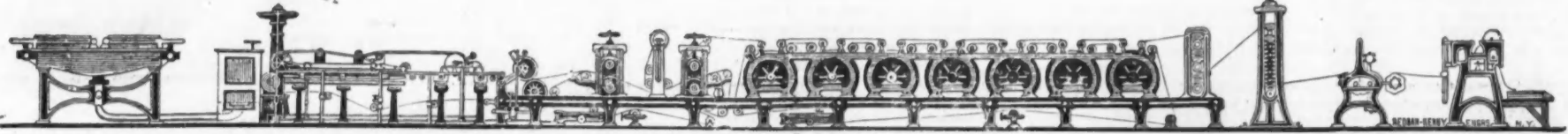


# THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.



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

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## Trade Topics.

### Hints to Young Machine-Tenders.

BY AN OLD PAPER-MAKER.

The following suggestions are made for the benefit of young machine-tenders, who are frequently "put to it" to meet an emergency:

**Putting on a Wire and Running it.**—When the wire is on, and all the rolls in, turn it around two or three times; then put on your top coucher and your stretch-roll; tighten the wire down according to your own judgment, having a sharp lookout for the seam. If it should commence running ahead on either side, it should be fetched back by tightening the side that is running ahead. If the wire will not guide right, that is, if it will insist on running to the back side, shift the top coucher back nearest to the breast roll on the front side one-eighth of an inch. The same if it should run to the front side. Always keep the seam of the wire straight. If you do not it will wrinkle. Every time a new wire is put on, a new under-jacket should always be put on.

A little leading off will be required just here, keeping your eye well open, and your hands out of your pockets.

**How to Clean a Wire.**—Raise the "doctor" on the coucher a very little, get two pails of vitriol and water; pour the fluid on the coucher. Before doing this, stop all the water off the wire. Then take a brush and brush it all over on the suction box; then clean it well with water. After this process the machine should be started up right away, if not, it will be likely to injure the wire. When you are making strong-sized paper the edges of the wire should be cleaned once a day with hot water and brush.

**How to Clean a Dandy.**—Brush it well with vitriol and water; take some soda ash; dissolve it in hot water, and pour it on the dandy; then scour it well with water.

**How to Make Good Edges.**—Keep the decks one-eighth of an inch clear of the slices and fender; when the machine is running, keep the wire tight, and set the decks in a little nearer the coucher, and keep the deckle frame a quarter of an inch away from the strap.

**To Make a Good Sheet of Paper.**—The roll under the dandy should be kept half or three-quarters of an inch from being perpendicular under the dandy. This will form a good sheet of paper and keep it from sticking to the dandy. In making "laid" the roll should be brought more under the dandy, and use your first suction according to the stuff. The water should drop evenly from the roll under the dandy, all across; if not it will show you are making your paper uneven.

**To Keep Paper from Worming.**—Tighten the wire a little; bring the top coucher back half an inch; take the guide as much nearer the top coucher as it will allow; keep the doctor well down on the coucher; suck it as dry as you can with the last box. In putting on new jackets turn the bottom one inside out. If that doesn't stop it worming serve the top one the same. Slack the weights up on the top coucher and keep both of your jackets clean.

**To Stop Crumpling.**—Tighten the wire; bring the top coucher back half an inch; slack up the weights a little, suck as dry as possible and keep the doctor well down on the coucher; take the guide a little nearer the coucher, keeping both couchers clean. The couchers should have two rows of holes bored in them to keep the paper from worming or crumpling. These holes should be one foot apart and three-sixteenths of an inch large.

As soon as you shut down, at any time, always clean the top coucher.

**To Stop Blowing in Front of the First Press.**—Put more weight on the press; slack the weight on the coucher; tighten up the felt a little; run a little slower; raise the roll in front of the press; run a roll on the felt about two inches from the first felt roll.

**To Stop Crumpling on Thick Paper.**—The wire at all times should run a little slower than the first felt on thick paper. A roll on the felt will help it; if that does not stop it, the wire is still running too fast. Raise the roll in front of the first press.

**To Prevent Sticking.**—To stop paper from sticking to the press, slack up the weights on the press, put a little more weight on the coucher, and keep the felt clean. In putting on a felt see that the nap always lies smooth when the machine is running.

**How to Stretch a Jacket.**—Put it in a pail of hot water for a few minutes; then put it on your stretcher, and stretch it two or three inches larger than the roll. When it is in secure one end; then stretch it as tight as you can get it, without using any water. After both ends are well secured put the man-heads on, and pour on hot water.

**Notes by the Way.**—If the paper looks cockley

on the sides and don't dry smoothly, tighten up the dryer felt. When the paper is too dry it will look cockley as it leaves the last dryer; when wet it will look smooth and steam. If the paper breaks down more than once or twice, follow the end up and see what is doing it. If it is a felt mark it will look crushed. If the seam is stopped up or if there is a crack in the wire, or if there are drops from the decks, or spots in the wire, or ragged edges, all of these will break the paper down. The ends of your coucher should also be kept clean. If they are not, the paper will break down at the calendars and run up on the first press. If the jackets get too bare and will not couch, bind some very thin flannel around the ends, five inches wide and lap six inches. If a dent should get in the wire tighten it up a little, and wash the top and bottom coucher where the dent is, easing the weights a little, and suck as dry as possible with the last box.

The apron should be one and a half inches from the first slice. The first slice should be quite level; the second one should be a little rounding on the ends in order to make good edges. When making strong sized paper, the edges of the wire should be cleaned once a day with hot water and brush.

To make a fan-pump work well it should draw the water into it regularly. If it does not it will suck air. This is often caused by the hole that lets the water into the fan-pump being too large. This being the case, a gate should be put inside of the box, so that you can slide it up or down. This will make the pump throw much more regularly.

To find out spots in the wire take a sheet of white paper and hold it under the wire.

The machine running too fast or too slow will make the doctor on the cutter work badly.

To make more "shaving," tighten up the dryer felt a little.

To make slitters work well they should be three-sixteenths of an inch deep in gear. The top slitter should be half an inch from being perpendicular with the bottom one. Let the slitters be worked all one way, the top slitter to go nearest the cutter. If you see little bladders behind the coucher they will indicate that it is worming.

**How to Make a Suction Box.**—The wood should be mahogany, made out of inch and a quarter stuff. The box should be four inches deep inside. The groove to the centre should be an inch and a quarter, the pipe the same size. Take the pipe down some six or eight feet; give it a slight curve one foot from the bottom. The idea of running the pipe into a tub of water is all nonsense.

To keep the first felt open and clear the e should be angle rolls under the felt, two inches and half in diameter, and six inches angle from the centre on a 72-in. machine. The spindle in the centre should be five-eighths, the outside an inch and a quarter.

To prevent a felt from wrinkling both ways, keep the blue mark in the felt straight. If it runs ahead in the centre it will wrinkle both ways. That is caused by the roll swelling in the centre. The rolls always being dry at the end causes this. To stop this bind around two or three of the rolls a piece of calico or thin canvas eight inches wide on each side. This is much better than worms, and keeps the felt open and it will run steady.

To prevent a felt from cutting on the edges, keep them wet. For a straight wrinkle in a felt, the pieces of calico around the rolls will fetch them out.

If the blue mark runs ahead too much in the centre, have the rolls taken out and turned over afresh. A shaving more should be taken off the middle of the roll than at the outsides.

To take a wrinkle out of a felt tighten up the side that is running ahead, about half an inch. If it commences running to the other side slack it up a little, and then tighten up the felt a little. If the short felt is too slack it will wrinkle. Always keep this felt tight.

The side that looks the slackest is the tightest, and the blue mark is behind. Look after the blue mark. The side that is running ahead must be fetched back, by tightening it up a little, or by slackening up the other end. If your felt is in a very bad wrinkle before you notice it, at once take the weights off and throw the press out. To keep either the first or second felt clean and also to prevent it from cutting on the edges, keep the roll in front of the press as close as you can. The first press felt roll should be five inches from the level of the bottom press roll; the second, three inches.

In all these arrangements the leading off should be done according to your own judgment.

He who would acquire fame must not show himself afraid of censure. The dread of censure is the death of genius.

### Paper-Making in Queensland.

The quantity of paper used in the colonies is very considerable, and at least £72,000 to £80,000 worth of this is imported from Great Britain. Is this not conclusive that it is premature in any one to think of manufacturing paper in Queensland—that is to say, in the sense in which the term is generally employed—producing well-finished and perfect paper for printing or writing purposes.

Mills have been erected at Calcutta and elsewhere in India with the object of making heavy shop and packing papers, and thus saving freight from Europe.

We do not mean to say, however, that a mill for the purpose of manufacturing coarse, brown packing and grocers' gray paper would not pay. Possibly it would, but if white papers are to be also produced it would necessitate an enormous outlay for extra machinery.

Every paper-maker knows that white and brown papers cannot, without considerable and constant expense, be manufactured in the same mill. The exquisite care in cleaning the various portions of the mill before proceeding to manufacture a fine white paper after a brown entails such an outlay and delay as to render its profitable result in the highest degree problematical.

The scarcity of cotton rags, and the expense which would naturally attend their collection in this colony, are effectual bars to the production of white papers; we, therefore, fall back to the consideration of the coarser descriptions, of which a large quantity is used here. And we are thus led to the consideration of the sources whence the manufacturer of this description of paper can draw his raw material. This exists in various forms well known, and in others which are as yet only known by botanists or by practical men like Mr. McPherson, the late supervisor of the Acclimatisation Society's Gardens. The ordinary supplies for coarse papers are derived from old rope, old sacks, wool bailing, canvas, straw, jute, wood pulp, paper shavings, rubbish papers, oakum, and a variety of fibres. Of native fibres there is an almost endless variety, particularly in the dense scrubs which still cover a large portion of the alluvial lands bordering our rivers. Many of our large swamps also contain a considerable store of raw material suitable for reduction into half stuff or pulp. A gentleman in this colony, interested in the paper trade, collected a quantity of a species of papyrus growing in one of the swamps near the Broadwater. This he sent home for trial, and it was proved to be an excellent material. Unfortunately, this particular fibrous plant was not obtainable in sufficient quantities to admit of an export trade in the article springing up.

While on the subject of the export of half stuff, it may be as well to remark that paper manufacturers in Great Britain do not care about purchasing the pulp prepared abroad, for the reason that it is not likely to be properly prepared, and consequently they insist on re-manipulating it, a process which, of course, would necessitate a lower price to the exporter, and one which would consequently not repay him for his outlay. They prefer to purchase the unmanufactured fibre in its raw state, and import an immense quantity of esparto grass at an average cost of £9 10s. per ton; in fact, esparto grass is one of the mainstays of the paper trade. Now, in this colony there is every facility for growing the esparto, and we refer our readers to the excellent article on this plant in the *Queenslander* of October 7, by Mr. Walter Hill, Curator of the Brisbane Botanic Garden. From this it would appear that the employment of esparto grass in paper-making only dates from the year 1856. In 1851, some samples of paper made from it were shown at the London Exhibition, but attracted little attention. Five years later, rags became so scarce that attention was again drawn to esparto grass, and fifty tons were imported into England. Its success was so great that in 1865 Spain alone exported over 50,000 tons, and 150,000 tons are annually used in England for paper-making alone. Its growth is rapid and its cultivation inexpensive, while it will thrive on the most arid soils. Here then is one plant which, once established, would form an inexhaustible supply of material for the paper mill. Next we come to *sida retusa*. No need to point out how easily this plant will grow in Queensland. It is, in fact, a universal pest, but would be invaluable to the paper manufacturer. The fibres of the various descriptions of hibiscus, both wild and cultivated, are a further source of wealth in this direction. Next we come to our tree-fibres. These are of great extent. Mr. McPherson, lately brought to our office some splendid samples of fibre prepared from the Moreton Bay fig. To give some idea of the immense supply to be derived from these monarchs of the scrub, we may state that a sheet of soft brown fibre, six feet long and four feet wide,

was produced from a small strip of bark from one of the pendent roots, two inches wide and two feet long. How many millions of square feet of bark are there in a few of these valuable trees! In Bengal a large quantity of paper is made from the leaves of the jori bor, or Indian fig tree, and in various parts of the Presidency all kinds of fibres are used for the manufacture of paper. Our scrubs teem with fibre-producing plants, so that in regard to raw material there would be no lack; but there are other matters which affect the financial success of a paper mill, and we shall consider these separately. First, there must be a constant supply of pure water. Now, the purest water is only obtainable in quantity at the heads of our rivers, beyond the point of navigation. A mill owner would, therefore, be under the disadvantage of carting all his raw and manufactured produce to a market; but this is not so much a consideration as having to haul coals, near a coal pit of great importance. One characteristic of the paper manufacture is, that it requires so much more horse-power than a silk, cotton or woolen mill; in this respect it is more like a flour mill. Suppose in a cotton mill one-horse-power employed five hands (perhaps more), in a paper mill specially adapted and arranged for heavy brown papers, &c., I think it very likely that five-horse-power, or more, might be required for every one hand employed. There are very few operatives required in a brown paper mill in comparison with the power of the steam engine—especially now that the rope, sacks, bagging, &c., is all chopped by machinery instead of cut by hand. No children wanted, hence more coal to provide. This is, however, a matter of no very great consequence, as pure water may be obtained at no great distance from a railway. Next come chemicals. These enter largely into the manufacture of white paper, and consist of soda ash, crystals, cream caustic, bleaching powder (or chloride of lime), alum, potash, China clay, and ultramarine blue, with a quantity of rosin. The prices of these varied chemicals are 20 per cent. dearer in this colony than they are in England, and would tend to increase the cost of production.

