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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JUNE 19, 1924

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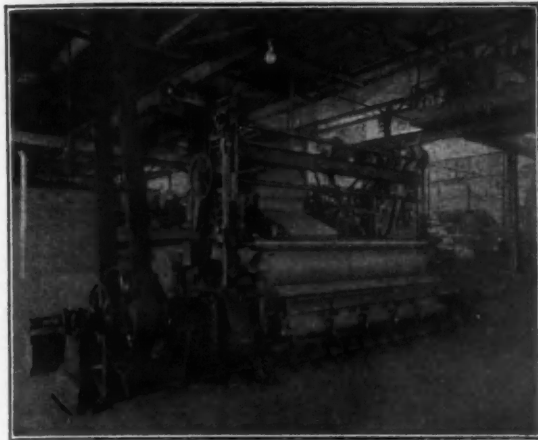
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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1872

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY AND THE PIONEER PUBLICATION IN ITS FIELD FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

Published Every Thursday by the

LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., INC.

LESLIE R. PALMER, PRESIDENT GEO. S. MACDONALD, VICE-PRESIDENT & TREAS. F. K. HOPPIE, SECRETARY

10 EAST 39TH ST. N. Y. U. S. A.
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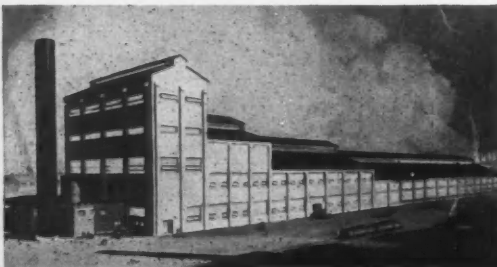
Want and For Sale Advertisements, Pages 68, 69, 70 & 71



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ENGINEERING—BUILDING—EQUIPMENT

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

Vol. LXXVIII No. 25

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, June 19, 1924

CUT IN NEWS PRINT FORCED BY CANADIAN MILLS

International Paper Company Responds to Canadian Cut of \$2 a Ton By Announcing a Similar Cut—International Official Says Canada's Reason for Cut Is a Mystery That He Has Found No One Able to Explain—Price from July 1 Will Be \$73 a Ton and Three Canadian Mills Will Supply Hearst Papers with News Print at \$70 a Ton it Is Reported.

Following an announcement last week on the part of Canadian mills that the price of news print would be cut on July 1 from \$75 a ton to \$73 a ton, the International Paper Company immediately responded by a similar cut of \$2 a ton to go into effect at the same time.

Commenting on the new price, an official of the International remarked to a PAPER TRADE JOURNAL representative that the cause for the cut would have to be sought at the Canadian mills rather than here.

Canadian Cut a Mystery

"Why they saw fit to cut the price \$2 a ton is a mystery to me," he said, "and I have been unable to find anyone who could tell me the reason. I doubt if anyone here knows. As far as we are concerned, we were practically forced to make the cut to meet them."

Canadian manufacturers have had the price of news print under discussion for a considerable period and the announcement of the \$2 cut is the result of the deliberation. From such meager information as is obtainable it is understood that prominent Canadian manufacturers are entirely satisfied with the new arrangement.

It is stated further that three mills will furnish news print to the Hearst papers at \$70 a ton but the conditions of these contracts are not announced and it is understood that the contracts have limitations.

Eliminates Certain Concessions

Regarding the \$73 a ton price to be asked on and after July 1, it is stated from a Canadian source that the new price will have a tendency if anything to stabilize the market. As an argument in behalf of that theory it is pointed out that the \$75 price has been such in superficial terms only owing to concessions which had to be made to the consumers and that the new price without such concessions would not materially disturb profits and would improve general results materially.

American manufacturers, however, are inclined to be less optimistic in the matter. Those who have made no such concessions as the Canadian mills refer to certainly have nothing to gain by the new price and have everything to lose.

It is certain that these manufacturers would have countenanced no such cut in news print at this time on their own initiative and such a cut on their part can only be taken as a defensive move to meet Canadian competition.

It is pointed out that the news print demand has, throughout the very slow period which has claimed the paper market for many weeks, held up so exceptionally well that news print has at all times been the most encouraging feature of the market. In view of that

it is argued that there was nothing in present day conditions to favor such a reduction in price or to even justify it.

Await Explanation of Cut

"We were forced to make the new price to meet the Canadian cut," was the frank statement of the International official interviewed and who expressed his unqualified amazement at the reasons which prompted the cut in Canada.

Undoubtedly the real reason for the cut will come to the surface before many days and, when it does, the American manufacturers will be the keenest to receive enlightenment.

Farmington Paper Co. Buys Rainbow Mill

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 17, 1924.—A new company has acquired the old Rainbow paper mills at Windsor, Conn., and papers of incorporation have been filed under the name of the Farmington River Paper Company at the office of the Secretary of State at Hartford, Conn., with the capitalization of \$50,000, of which \$14,000 has been paid in. The incorporators are William R. and Robert D. Kent of Passaic, N. J., W. H. Kinnear of East Orange, N. J., and William Nicholson Pratt of Windsor, Conn. The officers are: President, William Kinnear; vice-president, Robert D. Kent; secretary, William N. Pratt; treasurer, William R. Kent. The plant will manufacture tissue and manifold papers.

Sears Paper Co. to Rebuild

SAGINAW, Mich., June 16, 1924.—Erection of a new building by the Sears Paper Company, to replace its office and warehouse, destroyed by fire a month ago, will start as soon as the wreckage of the old structure at Hayden and Franklin streets is cleared away, Herman J. Sears, head of the company, has announced.

Mr. Sears said that the new structure will be about 90 x 145 feet in size, with three, and perhaps more stories. It will be of steel and concrete construction, and will contain stores on the Franklin street side, as well as providing office and warehouse space for the paper company, he said.

Box Board Association to Meet July 9

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16, 1924.—The Box Board Association, whose headquarters are at 400 North Michigan avenue will hold its next meeting at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 9, at the Commodore Hotel New York City.

RIVERSIDE FIBRE & PAPER CO. TO START ITS NEW PAPER MILL

For the Present the New Plant Will Operate During the Day Shifts Only and the Old Plant Will Continue in Operation Until the New Mill Is Capable of Taking Care of the Work—Orders for Paper Continue Irregular and Manufacturers See No Immediate Signs of Improvement—Fire at Plant of Stevens Point Pulp & Paper Co. at McDill Causes Shut Down.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., June 14, 1924.—Riverside Fibre and Paper Company, Appleton, which had just erected a new paper mill here, is to start operations in its new plant at noon on Monday, June 16. Finishing touches on the plant were completed last week and everything was in readiness for starting the new machinery.

For the present the plant will be operated during the day shifts only. The old plant will be continued in operation for at least a short time and as soon as the new plant is capable of taking care of the work, the paper machine in the old mill will be dismantled and moved to the new structure. It is probable the old plant will be torn down.

Work has not been completed on the Riverside Company's new offices and it will not be occupied for several weeks. The new filtration plant was finished some time ago and is connected with the paper mill.

No Change in Paper Conditions

There has been no change in the condition of the paper business here the last week. Orders still are irregular and infrequent and several manufacturers see no immediate signs of improvement. A few men have been laid off, but mills are more prone to run on shorter hours than to lay off their employees.

Coal Transportation Brisk on Fox River

With the resumption of navigation on the Fox river, following repairs to locks damaged in a boat collision a few weeks ago, transportation of coal from the docks in Green Bay to mills along the river is more brisk than ever. For a time the high water made it impossible to move coal to cities above Appleton but the water has receded so much in the last week that barges now are hauling coal to Neenah, Menasha and Oshkosh. If there are no further accidents or delays it is probable the amount of coal transported by river this year will far exceed all former records.

To Deepen Channel at Green Bay

In all probability considerable money will be spent on the Fox river in the next few years to deepen the channel from Green Bay to Lake Winnebago to make it navigable for larger boats and to provide a larger channel for the discharge of surplus water from Lake Winnebago during the flood season. The bill appropriating about \$400,000 was favorably reported to Congress but it is understood it failed on passage in the legislative jam at the end of the session. It will be revived at the start of the next session and there is every expectation it will be adopted.

Fire at Stevens Point Paper Mill

The plant of the Stevens Point Pulp and Paper Company at McDill, near Stevens Point, will be down for nearly two months as a result of a fire which destroyed the chemical recovery plant, causing a loss of about \$30,000. Lightning caused the fire. The paper mill was compelled to close down a day or two after the fire and operations probably cannot be resumed until the chemical plant is rebuilt. Work on the new structure was started at once.

The fire started early in the morning when there were about a half dozen employees in the building. In a few minutes the entire

structure was ablaze and firemen had considerable difficulty controlling the fire. Help was received from the Stevens Point fire department.

The loss is the more serious because the plant had been operating at capacity and the shutdown means it will be far behind in its orders. Every possible man will be put on the reconstruction work so that the building can be completed as soon as possible.

The destroyed plant is one of the largest structures in the Stevens Point Pulp and Paper Company property. It was 100 feet long by 50 feet deep and towered up 50 to 60 feet.

Marinette & Menominee Paper Co. to Build Dam

A crew of 150 men has started work on construction of a dam across the Menominee river for the Marinette and Menominee Paper Company. It is expected the dam will be completed by December 1.

The structure will be 480 feet long, with a 22-foot base and 12-foot top. Although the power from the new dam will be about 1,000 horsepower greater than from the old structure, there will be no increase in the head of water maintained above the dam. Twelve Taintor gates and three overflow gates will be constructed in the dam.

Two new flumes also are included in the construction progress. New Allis-Chalmers water wells and generators of the most modern type are to be installed in these flumes. This new machinery is to be provided, it is said, with the view of ultimately building a new paper mill in Menominee.

Work on the new mill at the Park Mills plant, where a new Yankee Fourdrinier is to be installed, will be started in the near future.

Buys Car Ferries to Transport Pulp

The Newago Tug Company, of Wisconsin Rapids, owned by the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, has purchased two railroad car ferries formerly operated between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and will convert them into barges for transporting pulp from Port Arthur to Ashland from where it will be shipped by rail to Consolidated plants. The machinery is being removed from the barges and they will be towed to Ashland. Each barge is 327 feet long, 40 feet wide and draw about 12 feet of water. About 30,000 tons of wood pulp will be brought across the lake.

Rafts of pulpwood now are being made up on Black Bay, east of Port Arthur, and soon will be towed across the lake to Ashland where they will be loaded on trains and shipped to the Consolidated mills.

General News of the Trade

Capital stock of the Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, was increased last week from \$600,000 to \$1,500,000. According to officers of the company, the increase was made in order to bring the capitalization nearer to the approximate value of the property. No extensive changes are contemplated, it was said.

The two plants of the Peshtigo Paper Co., which were down for several days to permit changes and repairs, have resumed operations with practically full crews.

W. M. Gilbert of the Gilbert Paper Co., Menasha, has been elected president of the Minnehaha Oil Company of Bartlesville, Okla. Most of the stockholders live at Menasha or in the vicinity.

Buyers Paper Co. Increases Capital

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 16, 1924.—Increase of the capital stock of the Buyer's Paper Company, from \$35,000 to \$100,000 will be made in accordance with authorization granted by the secretary of state at Columbus, it has been announced.

