- FAN AND STUFF PUMPS
- ENGINE ROLL BARS AND BED
PLATES
- CYLINDER MOLDS
- MARSHALL DRIVES
- SLITTERS AND REWINDERS
- REELS
- DRYERS WITH IMPROVED PACKING
BOXES
- WET MACHINES
- GUN METAL AND RUBBER ROLLS
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FLYNN, MICHAEL, 54 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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

HILLS, GEO. F., 108-112 Cliff Street, New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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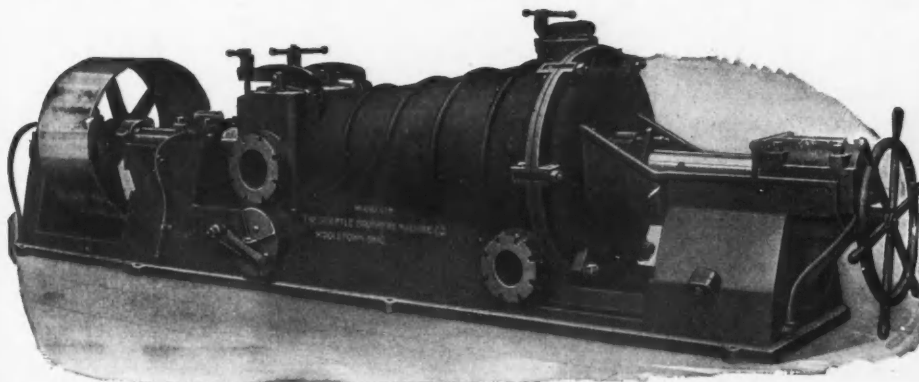
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Packers of All Grades of Waste Paper

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

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1918.

The influenza epidemic continues to have a serious effect on the New York market. Paper production has been curtailed during the past three weeks because of this epidemic, and in these times, when paper is very hard to get, the loss cannot well be afforded.

The demand for news print continues very strong. Production of this grade of paper has not been of normal proportions lately, however, because news mills have been hit hard by Spanish influenza, and mills are therefore finding it hard to take care of the demand. Prices have been steady on all grades of news, however, with the exception of sheet news, which has advanced to 4.75@5.25c.

Dealers in fine papers have also found it hard to take care of the strong demand for this grade of paper, as fine paper mills are way behind in their production. The bleach situation is also a factor in this market. Several mills have withdrawn all orders for bleached papers because they cannot obtain sufficient bleaching powder to make the paper. In spite of all these conditions, however, prices have remained steady and quotations have not changed.

There has been no improvement in the wrapping paper situation this week. The demand has not improved to any extent over last week, and at present there is more kraft in the market than is actually needed. No. 1 kraft, which up until the present time was very active because of the strong Government demand, has now also fallen off, and quotations on this grade have dropped to 10@11c. All quotations on other grades have remained steady, but unless the demand soon improves these also will probably fall off.

Tissue papers continue very active. The demand is still strong—so strong in fact that tissue mills have not been able to produce all the tissue that is called for. While all quotations have remained steady this week, it is the opinion of dealers that prices will soon be higher, as the market is on the upward trend.

There has been no great improvement in the board market this week. The demand is still poor, and dealers do not expect the market to strengthen until the demand becomes much firmer. The high cost of raw materials has held all quotations steady this week, but unless the demand soon strengthens prices will probably drop.

Mechanical Pulp

Only the fact that grinders have such large stocks of ground wood on hand has prevented the mechanical pulp market from showing its real strength. Prices continue low for ground wood, but it is the opinion of pulp men here that as soon as these stocks begin to diminish prices will go up. Buying during the week has not been of very large proportions, but the number of buyers is increasing daily. There are various reasons for believing that the production of mechanical pulp will be much smaller next year than it has been up until now. It is pointed out that labor will be much harder to get after the new selective service law is in full operation, and in addition to this there is no way of determining how good water conditions will be. However, there is no immediate cause for worry, as there is plenty of ground wood on hand at the present time.

Chemical Pulp

The possibility of importing pulp from Scandinavia is now being discussed with great interest in the trade. The recent developments in the war have made the exchange more favorable, and besides this the war risk of shipping is not considered as great as it has been in the past. Should any firm manage to import any great quantity of Scandinavian pulp it would help the pulp market considerably, as at present domestic stocks are being consumed at a faster rate than they are produced.

Meanwhile, the demand for all pulps continues strong. While quotations have not changed during the week, the market is on the upward trend and higher prices may soon be expected. The bleach situation has taken practically all bleached sulphite pulp out of the market, and it is impossible to obtain this grade of pulp at any price.