But one of the principal drawbacks to the successful establishment of a paper mill in Queensland is the scarcity of labor, or, at least, of that particular description of labor most suited to the requirements of the trade. The complete paper mills for fine printings and writings afford employment to a large number of women and children, and of the latter very few, if any, are half-timers. This of itself would be a bar to the general employment of children in this colony. We have a noble system of education, of which every child can avail itself without cost, and we know by experience that there are very few parents who would submit to forego the great advantages to be derived from education of their children for the sake of the few shillings a week which they could earn at the mill. The women are employed in sorting rags, esparto grass and paper; and young girls are employed at the machines catching the paper. In old countries, where labor is cheap, a large number of hands can be employed; but here, where the reverse is the case, the profits would be nearly all swallowed up in paying wages.

There is another item in the account which must not pass unnoticed, and that is the size of the mills. As in the sugar industry, and indeed in most other manufacturing businesses, small machinery does not pay. When only one kind of paper is made it is possible to work at a profit; but if any attempt be made to manufacture two kinds of paper—i. e., brown and white—on the same machine, the expenses are immediately increased indefinitely. A great deal of time is lost in cleaning the machinery after the production of brown paper, as it will readily be understood that any brown specks in white papers would have a very damaging effect on the future sale of the article.

We purpose in a future article to consider at length the various materials for the manufacture of paper which are to be found in these colonies, and in the meantime trust to have made it apparent to our readers that, although this young colony is not as yet prepared to enter on the establishment of a complete and highly finished manufactory for the production of paper, of the beautiful texture and color which is now required for the printing machine and writing on, still it may be worth consideration whether the comparatively inexpensive and simple arrangement which is sufficient for the production of ordinary brown and packing papers might not with advantage be entered on, and be the means of introducing another industry into the community.—*Paper Makers' Monthly Journal*.

It is ignorance, and not knowledge, that rejects instruction; it is weakness, and not strength, that refuses co-operation.

### British Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

15A PATERNOSTER ROW,  
LONDON, E. C., May 28, 1877.

There is really nothing whatever doing. Trade is at a comparative standstill, and I have no news this week. Last week being Whitson week many mills were closed for repairs, clean up and other causes. A holiday week is a convenient opportunity for killing a little of the dull time. The fine paper trade continues much as usual. For the good brands and marks a fair trade is always going on. In the common classes of paper, news, printings, small hands, browns and colors, there is nothing fresh. For good news and printings 3½d. less 5 per cent. seems to cover all orders, and from what I hear all offers at this sum from buyers are eagerly accepted by makers just to keep the ball rolling. There is nothing fresh, even, from the seat of war. There seems to be general and widespread inactivity. Money is a little tighter in the city, owing of course to the war, and all speculation seems to have been stifled. The home markets are as usual—dull and inactive. "There is no change." Chemicals are wonderfully cheap, but some of the fibres and rags are rising and getting scarce.

Mill news is very uninteresting this week. I hear from my usual correspondents of the aspects of trade. One, who has lately been traveling, says: "The universal cry is, 'trade is very bad.'"

The Withnell Paper Company (Limited) has been stopped about three weeks now. I fear there are some difficulties to be arranged. Hall's Wood Mill (Y. Duxbury & Son) has stopped during the holiday week. Trade is not very good, and they are doing some repairs.

There is a rumor—no definite information—that Brookings Mill is to be sold, as it is nearly inactive.

Whiteash Mills are still stopped, no start having been made yet. Heap Bridge has started again.

Messrs. Fletcher's Ringley mills, near Manchester, are replacing an old machine by a new one.

There is a probability of a lock-out in the Bolton cotton mills, which will throw thousands of hands out of employ. A strike of miners in Northumberland is also threatened, by which 50,000 men will leave their work. These strikes and the arbitrary measures indorsed by trades' unions are, undoubtedly, a great nuisance, and are fast ruining the commerce and trade of our country. The sooner some penal law is instituted for strikers the better.

A paper was read a short time ago by Professor Barff, at the Society of Arts, on the "Treatment of Iron for the Prevention of Corrosion." The lecturer says by the exposure of iron at a high temperature to the action of superheated steam it becomes coated with a film of black oxide, the thickness of which is determined by the degree of temperature and the length of exposure. This film is not only harder than the original iron, but is capable of resisting the action of the atmosphere to such an extent that iron so treated will not rust under any ordinary circumstances. The practical value of this invention will be at once apparent if we call to mind the numerous purposes for which iron is used in our factories, &c., and the trouble and danger produced by the rusting of gas and water pipes, &c.

Mr. Cross's Factory and Workshop Bill repeals sixteen acts of various dates from the 43d Act of George III to the Factory Act of 1874, and in 58 folio pages consolidates the law relating to factories and workshops. Part 1 sets forth the general law, and consists of 30 clauses relating to the sanitary condition of factories and workshops, the safety of workers therein, hours of employment of children, young persons and women, holidays, education, &c., &c. Part 2 comprises 31 clauses, containing special provisions as to health and cleanliness, special mention of bakehouses, special restrictions as to the kind of work for children, hours of work, night work, &c. Part 3 provides for the administration of the law by inspectors, certified surgeons, and penalties. Part 2 contains definitions and special provisions for the application of the bill to Scotland and Ireland.

According to the above act the following distinction is drawn between a factory and a workshop. A factory is a place in which any manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power. A workshop means any other place in which any handicraft is carried on by any persons, and to which and over which the employer of such persons has the right of access and control.

**Home Markets.**—Coals—At the close of the market this day prices were as follows: Wallsend, —; Hetton, 20s.; Hetton Lyons, 17s. 9d.; Hawthorns, 17s. 9d.; Original Hartlepool, 20s.; Tunstalls, 17s. 9d.; Chilton, 19s.; South Hartle,

pool, 18s.; Tees, 19s. 9d.; Hastings, Hartley, 17s. 9d. Ships at market, 22; sold, 13; unsold, 9; at sea, 5.

Chemicals.—Cooper Bros. & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, report as follows, under date May 26: "A fair business has been done this week, and there is no change to notice in prices, except in bleaching powder, which is somewhat easier. We quote as follows, f. o. b. Tyne, or free along-side railway wharf at usual discount: Refined alkali, 50 to 52 per cent., 3d. per per cent.; soda ash, 48 to 52 per cent., 1 1/4 d. per per cent.; crystals, gross, £3 5s.; bicarb. soda, £9 5s.; bleaching powder, 35 to 36 per cent., £5 10s.; English antichlor., £14; Jarrow caustic soda, 70 to 74 per cent., £17."

The Liverpool market remains unaltered, with the exception of bleaching powder, which is in better demand. Prices: White caustic soda, 70 to 72 per cent., £14 5s.; white caustic soda, 60 to 62 per cent., £12 5s.; cream caustic soda, £12 17s. 6d.; caustic soda bottoms, £9; bleaching powder, 35 to 36 per cent., in hard wood casks, £5 5s., in soft wood casks, £5; soda ash, 48 to 52 per cent., 1 1/4 d. per per cent. Soda ash, 48 to 52 per cent., delivery May to December, 1 1/4 d., less 5 per cent.; bichrome offering at 3/4 d., sugar of lead, 37s. 6d. Rosin, no offer for 700 barrels at auction; private sales of common at 5s. 7 1/2 d. W. F. C.

Trade Statistics.

The imports of rags and other paper stocks into the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1876, were: Rags, 14,237,432 pounds, valued at \$457,558; old papers and other materials, 8,606,981 pounds, valued at \$256,799. For the corresponding quarter of 1875 the imports were: Rags, 14,614,408 pounds, valued at \$549,483; old papers and other materials, 10,392,525 pounds, valued at \$323,915.

The values of papers and books imported into the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1876, were as follows: Writing papers, \$1,564; paper hangings and other papers, \$21,115; papier maché and other manufactures of paper, including parchment, \$275,482; books, pamphlets, engravings and other publications (dutiable), \$434,173; books, &c. (not dutiable), \$64,282. For the corresponding period of the preceding year the values were: Printing paper, \$2,042; writing paper, \$2,709; paper hangings and other paper, \$42,262; papier maché, &c., \$265,225; books, &c. (dutiable), \$616,906; books, &c. (not dutiable), \$82,251.

New Patents.

Granted May 15 to May 29.

No. 190,752. Turbine Water-Wheels. N. H. Gould, Oakfield Centre, Mich.

A flat, smooth deck or throat plate having inclined guides attached at one edge of the outlets, the gate having radial fan-shaped blades and resting on the deck, the wheel, shaft, and step bar, all combined.

No. 190,970. Water Wheels. W. T. Reaser, Waupun, Wis.

The combination, with a horizontal wheel having arms or buckets upon its periphery, of an inclosing-case having two or more side feed-openings in the bottom of the case, near the outer skirt or periphery thereof. It further consists of an annular gate surrounding the case; and it finally consists in the combination, with the case, of an outer removable ring, whereby the wheel can be adapted to flumes or as a portable wheel.

No. 191,013. Bag-Machines. Edw. Stanley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The bottom flap of a bag is pasted and creased by means of a creasing-blade, paste-roller, and detaching-plate, all of which are secured to, and move with, the paste-reservoir, said creasing-blade acting against the periphery of a rubber roller located within a large revolving drum or roller, and being capable of rotation independent of said large roller.

No. 191,238. Turbine Water-Wheels.—Barrack D. Holmes, Bucyrus, Ohio.

To the lower surface of the casing of the flume the followers are movably secured, and they are provided with elongated guide-slots to receive the set-screws, which permits the followers to be moved horizontally, so that they can be adjusted closely to the wheel, preventing any loss of motion or lateral motion. The flume is circular on two opposite sides, and on its remaining sides are provided the openings, which are constructed on a tangent to the arc of the circle of the flume, and provided with centrally-pivoted gates, the pivots of which are furnished on the upper surface of the flume-casing with the gear-wheels.

No. 191,374. Rawhide Belting-Rope.—Herman Royer, San Francisco, Cal.

As a new article of manufacture, belting-rope, formed from long threads of prepared rawhide, cemented together, and twisted or plaited into rope.

No. 191,379. Turbine Water-Wheels.—Jos. H. Smith, Athens, Tenn.

The chute plates and gates are so arranged that two important advantages are gained, viz.: First, whether the gates be opened much or little, they will throw the water directly into the buckets of the wheel, forming, as they do, with the chute-plates, a funnel, into the curved chute through which the water is admitted to the buckets; and, second, the pressure of the water in the flume within which the turbine is placed will be equal on both sides of the gate, and thus exercise a pressure on the gate-plate from the inside corresponding to the pressure on the inside.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

No. 9,975 to 9,987, inclusive. Wall-Paper. Christopher Dresser, London, England, assignor to Wilson & Feinmoss, Philadelphia, Pa. Applications filed March 17, 1877. Term of patents 3 1/2 years.

Nearly \$200,000 worth of stationery was lost by the wreck of the steamship San Francisco. One firm in this city alone lost forty cases, valued at \$10,000.

Manufacturing News.

EASTERN STATES.

The recent rains have made a little rise in the Merrimac River.

Durant & Adams are running their mills at Derby and Wells River, Vt., on full time.

The Case Bros. are building up the Chaplin Paper Mills, at Chaplin, Conn., and it is said will make leather board.

The Hampshire Paper Company, South Hadley Falls, Mass., is having an eighty-horse-power boiler made at Holyoke.

Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass., are manufacturing and cutting out cartridge papers for the Bridgeport Cartridge Company, who have a contract for the cartridges with the Turkish Government.

The large digester which is being made at Holyoke, Mass., for C. H. Dexter & Sons, Windsor Locks, Conn., is nearly completed, and will be ready for delivery next week. It weighs thirteen tons and will have a capacity for about ten tons of stock.

The Keith Paper Company of Turner's Falls, Mass., re-elected the following directors: President and Treasurer, John Keith; Edwin Bulkley of New York, Thomas G. Carson of Dalton, Charles T. Crocker of Fitchburg, Governor Rice, A. Pagenstecher of New York, E. D. Jones of Pittsfield, and B. N. Farren.

The Boston Journal of Commerce says: "The insurance men have adjusted their losses by the burning of the Crane paper mill in Dalton, allowing Mr. Crane \$50,850 out of an insurance of \$52,400. Mr. Crane will visit paper mills recently built in different parts of the country before maturing his plan for rebuilding, as he desires to introduce all the late improvements in machinery, &c."

Envelopes.

(Continued.)

A great number of patents have been taken out in this country for improvement in the manufacture of envelopes.

These patents were issued principally either for the mode of fastening on the flaps, the shape of the flaps, designs on the outside of the envelope, marks for sealing wax or loose corners. The following are short descriptions of some of the patents: Woolworth's consisted of an envelope having two flaps, one of which is folded inside of the other when fastened. On the outer faces were imprinted the addresses of two points in mutual communication, so that by simply reversing the position of the flaps the envelope may be adapted for alternate transmission. It was chiefly designed for the use of post-offices, express companies, and mercantile houses. In the Ullman invention the rear side of the envelope is cut obliquely from the double fold inward, the flap and is notched out in V form and the end is folded over each side of its centre, one side lapping over the other. Clark's invention is a flap formed on the back part of the envelope and folds over and is fastened on the front.

There are two classes of paper used in the manufacture of envelopes, viz.: The tub or animal sized and the engine sized. The former is generally left dried, feels harder, and costs more than the latter, which is dried in the machine, as it is made and is not so brittle as the left dried. Recent improvements in the engine sized envelope paper have, however, made it difficult to distinguish it from animal sized. Envelopes as now manufactured may be divided into staple, fancy, wedding and mourning. Staple envelopes are those which are manufactured for general business use. They are generally made of a cheap paper which is produced from rag or Manilla pulp. Staple envelopes receive from their sizes the following names: Drug, pay, note and letter, and official. The drug is of the smallest size, being 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 inches. The pay, and note and letter are generally 7 x 3 1/2, and the official varies from 8 1/2 x 3 3/4 to 11 1/2 x 5 inches. Fancy envelopes are those made from the best and most fancy papers, and include hundreds of styles which are continually changing in shape and design. It would be almost impossible to state which of all these styles might be reckoned the handsomest, but those at present in greatest demand are said to be the Royal, Baronial, Alexandra, and the sizes for commercial note. The Baronial are almost square in shape and receive the note folded in the middle. The Alexandra are oblong, 6 x 3 inches in size, and receives the Alexandra "letter" in two folds and the Alexandra "note" in one. The Royal is 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches and receives the Royal "letter" in two folds, and the Royal "note" in one. Some manufacturers use machines which fold and gum all their envelopes while they have others which simply fold them, the gumming being done by hand. The machines which fold and gum at the same time are principally used in the manufacture of staple envelopes, while those which simply fold are now chiefly employed in producing the more fancy kinds. No embossing is ever done on a fancy or staple envelope, but the name of the customer is sometimes stamped on the former. The fancy envelopes which are specially ordered are by some firms generally gummed by hand, as it is claimed that this part of the manufacture is more carefully done in this manner than by machinery.