The financial expansion is necessitated by increase of business, it is stated. The company was organized in May, 1921. The officers are R. H. Keogh, president; H. B. Pike, vice president and treasurer; Charles Williams, secretary.

NEWS PRINT PRICE OF \$73 MADE BY CANADIAN MILLS

New Price, it Is Believed Will Help to Stabilize the Market—Royal Commission About to Study Operation of the Quebec Workmen's Act as it Applies to the Pulp and Paper Industry—Canadian Lumbermen's Association to Meet in Quebec in January—May Establish Pulpwood Distributing and Shipping Plant at Vancouver—Unique Cooperative Plan for Financing Lumber Company.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., June 16, 1924.—It now seems to be accepted here that the price of \$73 per ton for news print is the price which will prevail in future and several companies have already officially announced that this price has been agreed upon. This announcement comes after about a month of strenuous discussion. It is further stated that of the three mills from which the Hearst papers will get news print at \$70 per ton, the Donnacona Pulp and Paper Company's mill at Donnacona, Que., is one. Details as to any conditions attaching to the \$70 price are lacking but there are indications that this price has some limitations and is not considered permanent. The market might be inclined to construe this development as lacking in qualities of stability, but it is said that prominent manufacturers are satisfied with the arrangement. It has been maintained in some quarters that the \$75 per ton rate has been such in superficial terms only for some time, and that the producers were not netting that amount owing to various concessions which had to be made to consumers. If the \$73 per ton rate means that the manufacturers are netting that price on their output it would naturally resolve itself into one which could be construed as more satisfactory from their point of view and the reduction would mean practically nothing in the way of a reduction of profits. In any event that is the attitude which has been adopted of late in the trade; that is that a slightly lower rate would improve matters technically without injuring financial results.

Workmen's Compensation and the Industry

The Royal Commission which for some time past has been studying the working of the Province of Quebec Workmen's Act, is now about to study it as it applies to the pulp and paper industry. It is planned that sittings will be held at Chicoutimi, Kenogami and Quebec. Both parties will be strongly represented, the employers by leading authorities in the industry and also by representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the workmen by delegates from the various unions. The latter have demanded many changes in the act, while the general position of employers has been that it needs little alteration. Some time in the early autumn a final meeting of the Royal Commission will be held at Quebec, when counsel for both employers and employees will be given opportunity to sum up the voluminous evidence taken by the commission, and present their arguments. These sessions will conclude the public work of the commission, which will then prepare its report, to be presented to the Provincial Government in time to be dealt with at the next session of the Legislature.

Important Deal in Quebec Limits

An important transaction in timber limits has just been accomplished indicating that the limits known as the Mont Louis Seignorie, owned by Pierce and Barringer, of New York and Philadelphia, have been purchased by the George Hall Coal and Shipping Corporation of Montreal. It is understood that the purchasers are acting as intermediaries in the deal for some interests, which will not be divulged for the present. The limits referred to are located on the northern side of the Gaspé peninsula near the St. Lawrence and extend on some 75,000 acres of freehold. In addition, the pur-

chasing interests have acquired the rights on nearly 70 square miles. The price of the deal has not been given out, but the average price paid per acre on freehold land has been between \$7 to \$10 per acre, so that it can be safely placed at over \$600,000. N. W. Howard, treasurer of the George Hall Coal & Shipping Corporation, Montreal, confirms the information but says the limits will be operated by a new company whose name is not yet available for publication and the George Hall Company will be interested in it.

Lumbermen's Convention

The Canada Lumbermen's Association, the largest organization of its kind in the Dominion, will make Quebec the headquarters for its next convention, which is to be held in January of next year. It is expected that between four hundred and five hundred members of the association will attend the convention which will be of several days' duration.

Unique Financing for Lumber Company

A new departure which will be watched with interest, not only on the Pacific Coast but elsewhere, is the organization of the Specialty Lumber Company, Limited, which has been entirely financed in the co-operative plan. The company was incorporated for \$50,000 and its mill, situated at the foot of Smithe street, Vancouver, has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day of nine hours. The plant will be in operation in about two weeks. The mill is well built and equipped with modern machinery. The whole of the capital of this company was raised through the medium of the classified advertising columns of the *Vancouver Daily Province* within a sixty-day period. Every worker connected with the business is a shareholder in the company and no one party is in control. The new company will specialize in high-grade lumber and cater particularly to the export trade. Officers who will direct the enterprise are: Sydney Tucker, president; Frank Willis, manager, and E. Stuart, George and Neil Kennedy, directors.

Distribute Pulpwood at Vancouver Plant

Negotiations in progress between civic officials of New Westminster, B. C., and representatives of pulp concerns lead to the belief that in the near future a pulpwood distributing and shipping plant will be established in Vancouver. It is said that large amounts of soft woods, including spruce, which is especially adaptable for paper manufacture, are available for the Fraser Valley. During recent months, settlers in the valley have been cutting the wood off their lands and shipping it to the pulp mills in neighboring states. The main cutting operations are being carried on in Surrey municipality from whence it is hauled to White Rock and shipped on scows to Everett, Washington. Large quantities of the raw material have also been located in the Harrison Lake and Chiliwack districts. It would be a comparatively easy matter to float the logs from these areas down the Fraser to New Westminster for transshipment to the coast mills. In the opinion of Royal City Board of Trade officials, the industry holds out a great deal of promise as the present demand is far greater than the supply on the coast. It is considered that the establishment of the industry on a large scale would give more inducement to farming operations in the valley, and the settler would receive a steady revenue from the raw material taken off his land until he got it in a crop-producing state.

Henry Junginger Joins Sabin Robbins Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, June 16, 1924.—Henry Junginger, for a great many years treasurer of the Whitaker Paper Company, at Cincinnati and one of the best known men in financial circles of the paper trade, has become affiliated with the Sabin Robbins Paper Company, at Middletown, Ohio. Mr. Junginger has moved his family from Cincinnati, to Middletown, and assumed complete charge of the financial end of this well known company on June 1st.

SUMMER DULLNESS NOW HAS CHICAGO TRADE IN ITS GRIP

Demand Is Very Unsatisfactory in Every Branch of Industry and Coarse Papers Are Subject of Strong Competition—Paper Stock Men Say They Are Receiving More Inquiries which Is Regarded as a Good Omen—James White Paper Co. Enlarges Office Space and Makes Other Improvements—Latest Broadside of Champion Coated Paper Co. Attracts Attention—Paper Trade Activities.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, June 16, 1924.—There is no question but that the usual summer dullness is here for all branches of the paper industry in Chicago. However, merchants, wholesalers and manufacturers firmly contend that had there not been the general unrest in business circles which prevails, trade would have continued brisk over the past two months and led into hot-weather slackness with less of a marked drop-off. But that's how it all came about and the best must be made of it. This can, and is, being done by dint of steady, persistent sales effort.

A well-known member of one of Chicago's largest paper houses, when interviewed by the representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL in regard to conditions in the territory, stated that up to the latter part of May, a fairly good demand existed for fine papers, but since the first of June a rapid decline in takings has been the result. Prices have held up well with the exception of low-grade unwater-marked sulphite bond and low-grade non-standard book papers. In his opinion July and August will be dull, judging by records of past years.

Book, bonds and ledgers are bringing a very unsatisfactory demand. Buying in these lines is much lighter than the previous weeks, while, what is quite natural, prices have receded when the paper is sold to consumers. Merchants and wholesalers have trimmed their quotations as much as possible to meet the strenuous competition. Mill prices remain unchanged, it is reported.

Cover papers have followed the trend of all other branches of the industry. A firm which handles this paper exclusively advises that business houses which have catalogs printed usually, are holding off their publication to await developments in the political situation, for if an unexpected turn comes there, they can retrench in this direction and, of course, there may be some changes in the prices they might now list and those which would actually appear. April and May were fairly good months for cover papers, but since the first of June purchasing has taken a different turn.

Strong Competition in Coarse Papers

A survey of the coarse paper division in the Windy City reveals considerable competitive bidding for orders. One salesman who may have been selling a customer his kraft paper requirements for some time, might come around some morning to find his buyer had been offered an equal quality at a much lower figure—and that he had bought. This is quite common at this period. Merchants, in some cases, are casting about for some specialties to handle during the hot months, besides regular lines so that salesmen may have a better opportunity to build up a sales volume. There have been some declines in prices from the mills, but these have not been radical. Concessions are being made in selling to consumers.

Some Inquiries Reported on Paper Stock

With quite a number of board mills shut down, the paper stock market has been thrown into a state of inactivity. However, during the past week some inquiries were reported, but few sales have resulted. This indicates, though that some of the plants are casting around for supplies so that when operations again open they may be in a position to proceed unhindered. But some say that when

they do begin to buy that they will be required to pay a higher price than now prevails.

Another sign that is pointed to by paper stock dealers here as a good omen, is that while empty freight cars during the past month or so were easy to get, that now is somewhat more difficult and that requests must be farther in advance. Car loadings are becoming heavier, which is also looked upon with optimism. It is reported that dealers' inventories are not running heavy despite the dullness. Stocks are coming in so slowly that the light sales keep stocks pretty well cleaned up and there is little opportunity for heavy accumulations. Prices remain unchanged.

Roofing stock hangs around its low figure of last week. Roofing plants which ordinarily take from fifty to sixty per cent of the stock, are purchasing in smaller quantities. What roofing is being used at present for new construction was manufactured some months ago. Therefore, roofing stock bought now would be for the manufactured product to be used in the fall. It is evident that roofing manufacturers do not anticipate a heavy demand in the next six months.

White Company Expands Office Space

Some improvements are in process of development at the office of the James White Paper Company, at 219 W. Monroe street, large merchants of cover papers exclusively. The whole second floor is occupied at this address. It was found necessary to enlarge the office space across the front, according to F. C. White, vice-president of the company. Therefore, about 25 per cent more space was added to it to take care of the additional force required to handle the ever growing business. Quite a number of new appointments were added also and the place will have a different aspect when everything is completed. The president of the firm is John F. White, the oldest son of James White, founder of the firm, but who died some time ago. F. C. White is a brother to the founder. John F. is also treasurer. James G. White is secretary.

Another Broadside Circulating for Champion

The next broadside in the series being issued by the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, has just reached members of the trade throughout the country. It comprises the next chapter in the picture story of paper making at this most up-to-date plant for manufacturing coated papers. Three-fourths of the circular is composed of excellent photographs, showing the power plant, the mechanical research and engineering department, the machine shop, electrical department, sheet metal shop, carpenter shop, power side of one of the paper machines, blacksmith shop, statistical research department, traffic department, one of the box shops and the laboratory and chemical research department. The story on this broadside is a visitor's impression of the great Champion plant.

Activities of the Paper Trade

After spending a most enjoyable two weeks on a trip into the eastern part of the country on pleasure and business, E. J. Schmidt, secretary of Parker, Thomas & Tucker Paper Company, returned to his desk the other day.

E. R. Jones, of the Kansas City Paper House, Kansas City, Mo., called on several of his friends here last week while in the city on business.