Rags

The rag market has been slightly off this week. Mills have stopped buying rags in large quantities, and only a scarcity of all grades of both old and new rags has kept prices up. Roofing stock, which was in good demand last week, has now fallen off, and quotations on this grade are lower this week. Cottons have in some cases shown an advance in price this week, but the majority of price changes have been downward. However, dealers are confident that the market is only suffering a temporary slump, and it is expected that mills will soon come into the market again for large quantities of all grades of rags.

Bagging

The bagging market has also been easier this week. Mills have temporarily discontinued buying large quantities of bagging, and as a consequence prices have been on the downward trend. No. 1 scrap bagging, which last week was quoted at 4.50@4.75, has now dropped down to 4.00@4.12, and other grades have been correspondingly easier. Just how long this slump will last is hard to tell, as bagging dealers are uncertain as to just how long it will be before the mills will again come back into the market. However, when it is taken into consideration that mills have been handicapped in production by the influenza epidemic, it is not unusual that the bag market should fall off.

Paper Stock

The paper stock market has not been quite as active during the past week as heretofore. The better grades of stock continue to be as active as ever, but the poorer grades have not been in such good demand. This may be explained in part by the fact that board mills are not buying paper stock at present in any great proportions. All old waste papers are scarce, and they are hard to get. Dealers complain that they are finding it very difficult to take care of their entire trade because the quantity of stock in the market is so small. Prices have shown a wide range this week, and while all grades of news are being quoted lower, several grades of manilas and flat stock are bringing higher prices. The biggest price advance of the week was made by the new box board chips, which now sell at 1.25@1.30.

Twines

All twine prices have been steady since their advance of last week. However, the quotations may advance at any time, as all conditions in the market seem to indicate that there will be a shortage of twines in the near future.

Influenza Affects Business in St. Louis

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 19, 1918.—The paper trade has been rather quiet the last week as a result of the influenza epidemic. The retail merchants are not having their normal business, and this is reflected in the jobbing trade. But this is regarded as only temporary, and a strong revival is expected to follow the stamping out of the epidemic.

An unusually big demand has developed for smaller sized bags as a result of the new sugar regulations limiting purchases to one-pound at a time. Stocks were rather low, and manufacturers have been unable to relieve the situation.

The demand for coarse papers has eased off somewhat. Jobbers have been receiving considerable quantities.

The demand for toilet paper is reported as being exceptionally large, while stocks are very light. Prices so far are unchanged, but there is a tendency toward higher prices. Wax paper is also in good demand.

IMPORTANT

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

Market Quotations

NEW YORK

Trade Securities

Bids and asked quotation of securities listed on the Stock Exchange companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on October 23, 1918, are as follows:

Table of Trade Securities with columns for Bid and Asked prices for various companies like American Writing Paper Company, International Paper Company, etc.

Paper

Table of Paper prices including Bond, Leggers, Writing, Extra Superfine, Superfine, Tub Sized, Engine Sized, News-f. o. b. Mill, Rolls, contract, Sheets, f. o. b. N. Y., Book-f. o. b. N. Y., Coated and Enamel, Lithograph, Tissues-f. o. b. N. Y., Whites, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E, 5F, 5G, 5H, 5I, 5J, 5K, 5L, 5M, 5N, 5O, 5P, 5Q, 5R, 5S, 5T, 5U, 5V, 5W, 5X, 5Y, 5Z, Kraft, Colored, Anti-Tarnish, Kraft-f. o. b. N. Y., Imported, Screenings, Manila, No. 1 Jute, No. 2 Jute, No. 1 Wood, No. 2 Wood, Butchers', Fibre Papers, No. 1 Fibre, No. 2 Fibre, Card Middles, Common Bogus, Boards, per ton, f. o. b. N. Y., Straw, Chip, Binders Board, Manila Lined C's, Wood Pulp, Tag Board.

Mechanical Pulp

(F. O. B. Pulp Mills.)

Table of Mechanical Pulp prices: No. 1, f. o. b. Mill, 27.00 @ 30.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, New York.)

Table of Chemical Pulp prices including Sulphite (Foreign), Bleached, Easy Bleaching, No. 1 Unbleached, No. 2 Unbleached, Kraft (Foreign), Sulphate, Bleached, Sulphite (Domestic), Bleached, Extra Strong Unbleached, Easy Bleaching, Sulphite, News Sulphite, Mitscherlich, Kraft (Domestic), delivered, Soda Bleached.

Domestic Rags

Table of Domestic Rags prices including Shirt Cuttings, New White, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, Whites, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, Thirds and Blues, Repacked, Miscellaneous, Black Stockings, Cloth Strippings, Roofing Stock, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E, 5F, 5G, 5H, 5I, 5J, 5K, 5L, 5M, 5N, 5O, 5P, 5Q, 5R, 5S, 5T, 5U, 5V, 5W, 5X, 5Y, 5Z.