If the sizes of fancy envelopes specially ordered do not correspond with those of the envelopes manufactured by machinery, they are termed "odd sizes," and are made by hand. The fancy envelopes continually change in shape, style, and design. The handsomest is a matter of taste, as different sections of the country prefer different styles of envelope. Invitation envelopes differ from other kinds of fancy envelopes by having a larger and more ornamental flap, by not being gummed, and usually by having a heading that follows the outline of the flap, and a design embossed upon the latter. Invitation

envelopes are made in great variety. In some, the flaps come down square; in others, they are pointed, while in others again they are scalloped. Under the head of invitation envelopes may be classed those used for wedding and ball parties, and all kinds of receptions. Mourning envelopes are made like other envelopes, but with the addition of bordering, which is first performed on the flap and then folded and bordered on the back. The colors of papers used in envelopes are manilla gold (dark light buff), amber, cream, melon, dark blue, pink, dark and light canary, orange and white. The papers vary in weight from 22 lbs. to 75 lbs. per ream of 21 x 31 inches. In envelopes of light weight and medium quality the labor of making is about one-third their cost, while with fine heavy papers it is only about one-fourth to one-fifth. After being manufactured, envelopes are put up in boxes according to their quality. Staple envelopes are generally put up in boxes containing 250 and 500 each, and fancy, invitation, and mourning envelopes are principally put up in boxes containing 125 or 150 each. Females are generally employed in the manufacture of envelopes and to attend to the machines, their wages varying according to their skill, most of them working by the piece or so much per 1,000. To manufacture envelopes successfully requires considerable capital, the machines being expensive and the great variety of styles and sizes necessary to carry on the business requiring a heavy investment in paper and machinery. The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of envelopes in the United States is probably \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 is at least invested by the manufacturers of this city. The principal factories outside of New York are located at Philadelphia, Springfield, Worcester, Hartford, and Rockville.

The machinery used by some firms is said to cause great waste, while that used by others little or none. Some machines, too, are not so enduring as others. One class can be made to produce 60,000 or more envelopes per day each, and perhaps the next day they will fall short of half of that number. Other machines produce at a uniform rate, say, 30,000 or over, and little or no waste is attached to their operation. It may be here mentioned that Lockwood's is the only machine which is self-cutting. The kind of gum used is a matter deserving recognition. Some manufacturers use none but the best white gum; others none but the inferior brown sort, while others again use both. The use of the brown gum is a matter of economy on the part of the manufacturers, as it is a much cheaper article than the white gum. It is also less useful. The envelope trade of the United States extends to every hamlet in Canada and the British possessions, to every city of the Central and South American countries, and to several of the European, Asiatic, Australian, and African countries.

Wood Pulp, WET or DRY,

Delivered in any part of the country, in quantities to suit.

IRA L. BEEBE, 60 Duane Cor. Elm St., N. Y.

A. B. ANSBACHER, IMPORTER OF

Ultramarine Blues,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR PAPER MILLS.

Manufacturer of all shades of PULP COLORS,

43 John Street, New York.

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PIQUA FELTS.

Paper-Makers' FOURDRINIER FELTS.

Coarse and Fine CYLINDER WET FELTS.

Press Felts & Jacketing. F. GRAY, O'FERRALL & CO., Piqua, Ohio.

We warrant every Felt to work well, and if it does not, it can be returned.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. In ordering Felts, give kind of Stock used, and quality of Paper made.

[From The Paper Trade Journal of March 4, 1876.] MIDDLTOWN, O., February 23, 1876.

To the Editor of The Journal:

Much has been said in former numbers of THE JOURNAL about the running and durability of cylinder long felts. GRAY, O'FERRALL & Co. are supplying the best cylinder long felt I have ever had any experience with for wide machines. I think they decidedly excel. They keep their width under a reasonable strain, and when kept clean never trouble with wind marks, never get slack in the middle or edges; in fact, they make paper, with ordinary care, until they are entirely worn out, and it would be well for any one who is troubled with an unsatisfactory working felt of any other make, to try one, and by all means to do so if there is a necessity for fast running.

J. W. B. IRA L. BEEBE, NEW YORK AGENT.

"In all things, but proverbially in mechanism, supreme excellence is simplicity."—JAS. WATT.

The Old, Reliable HEALD & SISCO PUMP

carries off the honors at the Centennial. The basis of the award is "Simplicity, Compactness, Efficiency, and Good Workmanship." Triumphant at all the great Fairs, and triumphant in over One Thousand Paper Mills and Tanneries. No foreign substance clogs them; years of constant use does not injure them. We make a style specially adapted for "HALF STUFF." The patterns of all our various styles have been greatly improved during the past eighteen months.

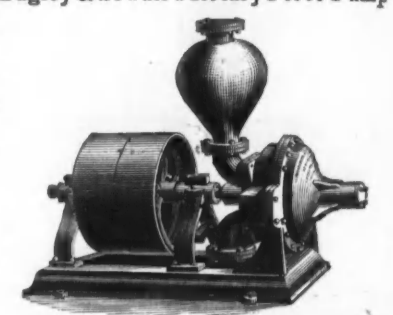
Below we give the names of some of the leading paper-makers using our pumps:

- Bowdoin Paper Co. Brunswick, Me.
Michigan Paper Co. Ypsilanti, Mich.
The Valley Paper Co. Pittsburg, Pa.
Keith Paper Co. (15 in use) Turner's Falls, Mass.
Smith Paper Co. (15 in use) Lee, Mass.
Star Paper Co. Shortsville, N. Y.
Rochester Paper Co. Rochester, N. Y.
Antietam Paper Co. Hagerstown, Md.
Elkhart Paper Co. Elkhart, Ind.
Cowles Paper Co. Unionville, Conn.
Kalamazoo Paper Co. Kalamazoo, Mich.
Holly Paper Co. Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.
Waverly Paper Co. Waverly, N. Y.
Owen Paper Co. Housatonic, Mass.
Livingston Paper Mills. Danville, N. Y.
Hampshire Paper Co. South Hadley Falls, Mass.
Claremont Mfg. Co. Claremont, N. H.
Franklin Paper Co. Holyoke, Mass.
Batavia Paper Mfg. Co. Batavia, Ill.
Fitchburg Paper Co. Fitchburg, Mass.
Southworth Mfg. Co. Mittleague, Mass.
Union Paper Mfg. Co. (4) Holyoke, Mass.
Delaney & Munson Mfg. Co. Unionville, Conn.
Plattner & Porter Mfg. Co. Unionville, Conn.
Agawan Paper Co. Mittleague, Mass.
Hunting Paper Co. Holyoke, Mass.
Niagara Falls Paper Mfg. Co. (5) Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Riverside Paper Co. (4 in use) Holyoke, Mass.
Crocker Mfg. Co. Holyoke, Mass.
Albion Paper Co. Holyoke, Mass.
Cotoocook Valley Paper Co. W. Henniker, N. H.
Winnipisaukee Paper Co. (7) Franklin, N. H.
Hudson & Cheney Paper Co. N. Manchester, Conn.
Watauga Paper Co. (15) Turner's Falls, Mass.
Seymour Paper Co. Windsor Locks, Conn.
Worthy Paper Co. (4 in use) Mittleague, Mass.
Peninsular Paper Co. Ypsilanti, Mich.
Niles Paper Co. Niles, Mich.
Russell Paper Co. (22 in use) Lawrence, Mass.
Lockport Paper Co. Lockport, Ill.
Copsecock Mfg. Co. Gardiner, Me.
Vernon Paper Co. (7 in use) Northampton, Mass.
East Hartford Mfg. Co. (15) Burlington, Conn.
Denison Paper Mfg. Co. (9) Mechanic Falls, Me.
Cleveland Paper Co. Cleveland, Ohio.
Collias Mfg. Co. (4 in use) Wilbraham, Mass.
Hudson Riv. Pulp & Paper Co. (8) Palmer Falls, N. Y.
Fall Mountain Paper Co. (7) Bellows Falls, Vt.
Hurlbut Paper Co. South Lee, Mass.
Tytus Paper Co. (3 in use) Middletown, Ohio.
Topsam Paper Co. Brunswick, Me.
Arora Paper Co. Kankakee and Waldron, Ill.
W. E. Walker & Co. (5) Lockland and Wyoming, O.
American Wood Paper Co. Rogers Ford, Pa.
Jessup & Laffin Paper Co. Russell, Mass.
Massachusetts Paper Mfg. Co. Holyoke, Mass.
Beckett Paper Co. Woodsville, Ohio.
Belmont & Brown Co. Dalton, Mass.
Reade Paper Co. Lisbon, Conn.
Newochague Mfg. Co. 510 Minor st., Phila.
W. E. French Paper Co. Three Rivers, Mich.
Franklin Paper Co. Franklin, Ohio.
Keeney & Wood Mfg. Co. N. Manchester, Conn.
Woodruff Paper Co. Danville, N. Y.
F. G. Weeks. Skaneateles Falls, N. Y.
E. L. Walker & Co. Ashland, N. H., and Boston.
John Crilly & Co. Montreal and Joliette, Q.
Page & Conlin. New Market, N. H.
Wildor & Co. Boston, Mass.
Mead & Nixon. Dayton, Ohio.
Barnes Bros. Detroit, Mich.
John McLean. Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Wm. A. R. Tracy. Lancaster, N. C.
E. B. White. Little Falls, N. Y.
Tompkins & Sherman. Marcellus Falls, N. Y.
Herkimer Paper Co. Herkimer, N. Y.
James Gilmer. Lee, Mass.
John Bottomly. Lee, Mass.
Crane & Co. Dalton, Mass.
Win. Delaney. Northampton, Mass.
Geo. W. Hammond (10 in use) Portland, Me.
R. M. Pierce (5 in use) Lewisville, Pa.
Taggart & Davis (7 in use) Watertown, N. Y.
Geo. W. West. Phelps, N. Y.
J. H. Lewis. Philadelphia, Pa.
James Bingham. Montville, Conn.
Freeman & Barnett. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Chapin & Campbell. Perrysburg, Ohio.
John Worthington. Cooperstown, N. Y.
Hunter & Shiland. Essex Junction, Vt.
O. Woodworth. New London, Conn.
Moshier, Haight & Co. Stillwater, N. Y.
P. H. Glaffeliter. Spring Forge, Pa.
P. Manning & Peckham. Troy, N. Y.
C. Magarge. Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown & Norton. Marselles, Ill.
Rinehart & Roberts. Delphi, Ind.
W. H. Walker & Co. Burnside, Conn.
W. H. Hoffman & Sons (6). Paper Mills, Md.
D. Hunter & Co. North Bennington, Vt.
Thompson & Richards. Fonda, N. Y.
Crocker Paper Co. Fitchburg, Mass.
Watson & Chamberlin. Northampton, Mass.
Stevens & Thompson (12). North Hoosick, N. Y.
H. S. Van de Car. Stockport, Col. Co., N. Y.
H. W. Rogers. Melleville, N. Y.
Crane Bros. (3 in use) Westfield, Mass.
Bachert, Silk & Co. Canton, Ohio.
Z. Crane, Jr. Dalton, Mass.
Hammer & Forbs. East Hartford, Conn.
D. A. Bullard. Schuylersville, N. Y.
Geo. W. Wright & Sons. Fitchburg, Mass.
McNeil, Irving & Rich. Elwood, N. J.
Chas. Van Benthuyzen (4). Albany, N. Y.
W. H. Parsons & Bro (4 in use). 74 Duane st., New York
Amos & Pratt (6 in use). Wallonsack, N. Y.
John L. Reigel & Son. Musconetcong, N. J.
Bowers Bros. Philadelphia, Pa.
Nixon & Stokes (5 in use). Philadelphia, Pa.
D. H. & J. C. Newton (10). Holyoke, Mass.
Chapin & Co. Fitchburg, Mass.
H. B. Childs & Co. Grand Rapids, Mich.
A. H. Bowen. Delphi, Ind.
Beard, Crouse & Co. Fayetteville, N. Y.
Salsbury, Vinton & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.
John Robertson & Sons (6). Putney, Vt.
E. B. Graham & Co. (near) Utica, N. Y.
Warner, Brewster & Co. Minneapolis, Minn.
Lyon & Page. Kalamazoo, Mich.
Job Harvey & Co. New Castle, Pa.
J. B. Clark. Woodville, N. Y.
Wardlow, Thomas & Co. Middletown, Ohio.
Wilkinson Brothers & Co. (4). Birmingham, Conn.
Cornwell & Brothers. Ann Arbor, Mich.
Palmer, Humphrey & Co. Sidney Plains, N. Y.
S. S. Talcott. Vernon Depot, Conn.
Loomis & Norton. Suffield, Conn.
Russell & Co. (4 in use). Penn Yan, N. Y.
A. V. Dugout & Co. Louisville, Ky.
C. S. Garrett & Co. 12 & 14 Decatur st., Phila.
Jessup & Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Wells & Co. 6 Decatur st., Phila.
John Roberts & Son. Waltham, Mass.
C. H. & A. Whiteside. Champlain, N. Y.
Jingham Bros. Germantown, N. Y.
Byron Weston (3 in use). Dalton, Mass.
Mason, Perkins & Co. Bristol, N. H.
F. Davis. Nafate, N. Y.
Sandy Hill N. Y.
J. DeWitt Walsh & Co. Newburg, N. Y.
Perine, Forgy & Co. Franklin, Ohio.
C. H. Dexter & Sons. Windsor Locks, Conn.
Troy, N. Y.
George Roberts & Co. Hinsdale, N. H.
P. C. Cheney & Co. Manchester, N. H.
Henry R. James. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
David King. Yellow Springs, Ohio.
M. Nixon & Co. 510 Commerce st., Phila.
Geo. P. Tangeman & Co. Hamilton, Ohio.
Robertson, Black & Co. Holyoke, Mass.
Adams & Bishop. Buckland, Conn.
Geo. West & Son (6 in use). Ballston, N. Y.
Connecticut Paper Pulp Co. (7). Williamstic, Conn.
Turner's Falls Pulp Co. (5). Turner's Falls, Mass.
Andreogrogin Pulp Co. (18). Portland, Me.
Hudson Riv. Pulp & Paper Co. (5). Palmer Falls, N. Y.
Vermont Fibre Co. Bennington, Vt.
Kennebec Fibre Co. Waterville, Me.