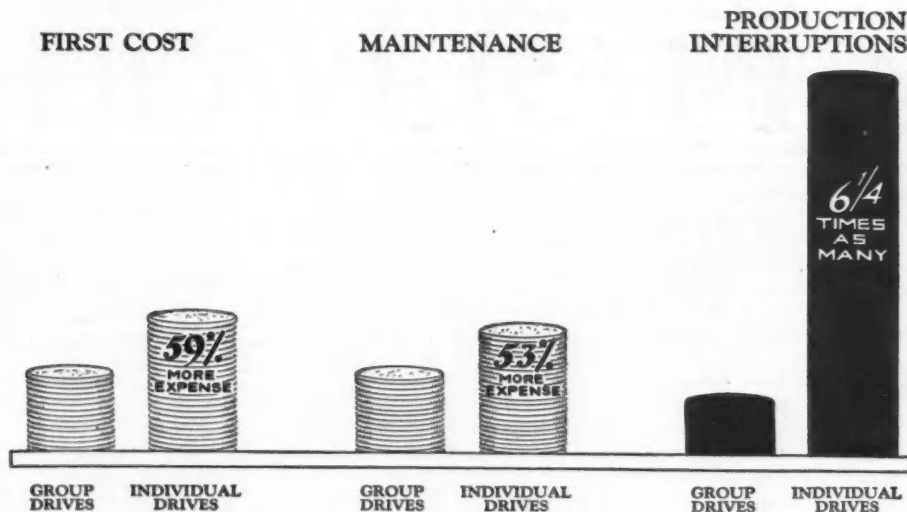
Miss Amy Forhan, of the Dwight Brothers Paper Company, and who is so well-known among those of the industry who have occasion to visit the firm or talk to any of its officials on the telephone, is spending a month in California with her mother.

L. S. Dixon Joins Riordon Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TEMISKAMING, Ont., June 16, 1924.—L. S. Dixon, formerly with the Eddy Paper Corporation at Three Rivers, and White Pigeon, Mich., has joined the Riordon Pulp Corporation of Canada as consulting engineer.

Here are interesting cost comparisons between Group Belt Drives and Individual Motor Drives



Actual data contained in Robert W. Drake's Book—
 "When to Use Group and Individual Drives"—free to plant executives

MANUFACTURERS have long wanted these data. During the past few years, the question of using Group or Individual Motor Drives has become of great importance. Yet, until lately, actual cost experiences have been lacking.

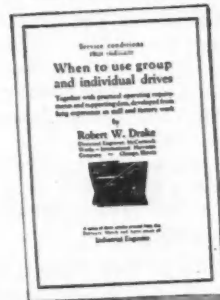
Now the facts are available. Robert W. Drake, Electrical Engineer of the McCormick Works of the International Harvester Company, has compiled cost figures from actual experience. His book, which is free to every plant executive, tells in clear, understandable language just when to use Group and Individual Drives, together with practical operating requirements.

Some of the very interesting figures compiled by Mr. Drake from a specific installation are shown in the above charts. Data developed from close comparison under actual shop conditions show that—

1. Individual Drives cost 59% more than Group Drives in the initial installation.
2. Maintenance cost for Individual Drives is 53% higher than for Group Drives.
3. Serious interruptions in production resulting from motor or electrical failures are 6 1/4 times as many for Individual Drives as for Group Drives.

These are facts, proved by experience. They are facts which should help solve this important question for every plant executive.

Drake's book will be mailed free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is distributed by The Leather Belting Exchange as a part of their service to industry in the interest of the most efficient, most economical power transmission. Write for your copy to-day. You will find it the most valuable paper on this subject ever printed.



Address THE LEATHER BELTING EXCHANGE
 Forrest Building, Philadelphia, Penna. 9

Please send me, free, a copy of Robert W. Drake's book, "When to Use Group and Individual Drives."

Name.....

Name of firm.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Position held.....

LITTLE TRADING DONE IN PHILADELPHIA PAPER MARKET

Past Week Proved One of the Dullest Yet Experienced—Myer Magil Purchases Warehouse for \$70,000—Diamond Paper Co. Takes Possession of New Home at 248 N. Delaware Ave.—Penn Paper Stock Co. Opens a Rag Department—Albert Kardon Organizes a Company of His Own—Melchior Paper Co. to Handle Sutherland Collapsible Box—Outing Enjoyed by Smythe Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16, 1924.—Very little trading was evident in the general paper market during the past week, but while actual orders were lacking there were numerous inquiries for future deliveries. This was particularly true of the fine paper market where a slightly improved printing demand created interest in future supplies for smaller establishments. The same active market which opened in the early days of June for writings continues to meet the manufacturing stationers' requirements and commercial stationery needs.

Continued dullness in the large textile and commercial enterprises has been reflected in the slump of wrappings and coarse papers. Prices are holding firm at the attractive figures to which they were graded during the keen competition prevalent during the past two months. Box makers report that there are many low priced papers being offered through paper dealers who specialize in box makers' supplies and that the large producers are stocking up with high grade papers while these are to be had at special inducements.

Paper boards are holding firm although there is but very little demand for any of the grades. In early spring, one of the large mills started out to secure a certain volume of business in order to keep operation at capacity during the summer days and came into the local market with an offer to sell board at \$35 per ton. At that time the large box manufacturers bought large tonnage of chip and news board and they have enough on hand to last for many months to come should the prevailing dullness continue. Whatever board is now being purchased is in small lots for the minor box makers' needs.

Myer Magil Purchases Warehouse

Ownership of the building which for the past few years has been occupied by Myer Magil as a storage warehouse for his fine paper business located at 20 N. 6th street has been acquired by the firm. The warehouse at 129 Bread street, was transferred to Mr. Magil last week for the sum of \$70,000. The firm has been occupant of three floors in the building using the space for the storage of its fine papers. Recently the Penn Card and Paper Company took over additional floor space in the building to take care of its special job lot department surplus stock. A new Seybold 50-inch cutter has been added to the mechanical equipment.

Diamond Paper Co. in New Home

A new home has been secured by the Diamond Paper Company formerly occupying the premises at 229 N. 3rd street, which the firm was obliged to vacate owing to the condemnation of the property by the City of Philadelphia as part of the site upon which will be constructed the approach to the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge now in course of construction. The new location is at 248 N. Delaware avenue where the firm has taken possession of the 2nd floor facing on Delaware avenue and which extends through to a first floor decline and frontage at 243 N. Water street, where a loading platform has been provided. The new home gives the firm 6,000 square feet of space and provides for the expansion of stocks of coarse papers and specialties such as twines, tissues, toilets,

napkins and boxes. The shipping service of the Diamond Company has been augmented by the addition of two 2-ton Stewart Trucks.

Penn Paper Stock Co-Expansion

A rag department has been added to the Penn Paper Stock Company, 240 N. Front street, dealers in paper stock. The rag section will be located in the building on N. Front street and there will be installed an entire mechanical equipment to take care of the sorting and baling of rags. The new department will be under the management of John Costello who took over the supervision of the wiping rag department which the firm established over a year ago. The stock warehousing has been confined to the new warehouse which the firm took a month ago and which provides for 40,000 square feet additional space for this end of the business in the four story structure at 104 New street. The removal of part of the paper stock to the New street address provided the rag department with ample floor space in the present home which has over 100,000 square feet of space on its four floors. The Paper Stock department is under the management of Wilfred Oertelt and assistant manager David Dixon. This is the first time in the 20 years of business history of the firm that it has dealt in rags.

Albert Kardon Co. Organized

Albert Kardon, who long has been identified with the paper box and coarse paper business in Philadelphia in association with his brother Morris Kardon, head of the Morris Kardon Paper Company, 224 Pine street, has branched out into business for himself. He has organized the Albert Kardon Company with salesrooms and warehouse at 311 S. 3rd street and carries a line of bags and paper specialties. Although conducting his own concern, he will also continue his association with the Morris Kardon Company.

Melchior Paper Co. Takes Sutherland Line

The Melchior Paper Company, Drexel Building will distribute the new collapsible box manufactured by the Sutherland Collapsible Paper Box Company, whose Philadelphia plant is located at Emerald and Hagert streets. The Melchior Company has been appointed exclusive agents for the Sutherland products which are in the form of patented collapsible boxes made in the hosiery and candy sizes, both plain and elaborate, and with extension edges or window lids. The new boxes are so constructed that they can be set up in a moment and the collapsible features are not apparent when set up for use. These boxes have been produced by the Sutherland Company on its own specially built and patented machinery which recently was installed in the local plant.

Paper Utilities Specialties

There is being issued by the Paper Utilities Company, which recently took larger quarters at 1212 Arch street on the eighth floor, a complete catalogue of its university graph paper and cross section engineering and drawing papers. The new catalogue shows the complete line of these specialties marketing under the Paperplus brand, lined and ready for schools, colleges and university or engineering professional purposes.

The Paper Utilities of which Thomas F. Simpson, Jr., and David Simpson are proprietors also produces tablets and drawing papers for the stationery and paper trade.

Smythe Employees' Outing

Executives and employees of the J. L. N. Smythe Company, enjoyed a day in the open last Saturday when they journeyed to Fairview Farms near Norristown and there feasted on a good country dinner served on the lawn of the farm house and then carried out a program of sports and other entertainments. The entertainment was arranged by Jack Cooper of the Export Department and consisted of baseball, novelty races and stunts, dancing and a dramatic skit. Those who took part in the skit "Moth

(Continued on page 60)

BIRD *self cleaning* SHOWER PIPE



He Really said a lot

We asked a mill man what he had to say about the Bird Self-Cleaning Shower Pipe.

"Not much," he replied, "except what's obvious from the picture and that it actually works with white water. Its simple construction and the fact that it requires no extra room to operate undoubtedly makes it the best shower pipe on the market."

We will install a Bird Self-Cleaning Shower Pipe in your mill on trial, free of charge. Try it for a month and you won't use any other kind of shower pipe.



**BIRD
MACHINERY**

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY
SOUTH WALPOLE - MASSACHUSETTS

Western Representative
T. H. Savery, Jr., 1524 Republic Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Builders of Bird Machinery
Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd.
260 St. James Street
Montreal, Canada

PAPER DEMAND IN TORONTO SHOWS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

Volume of Business Continues Less Than at the Same Time Last Year—J. L. McNicol Returns to Toronto from Siam Where He Built a Paper Mill for the Government—Plant of the Glengarry Pulp & Paper Co. to Be Sold By Order of Court—William Gorman, Formerly Representative in Toronto of the Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., to Start Paper Business—To Make Milk Bottle Caps.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ont., June 16, 1924.—With the advent of warm weather, the meeting of the International Rotary Convention in Toronto and the growing shortage of stocks, business in the paper line has picked up somewhat during the present month but the volume is still behind what it was last year. Many jobbers report a fair trade but all declare that the turnover has not been up to 1923 returns for the first five months of 1924.

There have been no changes in price except that domestic onion skin has been reduced about fifteen cents a ream to meet foreign competition. Manufacturing stationers are doing a fair business but envelope producers report that orders are falling off and the next two months are expected to be rather quiet. In other lines there is little or no change to report. The demand for new cotton cuttings is quite good and prices are firmer, with stock scarce. The pulp market shows no change and business is still rather slack.