Foreign Rags

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

Bagging

Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.

Table of Bagging prices including Gunny No. 1-Domestic, Foreign, Bright Bagging, No. 1 Scrap, Sound Bagging, Mixed Bagging, Wool Tares, heavy, Manila Ropes, Foreign, Domestic, New Bur. Cut, Hessian Jute Thrd's, Mixed Strings.

Twines

Table of Twines prices including India, No. 6 basis, Dark, Light, B. C., 18 basis, A. B., Itan, 18 basis, Finished Jute, Dark, 18 basis, Light, 18 basis, Jute Wrapping, 2-6 ply, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, Papers Makers' Twine, Balls, Box-Twine, 2-4 ply, Jute Rope, Amer. Hemp, 6, Sial Hav, No. 1 Basis, No. 2 Basis, Sial Lath Yarn, No. 1, No. 2, Manila Rope.

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

Table of Old Waste Papers prices including Shavings, Hard White, No. 1, 2, 3, Soft White, No. 1, 2, 3, Colored, No. 1, Flat Stock, Stitchless, Over Issue Mag., Solid Flat Book, Crumpled, No. 1, Solid Book Ledger, Ledger Stock, No. 1 White News, New B. B. Chips, Manilas, New Env. Cut, New Cut, No. 1, Extra No. 1 Old, No. 1 Old, No. 2 Old, Bogus Wrappers, Old Krafts, News, Strictly Overruns, Strictly Folded, No. 1 Mixed Paper, Common Paper.

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

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

Table of Paper prices in Chicago including Solid News, Manila Lined Chips, Container Liner, Solid Wood Pulp, Straw Board, Filled Pulp Board.

Old Papers

Table of Old Papers prices in Chicago including Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, No. 2 Soft White, No. 1 Mixed, No. 2 Mixed, Ledgers & Writings, Solid Books, Blanks, No. 2 Books, light, Extra No. 1 Manila, No. 1 Manilas, Folded News (over-issue), Old Newspapers, Mixed Papers, Straw Chippings, Binders' Chippings, Kraft.

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table of Paper prices in Philadelphia including Bonds, Leggers, Writings, Superfine, Extra Fine, Fine, No. 2, Fine, No. 3, Book, M. F., Book, S. & S. C., Book, Coated, Coated Lithograph, Label, News, No. 1 Jute Manila, Manila Sul., No. 1, Manila No. 2, Common Bogus, Straw Board, News Board, Chip Board, Wood Pulp Board, Tarred Felts, Regular, Slaters', Best Tarred, Best Tarred, 1-ply, Best Tarred, 3-Ply.

Table of Paper prices in Philadelphia including Domestic, Scrap Burlap, Wool Tares, heavy, Wool Tares, light, No. 1 Jute Manila, Manila Sul., No. 1, No. 1 New Lt. Burlap, New Burlap Cuttings.

Old Papers

Table of Old Papers prices in Philadelphia including Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, No. 2 Soft White, No. 1 Mixed, No. 2 Mixed, Solid Ledger Stock, Writing Paper, No. 1 Books, heavy, No. 2 Books, light, No. 1 New Manila, No. 1 Old Manila, Old Kraft, Overissue News, Old Newspaper, No. 1 Mixed Paper, Common Paper, Straw Board Chip, Binders Bd. Chip.

Rags

Table of Rags prices in Philadelphia including Old White, No. 1, No. 2, Blues, Thirds and Blues.

Bagging

Table of Bagging prices in Philadelphia including Gunny No. 1-Foreign.

(Continued on page 56.)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS		PAPER HANGINGS.		OTHER PAPER.	
MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918.		Japan	\$5,750	France	\$7,730
DECALCOMANIA PAPER.		SURFACE COATED PAPER.		Spain	1,720
England	\$9,545	France	\$467	Scotland	112
PRINTING PAPER.		Japan	240	Italy	22,126
Canada	\$16,223	England	1,062	Switzerland	9
Scotland	36,395	Scotland	116	Portugal	1,263
Japan	15	Canada	12	England	3,548
France	4,556	WRAPPING PAPER.		Japan	23,137
Ireland	125	France	\$29	CHINA CLAY.	
England	3,447	Canada	\$42,372	From Canada, 39 tons.....	\$100
Cuba	1,770	CIGARETTE PAPER.		CASEIN.	
		France	\$301,686	From Argentina, 110,809 lbs.....	\$10,529
		Italy	33,368		

TO REFUND 5 PER CENT BONDS

(Continued from page 10.)

member of this club it was necessary for the employees to buy an additional bond. Few, if any, of the thousand employees of the company failed to become a member of the club. The amount subscribed for by the employees of the company is over \$250,000, the company itself investing a dollar for every dollar taken by the employees.