For further information send for our illustrated pamphlet of seventy-six pages. Address

HEALD, SISCO & CO., Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Bagley & Sewall's Rotary Force Pump



Most Perfect Rotary Pump Ever Offered to the Public.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR WORK IN PAPER MILLS.

The following are among the leading advantages of this pump: Its few Parts, Simplicity of Construction and small space occupied. Its small cost compared with other pumps. The comparatively small Power required (using from 30 to 45 per cent. less power than any Rotary Pump now in use.) Its Action is Positive, given an Even and Continuous Stream, being perfectly balanced in the water. Its Self-Packing Match Joints, requiring no Packing or Stuffing Boxes. Its Ready Accessibility of Parts, without breaking joints or pipes in taking apart. All Parts are made to an Exact Gauge, corresponding parts being interchangeable. The Speed can be adapted to Quantity of Water desired, the amount of water delivered being in proportion to speed and water applied.

TESTIMONIALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN PAPER CO., WATERWORKS, March 22, 1873. Its action is positive, discharging all the water taken in, and consequently no power is wasted. In short, we give it our UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT. Yours, &c., HIRAM REMINGTON, President.

WEST CUMMINGTON, MASS., October 4, 1876. It does its work well, and I recommend it as the simplest and cheapest, as well as the best suction pump I ever saw. Truly yours, F. A. BATES.

OFFICE OF THE REMINGTON PAPER CO., WATERWORKS, March 30, 1873. We have used two 2-inch Pumps for the past ten months, as Suction or Vacuum Pumps, on our two 84-inch Fourdrinier Machines with entire satisfaction. For this purpose, or for raising and forcing water for general purposes, we regard the Green Pump as vastly superior to anything we have ever seen, and we have made the subject of Pumps one of special study and investigation. A. D. REMINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA PAPER CO., MONTREAL, December 11, 1876. DEAR SIR—The Bagley & Sewall Pump we are now using for pumping strong Caustic Alkali Liquors. We find it the best pump for that purpose that we have ever used, the metal packing being particularly valuable. The No. 3 Pump of your make, which we are using as a Fire Pump, we find to be very effective and easily managed. Yours truly, CANADA PAPER CO., WM. ANOUS, President.

PATERSON, N. J., October 11, 1873. SIR—The little Rotary Fire Pump (No. 3) is entirely satisfactory. I have it connected with a system of sprinklers on each floor, and a set of hose front and rear, 1 1/2 inch hoses, from which I am able to throw TWO STREAMS AT ONCE, EACH 125 feet. J. SWINBURNE.

WATERTOWN, March 23, 1875. In an experience of fifteen years we find this to be decidedly superior to any Pump we have found, and we have tried a large number, both Rotary and Piston. IN FACT IT IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH HAS ENTIRELY PLEASED US. Yours truly, KNOWLTON BROS.

BALTIMORE, October 12, 1876. DEAR SIR—It works admirably and rapidly without a jar, and does all its makers claim it will do. I know of no pump that is its equal for the purpose it is used for. JOHN. A. DUSHANE & CO. Manufacturers.

WINCHESTER PAPER COMPANY WINCHESTER, Va., September 14, 1875. We have it in use on our Stray Board Machine (62-inch Fourdrinier) as a Vacuum Pump, connected to an 18-inch box, which is a secured test. We consider it the best pump for that use that we have ever seen used. Yours truly, CHAS. L. CRUM, Socy.

These Pumps are now in use as Force and Vacuum Pumps in many of the Leading Paper Mills.

Liberal Terms made to First-class Parties. SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF THE CHEAPEST PUMP IN THE MARKET.

Address EDWARD CONLEY, Sole Agent for Paper Mills, No. 74 DUANE ST., N. Y., where the Pump can be seen by parties wishing to examine it.

PETER HERDER, Paper Warehouse.

Fine Manillas, Pure Rope, Bag and Tag, Book and News Paper, Mailing Paper.

ALL KINDS OF PAPER MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

No. 75 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

JARVIS' PATENT FURNACE

For the Setting of Steam Boilers

Will save twenty-five per cent. in fuel, and make an increase of twenty-five per cent. in Steam Power. Will burn coal dust without blast. We guarantee fifteen per cent. increase in evaporation and capacity where we can have evaporative test before and after setting. Boilers set this way can be seen at RUSSELL PAPER CO., Lawrence, Mass. W. W. HARDING'S PAPER MILL, Philadelphia, Pa. HOWLAND & Co., Saddy Hill, N. Y. MONTAGUE PAPER CO., Turbets Falls, Mass. HARMONY MILLS, Cohoes, N. Y. ALLEN PRINT WORKS, Providence, R. I.

A. F. UPTON, GENERAL AGENT, No. 239 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS. GEO. W. STORER, 48 S. 4th st., Phila., Agt. for Penn. PINKERTON & JONES, Waterford, N. Y., Agents for New York State. H. A. GLASIER, S. Adams, Mass., Agt. for West. Mass.

\$55 to \$77 a week to Agents \$10 Outfit FREE. F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

DIRECTORY.

Cards under this heading will be charged for at rate of \$10 per annum for each card.

NEW YORK HOUSES.

Paper and Paper-Makers' Supplies.

Table listing various paper and paper-makers' supplies with names and addresses.

Rags and Paper Stock.

Table listing rags and paper stock with names and addresses.

Oils.

Table listing oils with names and addresses.

Paper-Makers' Chemicals and Colors.

Table listing paper-makers' chemicals and colors with names and addresses.

Paper-Makers.

Table listing paper-makers with names and addresses.

Jute Butt Brokers.

Table listing jute butt brokers with names and addresses.

Straw Boards.

Table listing straw boards with names and addresses.

Paper-Making Machinery.

Table listing paper-making machinery with names and addresses.

Water Wheels.

Table listing water wheels with names and addresses.

Wire Cloth.

Table listing wire cloth with names and addresses.

Felts and Felting.

Table listing felts and felting with names and addresses.

Belt Hooks.

Table listing belt hooks with names and addresses.

BOSTON HOUSES.

Table listing Boston houses with names and addresses.

CHICAGO HOUSES.

Table listing Chicago houses with names and addresses.

CINCINNATI HOUSES.

Table listing Cincinnati houses with names and addresses.

PITTSBURG HOUSES.

Table listing Pittsburgh houses with names and addresses.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSES.

Table listing Philadelphia houses with names and addresses.

ST. LOUIS HOUSES.

Table listing St. Louis houses with names and addresses.

MANUFACTURERS.

Table listing manufacturers with names and addresses.

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER STOCK, PAPER, BOOKS, CHEMICALS, &c.

IMPORTS of Paper and Paper Materials, Books, &c., at the Port of New York, for the week ended June 8, 1877. Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.

Table showing importations of paper stock, paper, books, chemicals, etc.

Table showing total imports of general merchandise for the week ending June 8, 1877.

IMPORTS of Rags and Paper Stock at the Port of New York, since Jan. 1, 1877, from the following Ports, showing quantities from each Port.

Table showing imports of rags and paper stock from various ports.

EXPORTS of Paper, Books, &c., from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for the week ended June 12, 1877, with Aggregates and Values.

BOOKS—Cases, to Bremen, 1; to Liverpool, 36; to London, 2; to Argentine Republic, 1; to Japan, 1; to British North American Colonies, 1; to British West Indies, 4.

PAPER—To Hamburg, 3 cs.; to Mexico, 301 rms.; to Cuba, 3,060 rms., 440 pkgs.; to British West Indies, 166 rms.; to London, 45 cs.; to Liverpool, 13 cs.; to Rotterdam, 20 pkgs.; to Venezuela, 103 pkgs.; to Brazil, 1,005 rms.

STATIONERY—To Cuba, 11 cs.

Table showing exports of paper, books, etc.

Table showing total exports of general merchandise for the week ending June 12, 1877.

NEW YORK IMPORTS.

FROM JUNE 9 TO JUNE 15, INCLUSIVE.

Hide Cuttings.

Recknagel & Co., John Bunyan, Manila, 300 bs. Recknagel & Co., Valparaiso, Manila, 250 bs. Hubbard Breed, by same, 300 bs.

Jute Butts.

Howe & Goodwin, City of Philadelphia, Calcutta, 1,471 bs. W. R. Cooper, British Empire, Calcutta, 2,000 bs. A. A. Low & Bro., by same, 1,081 bs.

Paper.

Henderson Bros., Bolivia, Glasgow, 1 cs. J. A. Norman, Labrador, Havre, 5 cs. C. Moller & Co., by same, 3 cs. Schall & Co., by same, 1 cs. Fischer & Keller, by same, 1 cs. hangings. Schall & Co., Crusader, Bordeaux, 1 cs. Henry Bainbridge & Co., The Queen, Liverpool, 6 cs. C. Kimpton, by same, 5 cs. Dreyfuss & Sachs, Mosel, Bremen, 2 cs. P. Morganstein, by same, 1 cs. G. J. Kraft, by same, 4 cs.

J. Hamburger, by same, 1 cs. P. F. Schuster, by same, 1 cs. C. F. Vanplanckenstein, by same, 1 cs. Porter & Bainbridge, Egypt, Liverpool, 6 cs. Baldwin, Bros. & Co., Britannic, Liverpool, 1 cs. Brown, Bros. & Co., by same, 1 cs. Baldwin, Bros. & Co., State of Georgia, Glasgow, 1 cs.

Rags, &c.

Briggs & Taylor, State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow, 177 bs. jute stock; 6 bs. old papers. Austin, Baldwin & Co., by same, 170 bs. paper stock. Briggs & Taylor, Elysia, Glasgow, 91 bs. jute stock; 2 bs. old papers. Lee & Sturges, Labrador, Havre, 242 bs. paper stock. George Watson, Jr., Mosel, Bremen, 49 bs. rags. Jessup & Moore, Erinia, Trieste, 31 bs. rags. Dulith & Co., by same, 100 bs. rags. Charles F. Harly & Co., Egypt, Liverpool, 198 bs. rags. Fabbri & Chauncey, Antonio G., Catania, 250 bs. rags. W. J. Clark, Maas, Rotterdam, 80 bs. paper stock.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

Rags.

Jessup & Moore, Jupiter, Fillau, 1,185 bs. Jessup & Moore, Juniata, Savannah, 12 bs. Wilson, Stewart & Co., by same, 3 bs.

Soda Ash.

Peter Wright & Sons, Pennsylvania, Liverpool, 80 tcs. Order, by same, 102 tcs.

BOSTON IMPORTS.

IMPORTATIONS of Paper Stock, Chemicals, &c., at Port of Boston, from June 8, 1877, to June 14, 1877, inclusive.

Books, &c.

Little, Brown & Co., Parthia, Liverpool, 4 cs. J. R. Osgood & Co., by same, 1 cs. Estes & Lauriat, China, Liverpool, 3 cs. E. P. Dutton & Co., by same, 2 cs.

Paper.

T. Groom & Co., China, Liverpool, 7 cs. Frost & Adams, Marathon, Liverpool, 2 cs. D. Ditson & Co., Parthia, Liverpool, 1 cs., music. E. H. Dunklee, Worcester, Halifax, 6 cs., writing.

Paper Stock.

Howe, Goodwin & Cole, Majestic, Calcutta, 125 bs. rags. S. D. Warren & Co., Prince Rudolph, Calcutta, 22 bs. rags. Woodford & Farlow, by same, 36 bs. paper stock. Laforme & Frothingham, Sadie, Smyrna, 1,000 bs. rags. M. A. Ring & Sons, China, Liverpool, 42 bs. paper stock. Tremblay & Co., by same, 24 bs. paper stock. W. H. Parsons & Co., Victoria, Liverpool, 50 bs. paper stock. Warren & Co., by same, 81 bs. paper stock. C. C. Herald, by same, 178 bs. paper stock. E. P. Dunklee & Co., Worcester, Halifax, 263 bs. paper stock. K. P. Cutler & Co., Carroll, Halifax, 2 bs. paper stock. Windall & Phillips, Julia, St. Pierre, 10 tons paper stock.

Alum.

James Lee & Co., Hindoo, Hull, 180 bbis.

Aluminous Cake.

Lewis & Dimond, Hindoo, Hull, 65 cks.

Bleaching Powder.

Warren & Co., Victoria, Liverpool, 328 cks. Cushing, Porter & Cades, 55 cks. Morey & Co., by same, 100 cks.

Caustic Soda.

Linder & Meyer, China, Liverpool, 28 drums. E. & T. King & Co., by same, 100 drums.

China Clay.

J. Henry Blanchard, from South Carolina, 72 cks.

Hide Cuttings.

N. W. Rice & Co., Woodside, Buenos Ayres, 94 bs. T. Groom & Co., Victoria, Buenos Ayres, 69 bs.

Jute Butts.

Howe, Goodwin & Cole, Majestic, Calcutta, 5,000 bs. J. E. Whitney, Prince Rudolph, Calcutta, 4,052 bs. Nevins & Co., by same, 100 bs. rejections.