There are rumors of a general reduction of two dollars a ton in news print. The mills are not as rushed as they have been and the figure for the next six months will be \$73 a ton. Spanish River started the reduction. The pulp plant of the Great Lakes Paper Company at Fort William has started operations and the ultimate capacity will be one hundred and eighty tons daily of ground wood pulp. Generally, paper men do not look for any material change in the present situation until the fall months.

Built Paper Mill in Siam

J. L. McNicol, former assistant paper comptroller for Canada, has returned to Toronto after an absence of over two years in Bangkok, Siam, where he built a paper mill. He undertook the work on behalf of the Siamese government. The site is on the banks of the Menan tidal river near the Hydro-Electrical Development plant in the suburbs of Bangkok. Construction was started on the mill on May 19, 1922, and it was completed in eleven months, the equipment being supplied by the Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del. The mill is now in continuous operation turning out virtually all kinds of papers in book and writing, blotting, manilas, etc. The chief materials used are waste paper, Salang grass, which grows abundantly in the Malay peninsula, and a considerable amount of rag stock. The capacity is about two and a half tons daily and practically all the output is used by the army and navy and the prison and educational press of the Siamese government. Mr. McNicol had some interesting experiences in teaching the art of paper making to native help. He says there is a big opening in Siam for the enlarged production of paper and the Siamese government looks to private enterprise to further develop the industry in that country. Mr. McNicol has had a wide experience in paper making in Scotland, India, and Canada and is somewhat of a globe trotter.

Judicial Sale of Pulp Plant

The property, assets and equipment of the Glengarry Pulp and Paper Company, Cornwall, Ont., are being advertised for sale by the court, in the matter of the Winding Up Act, and tenders are being received up to June 23. The real estate and buildings are valued at \$30,000, the pulp machinery and power plant at \$106,000

and the materials and supplies on hand at \$9,000. The plant has four grinders and five wet machines, with a capacity of about forty tons daily of ground wood pulp.

Convention of Paper Box Makers

The ninth annual convention of the Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Monday and Tuesday, June 23 and 24. J. B. Lawrason of the Lawrason-Doughty Company, Toronto, is president of the organization, George Hancock of the Galt Paper Box Company, Galt, vice-president, and S. J. Frame, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer. An interesting program has been drafted and a number of leading members of the industry will give addresses on practical topics. One of the features will be a visit to the extensive sawmill, pulp and paper plants of J. R. Booth, Limited.

William Gorman Starts Business for Himself

William Gorman of Montreal, who for several years has been the representative in that city of the Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., has resigned and will go into business for himself as the representative of a number of English and other paper concerns. Mr. Gorman is widely known in the industry. He has been succeeded in Montreal by Arthur Jewitt, formerly of Toronto, who has been attached to the Montreal office for some time.

Will Make Paper Milk Bottle Tops

Charles Walker, of Paris, Ont., has returned from a trip to Detroit, where he made arrangement for the delivery of special machinery which he will install preparatory to launching into the manufacture of paper milk bottle tops. The machines, which he will put in, will cut, paraffin and pack in tubes the tops ready for the automatic bottling machine.

Notes and Jottings of the Trade

George C. Winlow, sales manager of the Lincoln Paper Mills, Merritton, Ont., who was injured some months ago in a railway wreck in Belleville, has returned to Toronto from an extended visit to the Pacific Coast. He is much improved in health and is once more at his desk.

W. W. Langtry, sales manager of the District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Washington, was in Toronto last week calling upon the trade in the interest of blotting and special cover paper lines.

The annual picnic of the employees of W. J. Gage & Co., manufacturing stationers, Toronto, was held this week to Grimby Beach and a most enjoyable time was spent in games and other amusements.

I. D. Bradshaw, of Bradshaw's, Limited, manufacturers of wax papers, Toronto, sailed lately for England where he will visit the British Empire Exhibition.

C. DeForest Coutts, of the Whiting Paper Company, New York, was a caller on the trade in Toronto during the past few days.

Charles J. Ellis, late of the sales staff of Cameron & Fraser, wholesale paper dealers, Toronto, has joined the traveling force of the Canada Small Wear Co., Toronto.

W. F. Brunner, president of the Patterson Parchment Company, Passaic, N. J., transacted business in Toronto during the past week.

George W. Pauline, managing director of Ritchie & Ramsay, coated paper manufacturers, Toronto, has returned from a business trip to Winnipeg and points west.

At the regular weekly luncheon of the Commercial Stationers' Association held in Toronto last week, an interesting address was delivered by W. A. Sutherland, secretary of the Toronto Typothetae, on the activities and services of the organization in its relation to the employing printers, who are members of the Typothetae.

Thomas D. Hunter, of Tullis, Hunter & Co., paper merchants, Edinburgh, Scotland, was a recent caller on the trade in Toronto and Montreal on his way to India, Australia, New Zealand and other countries.

Vortex

Paper DRINKING CUPS

Safe—Sanitary



*Easy to
handle.
Capacity
of Vendor
250 Cups.*



*Ready
For
Use.*

The only way water should be served—in a new, clean, individual, paper cup—fresh each time.

There's cleanliness, health and safety in these dainty Vortex Paper Cups.

Vortex Cups are tasteless, odorless—made from bleached sulphite paper, saturated with refined paraffin wax. Human hands never touch the inside of these cups. Folded for compactness, yet they will not collapse in use—remain waterproof for 24 hours.

Big business and handsome profits await paper dealers who sell Vortex Paper Cups. Factories, offices, and every place where water is dispensed, are ready prospects.

Write for full description, prices, territory, etc.

The VORTEX MFG. CO., 421-431 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois

CONTINENTAL BAG MILLS CELEBRATES 25TH YEAR

Silver Jubilee of Well Known Paper and Bag Concern Occupies Entire Week of June 1 to 7—President Elsas, Founder of the Concern and Other Officials Are Surprised With Appropriate Remembrances—History of the Continental Reads Like Romance and Credit for Success Largely Due Foresight of Its Founder and Efficient Assistance of His Co-workers.

The Continental Bag and Paper Mills Corporation celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary during the week of June 1 to 7. After an entire week of sales convention and joint conferences business was suspended promptly at 12.00 Saturday, June 7, and the day's doings commenced with several surprises.

President Elsas Surprised

The entire New York office force, field men and mill superintendents crowded into the main office and one of the boys on some pretext or other enticed Mr. Elsas in. He was a little bit surprised to note the gathering, but received a much greater shock when Mr. Kuhe, vice-president, briefly, but with warmth and sincerity, extended to him the congratulations of the day, felicitations for the future and on behalf of the sales force, mill superintendents and department heads, presented him with a handsome set of cuff links and studs and a solid gold cigarette case, with the pledge of their continued loyalty and co-operation. Naturally Mr. Elsas was somewhat taken back, but he recovered in good form and came through with a well chosen heart to heart address of appreciation and encouragement.

During the congratulations Mr. Elsas was let in on a secret or two and cordially invited Mr. Kuhe back to his office for a moment with an all inclusive invitation to those assembled, where Mr. Kuhe got a little jolt when he, himself, was presented with a very choice set of old and rare books, which he acknowledged with sincere thanks and appreciation.

The trinity was not completed until Thomas Fynes, secretary, was asked to step up front by Mr. Elsas, where he also was presented with a very handsome watch as a mark of tribute and loyalty from our force.

Attend Ball Game

After the presentations, out-of-town guests and department heads adjourned for lunch and from there went in a body to the Polo Grounds, where they witnessed the game between the Giants and Cubs. From the Polo Grounds they returned to the Hotel Commodore, where at 6 o'clock there was tendered to President Elsas a testimonial banquet in honor of the first and only president of the Corporation. The banquet was attended by all the officers, the Continental Mill Superintendents, District Sales Managers and the department heads of the Executive Office at New York.

An elaborate and satisfying menu was participated in and good will, good cheer and optimism reigned supreme. Mr. Kuhe acted as master of ceremonies. Short speeches of congratulation and appreciation of Mr. Elsas, the man, as well as Mr. Elsas, the executive, were made by representatives of, as Mr. Kuhe put it, "Our different arms of the service."

Henry Nias, president of the Public Service Cup Committee, an ex-Continental soldier and long time associate of Mr. Elsas, also responded to the occasion in a befitting and appropriate manner.

Dinner and speech making were much enlivened and improved by the continual flow of wit of the company's genial treasurer, Owen Shepherd, who did not neglect to remind those present of the absent ones, who could not attend in person.

The history of the Continental reads a whole lot like a romance.

The company was organized in 1899 through the unaided efforts of Mr. Elsas, who at that time was president of The Elsas Paper Company, paper jobbers and manufacturers of paper bags with a plant located at Laight and Varick street, New York, of which I. Kuhe was also a director and officer. The first actual operations of the corporate company were started at Rumford, Me., in the spring of 1900, where a splendid new paper bag factory had been completed. In the meantime the Elsas Paper Company had been absorbed by the Continental and in December, 1900 the New York branch of the former company was closed. A substantial part of the employees of the Elsas Paper Company took service with the Continental and moved with their families to Rumford Falls, where there are to-day quite a number still remaining, among them the important department heads.

From its very beginning the Continental prospered, progressed and expanded along sound and conservative lines. It in turn acquired the tissue mill at Greenwich, N. Y., tissue and toilet mill at Ashland, N. H., tissue and toilet mill at Watertown, N. Y., to be followed by the acquisition of its paper mills at Oconto Falls and Marinette, Wis., Menominee, Mich., and York Haven, Pa. Its march of progress was fittingly capped in this, the twenty-fifth year of its existence, by the acquisition of its largest unit, the paper mill at Rumford Falls, Me., which it acquired from the International Paper Company in the beginning of this year.

Operations Extended to Canada

In the meantime its activities were not confined to strictly domestic enterprises, as the judgment of its officers foresaw the necessity of providing and conserving for the future of source of raw material supply and their energies and activities prompted them to emigrate to Canada, where they acquired woodlands in Northern Ontario and Quebec extending over vast areas, where under the corporate title of the Continental Wood Products Company, Ltd., they have perfected and are conducting these woodlands operations with headquarters at Elsas, Ont. They have also developed the Continental Paper Products Company with a Bag and Paper Products factory at Ottawa, which is one of the largest operations of its kind in the Dominion.

Success Due to Foresight of Founder

The credit for the success of the Continental is due to the foresight of its founder, Mr. Elsas, and the unsparing energy and zeal he and his co-workers have devoted to its growth and up-building. His vision consisted not only of seeing the need of creating the Continental, but in discerning the special qualifications of those around him. This trait was first forcibly manifested when he entrusted to I. Kuhe the difficult and important work of creating and forming a sales force, which Mr. Kuhe undertook early in 1900, and which he has directed continuously since, with the result that the Continental to-day enjoys one of the most powerful and unique sales organization in the industry.