Despite the vigorous Liberty Loan campaign, the sale of War Savings Stamps was not lost track of. Figures for the week of October 5 show \$2,119.62 worth of stamps bought by the employees.

Joins American Writing Paper Co.

Another new face has made its appearance in the force at the American Writing Paper Company in the person of John Scoville, who has been engaged as statistician and will be attached to the administration, sales and treasurer's department.

Mr. Scoville is a graduate of the Syracuse University in the class of 1901 and for a time was schoolmaster. Later he became a professor of mathematics at Syracuse University, and was also instructor of physics in the Central High School, Syracuse, N. Y., and of mathematics in the New York high schools. In competitive examination Mr. Scoville stood at the head of civil service list in New York for statistician in the municipal government offices.

He comes to Holyoke from the George Batten Advertising Agency of New York, where he has handled important statistical work in analyzing merchandising problems for that agency.

Personal and Trade Notes

Aaron C. Bagg, Jr., secretary of the Parsons Paper Company, who with Rev. R. R. Wicks, of the Second Congregational Church, left for the battlefield of France six months ago as volunteers with the Red Triangle committee, has returned to this city, and will probably soon resume his duties at the Parsons Paper Company.

Holyoke has another new paper concern. It is the Paper City Manufacturing Company, which has been granted a certificate of incorporation. The concern has a capital of \$10,000, and has been established in the Rackliffe building. Thomas J. Kennivan is at the head of the concern.

The Bay Head Orchard Company, builders of pecan orchards, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. T. Henry Spencer, at the head of this company and through whom the petition was filed, is prominently known in paper mill circles, being up to a year or two ago connected in a responsible position with the Valley Paper Company.

Albert J. Mullet, who left Australia on July 14 for the United States, and who expects to return home by Christmas, was the guest of the American Writing Paper Company one day last week.

Mr. Mullet is Government Printer for Australia and the State of Victoria, and while in this city visited several mills of the American Writing Paper Company. He came to this country for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the paper industry here, and expressed the opinion that Australia would be a larger market for American papers after the war than ever before, as they can get shipments there from America much quicker than from England.

Paper Mill Supply Concerns Busy

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., October 21, 1918.—Both the Kalamazoo Sheet Metal Manufacturing Company and the Central Manufacturing Company, makers of paper mill supplies, report a maximum volume of business these days and the usual shortage of labor with which to get the work out.

John A. Temple, president and treasurer of the first named concern, states that the let-up in building activities has not affected his business in the least, as he has all the repair work he can possibly do for paper mills in the middle west. The last large jobs he took covered practically all the sheet metal work and ventilator and blow piping in the new mills erected by the Riverview Coated Paper Company the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company.

This concern, while a small one, is particularly well equipped for making paper and coating mill equipment, fans, blowers, pipe and fittings, color tubs, pans, tanks, agitators, etc.

The Central Manufacturing Company confines itself exclusively to making dandy rolls and screen plates. Albert C. McDonald, secretary, states the plant is now crowded with business and will be forced to run full capacity to keep up with orders.

This concern enjoys a very large business with concerns in Scandinavia and Finland in normal times. The war has seriously crippled this trade, but certain orders are being filled and shipped, especially to Sweden, as the Government allows. The domestic trade has been ample to keep the plant running full capacity with all the help that can be secured.

To Name Buildings for Paper Men

DAYTON, Ohio, October 14, 1918.—Down in Middletown they are thinking of erecting buildings to memorialize the men who made the town famous. The site of the First Bank in Middletown has been tentatively chosen for the first structure which may be built in memory of William Oglesby or William Barnitz, both of whom were prominent in the early history of Middletown. It is stated that another should be erected directly opposite in honor of the late Paul J. Sorg, paper manufacturer and tobacco manufacturer, and John Auer, who with Robert Wilson and Daniel McCalley gave the city another impetus that carried fame as a tobacco center in addition to that due to the manufacture of paper.

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Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1918.

ALUM.—The active demand for alum continues. Prices have remained steady during the week, but quotations are nevertheless very high. Present quotations are: Lump ammonia 7@7.50c., and powdered alum 8@8.50c. Lump potash 9@9.25c. per pound. Chrome potash 21@22c. per pound, and chrome ammonia 18@19c. per pound.

BLANC FIXE.—Manufacturers of blanc fixe report that the market has been steady this week. The demand continues very strong, but the quantity of blanc fixe being manufactured is of sufficient proportions to take care of the demand. The price being quoted remains 4@5c.