Sol Soda.

M. Crocker & Co., Hindoo, Hull, 219 cks. E. & F. King & Co., China, Liverpool, 350 cks. Warren & Co., by same, 230 cks. Warren & Co., Victoria, Liverpool, 300 cks.

Soda Ash.

M. Crocker & Co., Hindoo, Hull, 85 cks. Linder & Meyer, China, Liverpool, 32 cks. Warren & Co., by same, 59 cks. Warren & Co., Victoria, Liverpool, 102 cks. Morey & Co., by same, 39 cks.

Venetian Red.

Hobbs, Pope & Co., Parthia, Liverpool, 420 bbis.

Pure Natural Lubricating Oil FOR PAPER MILLS.

This Oil has been used extensively by Paper Mills throughout the United States for a number of years, and has in all cases given perfect satisfaction. It is uniform in quality, and, being prepared without heating, does not chill in cold weather. Price, by the barrel, thirty cents per gallon, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Send direct to GEO. ALLEN, FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

BLUE PAPER. TIEMANN'S SOLUBLE BLUE IN POWDER. RED AND BLUE ANILINES. J. H. TIEMANN & CO. 56 Murray Street, New York.

SUPERIOR QUALITY Wood Pulp.

For price and samples address, J. HENRY BLANCHARD, Boston, Mass.

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AMERICAN Turbine Water Wheel, GEARING & SHAFTING, Rag Engines, Wood or Iron Tubs, RAG-CUTTERS, DUSTERS, Pumps, &c.

THE AMERICAN TURBINE, as recently improved, utilizes a higher average percentage of power than any Turbine ever known, which justly entitles it to the position claimed for it as the BEST Water Wheel in the world. Large illustrated catalogue sent free on application to

STOUT, MILLS & TEMPLE, DAYTON, OHIO.

NATRONA POROUS ALUM,

FOR PAPER MAKERS' USE.

FREE FROM IRON AND FROM EXCESS OF ACID.

Two pounds of it will size as much paper as three pounds of Potash or Ammonia Alum.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.

140 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, 212 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS, W. M. ELLICOTT & SON, Baltimore. MOREY & CO., Boston.

RUBBER BELTING GOODS R. LEVICK, SON & CO. 734 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

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JUTE BUTTS AND REJECTIONS.

TISSUE PAPERS

of the CELEBRATED ENGLISH MAKE, Trade Mark, "Mill No. 622" White, Colored and Silver Tissue, manufactured expressly for Jewelers' and Silver-Platers' use; guaranteed not to tarnish or discolor the goods. Sole Agent, FRED'K W. SMITH, 251 Canal St., N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1840.

O. KEENAN & SON, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Cotton and Woolen RAGS AND PAPERS, ROPE, BAGGING, CANVAS, &c. 395 Pearl street, and 44 & 46 Duane street, New York OWEN KEENAN. JAMES T. KEENAN.

GLENS FALLS Marble Lime The best bleaching Lime known for PAPER-MAKERS' USE.

Osborn & Robinson, AGENTS, 87 Dey Street, N. Y.

ANDERSON & STANTON,

152 Broadway,

NEW YORK, June 1, 1877.

GENTLEMEN:

Having given the subject of Paper Mill Insurance special attention, we would ask paper-makers to consider these few questions:

First—Should not well and carefully managed paper mills be insured upon better terms than others?

Second—Will not insurance of this character receive better attention and more just and careful consideration on the part of insurance officers when brought to their notice by parties doing a large business than if sent through some small agent who cannot personally represent the facts to his companies?

Third—Are your policies correctly worded, so that you are positively insured?

Fourth—Are you sure all the companies in which you hold policies are sound and solvent?

These questions and many others of like character are such as are being asked us constantly by paper-makers. Worthless insurance is worse than none. Badly worded policies lead to litigation. Business centers of course have the largest number of insurance companies, hence, better facilities for placing large lines of insurance.

We now have property valued at some forty millions of dollars (40,000,000) including some of the largest and best known paper mills in the United States, and have yet to learn of any paper-maker who has become dissatisfied with our way of doing business.

Should be pleased to send you a Paper Mill Survey, and to hear from you regarding any insurance which you may desire for your mill property, and you can rest assured that it will receive careful attention at our hands. Please write us before renewing any of your policies.

Very truly yours,

ANDERSON & STANTON

INSURANCE AGENTS, AND BROKERS, 152 Broadway, New York

The Paper Trade Journal.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
The American Paper Trade.  
Weekly, \$4.00 per annum.  
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

NEW YORK: SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

Advertisements cannot be received for insertion in the current week later than 9 A. M. on Friday. The charge for advertising is 25 cents a line, each insertion. Special terms for standing and displayed advertisements to be had on application. Card in Directory Column and one copy of paper, \$10 a year.

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized organ of the various Paper-Makers' Associations of the United States.

THE JOURNAL contains the latest and fullest information relative to the paper trade in all parts of the world, including descriptions of new appliances and processes for making paper, experiments with new fibres and other materials, a record of the water supply, with the latest manufacturing news in all parts of the country. It gives the cream of all the foreign technical journals which relate to the paper interest, besides communications from competent persons in the trade, both at home and abroad. The market review and quotations show the state of trade in all the principal cities, and no pains have been spared to make these accurate and complete.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum, £1  
Subscription and postage for France, per annum, 25 francs  
Subscription and postage for Germany, per annum, 8 thalers  
Foreign subscribers may address our New York office.

Communications on matters of interest to the trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters, and if used will be liberally paid for. Items of news, and facts of all kinds in relation to the state of the mills, &c., will be gladly received.

All communications must be addressed to  
**HOWARD LOCKWOOD,**  
Publisher and Proprietor,  
No. 74 Duane street, N. Y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized vehicle of communication in matters of trade interest, we will be glad to receive correspondence from all parts of the country. Information and suggestion upon paper-making topics are especially valuable, and manufacturing news and personal items are equally acceptable.

AGAIN we have warm weather. The changes of temperature of late have been peculiar for the time of year.

COMPLAINTS of low water are not rife as yet. On the contrary, we have reports that the recent rains have swollen some of the rivers. If this be true of the larger streams, the smaller ones ought to be pretty well supplied.

A CORRESPONDENT calls for a list of the bachelors in the paper trade. There are, we know, a goodly number of them, and the only reason assigned for their celibacy is of a delicate, although trade character. Please to forward their names.

It was our intention to have introduced the history of the safety paper exhibits at Philadelphia in this issue of THE JOURNAL, but the arrangement of the matter and verification of facts have prevented. We hope to supply it at an early day.

WE have been interested in a little pamphlet issued by Thomas D. Stetson of 23 Murray street, in this city. It is addressed to persons contemplating the manufacture of patented articles, and Mr. Stetson's known success as a solicitor of patents is a guaranty of its accuracy in many points of interest. It will be useful in putting intending patentees upon the right track for securing their inventions.

THERE is not so much ill foreboding of trade as we have noticed for the past two years. More buoyancy is perceptible even if trade is not all that is wanted. This is not a bad indication, but goes to show that things are working for the better. The holders of money are also anxious to make investments rather than to keep funds lying idle on their hands. Some of this will work into trade, and help to brisk it up.

WHAT has become of the different committees who were to organize associations among the book and news paper makers? We understand that there has been a great deal of talk, but the results have not as yet shown themselves. Even in face of the dull times there is not a very heavy surplus of news and book papers in the hands of manufacturers and dealers. What would publishers of papers and books do should every mill shut down for two or three weeks? Is not the solution of the problem in the hands

of the paper-makers? What a wonderful amount of good could be accomplished if there was only sufficient "backbone" in the trade to apply the remedy! If all cannot be brought to take the proper course, why not try to get a majority? Let us have the reports of the several committees.

WHAT shall be said of trade? There is little indeed to be said of it, since both the season of the year and all other combinations are against it. Demand for paper is limited to the requirements of ordinary consumption. Some goods—perhaps a reasonable quantity—are going abroad. Production here is generally in excess of requirements, and orders are greatly in demand. This leads naturally to weak figures, which are not unusual at this time of the year. Abroad there is an equal dullness. The British mills do not seem to be enjoying a rushing trade, and we have reports of shutting down, and all the other stories which help to make the paper trade uncomfortable. There is a settling back too in the French trade, whose mills are reported to be disposing of their product with greater difficulty, while the demand for paper stocks has run down pretty low. The German paper trade is reported as unsatisfactory, while the Belgian and Swedish mills seem to be engrossing a good share of business secured on offerings of cheap papers, which, from what we hear of them, must be cheap in any sense. The war between Russia and Turkey is charged with creating most of the annoyances to which European trade is subject, and we suppose that so long as there is any unsettled feeling as to the intentions of the other powers, trade uncertainty will be likely to continue.

THE "hints to young machine-tenders," which appear on the first page, are the results of the experience of an old and capable paper-maker. All of the expedients given may not meet the approval of the trade, but it frequently happens that just some such are wanted to remedy a trouble with which a machine-tender has to battle, without having time to go all over his machine and study out the reason of and cure for his difficulties. Temporary expedients ought, however, to be avoided as much as possible. A good workman never slouches his work, although he may be compelled at times to make shifts to meet an unexpected emergency. Machine tenders, indeed any workman, ought not to be satisfied with getting along for the time, but as soon as occasion offers should go to work and fix up things in a thoroughly workmanlike way. We do not think it a good thing to wash the wire with vitriol, because it is damaging to the metal; but there might at times be a necessity for using so powerful an agent. Care should be taken not to do it more than once, or at least to avoid trying this kind of washing very often. There are other very good ideas thrown out by our friend, which we commend to notice, and hope will be of interest and profit to our readers. Should any of these last see or know of any better way of meeting difficulties such as are suggested, we hope they will tell us. As it is, we look for some criticism, and hope that it may draw out thoughts and information which may be of general value and interest to paper-makers.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received. Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of the paper. No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper. Communications must be sent to reach this office by Wednesday night or Thursday morning, of each week, to insure insertion.]

Bank-Note Paper.

To the Editor of The Journal:  
I have known gray hairs to grow on the heads of jackasses, and, thinking it not essential to be the possessor of a gray head in order to answer "Ohio," I will endeavor to explain all the technicalities, within my knowledge, as to how bank-note paper is made. All the paper for the money used by the United States Government is manufactured on a 62-inch Fourdrinier machine at the Glen Mills, Delaware County, Pa. Short pieces of red silk are mixed with the pulp in the engine, and the finished stuff is conducted to the

wire without passing through any screens which might retain the silk threads. By an arrangement above the wire cloth short pieces of fine blue silk thread are dropped in streaks upon the paper while it is forming. The upper side on which the blue silk is dropped is the one used for the face of the notes, and from the manner in which the threads are applied must show them more distinctly than the lower or reverse side, although they are imbedded deeply enough to remain fixed. This mill is guarded by officers night and day, to prevent the abstraction of any paper, and to prevent persons from perambulating and investigating the interior of the buildings. An inducement is offered to experimenters, in the law which stipulates to honor the parties who will make a close imitation of this bank-note paper with a position under charge of the Government officials for fifteen consecutive years. If "O." is capable of making this grade his endeavors will receive prompt attention, and the remuneration for services rendered will be an equivalent.

Yours, &c., YORKER.

Who are the O. B.'s?

To the Editor of The Journal:  
In the course of a conversation at one of the leading houses in the trade a few days ago it was suggested that the paper trade abounded in that rare but unfortunate class of the human species, known as old bachelors. For the information of the many will some one of our well-posted brethren give us a list of them?

Yours, &c., HOTSPUR.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of The Journal:  
Please inform me where in New York City bisulphite of soda can be bought. Much has been said in this country and in England about its use; but Boston drug stores do not know what it is. If it is so much better than hyposulphite (anti-chlorine), it seems very singular that it is so little known with the chemical dealers.

Yours, &c., S.

Sizing Print Paper.

To the Editor of The Journal:  
Occasionally a paper-maker friend of mine sends me a copy of your valuable paper. In the correspondence column I see many inquiries and suggestions that are interesting to the writer, who once was in the paper business. A few days since I had a discussion with a cylinder-machine tender about sizing print paper with resin size. The paper he was running was poorly sized, and the "breakdowns" came often. His vat resembled a washwoman's wash tub foaming with froth, and the paper made was completely filled with "pin-holes" or froth specks. The size was boiled six hours, stirring it for about five minutes every hour; the resin was coarsely pulverized—75 lbs. of soda ash to 250 lbs. of resin being the proportions—the engineers using two wash-basins of thick size and two of alum to each beater, which carries 225 lbs. I told him the trouble was as follows: 1. The resin was not pulverized fine enough. 2. The size was not stirred enough. 3. One wash-basin of size was sufficient. 4. The liquor in the "half stuff" was not washed out enough. 5. The speed of the fan-pump was too fast. 6. His screen had too much shake and ran too fast. The two latter (screen and fan-pump) he claimed had nothing to do with it, which I assured him made froth more than anything else. Now if some of your paper-maker correspondents will express their views on the "size-question" I will take the pains to again visit this Canada machine-tender who knows more than all of Solomon's fools, and show him a few extracts from THE JOURNAL, if your readers will be kind enough to furnish them.

Respectfully, O. I. D. CLARE.

Water Gauging.

To the Editor of The Journal:  
"Sleeping Car" in his last treats us with another of his wonderful discoveries, namely, that stuff may be emptied for the machine very long, yet not be suitable for thin paper. Well, I agree with him in that; but he might have said, neither thick nor thin. It is not the thickness or thinness of the paper that should regulate the treatment and length of fibre; it is the quality to be made out of it. Stuff must either be treated and beat according to the quality to be made or else treated and beat according to circumstances, and paper made from it in conformity with the treatment it has got. To deviate from this is to deteriorate the quality of paper.

He seems to have got an idea that a water-gauge is a machine somewhat after the style of Keeley's motor, while only an expenditure of a few cents will enable anyone to arrange it for himself.