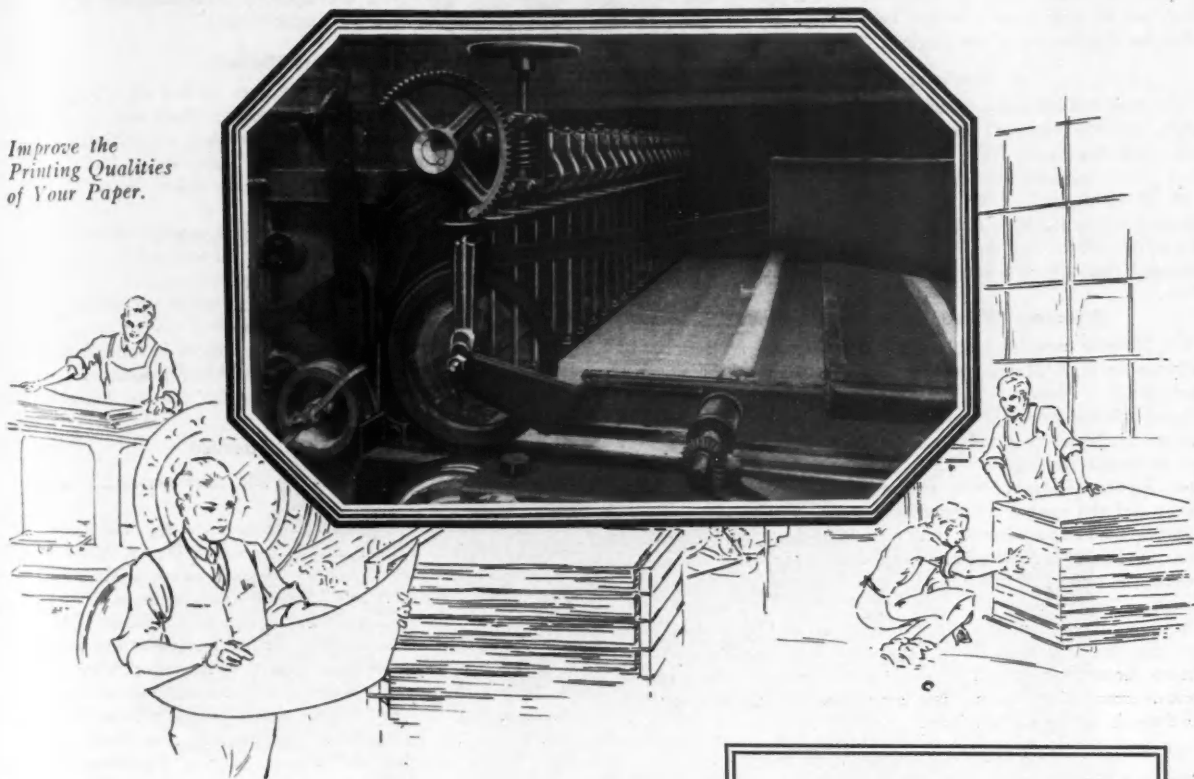
To Theodore Hawley was delegated the important and difficult task of supervising the construction of the bag factory and installation of the machines at Rumford, a task which at that time was considered one of huge proportions. To say that he acquitted himself admirably is putting it mildly. Mr. Hawley has remained at Rumford continuously since in charge of operations as general superintendent or manager of the Bag Division.

Efficient Officers and Assistants

In selecting his other officers and important assistants, the recommendations of Mr. Elsas have shown the same unerring good judgment.

The corporate title of this organization has undergone two changes in its twenty-five years of existence. The original title, Continental Paper Bag Company was succeeded by the Continental Paper and Bag Mills, which in turn was succeeded by the Continental Paper and Bags Mills Corporation, but through these changes its identity was never disturbed, as the name Continental always remained, and stood for the same thing, quality, service and fair dealing.

Improve the
Printing Qualities
of Your Paper.



Cutting Variation in Paper Thickness from 10% to 1%

The importance of making paper of uniform thickness cannot be overemphasized, and the manufacturer who improves the printing qualities of his product by making its thickness more uniform will find the readiest market.

The above illustration pictures an installation of the Voith High Pressure Stock Inlet on a book machine at Niagara Falls, N. Y. This new Inlet decreased the variation in the thickness of the paper made on this machine from 10% down to only 1%, greatly improving its printing qualities. We will be glad to give further information regarding the above and other installations and full particulars concerning this remarkable new Inlet. Write today.

VALLEY IRON WORKS Co.
Appleton, Wis.

The Voith Inlet

1. Makes a sheet of uniform thickness across the entire width of the machine, through minute adjustments easily made.
2. Makes it possible to speed up the machine and increase production.
3. Eliminates all slices and aprons thus reducing the wear on the wire.
4. Gives additional space on the wire for formation purposes. The stock travels the entire length of the wire.
5. Is easily installed and easily operated. It is simple and sturdy.
6. Eliminates foaming and assures a more perfect formation.

EAGLE-A ANNOUNCEMENT DISTRIBUTORS MEET

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 16, 1924.—On June 9, 10 and 11, the American Writing Paper Company held a three day sales conference with the distributors of the Eagle-A Announcement Line.

A Beneficial Conference

The rapid growth and popularity of Eagle-A direct mail announcements, and the fact that they are now distributed through thirty odd paper merchants, from Boston to California, made possible a most interesting and beneficial conference.

R. B. McDougall of the American Writing Paper Company is manager of the Eagle-A Announcement Section, and it was largely due to his efforts that this line has been such an outstanding success, and that this, the first of the sales conferences, was brought about.

President Willson on Trade Conditions

On Monday morning the session opened with an address of welcome by R. S. Madden, assistant sales manager of the Eagle-A organization. President S. L. Willson then spoke on trade conditions, followed by G. J. Cadwell, sales manager, who outlined the purpose of the meeting and the proposed formation of an Eagle-A Announcement Association. R. G. Hall, of the Eagle-A Announcement Section, Holyoke, who outlined the handling of incoming orders and the method of manufacture.

During the morning session, with considerable interest and earnestness, an Eagle-A Announcement Association was formed and a nominating committee appointed to draft the necessary slate of officials.

A very enjoyable noon hour was spent on the Hotel Nonotuck roof and the afternoon session given over to the discussion of various factors, requirements, etc., in connection with the Eagle-A Announcement Line. Dinner was served and the evening spent at the Summit House on Mt. Tom.

Advertising and Sales Promotion

Tuesday morning was given over to advertising and sales promotion, with addresses by C. E. Vautrain of the Eagle-A Advertising Department, and by Fred Webster, Advertising Manager of the Sales Promotion, who outlined not only the company's general advertising campaign, but also spoke at length on the advertising and sales promotion work which have been planned for Eagle-A Announcements.

During the afternoon, the Eagle-A Announcement Association was formed and these officers were elected:

Officers Elected

James Sweet, Lasher & Lathrop, Inc., New York, President; R. E. Kreimer, Whitaker Paper Company, Cincinnati, First Vice-President; H. J. Callaghan, Bradner Smith & Co., Chicago, Second Vice-President; Roy Nitterauer, R. M. Myers & Co., Buffalo, Third Vice-President; George Clerk, Hudson Valley Paper Company, Albany, Secretary.

On Tuesday evening, the company spent a very enjoyable dinner and evening at White House Inn, after an automobile trip over the Mt. Tom range.

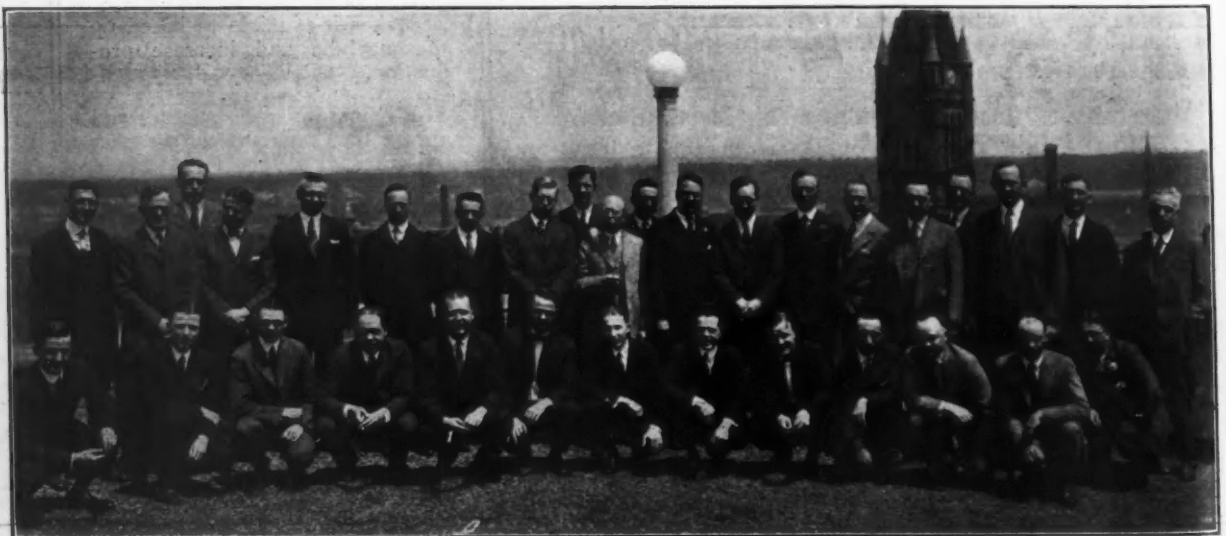
Wednesday morning was given over to unfinished business, and a general wind-up of the session.

The interest and enthusiasm of the members in the value of this new association were evidenced by the several speeches made in which every one predicted unusual success for the Eagle-A Announcement Line.

Those Who Attended

Aside from the officers named, this sales convention was attended by:

B. W. Gillespie, The Whitaker Paper Company, Baltimore, Md.
 Ralph Day, The Arnold-Roberts Company, Boston, Mass.
 Sid Evans, The Arnold-Roberts Company, Boston, Mass.
 Dan Ewan, John Carter & Company, Boston, Mass.
 Leo Golisch, The Whitaker Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Larry Bondy, The Whitaker Paper Company, Detroit, Mich.
 Mr. Hoad, J. E. Linde Paper Company, New York City.
 Mr. Schmidt, Miller & Wright Paper Company, New York City.
 A. L. Munro, Miller & Wright Paper Company, New York City.
 Mr. Howe, The Whitaker Paper Company, New York City.
 Paul Clancy, The Whitaker Paper Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Mr. Geraghty, R. M. Myers & Company, Rochester, N. Y.
 Mr. McGrath, Zellerbach Paper Company, New York City.
 Mr. Ricker, Acme Paper Company, St. Louis, Mo.
 Mr. McQuide, Troy Paper Company, Troy, N. Y.
 Warren Hair, The Whitaker Paper Company, Baltimore, Md.
 LeRoy C. Petty, The Whitaker Paper Company, Atlanta, Ga.
 Charles Bond, The Arnold-Roberts Company, Augusta, Me.



PICTURE TAKEN AT CONVENTION OF EAGLE-A ANNOUNCEMENT ASSOCIATION, HOLYOKE, MASS., JUNE 10.

Dilts

Control

The effectiveness of a Battery of Big Berthas or of a Battery of Beaters, in fact, the success of any major operation, is directly proportionate to the ease and range over which that operation can be controlled.



Ease and range of control is one reason why Dilts Beating Engines are successfully used in news, kraft, bond, board, book, roofing felt and tissue mills. Whether the distance between the roll and the bed-plate or the weight exerted by the roll on the bed-plate is the determining factor the beaterman can easily make his adjustments with precision.