BLEACHING POWDER.—No relief has yet been found from the tense bleach situation. At the present time it is practically impossible to obtain bleaching powder, as the manufacturers are turning over their entire output to the Government. The stocks in the hands of dealers are very small, and are being sold at a very high price.

BRIMSTONE.—The brimstone market has continued in its usual routine manner throughout the week. Local dealers report that they are in a position to make deliveries of brimstone as fast as present freight conditions permit, as the quantity of sulphur being mined is large. The price continues \$22@25 at the mine, and \$30@40 per ton delivered at seaboard points.

CASEIN.—The casein market has remained firm during the week. It is difficult to obtain casein, at present, however, as most domestic creameries have disposed of the bulk of their output for the rest of the year, and Government regulations prohibit the importation of this article. Quotations on casein are now 23@35c. according to the grade and quantity purchased.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Under present circumstances it is very difficult to get caustic soda. Most dealers have sold out all the stocks that they had on hand, and the manufacturers are turning over the bulk of their output to the Government for use in the manufacture of munitions. Such spot stocks as dealers may have sell at 4.40@4.50c.

CHINA CLAY.—Another advance in clay prices has been made this week. Labor conditions at the southern mines are what has caused the advance and it is very likely that these conditions will soon send the prices still higher. Foreign clays will also be much more expensive soon, as labor and freight conditions in England will set the minimum price at \$20. Present prices are: Crude domestic \$9.50@10, and washed at the mine \$12@14. Foreign clays are now being quoted at \$17@26, according to the grade.

ROSIN.—A slightly easier tendency in the price for rosin was in evidence during the latter part of last week but prices early this week apparently were fully recovering. The demand has continued steady. The quotations for paper makers' grades early in the week were as follows: E, 15.35@15.50; F, 15.40@15.60; G, 15.50@15.75.

SATIN WHITE.—Present quotations on satin white have held steady throughout the week, but producers are unable to make any prices for 1919 as yet because of the uncertain condition of the sulphate of alumina market. At present the market has been very steady but dealers are beginning to worry about the future. Prices now are 2.25@2.50c.

SODA ASH.—There is a continued good demand for soda ash. Prices have remained steady since their advance of last week, but dealers believe that unless raw materials become cheaper quotations will soon advance again. Prices now are 2.60@2.70c. in bags, and 3@3.25c. in bbls.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe starch,

in bags, \$4.12; in bbls., \$4.34. Buffalo corn starch, in bags, \$4.30; in bbls., \$4.52. Eagle finishing starch, in bags, \$5.07. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bags, \$6.24; in bbls., \$6.60; Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed) in bags, \$6.19; in bbls., \$6.49.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The continued scarcity of alum and sulphuric acid, continues to hinder production of sulphate of alumina. Dealers report that it takes them some time now to make deliveries, because of these conditions. Quotations have not changed this week, however, and prices remain 4.25@4.50 for the iron free, and 3.25@3.50 for the commercial grade.

TALC.—The influenza epidemic has curtailed talc production somewhat this week. The demand is so strong at the present time that this curtailment will soon create a shortage of talc, unless producers can again catch up with the market. The prices of talc remains steady, however, and the quotations still are: \$16@31 per ton according to the grade.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 53.)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		These prices are F. O. B. Mill.	
Bonds	.14 @	Chip Board (ton)	65.00 @ 75.00
Ledgers	.18 @	Straw Board (ton)	65.00 @ 75.00
Writings—		News Board (ton)	70.00 @ 80.00
Superfine	.18 @	Wood Pulp Board	82.50 @ 87.50
Fine	.15 @		
Books, S. & S. C.	.11 1/2 @	Old Papers	
Book, M. F.	.11 @	Shavings—	
Book, Coated	.12 @	No. 1 Hard White	6.25 @ 6.50
Label	.13 @	No. 1 Soft White	5.25 @ 5.50
News, Sheets	.06 @	No. 1 Mixed	2.00 @ 2.25
News, Rolls	.05 @	Ledger & Writings	3.25 @ 3.50
Manilas—		Solid Books	2.00 @ 2.50
No. 1 Manila	.07 1/2 @ .08	Blanks	1.90 @
No. 1 Fibre	.07 @ .07 1/2	No. 2 Books, Light	1.50 @
No. 1 Jute	.10 @	Extra No. 1 Manila	2.25 @
Sulphite, No. 1	.09 @ .09 1/2	No. 1 Manilas	1.60 @ 2.00
Kraft Wrappings	.09 1/2 @ .10 1/4	Folded News (over-	
Common Bogus	.03 1/2 @ .03 1/4	issues)	1.10 @ 1.30
		Old Newspapers	1.05 @ 1.20
		Mixed Papers	.90 @ 1.00
		Gunny Bagging	4.50 @
		Manila Rope	5.00 @