The introduction of the working of esparto grass in England, and its peculiar tendency to form into knots in the chest, made it necessary, or rather forced them to have a system of the kind, and each followed out the plan which was found most suitable. "Sleeping Car" no doubt already knows all about it. Still, I suppose there are readers of THE JOURNAL to whom it may be an item of interest. One plan was to nail a slot inside the chest, marked off into feet and inches. The engineer, before emptying, looked at the gauge and emptied water accordingly with the engine to make the number of inches specified to be counted for an engine. This is simple enough and quite suitable where there is plenty of light and the top of the chest is not covered up. Another, where space is free and convenient, is to have a light rod of sufficient length to reach to the bottom of the chest. Before emptying dip down, note the mark, and empty as before (rod also to be marked off into feet and inches).

Another, and the best, is to attach a 3-inch copper pipe to the bottom of the chest, leading it up

outside the chest and above the level a foot or more; arrange a float inside of the pipe to rise and fall, according to the height of stuff, having a stem attached to it, to project through the floor or anywhere that the engineer can see it handy and be out of the way. Have it marked the same as the others. By a little ingenuity with some twine and small pulleys, it can be arranged to indicate both in the engine-room and the machine-room. Though hitherto chiefly limited in use to mills in this country, where they make specialties, it would be an advantage to mills making any qualities. The machine-tender could at any time tell the exact amount in the chest. By taking note for a few minutes, he could tell what amount of stuff he would work at that speed for a day, and what is of most importance, he would always have the stuff in the chest at a uniform thickness. Machine-tenders can easily see how infinitely superior such a system would be to the present haphazard style of an engineer emptying one engine with perhaps fifty gallons of water, and the next with three hundred. As to informing him where the gauge is worked, or can be seen, I say, not just yet—possibly I may by-and-by. It appears that for lack of somewhat to charge upon he has been trying it on my signature. To pacify and accommodate him, I would suggest that for the future his signature be the one of his fancy names, which begins with a B. I am quite agreeable to accept of the other.

Yours, SHARK.

Changes, Removals, and New Firms.

McCloud & Williams succeed H. M. McCloud, printer, Amherst, Mass.

Thomas Gay has retired from the firm of Gay Bros. & Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Kimball & Flanders, newspaper publishers, Plymouth, N. H., have dissolved partnership.

J. W. Arnold & Co., paper bag manufacturers, Northampton, Mass., have dissolved partnership.

L. Graham & Co., printers, New Orleans, La., have dissolved partnership; L. Graham continues.

H. G. Phillips & Co., books, &c., New Haven, Conn., have dissolved partnership; J. Blum continues.

W. H. Walton, books and stationery, Burlington, Iowa, has gone out of business; J. W. Henry succeeds.

Boake & Skinner, printers, Cincinnati, O., have dissolved partnership; William Skinner & Co. continue.

Andrews, Marshall & Hutchinson, books and stationery, Faribault, Minn., have dissolved partnership; Parshall & Whipple succeed.

C. D. Rearick has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Wright & Fleming, printers, St. Louis, Mo.; the style is now Wright, Fleming & Rearick.

Failures.

E. H. Burnton, books and stationery, Fond-du-Lac, Wis., has failed.

William M. Taylor, printer, New York, has made an assignment.

Jos. L. Abbot, manufacturer of paper bags, Pawtucket, R. I., has made an assignment.

Merriam & Putnam, manufacturers of mill papers, Chelsea, Mass., have failed; they are offering a compromise of ten cents on the dollar.

The creditors of David Tynberg, paper collar manufacturer, New York, have accepted a composition at thirty cents on the dollar. The liabilities are about \$63,000.

Chattel Mortgages.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mortgages. Mortgagee. Amount.  
Geo. R. Colyer, 85 Centre st., Imp. and Traders' National Bank, \$9,100  
L. J. Comstock, 156 3d av., M. L. & J. L. Smith, 375  
Wm. Raich, 43 Chatham st., M. E. Washburn, 410  
Alex. Saigethy, 127 Worth st., J. Backer, 400

BROOKLYN.

C. J. Bartram, 107 Fulton st., W. E. Dodge, \$400  
J. Emden, 76 Calyer st., W. G. Edwards, \$85

NEW YORK STATE.

Clarence C. Deputy, Syracuse, 375

EASTERN STATES.

Thomas J. Lloyd, Boston, Mass., 79  
W. W. Kellogg, Lynn, Mass., b. s., 375  
Thomas P. Nichols, Lynn, Mass., b. s., 300  
Charles R. Valpey, Lynn, Mass., 300  
W. A. Brooks & Co., Boston, Mass., 750

WESTERN STATES.

W. H. Lamb, Minneapolis, Minn., 11

Fires.

The Jessup & Laffin Paper Company, Russell, Mass., get an adjustment of \$34,500 for damage done to its mill by the recent fire. Several contracting firms are figuring on proposals for rebuilding the east wing.

The mill at Snows Falls, Me., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, June 5. The watchman discovered fire on the roof during his rounds, but the fire was beyond reach and the building was consumed. The loss is not stated, but there was an insurance of \$6,000 on the property. The mill contained a 48-inch cylinder machine, and was run on wrapping papers. It was owned by Thomas Stearns, Cambridge, Mass., and was operated under the name of the Salmon Falls Paper Company.

In Town.

George Robertson, Hinsdale, N. H.; B. B. Taggart, Watertown, N. Y.; Harrison Garfield, Lee, Mass.; S. S. May, Lee, Mass.; John C. Newton, Holyoke, Mass.; Wellington Smith, Holyoke, Mass.; Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass.; G. B. Holbrook, Holyoke, Mass.; Thos. Chalmers, Dalton, Mass.; C. H. Mullin, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.; Charles Stewart, Cincinnati, O.; R. M. Fairfield, Holyoke, Mass.

Newspaper Intelligence.

The following is a list of new newspapers, furnished from the advance sheets of the American Newspaper Reporter and Printers' Gazette:

NEW NEWSPAPERS.

WEEKLY.	Size.
Pollard (Ala.) Escambia Standard.....	22 x 31
Forrest City (Ark.) Democrat.....	23 x 32
Dixon (Cal.) Bulletin.....	24 x 36
Chicago (Ill.) Den Christelige Tidsskrift.....	24 x 34
Lockport (Ill.) Standard.....	22 x 31
Bowling Green (Ind.) Review.....	30 x 44
Bonaparte (Iowa) Journal.....	24 x 35
Mount Sterling (Ky.) Democrat.....	26 x 40
Wadena (Minn.) Tribune.....	22 x 31
New Cambria (Mo.) Macon Co. Standard.....	24 x 35
David City (Neb.) Butler Co. Republican.....	26 x 40
Gorham (N. H.) Mountaineer.....	22 x 32
Newark (N. J.) Observer.....	28 x 42
Attica (N. Y.) Argus.....	24 x 36
Catham Village (N. Y.) Chatham Press.....	22 x 31
Jordan (N. Y.) Intelligencer.....	24 x 36
Medina (N. Y.) Register.....	26 x 40
Henderson (N. C.) Granville Echo.....	31 x 50
Cincinnati (Ohio) Unsere alte Heimath.....	34 x 46
Dayton (Ohio) Sunday Morning News.....	27 x 40
Millerton (Pa.) Advocate.....	22 x 31
Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Sunday Morning Comet.....	27 x 42
Dandridge (Tenn.) Watchman.....	24 x 36
Groesbeck (Tex.) Rising Sun.....	26 x 40
Hyde Park (Vt.) Lamolle News.....	24 x 36
Annapolis (N. S.) Journal.....	23 x 36
Whitby (Ont.) Gazette.....	27 x 42

MONTHLY.	Size.
New York (N. Y.) Treasure.....	23 x 33
Raleigh (N. C.) Insurance Watchman.....	9 x 12

RESUMPTIONS.

Canaseraga (N. Y.) Times.....	24 x 35
Magnolia (N. C.) Record.....	26 x 40
Richmond (Tex.) Four Counties.....	21 x 28

British Trade Statistics.

The values of papers of British and Irish manufacture imported into the United States during the month ended April 30, 1877, were: Writing and printing papers and envelopes, \$614; other kinds, except hangings and paper maché, £1,014. For the corresponding period of the two preceding years the values were: Writing and printing and envelopes, 1876, £1,114; 1875, £1,906; other kinds, &c., 1876, £309; 1875, £1,283. The total imports during the four months ended April 30 of each of the years were: Writing and printing, &c., 1877, £3,512; 1876, £3,842; 1875, £8,218; other kinds, &c., 1877, £4,353; 1876, £2,624; 1875, £180,536.

General Notes.

James R. Osgood & Co., the publishers, are said to be using the telephone between their Boston store and the Riverside press office at Cambridge.

Four tons' weight of valentines have been returned to the Dead Letter Office in London from all parts of the kingdom. This immense mass of amatory rubbish is to be worked into pulp before being sold to the paper-makers.—Suffolk Chronicle.

The values of books, papers and stationery exported from the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1876, and for the corresponding period of the preceding year, were: Books, pamphlets, maps and other publications, 1876, \$190,266; 1875, \$134,064. Paper and stationery, 1876, \$309,297; 1875, \$180,536.

We are all greater dupes to our weakness than to the skill of others; and the successes gained over us by the designing are usually nothing more than the prey taken from those very snares we have laid ourselves. One man falls by his ambition, another by his perfidy, a third by his avarice, and a fourth by his lust; what are these but so many nets, watched indeed by the fowler, but woven by the victim?

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—In the manufacture of artificial marble, so as to produce greater hardness in the material than has hitherto been obtained, Mr. L. A. Brode, of Glasgow, has patented a very simple improvement. The basis of the new material is the same as that used in such artificial marble or stone as has hitherto been produced—Keene's cement—with which coloring matter either in a pulverent condition or as a liquid is mixed, according to the colors and characters of the artificial marble or stone which it is desired to imitate. In order to produce the requisite hardness of the artificial marble or stone, and which feature constitutes the essence of the invention, there is mixed with the Keene's cement a portion of finely ground glass and salt, or finely ground glass and alum. Proportions of these substances which are found to answer in practice are—Keene's cement, 10 parts; ground glass, 1 part; and salt or alum, 1/2 part by weight; but these proportions may be considerably varied. A further feature, which is important to the success of the invention, is that the substances are commingled together with hot water, although cold water may be used.—Glasgow News.

The Piqua Woolen Mills.

The Piqua Woolen Mills of F. Gray, O'Ferrall & Co., Piqua, Ohio, manufacturers of paper-makers' wet and press felts and woolen goods, are rapidly establishing an enviable reputation for a new felt which they have produced for fast-running Fourdrinier machines and print paper. This felt is of wonderful texture, firmness and strength, and seems fully capable of doing all that the manufacturers claim for it, viz., that it will run longer without washing, wear longer and get a higher rate of speed than any with which it has come in competition. It will make any kind of a paper from a coarse straw wrapping to a fine book or tissue. These facts they are prepared to substantiate by reference to a large number of paper-makers of high standing, who have pronounced it superior to any. Their felts will keep their width under any reasonable strain, and if kept clean are not troubled with wind-marks, and never get slack in the middle or on the edges; in fact will make perfect paper

with ordinary care, until entirely worn out. Their cylinder long felts for very wide machines are especially good, and freely admitted to be without rivals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Insertions under this heading will be charged 50 cents a line. Payment invariably in advance.]

Wanted, a Foreman who fully understands manufacture of Fine Book and No. 1 Colored Papers, who is able to match any tint of paper, and willing to run a mill where work is expected and a good price is paid for it.

Third Edition--Now Ready.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY OF THE Paper Trade. 1877.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only STANDARD authority of the kind, and is constantly consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country.

PRICE, - - - \$2.00. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, Publisher, 74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY AND Paper Mill Property FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, in whole or in part, a large line of second-hand Paper-making Machinery, consisting of One 76-in. one 72-in., one 62-in. and one 36-in. Fourdrinier Machine.

One stack of nine Soft Iron Calendar Rolls, 62 in. on face; also a large variety of Calendar and Press Rolls.

One stack of seven Super Calenders, 30-in. face. One stack of six Super Calenders, 31-in. face. Four stacks of Straw Board Calenders, from 30-in. to 45-in. face.

Four Daniels Rag Cutters. One Rope Cutter, one Cane Cutter. Two Straw Cutters. One Wood Chopping Machine.

One large Steam Pump. Two Rag Dusters. One Rag Thrasher. Two 48-in. one 54-in., one 62-in. and one 84-in. Paper Cutters.

One Goulet Patent Engine. Three Kingland Patent Engines. Twelve Cutting Presses, from 27 in. to 45 in. wide. Six Making Cylinders, of different sizes.

One set of three Reels, 62-in. face; one set of six Revolving Reels, 54-in. face; one set of six Revolving Reels, 76-in. face; one mill with two 72-in., one with one 76-in., one with one 84-in., one with one 72-in. and one with one 48-in. Fourdrinier Machine; one with one 72-in. and one 62-in., one with one 72-in., one with one 72-in. and one 36-in., two with one 56-in. each, one with one 32-in., and one with one 48-in. Cylinder Machines.

The undersigned is also agent for the following specialties: The Lahoussé Process for Reducing and Bleaching Straw Pulp.

The Process for Bleaching Jute (Owned by the Inter-State Fibre Bleaching Company). This process comprehends all the improvements in working jute and flax into white paper, and is the best adapted for these fibres.

J. N. Paddock's Improvement for equalizing the pressure on the Making Roll in the manufacture of Straw, Binders, Leather and Press Boards.

The Hagley & Sewall Rotary Force Pump, adapted especially to Paper Mills (see advertisement in another column).

Machinery and Rollers for Embossing. The Risdon Improved Turbine Water Wheel, which produces more power for the water used than any other water wheel in the world.

He also offers his services as a Consulting Engineer and Expert in the erection, alteration and equipment of paper mills, and in paper-making processes. With an experience of over twenty years in the manufacture of paper, gained both in this country and in Europe, he purposes to make his services valuable to whoever shall require them.