*"Your paper
is made in
the beaters."*

It will pay you to study the improvements incorporated in the latest Dilts Beating Engines.

Dilts

MACHINE WORKS, Inc. FULTON, N. Y.

EXPORT OFFICE ~15 PARK ROW~ NEW YORK CITY

New York Trade Jottings

The Federal Paper Box Company has leased the Schroeder Lamp Works Building at 10th street and Jersey avenue, Jersey City.

The Wilson Paper Stock Company of which Charles Passannante is president has been elected a member of the Merchants' Association of New York.

The Brevda Yale Paper Box Company has leased the loft in the building at 47 Thames street from L. Hirsch & Sons, for the manufacture of paper boxes.

A daughter was born Saturday, June 7, to Clarence P. Robinson, Sales Manager of The Borregaard Company, Inc., and Mrs. Robinson, at their home in Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Perkins-Goodwin Company, 33 W. 42nd street, announces that it has arranged with the Paper Mills Supply Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., to represent it in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

P. G. Mitchell, M. I. M. E., M. I. S. I., consulting engineer of London, England, who has recently built a paper board mill in London along very advanced principles, is spending a few months in the United States making a study of the industry.

The American Association of Paper Specialty Manufacturers, 152 West 42nd street, has ready for distribution a little booklet containing the code of method and the constitution of this association which is new to the paper industry. The constitution was adopted on April 8, this year.

Assistant Secretary O. M. Porter of the American Paper and Pulp Association will be one of the speakers at a meeting of the Northeastern Division of the Superintendents' Association to be held at Cumberland Mills, Me., on June 27. His subject will be "Forest Problems of the Paper Industry."

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, addressed the Rotary Club of White Plains, N. Y., at noon on Tuesday. "Five years of a national campaign for forestry have come to a successful conclusion," he told the club, "with the passage by Congress of the Clarke bill, and its signature by the President. Now the next step is for New York, which has been a leader in the forestry movement to go even further than it has gone before and to take the fullest advantage of the adoption of a national policy, by a still more aggressive campaign for the fullest use of its forest lands."

National Waste Material Men Meet

The National Association of Waste Material Dealers met at the Astor Hotel in New York on Wednesday of last week and disposed of a number of matters which had been under consideration for some time.

The matter of compulsory arbitration which has been before the Association for the past two years has developed the fact that the Association as a whole is not at the present time in favor of compulsory arbitration. There are, however, a large number of members who feel that compulsory arbitration would be a distinct advantage and these members are to have an opportunity to try out compulsory arbitration, but same will be entirely voluntary so far as the membership is concerned. Each member desiring to agree to compulsory arbitration, will sign an agreement which will only bind him, however, to arbitrate controversies with other members who have signed a similar agreement. A copy of the agreement

in its final form appears elsewhere in this Bulletin and shortly will be placed before the members so that those desiring to do so, may sign same and have them filed with the Secretary. The agreement will provide that all members signing same will be kept advised as to members who have signed similar agreements and an arrangement will be made for such members to carry on their contract forms a statement which will make such compulsory arbitration legally binding.

Another progressive move along the same line is the international agreement covering arbitration between importers in the United States and shippers from Europe. This agreement, which is in the hands of a Committee headed by Frank C. Overton, has been changed somewhat since it was last printed in the Association Bulletin and is now in such form as to fully satisfy all parties at interest and subject to some minor changes which the committee may make, has been approved by the Board of Directors. A tentative draft of this agreement as it now stands appears elsewhere in this Bulletin and as soon as the effective date has been decided upon and other minor changes taken care of, all members will receive a formal copy of the agreement and those who are doing a foreign business will undoubtedly decide to sign same.

A vote was taken on the proposition to change the By-Laws giving the President authority to call meetings other than the Annual Meeting, either quarterly, as at present, or not as seems best. The vote was unanimous, and under the amendment while the quarterly meetings can be continued, some of them can be dispensed with if it is desirable to do so.

A luncheon preceded the meeting and a good sized group of members were in attendance.

To Head Traffic Managers' Council

The election is announced of Harry M. Mabey of New York City as chairman of the Traffic Managers' Council of the Associated Industries of New York State. Mr. Mabey is general traffic manager of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., having directed their traffic department for several years, coming to them after a long experience in railroad service.

This recognition by the Associated Industries of the importance of its membership in the Eastern part of the State, and the chemical industry, marks an aggressive move to protect fully the industrial welfare of the whole State—of particular importance now that a complete revision of all freight rates in the Trunk Line Territory is under way. As this revision will include all freight rates, in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and rates from the Middle West to these States, and from these States to New England the resulting changes may readily affect every industry and location possibly to the detriment of established industries.

The ability of the Associated Industries to command the counsel of the traffic executives of the greatest industries in New York State, which, through its Traffic Managers' Council, it makes available to its entire membership, proves its high standing throughout the State.

To Reach Pacific States Paper Cases in Fall

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1924.—Word has just been received by the Federal Trade Commission that its case against the Pacific State Paper Trade Association will not be reached on the docket of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit until late in the autumn. It is at the foot of the court's docket and will not be reached until November or December. The court sits in San Francisco.

This is the case which the Commission tried to stipulate but the stipulation could not be worked out satisfactorily to both sides. The Commission issued a cease and desist order against the association, and an appeal is now being made to the court against the Commission's order.

Established 1886

Wood Pulp Service

Our clients' needs are carefully considered and our advice is based on a constant study of the world's Wood Pulp markets. Our customers are therefore assured of maximum value at minimum cost.

Regular shipments of large tonnage enable us to give SERVICE in all grades and if you contemplate buying Bleached or Unbleached Sulphite, Kraft or Ground Wood, we can make favorable offers for prompt or contract shipment.

M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY

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Editorial

Vol. LXXVIII New York, June 19, 1924 No. 25

HENRY J. BERGER, Editor

FOREIGN TRADE IN PAPER

Paper exports from the United States during April reached a value of \$2,139,765, a decrease of 2 per cent, compared with the same month of last year, but an increase of 8 per cent compared with March of this year, according to the Paper Division of the Department of Commerce.

Increases were registered in exports of news print, wrapping paper, other than kraft or greaseproof, writing paper, envelopes, papeteries, bristols, carbon paper, toilet paper, towels and napkins, cigarette paper, photographic paper, paper bags, and boxes and cartons, the majority of the items showing an increase not only as compared with March, but also with April of last year. Shipments of cover paper, wall board, and cash register and adding machine paper also exceeded those for March, but due to lower export prices the value fell off to some extent.

On the other hand, exports of book paper, kraft wrapping paper, tissue and crepe, wall paper, playing cards, greaseproof and water-proof paper, and sheathing and building paper during April were less than during March and, with the exception of the last two items, than during the corresponding month of last year.

The imports of all varieties of paper and manufactures of paper for April showed a decrease as compared with March, but were slightly greater than for April of last year. The figures for April were \$9,956,414 as compared with \$10,231,306 for March and \$9,856,994 for April a year ago. The imports of all varieties of paper for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$98,130,965, as compared with \$82,615,425, for the same period last year.

The imports of news print for April were valued at \$8,590,414 as compared with \$8,949,309 for March and \$8,369,650 for April of last year. The imports of news print for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$83,911,092, as compared with \$69,610,970 for the same period a year ago.

The imports of wrapping paper, including kraft, for April amounted to \$146,131, as compared with \$179,135 for March.

The imports of writing paper for April were valued at \$45,945, as compared with \$27,774 for March and \$54,771 for April of last year. The imports of writing paper for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$428,983.

The imports of rags for paper stock for April were valued at \$1,025,389, as compared with \$1,043,974 for March and \$798,344 for April of last year. The imports of rags for paper stock for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$6,743,379, as compared with \$5,099,069 for the same period last year.

The imports of waste bagging, waste paper, etc., for April were valued at \$121,190, as compared with \$112,116 for March and \$197,755 for April of last year. The imports of waste bagging, waste paper, etc., for the ten months ending with April amounted to \$1,021,203.

The imports of old rope and all other paper stock for April were

\$498,130, as compared with \$416,702 for March and \$595,802 for April of last year. The imports of old rope and all other paper stock for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$3,994,551, as compared with \$4,093,633 for the same period last year.

The imports of ground wood for April were valued at \$458,173, as compared with \$616,036 for March and \$567,568 for April of last year. The imports of ground wood for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$7,244,037, as compared with \$6,831,201 for the same period last year.

The imports of unbleached sulphite pulp for April were valued at \$1,142,387, as compared with \$1,709,242 for March and \$1,513,026 for April of last year. The imports of unbleached sulphite pulp for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$22,739,208, as compared with \$21,950,913 for the same period a year ago.

The imports of bleached sulphite pulp for April were valued at \$1,476,521, as compared with \$2,095,477 for March and \$1,750,347 for April of last year. The imports of bleached sulphite pulp for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$17,119,838, as compared with \$17,781,236 for the same period a year ago.

The imports of kraft pulp for April were valued at \$894,992, as compared with \$1,131,018 for March and \$1,099,086 for April of last year. The imports of kraft pulp for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$13,218,208, as compared with \$13,769,498 for the same period last year.

FORESTRY BILL PASSES

The five year campaign of the American Paper and Pulp Association for national forestry legislation was successfully concluded last week, when President Coolidge signed the Clarke bill, providing the most important legislative action ever taken in this country to encourage private reforestation, and the general practice of forestry by American industry.

"We are tremendously gratified at this outcome of our campaign," said Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, "for this is a step which will make it possible in the near future for industry to practice forestry commercially. It will now be possible for trees to be grown for industrial use, at a profit for the cost of forestry practice will be less than the value of the product of the soil, measured in crops of trees.

"The story of this legislation is throughout one of accomplishment by the paper industry, the industry which above all has led in the actual practice of forestry in this country. In 1919 the American Paper and Pulp Association began its campaign for a national forestry policy which could enlist the support of industry, and after the reports of its forestry committee had urged the determination of a forestry policy, the National Forestry Program Committee was formed, as an active group to centralize all work for national legislation.

"With the paper industry represented by R. S. Kellogg as chairman of this committee, the Snell bill was the first measure proposed for congressional consideration. After two sessions of congress, the educational efforts for this bill had been so great that the Senate named a special committee, headed by Senator McNary to conduct a national survey of the situation and the needs.

"When the McNary bill was introduced in the upper house, Congressman Snell waived his claim to continued leadership, in favor of Congressman Clarke also from New York and the McNary

bill was introduced in the lower house with slight modifications by Mr. Clarke. After the Senate had passed the McNary bill, the House of Representatives made some amendments in the Clarke bill, and then passed the amended measure. In order to avoid the confusion of the last days of Congress, the Senate then passed the Clarke bill, instead of letting the two bills go to conference, where both might have died under the smothering pressure of the last days of Congress.

"The result is that the bill which has now become a law is essentially the same in its principle of governmental cooperation in forestry with the individual states and private owners, as the original Snell bill and the perfected McNary bill.

"In its campaign for a national forestry policy, the paper industry was aided by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and other organizations of wood using industries, and associations interested in the development of forestry. Without their help, the measure might have been delayed for many years, but the paper industry can well lay claim to having been the dominating force back of the successful campaign now concluded."