TORONTO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		Sulphite, easy bleach-	
(Mill Prices to Jobbers)		ing	
Bond			95.00@105.00
Sulphite	13 1/2 @	Sulphite, news grade	78.00@ 85.00
Light tinted	14 1/2 @	Sulphite, bleached	135.00@175.00
Dark tinted	16 @	Sulphite	105.00@110.00
Ledgers	.18 @		
Writing	.13 @	Old Waste Papers	
News, f. o. b. Mills—		(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)	
Rolls (carloads)	\$3.45 @	Shavings—	
Rolls (l. c. l.)	3.52 1/2 @	White Env. Cut.	5.50 @
Sheets (carload)	3.80 @	Soft White Book	
Sheets (l. c. l.)	3.92 @	Shavings	4.75 @
		White Bl'k News	1.70 @
Book—		Book and Ledger—	
No. 1 M. F. (car-	10.00 @	Flat Magazine and	
loads)		Book Stock (old)	2.20 @
No. 2 M. F. (car-	9.00 @	Light and Crum-	
loads)		pled Book Stock	1.75 @
No. 3 M. F. (car-	8.25 @	Ledgers and Writ-	
loads)		ings	2.80 @
No. 1 S. C. (car-	10.25 @	Solid Ledgers	3.25 @
loads)		Manilas—	
No. 2 S. C. (car-	9.25 @	New Manila Cut.	2.65 @
loads)		Printed Manilas	1.50 @
No. 1 Coated and	12.25 @	Kraft	4.00 @
litho.		News and Scrap—	
No. 2 Coated and	11.25 @	Strictly Overissue	1.65 @
litho.		Folded News	1.30 @
No. 3 Coated and	10.50 @	No. 1 Mixed Pa-	
litho.		pers	.85 @
Coated and litho.,	12.50 @ 14.50	Domestic Rags—	
colored		Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto.	
Wrapping—			
Grey	5.25 @	No. 1 White shirt cuttings	14 Per lb.
No. 3 Manila	5.60 @	No. 2 White shirt cuttings	.09
No. 1 Manila	7.35 @	Fancy shirt cuttings	.09 1/2
Fibre	7.35 @	No. 1 Old whites	.05 1/2
Kraft, M. F. or	8 1/2 @	Thirds and blues	.04
M. G.			
		Black stockings	3.50
		Roofing stock No. 1	3.10
		Roofing stock No. 2	3.00
		Gunny bagging	4.40
		Manila rope	.08