Full description of the Mills, Machinery and Processes will be given on application. Address EDWARD CONLEY, No. 74 Duane Street, N. Y.

"The Patent Cone Washer" is something entirely new. What every Paper-Manufacturer wants and cannot afford to be without. It will wash as fast as three of the cylinder washers so long in use, and one in an engine will do the work much better than two of the others.

A gentleman having a few thousand dollars would like to connect himself with some house in the paper stock trade. Has a knowledge of the business, a large acquaintance among manufacturers, and can control one or two specialties.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1877. THE MONEY MARKET.—The supply of loanable funds continues largely in excess of the demand, and the rate for call loans ranges from 1 to 2 per cent.

Government bonds are in steady movement, and considerable amounts change hands. The 5-20 issues have been a little disturbed in price by the calling in of \$15,000,000 by the Treasury Department.

There is very little speculative feeling in the Gold Market, and a small commercial demand; the rate has not varied much. The quotations for the week are:

Table with columns: Opening, Highest, Lowest, Closing. Rows for June 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Foreign Exchange is steady, but the demand is small. The rates to-day are: Sterling, 60 days, \$4.87 to \$4.87 1/2; sterling, sight, \$4.89 1/2 to \$4.90; cable transfers, \$4.91 to \$4.92; commercial sterling, prime long, \$4.86 1/2 to \$4.87; commercial sterling, good long, \$4.85 1/2 to \$4.86 1/2; Paris, bankers', 60 days, 5.15 1/2 to 5.15; do. sight, 5.13 1/2 to 5.12 1/2; Antwerp, bankers', 60 days, 5.15; do. sight, 5.12 1/2.

THE PAPER TRADE.—The business situation has undergone no material change since our last report. In all lines trade remains quiet, and the movement strictly within the limits of actual requirements. As is usual in periods of comparative stagnation the competition is extremely active, and prices are constantly being shaded to hold trade.

Manillas and Wrapping papers are feeling the dullness in other lines of business, and are moving slowly, even in a jobbing way. Prices for this class of papers are low, very low, and when the cost of all kinds of Manilla and Jute stocks is considered, it is difficult to see how manufacturers can even hold their own on the present figures, much less make a profit.

JUTE BUTTS.—The arrivals during the past week have been 5,000 bales per British Empire and 4,901 bales per Walter D. Wallcut, at New York, and 5,986 bales, per Prince Rudolph, at Boston, a total of 15,977 bales. The greater part of this stock had been purchased by manufacturers, to arrive, and so goes forward into consumers' hands.

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCKS.—The condition of the market continues in that shape which leaves little room for comment. If any variation exists in the demand or movement it is in the way of a decrease. The manufacturers of fine papers are taking things rather easy at present, which certainly makes some difference in the sale of linens. Fine Cottons continue neglected, while low grades are apparently in about the same demand.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—Have very little movement, and prices show some disposition to soften. Buyers are extremely particular as to their selections, and will take only a guaranteed packing. This has caused an accumulation of inferior Rags, which are being offered at low prices, and the range of quotations is consequently disturbed. Sales are 50 bales No. 2

City Whites at 3 1/2 c. to 4 c.; 75 bales City Seconds at 2 1/2 c.

WOOLEN RAGS.—Trade still moves in a very moderate way. The demand runs principally on fine grades of hards. The quotations are without any particular variation.

OLD PAPERS.—The inquiry noted last week has continued and the movement is larger than for some time past. No. 1 Shavings are in steady request at late figures. Colored Shavings have been looked after a little more. Solid stock has quite a regular demand.

BAGGINGS, &c.—There is nothing new to say regarding the market. The demand for spot goods is light, manufacturers being either stocked up pretty well or in receipt of regular supplies on old contracts. There are no large parcels of goods in stock, and prices are therefore well sustained.

STRAW.—There is still very little movement, and prices are quoted lower. The ruling prices are 70c. to 75c. for Long Rye; 60c. to 65c. for Short Rye, and 55c. to 60c. for Oat.

ROSINS.—The demand is quite active, and prices continue firm. There is a strong export inquiry for Stained.

CHEMICALS.—There has been an increased strength shown in the market for heavy chemicals. A larger demand in the English markets has caused some appreciation in prices, and higher figures are now asked there for Soda Ash, Bleach and Sal Soda. Carbonated Ash is quiet and steady. Caustic Ash does not vary much.

THE COAL MARKET.—Anthracite still rules very quiet. Since the last sale auction prices have been met, and in some cases lower rates have been named, which shows that bottom prices have not been reached, and it is evident that some of the large producers are bent upon discovering where the bottom lays.

Saward's Coal Trade Journal says: "The trade could not be in a worse condition. The course that is now being pursued is a most fallacious one, and proves the necessity of a change. Why not stop the production for a month at least, and make the opportunity for better prices. Coal ought not to be sold below cost, and there are very few who are now realizing cost for their sales being made. So long as the Reading are able to sell at the prices, we presume the Pennsylvania and others will do likewise (that their trade may not be taken away from them), but are not all concerned realizing upon their available asset, Coal, at a very great sacrifice."

NEW YORK MARKET.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table of Paper Market prices including Flat Caps and Ledger, Flat Caps and Ledger, Flat Caps and Folios, Blotting, English, Book, super-sized and tinted, Book, extra machine finish, Book, extra machine finish, tinted, Book, good quality, all rag, tinted, Book, good quality, all rag, tinted, Book, No. 1, Shavings & Imperfections, Book, No. 2, Shavings & Imperfections, News, rag and wood, News, straw, News, Common, Hanging, Superfine, No. 1, Hanging, Superfine, No. 2, Hanging, Machine Satin, No. 1, Hanging, White Blank, No. 1, Hanging, White Blank, No. 2, Hanging, Curtains, Hanging, Buff, Hanging, Brown, Colored Papers, Double Mediums, Colored Papers, Glazed Mediums, Colored Papers, Tobacco, Colored Papers, Tissues, 30 x 30, 1/2 ream, White Tissue, 24 x 36, 1/2 ream, White Tissue, 24 x 36, 1/2 ream, Manilla, Flour-sack, cream, Manilla, Flour-sack, drab, Manilla, Rope, unbleached, Manilla, No. 1, light weight, Manilla, No. 1, heavy weight, Manilla, Ordinary Wrapping, Manilla, No. 2, Manilla, Bogus, Tissue Manilla, full count, weight and size, 11 x 15, other sizes in proportion, Hardware, No. 1, glazed.

Table of Hardware prices including Binder's Boards, Straw Boards, air-dried, 150 sheets, 1/2 ton, 50.00, Straw Boards, air-dried, 120 sheets, 1/2 ton, 50.00, Straw Boards, air-dried, Alum., 1/2 ton, 50.00, Straw Boards, air-dried, No. 1, 1/2 ton, 50.00, Straw Boards, steam-dried, No. 1, 1/2 ton, 50.00, Straw Boards, steam-dried, No. 2, 1/2 ton, 45.00, Straw Boards, steam-dried, No. 2, 1/2 ton, 45.00, State, 1/2 ton, 47.50, Straw Boards, air-dried, Penn., 1/2 ton, 50.00, Straw Boards, air-dried, State, 1/2 ton, 50.00, Straw Wrapping, basis, 15 x 20, 10 lb., 20 sheets, 36 x 40, 1.20, 30 x 40, 1.00, 24 x 36, 80, 20 x 32, 75, 20 x 30, 50, 18 x 22, 40, 18 x 20, 42, 18 x 20, 45, 18 x 20, 45, 18 x 18, 21, 18 x 18, 21, 18 x 18, 21, 18 x 16, 14, 11 x 15, 14, 12 x 18, 14, 14 x 20, 34, 14 x 20, 34, 14 x 20, 34.

Table of Woolen Rags prices including Comber Stock, White Woolems, Blue Grey Stockings, White Stockings, Blue Flannels, Reds, old, Bogus, Mixed Softs, free of Carpet, Seamed Cloth, Skirted Cloth, New Dark Clips, New Light Clips, New Black Clips, New Blue Clips, New Felts, New Fancy Shavings, New Fancy Linsey Cuttings, New Sateens, clean stock, Seams and Satinet, Seams, striped, Black Shoe Lastings, Blankets, Wool Carpets, Mixed Carpets, White Linseys, Mixed Linseys.

Table of Rags, Rope and Bagging prices including White Shirt Cuttings, No. 1, White Shirt Cuttings, No. 2, Mill Assorted Whites, Unbleached Muslins, City Whites, New Cotton Strips, light, New Cotton Strips, dark, No. 2, Whites, Cotton Canvas, Lines Canvas, Country White Rags, Country Mixed, Seconds (City), Extra, Colors, per 100 lb., Manilla Rope, Manila Rope, tarred, Hemp Rope, Gunny Bagging, No. 1, Gunny Bagging, No. 2, Kentucky Bagging, Burlap Bagging, Tar Shavings, Hemp Twine Stock, Jute Waste.

Table of Shavings and Old Paper prices including White Collar Cuttings, all paper, White Collar Cuttings, mull lined, White Envelope Cuttings, Hard White Shavings, No. 1, Soft White Shavings, No. 1, White Shavings, No. 2, Mixed Shavings, part white, Ledger and Writing, Solid Stock, Book Stock, No. 1, Book Stock, No. 2, light, Prints, Pure Manilla, Bogus Manilla and Hardwares, Common, Binder's Board Cuttings, Straw Board Cuttings.

Table of English Rags, &c. prices including New Cuttings, cotton, Essex Flines, London Flines, cotton, Outshots, cotton, Seconds, Seconds Extra, Thirds, New Print Tabs, Checks and Blues, Light Prints, Light Fustians, Dark Fustians, Dark Calicoes, First Canvas Linen, Second Canvas Linen, Black Bagging, Gunny Bagging, No. 1, Gunny Bagging, No. 2, Mixed Bagging, Burlaps Bagging, No. 1, Rope, Manilla, tarred, Rope, Manila, tarred, Jute Twine Stock.

Table of English Old Papers and Shavings prices including Hard Shavings, No. 1, Soft Shavings, No. 2, White and Colored Shavings, No. 1, White and Colored Shavings, No. 2, Cream Shavings, Paper-collar Cuttings, Ledgers, Briefs and Letters, Newspapers and Pamphlets, extra, Old Newspapers and Letters, New Books, Solid Folios, Old Blank Books, Brown Papers, White and Buff Railway Sheets, Railway Tickets.

Hamburg Rags, &c.

Table of Hamburg Rags prices including Linen Cuttings, S P F F square bale, S P F F long bale, S P F F squares, S P F F square bale, F F square bale, L F X square bale, Extra Fine Blue Linen, light color, L F B square bale, L F B long bale, Gunny Bagging, No. 1, Burlap Bagging, No. 1.

Table of Cottons prices including Shirt Cuttings, square, C S P F F square bale, C S P F F long bale, C S P F F square bale, C S P F F long bale, F R square bale, C F X square bale, Extra Fine Blue Cotton, C F B square bale, Cotton Canvas.

Table of Ropes prices including T R (tarred), W R (white), M R (manilla). Old Papers prices including Old Book Paper, Old Printed Book, Imperfections, White Shavings, Colored Papers, Printed Papers, Writing Papers. Leghorn and Genoa Rags prices including P P, No. 1 Linens, S S, No. 2 Linens, T T, No. 3 Linens, P, No. 1 Cottons, S, No. 2 Cottons, T, No. 3 Cottons, H R, linen stripes, R, ordinary stripes, R C, R B, C B.

Table of Alexandria Rags prices including Whites, Blues, Colors. Memel Rags prices including S P F F, S P F, F F, F G, L F B. Trieste Rags prices including S P F F, S P F, F F, L F B. Konigsberg Rags prices including S P F F, S P F, F F, L F B.

Japanese Rags.

Table of Japanese Rags prices including Whites, Blues, Colors.

Chemicals, Coloring Materials, &c.

Table of Chemicals prices including Alum, lump, Alum, ground, Alum, pecous, Alum, potash, Anti-Chlorine, Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, currency, Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y, Bleaching Powders, currency, Caustic Soda, 60 per cent, good, Clay, China, English, per ton, gold, Clay, China, English, to arrive, per ton, gold, Clay, South Carolina, per ton, 14.00, Clay, Terra Alba, English, per ton, 25.00, Clay, Terra Alba, American, per ton, 18.00, Copperas, American, 14, Venetian Red, American, 39, Extract Logwood, currency, Fuchs's Patent Aluminous Cake, Prussian Blue, dry, 25, Prussian Potash, American, currency, 25, Orange Mineral, gold, 11, Rosina, common strained, per bbl., 2.10, Rosina, good strained, per bbl., 2.50, Rosina, low, No. 2, per bbl., 2.20, Rosina, good, No. 2, per bbl., 2.80, Rosina, low, No. 1, per bbl., 2.40, Rosina, good, No. 1, per bbl., 3.20, Rosina, pale, per bbl., 3.50, Rosina, extra pale, per bbl., 5.00, Sal Soda, gold, 1.35, Soda Ash, caustic, gold, 2, Soda Ash, carbonated, gold, 17, Soda Ash, refined, gold, 24, Soluble Blue, 70, Spanish Brown, dry, 15, Sugar Lead, white, 10, Sulphuric Acid, 60 degrees, 19, Sulphuric Acid, 66 degrees, 2, Ultramarine, gold, 20, Venetian Red, English, 2, Venetian Red, currency, 9, Vitriol, blue, currency, 9, Yellow Ochre, gold, 13.

BOSTON MARKET.

Paper stock.

Table of Boston Paper stock prices including Mill Assorted Whites, Cotton Canvas, No. 2, Linen Canvas, White Shirt Cuttings, Country White Rags, Country Mixed Rags, City Whites, No. 2, Seconds, Country, Manilla Rope, Binders' or Tar Board Cuttings, Common Papers, Oakum Junk, Hemp Rope, Gunny Bagging, Kentucky Bagging, Hard Woolems, old, Soft Woolems, old, Hard Woolems, new, Soft Woolems, new, Jute Butts, white collar Cuttings, White Envelope Cuttings, Hard White Shavings, No. 1, Soft White Shavings, No. 1, Mixed Shavings (1/2 white), Imperfections, Light Prints, Manilla Envelope Cuttings, new, Manilla Papers, old, Hardware and Manilla, Straw Board Cuttings.