No small accomplishment in behalf of the forestry bill was the work done by the American Paper and Pulp Association in securing the endorsement of the National Chamber of Commerce of a plan which would lead to a national forestry policy. The favorable referendum was voted by members of the Chamber after a special committee of which Dr. Baker was vice-chairman had traveled ten thousand miles studying the forestry problem in all of the timber growing regions of the country.

List of Approved Pulp Testing Chemists

Some time ago the Association of American Wood Pulp Importers, the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry and the American Paper and Pulp Association, appointed a joint committee to prepare a list of chemists whose experience and equipment qualified them for listing as chemists approved by these associations for the sampling and testing of wood pulp.

The committee consists at present of Alton Faunce, of Price & Pierce, Ltd., chairman, E. C. Tucker, of the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, represented by W. G. MacNaughton, secretary of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, and O. M. Porter assistant secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

The committee prepared instructions covering the sampling and testing of wood pulp based on recommendations previously adopted by a similar committee representing the same associations, and sent application questionnaires, covering experience and equipment, to a large number of pulp testing chemists.

The returns were gone over with extreme care by the joint committee, and the list printed below selected as pulp testing chemists approved by the joint committee.

The object of this listing is to insure uniform and high standards of pulp sampling and testing in order to protect the domestic manufacturer, the importer and the foreign seller, as well as the buyer and seller in domestic transactions. Approval by our committee is, of course, a desirable recommendation, inasmuch as this list is used by our manufacturers, by the importers and by the foreign manufacturers when it is necessary to request tests or retests by chemists approved by all parties.

The following is the approved list:

F. C. Broeman & Co., F. C. Broeman, 215 East 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hamlin & Morrison, Charles B. Coleman, 13 So. Gay street, Baltimore, Md.; John J. Driscoll, 265 No. Washington street, Bos-

ton, Mass.; Bayard H. Morrison, Forrest Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Milton Hersey Co., Ltd., Charles R. Hazen, 84 St. Antoine street, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

Emil F. Johnson, 135 Maiden Lane, New York City.

K. Hv. Knudsen, 104 John street, New York City.

Frank W. Liepsner, 825 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Roger C. Griffin, 30 Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass.

George W. Miles, Ph. B., 88 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

New England Laboratories, Inc., Harold E. Wicher, 121 Chestnut street, Springfield, Mass.

Northwest Testing Laboratories, Frank H. Conrad, A. L. Knisely, E. G. Riebe, 2113 Third avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Perry Testing Laboratory, Ralph W. Perry, Foot of Third street, Detroit, Michigan.

Benjamin H. Sherman, Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis. Skinner, Sherman & Esselen, Inc., H. J. Skinner, 276 Stuart street, Boston, Mass.

Stillwell & Gladding, Inc., Ralph W. Bailey, Henry E. Cutts, 95-97 Front street, New York City.

U. S. Testing Company, Inc., Harold M. Holmes, 316 Hudson street, New York City.

Wiley & Co., Inc., Samuel W. Wiley, Calvert and Read streets, Baltimore, Md.

F. M. Williams, N. Y. Telephone Building, Watertown, N. Y.

Allen Abrams, Cornell Wood Products Company, Cornell, Wis.

G. E. Gunton, Gulf Pulp and Paper Company, Clarke City, P. Q., Canada.

An Invitation from Hull to The Paper Trade

Hull, England, May 30, 1924.

Editor PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:—

Will you grant me the liberty of your columns to extend an invitation to the many thousands of Americans who will be visiting the British Empire Exhibition in London this year?

This old City (founded 1299) is desirous of extending a cordial welcome to one of our civic enterprises which, I believe, will meet with your entire approval.

This practical demonstration of Community Advertising (from July 2 to 15, at Wembley) dealing with a subject you know much more about than we do and may I add, therefore, is a tacit compliment to your side of the water.

We are all looking forward with very pleasurable anticipation to your coming and intend no effort whatever shall be spared to make your visit not only a memorable but a particularly happy one.

I shall greatly appreciate a copy of the issue of your paper in which this appears.

With cordial good wishes to yourself and your readers.

Yours sincerely,

E. ERNEST KEIGHLEY, Lord Mayor.

Industrial Paper Co. Moves to New House

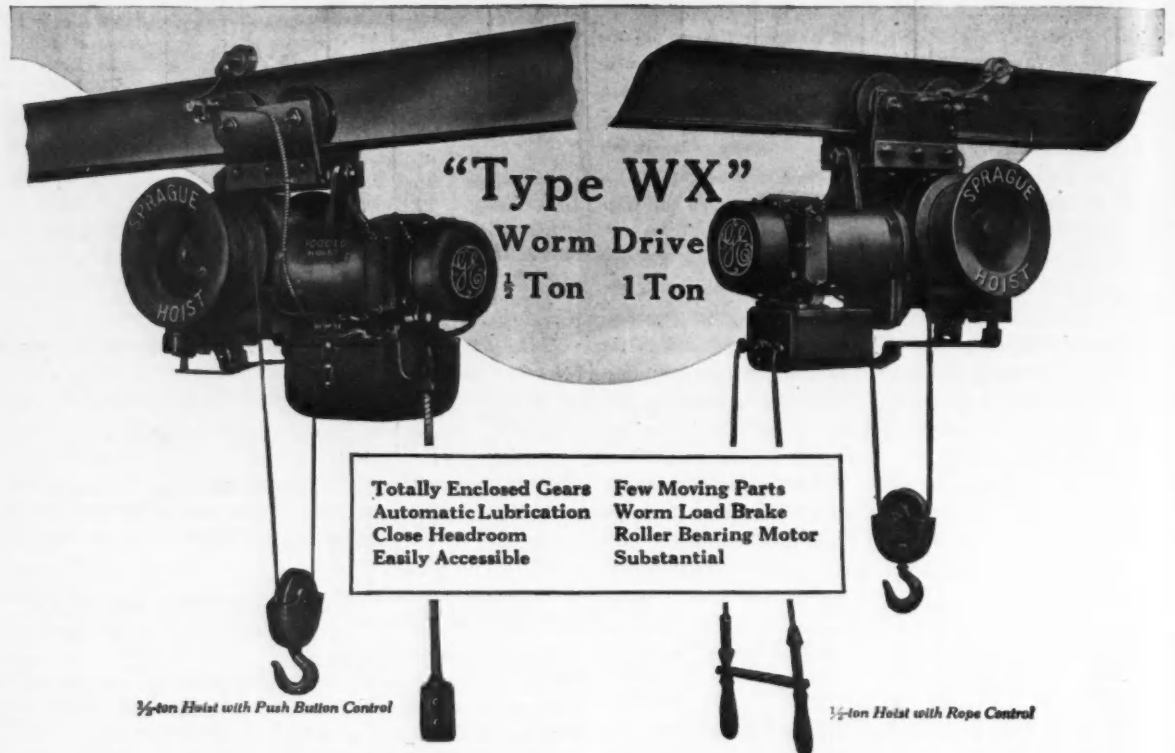
BALTIMORE, Md., June 16, 1924.—The Industrial Paper Company is moving into a fine new three-story building at 501-503 Water street, near the Custom House, between Frederick and Gay streets. In announcing the removal to its customers the company says:

"There's nothing exciting about our moving into a new home, but we do want you to know that we are proud of our new three-story building, proud because it is the outgrowth of our sincere effort to serve you efficiently. We want you also to know that this expansion was brought about by our customers who made this progress possible—and we thank them.

"We always have and will continue to do our utmost to give good service and we know that with the same quality of merchandise we will continue to grow.

"In our new quarters, with three times the floor space we formerly had we will be able to carry a larger, more varied stock of quality merchandise."

The Hoist with a Thousand Uses



A handy helper at a man's elbow

In a man's daily work there are many heavy lifts which are made easy for him by use of the "Type WX" Sprague Hoist. It helps the man on the job, and it helps the job—for this hoist means quick handling that speeds the work.

An exclusive feature of Sprague Hoists is the simplicity of Push-Button control—a one-hand operation.

In design, "Type WX" is the result of over twenty years of hoist-building experience. It combines well-seasoned hoist elements in the simplest possible, compact unit—which has great strength and reliability.

One of its outstanding features is the smooth running *worm drive* which operates a balanced pair of drums. This type of drive has long proved its superiority over all others in the fields of automotive and elevator engineering.



There is valuable information to hoist users in Bulletin No. 68912-G. Write the nearest G-E sales office for it.

General Electric Company
Schenectady, N. Y.
Sales Offices in all Large Cities

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Section of the **Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry**



AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH WORK IN MILL ENGINEERING AND THE CHEMISTRY OF PAPER, CELLULOSE AND PAPER-MAKING FIBERS GENERALLY; IT AIMS TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS AMONG ITS MEMBERS IN ORDER THAT PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE MAY BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT AND IMPROVED ALONG TECHNICAL LINES.



Conducted by **W.G. Mac NAUGHTON, Secretary**

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COMPILED BY CLARENCE J. WEST, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, AND A. PAPINEAU-COUTURE.

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COLLOID STUDIES IN ROSIN SIZING*

BY DR. R. LORENZ.

PART II. DYNAMICS OF ROSIN SIZING

23. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

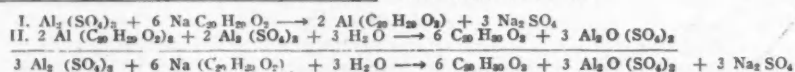
Summarized under the technical term of "rosin size" we have sought to place the disperse systems of rosin-alkali-water and the simpler systems of sodium abietate and abietic acid hydrosol which are fundamentally related to them, under a detailed colloidal chemistry analysis. Now in the following, some of the physical chemical and colloid chemical reactions and changes of condition will be discussed. These have their part in the use of the size milk, accordingly, in sizing paper. In this, it treats especially with an analysis of the action of the electrolytes, which are added in technical paper sizing either intentionally or unintentionally. Thus, at once, it is concerned with the action of aluminum sulphate.

The action of the electrolyte in the sizing can manifest itself, obviously in two directions, one toward the size milk itself (influence of hydrolytic equilibrium, flocculation reaction), the other toward the paper fibers. Only with a suitable coupling of the

precipitates adhere and form a viscous ether sol, swelling up and becoming transparent when shaken with a little ether. If more ether is added the phases separate and the ether layer takes up the precipitate in solution but separates out the hydroxide concerned after standing a few days, while only the abietic acid, freed from the salts, remains dissolved.

With regard to the paper sizing question by the salts of abietic acid, the aluminum abietate $Al(C_{20}H_{30}O_2)_3$. Koll. aq., next to its sodium salt, requires special attention, since, according to the resinate theory it remains as the sizing agent in the paper.

It will now be investigated to see if the original conditions for aluminum resinate formation on the whole are realized. Even C. Wurster, who established the modern free rosin theory, assumed a primary formation of these salts, tracing back the origin of free rosin acid, only to a decomposition of the aluminum resinate by means of the use of an excess of aluminum sulphate. Wurster's equations for the primary and secondary as well as the total reaction are as follows:



two electrolytic actions, only with a definitely existing flocculation on and between the surface of the fibers results, apparently, in the technical effect of paper sizing.