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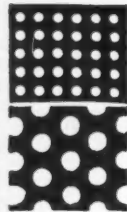
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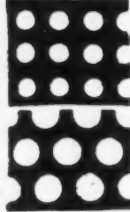
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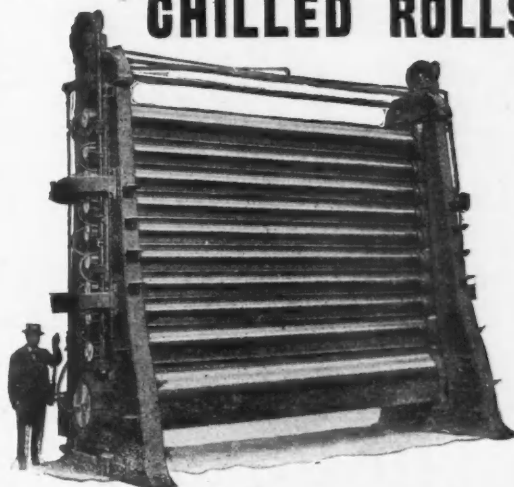
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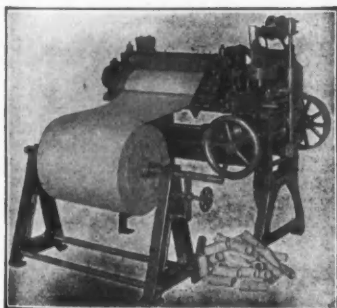
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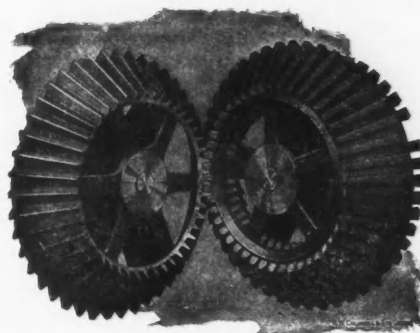
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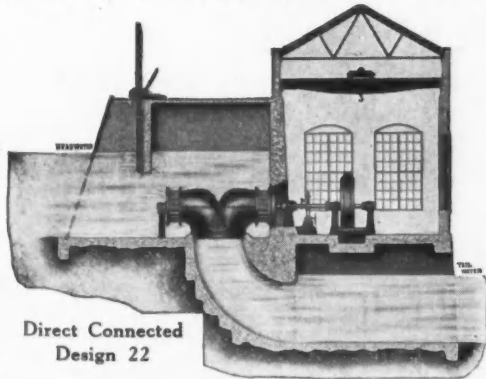
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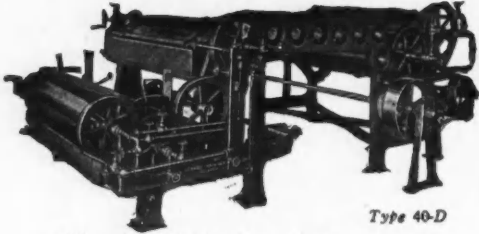
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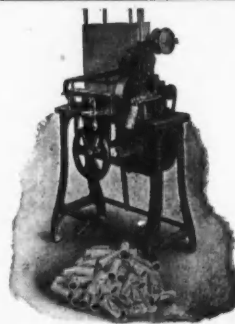
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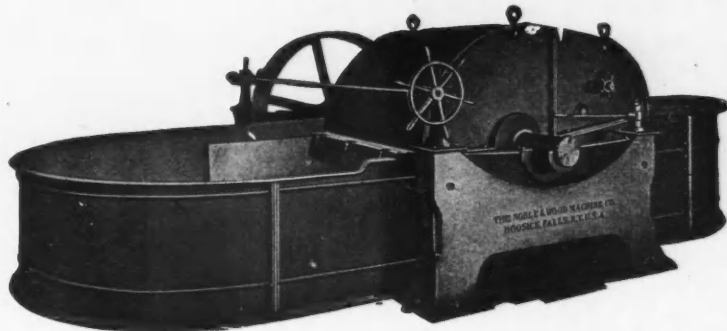
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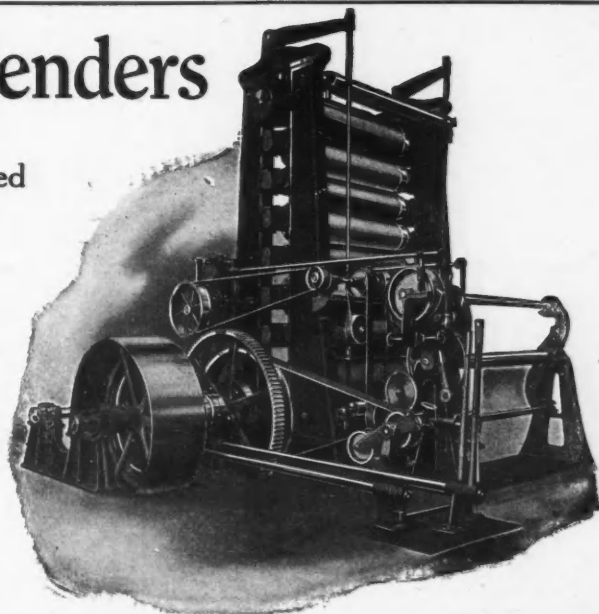