Leghorn Rags.

Table of Leghorn Rags prices including S P, No. 1 Linens, S T, No. 2 Linens, P, No. 1 Cottons, S, No. 2 Cottons, T, No. 3 Cottons.

Alexandria Rags.

Table of Alexandria Rags prices including Whites, Blues, Colors.

Smyrna Rags.

Table of Smyrna Rags prices including Whites, Blues, Reds, Mixed, Canvas, Good, Tarred, Rope.

Constantinople Rags.

Table of Constantinople Rags prices including Whites, Blues, Reds, Mixed.

New Papers.

Table of New Papers prices including Superfine Book, Fine Book, Rags, News, No. 1, Ordinary Rag News, Straw News, Manilla, Cream, No. 1, Ordinary Wrapping Manilla, Manilla, No. 2, Bogus, Straw Wrapping, Hardware, No. 1, Hardware, glazed, Straw Boards, air-dried, 1/2 ton, Straw Boards, steam-dried, 1/2 ton, Binders' Boards, 1/2 ton, Leather Boards, 1/2 ton, Leather Board, No. 2, Leather Board, No. 3.

Boston Chemicals.

Table of Boston Chemicals prices including Aluminous Cake, gold, Alum, English lump, Alum, English ground, Alum, American ground, Alum, American lump, Alum, American potash, Alum, ground, Concentrated, Anti-Chlorine, Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, cur'y, Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y, Bleaching Powders, gold, Blackley Blue, gold, Caustic Soda, 60 per cent, good, Caustic Soda, 70 per cent, gold (for 60 per cent), Clay, English, 1/2 ton, gold, Clay, American, 1/2 ton, 15.00, Copperas, American, 14, Extract Logwood, currency, Lime, common, 1/2 bbl, 1.30, Prussian Blue, 1/2 bbl, 62, Prussian Potash, American, 25, Rosin, common strained, 2, Rosin, No. 2, 24, Rosin, No. 1, 24, Rosin, pale, 4.00, Rosin, extra pale, 4.75, Sal Soda, N. C., 1/2 bbl, 1.30, Sal Soda, American, currency, 18, Soda Ash, gold, 18, Soluble Blue, 19, Sugar Lead, White, 19.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes Sugar Lead, Sulphuric Acid, Terra Alba, Ultramarine, Venetian Red, Vitrified Blue, Yellow Ochre.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Paper Stock and Price. Includes White Rags, Mill Assorted White Rags, White Shirt Cuttings, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Leghorn Rags and Price. Includes P. F. No. 1 Linens, S. T. No. 3 Linens, R. E., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Chemicals and Price. Includes Elephant Aluminum Caké, Alum lump, Alum ground, etc.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Paper Stock and Price. Includes City No. 1 Whites, Mill Assorted Whites, White Cotton Canvas, etc.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Rags and Paper Stock and Price. Includes City Whites, No. 1 5, Seconds & Blues, etc.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Market Report.

LONDON, June 2, 1877. Nothing of consequence to report from our market. Trade is somewhat slack, and now that Continental shippers have raised their prices, about which they were speaking some time ago, paper-makers here abstain from buying as much as possible, and only hand-to-mouth orders are received.

The French Market.

PARIS, May 28, 1877. PAPER AND PAPER STOCKS.—The manufacturing demand for paper stocks has sensibly lightened, and dealers in rags are feeling pretty blue over their prospects.

WOOLEN RAGS.—Trade is completely at a standstill, and a decline of at least twenty per cent. is noted in the prices of grades which have hitherto been in best request.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL PAPER-MAKER with from \$1,000 to \$2,000 cash, to buy a half-interest in a good Manila Mill in Massachusetts. The remainder of the payments on long time.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FOURDRINER machine-tender for book and news papers. Good references required. Address, W. care Paper Trade Journal.

ENGINEER.—SITUATION WANTED AS ENGINEER by a young married man who is competent, steady, and industrious—not afraid of work. Address W. F. S., Care DUNN & PAUL, Collins' Depot, Mass.

Paper Mill Property FOR SALE VERY LOW.

Mill has Four Engines; One Machine, 52-inch face; Fall 32 feet; is on first-class stream; in excellent location for Straw.

There is a Farm of 85 acres and Five Tenements included in the property.

PRICE LOW AND TERMS EASY.

For particulars address "MANUFACTURER," Care of Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE.

One Stack Calenders, 62-in. face, three 12-in. Rolls and six 6-in. Rolls, with Frames and Boxes.

Six Brass Screen Plates, 12x36, in good order, cut between Nos. 0 and 1.

SMITH PAPER CO., Lee, Mass.

THOMAS D. STETSON,

Solicitor of Patents, AND MECHANICAL EXPERT IN PATENT CASES, No. 23 Murray St., New York. Respectfully offers professional assistance in Caveating, Searching for Novelty, Determining if clear of previous patents, etc.

ARE YOUR MILLS Fully Insured In SOUND Companies?

A prominent paper-maker writes: "As stated before, we want to get out of the hands of our local agents, who omit no opportunity to make us feel that we are paper manufacturers, and that paper mills are burning up at the rate of one a minute."

We can refer to some of the leading Paper Mills, for whom we are SOLE AGENTS. We can Save you Money.

Blank surveys sent by mail upon application. ADDRESS, ANDERSON & STANTON, Insurance Brokers, 152 BROADWAY.

CHAMPION (DOUBLE HITCH) BELT HOOK



LEADING MANUFACTURERS and others who have tested it emphatically pronounce it, in all respects, the BEST BELT FASTENING in use.

For sale by the TRADE Specimen Hooks and United Belt Ends mailed when requested. Address, CHAMPION BELT HOOK CO., 87 Liberty street, New York.

[From The CLARK THREAD CO., Newark, N. J.] "We have thoroughly tested your Belt Hooks, and we think it the best belt fastening we have ever used."

A. H. GERE & Co., 73 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Dealers in Paper-Mill Supplies.

We keep constantly on hand a full stock of all Dye Stuff and Chemicals used by Paper Manufacturers, all of which we guarantee to be strictly pure and at low prices.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1877. Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post-office Envelopes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, to wit:

- FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS. No. 1—size, 3 1/4 by 5 1/4 inches. Estimated number required, 1,000,000. No. 2—size, 3 1/4 by 6 1/4 inches. Estimated number required, 1,000,000. No. 3—size, 3 1/4 by 7 1/4 inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000. No. 4—size, 4 1/4 by 10 1/4 inches. Estimated number required, 400,000.

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS. Size, 3 1/4 by 6 1/4 inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000. FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES. Size, 5 by 10 1/4 inches. Estimated number required, 5,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand. The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manilla paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or where large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters of the Department, and be delivered either at the post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster-General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color equal to that on the sample.

The contractor will not be required to pay royalty on envelopes manufactured from the samples furnished by the Department. Bids must be for each kind of envelope separately, the bidders stating in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, the amount of the bid to be ascertained by extending the above estimates at the prices bid respectively, and then aggregating the amounts of the several items.

Bids on samples other than those furnished by the Department will not be considered. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner must be disclosed, and it must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the postmaster or United States attorney at the bidder's residence; and in such case, the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor, as performed, as aforesaid, and the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be used for in the name of the United States.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into a contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster-General, and so on until the required contract is executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties, or either of them, should fail to execute a contract, as herein provided, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice; and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interest of the Government requires it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to those required by the contract.

Payments for envelopes actually furnished will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts. The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Blank forms of bids, with samples, will be furnished upon application; and proposals must be securely enveloped and sealed, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER PULP PRODUCED BY THE DESTRUCTION BY MACERATION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

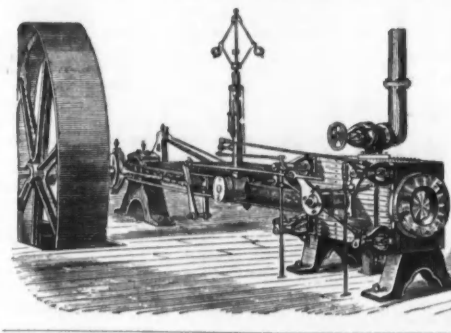
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1877. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 7th day of July, 1877, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purchase of the accumulation of Paper Pulp (amounting to about seven hundred (700) tons of wet and five (5) tons of dry) produced by the maceration of United States notes and securities and revenue stamps. The pulp can be seen on the premises adjoining the macerating-house, on the "White Lot," south of the Treasury Department building.

Proposals will be received either for the whole lot or for quantities of not less than one hundred tons wet—a ton to consist of two thousand pounds; the packing and removal of the same to be at the expense of the purchaser.

Terms.—A permit for the removal of a given quantity will be issued from this office upon the amount in payment therefor being deposited with the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer, of the United States, until the whole is removed. The whole amount of pulp to be removed within three months from the time of the award, and upon reasonable grounds shown, a small extension of the time will be permitted.

A contract for pulp will be required, to be executed and filed within ten days after the award, for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved. The proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Pulp," EDWARD McPHERSON, Chief of Bureau.

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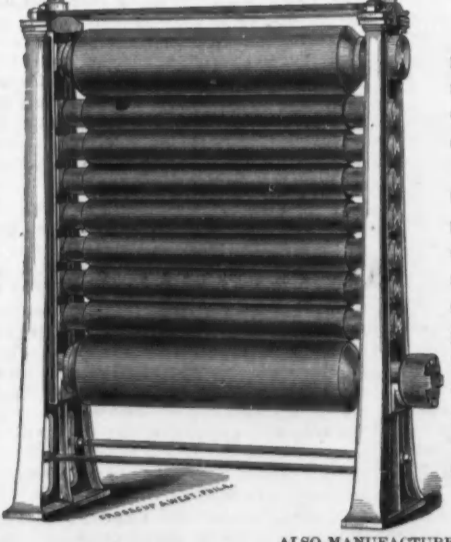
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(Signed) JAMES M. WILCOX, Signature of the Judge.

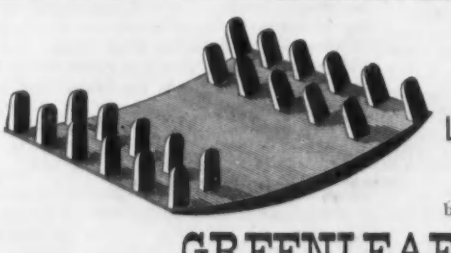
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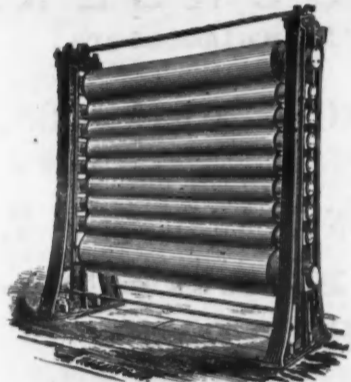
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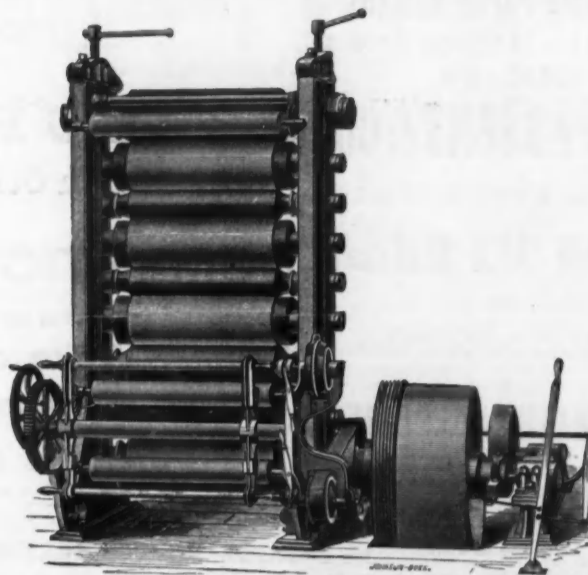
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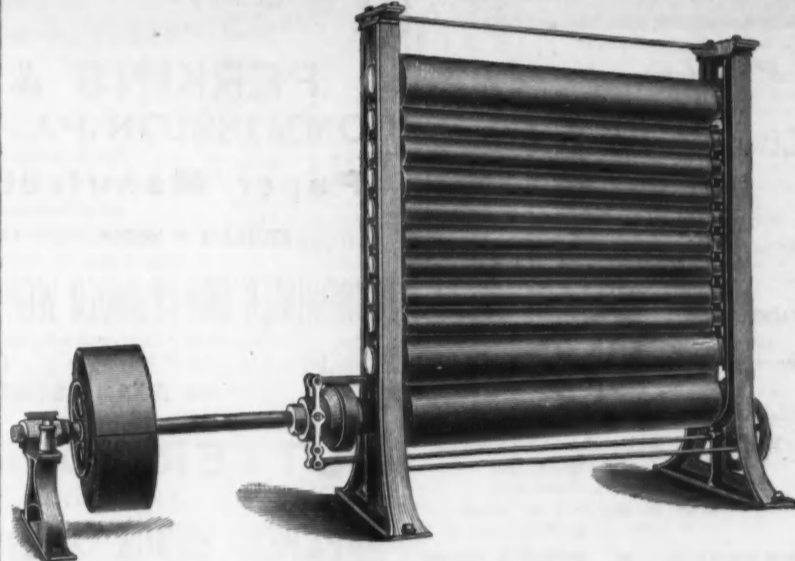
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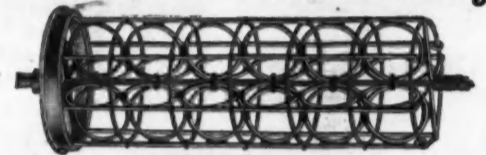


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