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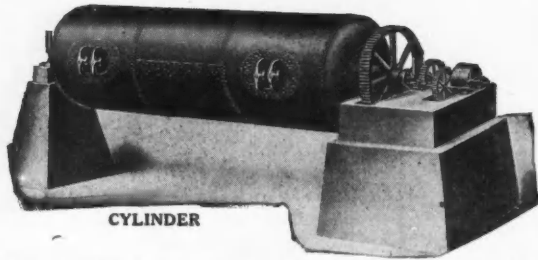
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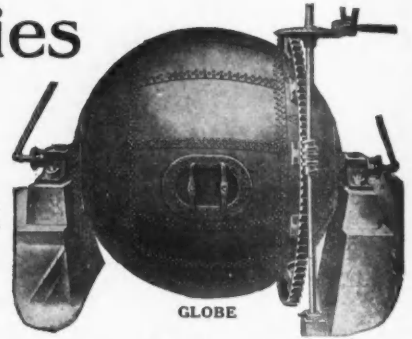
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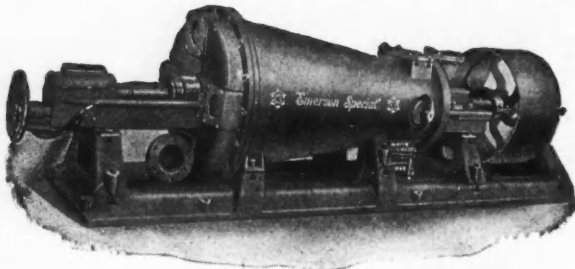
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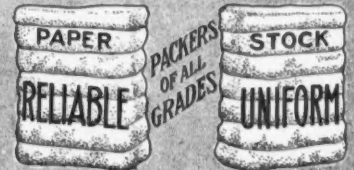
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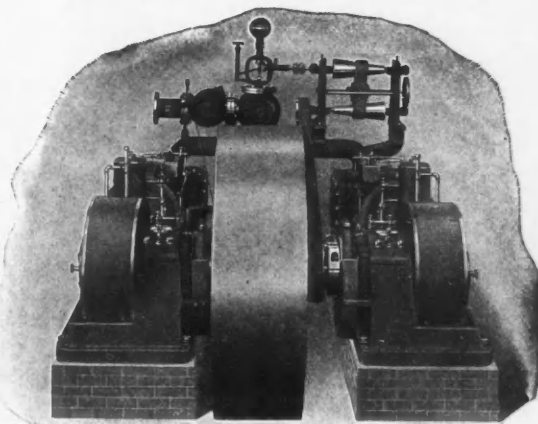
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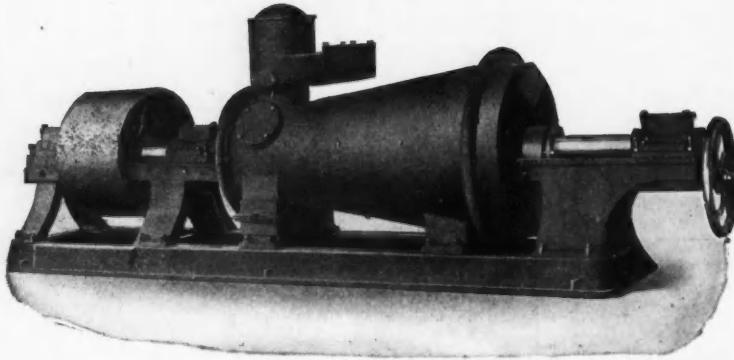
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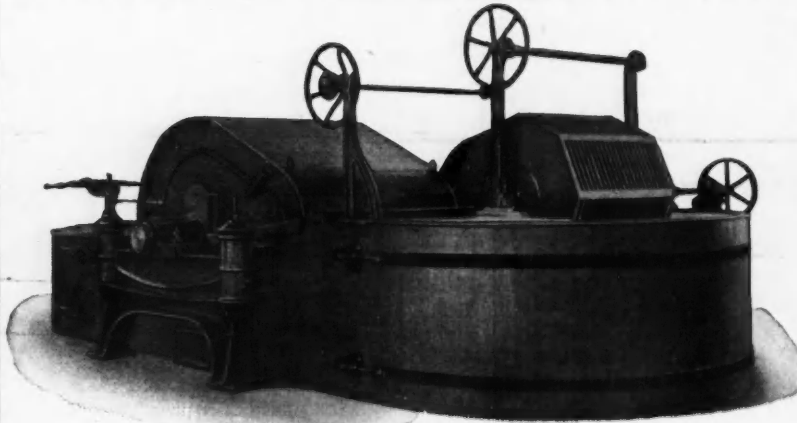
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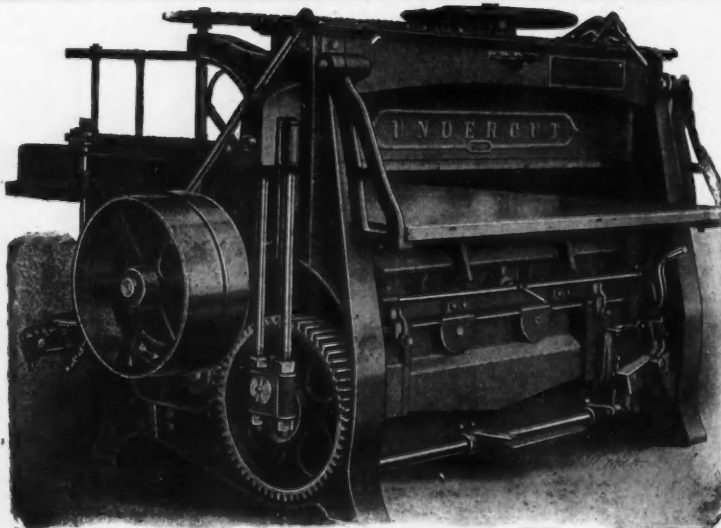
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SHIPPED IN BARRELS and TANK CARS
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OUR AIR DRIED CYPRESS IS REMARK-
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