This investigation will be summarized in three main sections. The first, several considerations concerning the chemical and electrochemical equilibrium in the sizing beater. The second, the flocculation ratio with consideration of technical limitations. The third, on the basis of special actions of the aluminum sulphate, a colloidal-electrical sizing theory will be developed and proved.

V. The Chemical Equilibrium in the Sizing Beater

24. RESINATE AND FREE ROSIN THEORIES.

In the introduction we heard about the alkali earth and heavy metal salts of abietic acid, which are used in the lacquer industry. Collectively, they are gel-like precipitates which shows colloidal properties, for example, swelling phenomena and would be worthy of a special colloid chemical investigation. Here it should be mentioned, incidentally, that these, in part, beautifully colored

For concentrated, that is only slightly hydrolyzed and accordingly

molecularly dispersed sodium rosin soap solution, Wurster has given the experimental proof for these processes rather pointedly (although, even here, basic doubts exist)²⁰. However, in the sizing beater, only greatly diluted rosin size solution exists broken up into NaOH and rosin acid by extensive hydrolysis and already very rich in free rosin. But the reaction capacity of a material is different if it is molecular or only colloiddally divided. With ionically dispersed rosin acid, aluminum sulphate would be able to react, forming a salt. But the same smooth course of the reaction cannot be expected if the rosin particles are colloiddally dispersed, that is, 100 times as large. Obviously these molecular conglomerates furnish a surface of attack significantly reduced in reactive capacity. A salt formation cannot occur with the rosin acid molecules situated in the inside of the rosin complex. In any case it can only cover the surface of the rosin particles with aluminum resinate.

If we consider, for example, a 2 per cent sizing (2 g. size to 100 g. fibers) at a consistency of 7 to 1/2 per cent (75 g. fibers in 1 liter) and suppose that the size had been cooked with 8.5 per cent soda with the rosin, the rosin content of the beater water figures to 1.5

*Papier-Fabrikant 1923. Translated by Burton L. Kassig, Hammermill Fellow at University of Syracuse.

²⁰ R. Seiber: Zellstoff und Papier, 1921, 140-141.

gram per liter. The NaOH content before addition of the $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, and without regard for absorption on the cellulose, which is considerable with NaOH, calculates to about 0.2 g. per liter, or 0.02 per cent. From Section 8a we know that in such weak concentration NaOH is no longer able to hold abietic acid anions in large quantity in the molecularly dissolved condition. The concentration of sodium resinate and its anion is also low in the hollander (especially from the experiments of R. Sieber)²¹. By means of the presence of the fibers, the hydrolysis of the rosin soap is furthered considerably. Thus the improbability of formation of aluminum resinate by an ionic reaction, for true salt formation results only from ionic reactions. By this, the processes formulated by C. Wurster appear only in a subordinate measure. It should not be denied that the excess aluminum sulphate in this sense (see Equation II of the foregoing scheme) reacts with the little $Al(C_{20}H_{35}O_2)_3$, which is present; especially the primarily formed aluminum resinate covering of the colloidal rosin particles, which was mentioned above, is decomposed. But, essentially, the manner of action of the aluminum sulphate is colloid chemical and will be again discussed in Section 27.

25. MASS ACTION OF FREE ROSIN.

One could object to the statements of the previous section which, in a large measure deprives the resinate theory of its foundation by saying that the hydrolysis of the sodium abietate is strongly inhibited by the free rosin content of the size milk. According to the law of mass action of Guldberg and Waage, the rosin acid, as a reaction product of hydrolysis must oppose this and prevent the complete breaking up of the sodium abietate. In fact, such action, in a modest measure, may be derived from the published dissociation curves of Haug. If the concentration regions 0 to 1 per cent are combined from Haug's Chart I²² and Chart IV (Curve I²³), that is, where hydrolysis and the condensation of rosin in the case of sodium abietate is acute, to a single diagram, (Fig. 10).

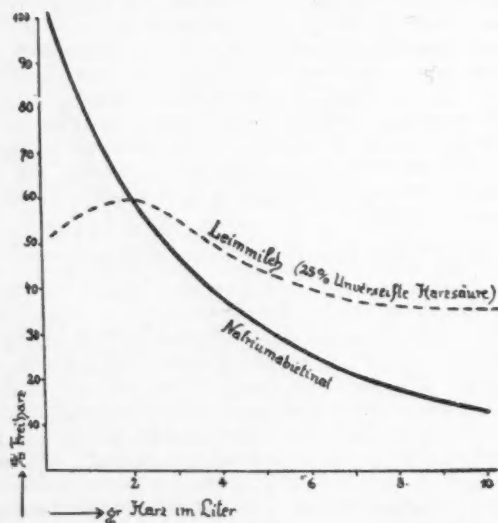


FIG. 10

It is seen, that from 1 to 0.2 per cent downwards, the solution containing free rosin does not hydrolyse further with the same intensity, but that, as a result of the mass action of the free rosin—the hydrolysis of the solution containing free rosin is held down. The quite important decrease of the relative free rosin content

²¹ Zellstoff und Papier, 1922, 100.
²² A. Haug: Degree of Dissociation and Unsaponifiable Matter in Rosin Size, Wochenblatt für Papier Fabrikation, 1923, 26.
²³ Wochenblatt für Papier Fabrikation, 1923, 244.

under 0.2 per cent seems to be the result of the beginning of flocculation and stands, for example, in agreement with equally low concentration region of the ageing curve C in Fig. 2.

But even with high free rosin content, this repression cannot exceed or not completely exceed the hydrolysis. The alkaline reaction of technical size milk with phenolphthalein, then, results from the following considerations:

The law of mass action, in the usual form holds only for single phase systems, in which all components are molecularly dispersed.

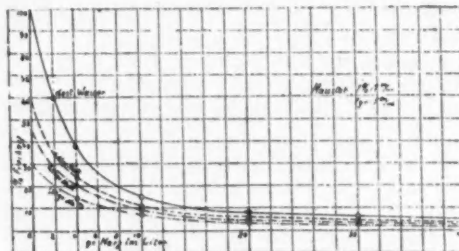


FIG. 11

If a component is in coarse dispersion, a precipitate separates out, the masses of which are no more to be considered in the system. If a component is colloiddally dispersed, it takes middle position with reference to its degree of dispersion, one between molecular dispersion and coarsely separated precipitate, so that its mass falls only partially in consideration in the regulation of the reaction equilibrium.

The meaning of this generalized mass action law is expressed by means of the formula $W = CaM$, where W is the action of the mass and M and Ca equal a constant; it holds, nevertheless, only for the definite degree of dispersion d , that is, the division of the material is a function. For molecular dispersions $Ca = 1$, for coarse precipitates $Ca = 0$, and for colloidal division Ca is a real fraction. Thus the law of Guldberg and Waage is only a limiting law. It would be of great interest to determine the functions between C and d in a series of dispersoids with experimentally fixed varying degrees of dispersion.

Generally and qualitatively it may be said that the mass action effect is continuously decreased with the occurrence of coagulation. The content of the size milk in free rosin restrains the hydrolytic dissociation of sodium abietate the less, the coarser the colloidal free rosin is, in any case, in no way corresponding to the full mass of it (free rosin). Since in the beater, the free rosin is continually coarsened by the influence of salts, its mass action effect is continually decreased and is finally zero after the flocculation of the free rosin.

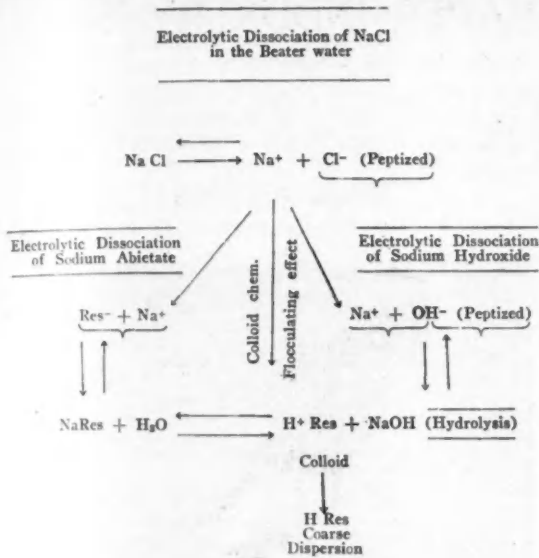
The objection made at the introduction of this section against the author's criticism of the resinate theory, may be dismissed.

26. THE INFLUENCE OF SALTS IN THE BEATER WATER ON THE HYDROLYTIC AND ELECTROLYTIC DISSOCIATION EQUILIBRIUM.

An arresting action to hydrolysis has been imparted to the natural salts of the beater water, especially the Na^+ ions. C. G. Schwalbe²⁴ writes, "If the diluting water contains salts this dissociation or splitting can be repressed" and then "a coarse flocculent suspension can originate in the place of a fine emulsion." But from a repression of hydrolysis one should expect a dissolution much more than a flocculation.

The true, or at least principal reason for the coarse flocculation of size milk in waters which are rich in salts, will be discussed later in a consideration of the colloid chemical flocculation effects of the individual salts. Here the significance of the Na^+ ion in the water used in the process in the equilibrium of the rosin soap hydrolysis should be made clear by the following plan:

²⁴ C. G. Schwalbe: Papier Fabrikant, 1912, 63.



In explanation and complementary to the plan, the following is noted—The reaction product of the NaOH hydrolysis adjusts the

characteristic constant ionic equilibrium $\left(\frac{\text{Na} \times \text{OH}}{\text{NaOH}} \right) = K \text{ NaOH}$

which is practically dependent on temperature and concentration only. The numerical value of this expression is increased by the Na⁺ ions from NaCl and other sodium containing contaminating compounds of the process water. Thus to vindicate the constant of the ratio, more Na⁺ and OH⁻ ions must combine to undissociated NaOH. In fact this undissociated NaOH now throws, according to the law of mass action, the course of the reaction to the left, opposing the hydrolysis.

The farther the repression of hydrolysis is carried out, the stronger it finds the resistance. At first, it acts against the original

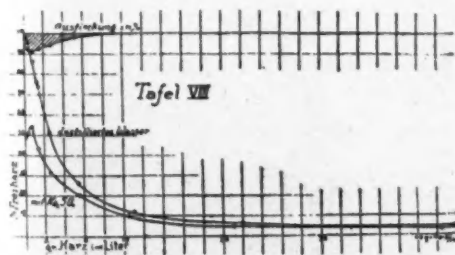


FIG. 12.

undissociated sodium abietate. Then this sodium resinate is, in part, electrolytically dissociated into Na⁺ and Res⁻ ions and adjusts as NaOH does on the right side of the equation, its ionic equilibrium constant on the left side. The Na⁺ ions of the beater water, together with those from NaOH now increase the value of the ratio constant, and favor the formation of undissociated sodium resinate, and with it throw the course of the reaction to the right, favoring hydrolysis (NaOH).

The salts of the beater water, then, can theoretically, further the

hydrolysis as well as hinder it. As a result of these opposing actions the chemical equilibrium significance of the Na⁺ ions of the beater water with reference to the hydrolysis of sodium resinate sinks to an influence, which is indeed not negligible but of small importance. This influence which, according to the restrictions in one sense or another, was made valid, or by the equality of the antagonistic tendencies on the whole does not appear in the phenomena.

A modifying action comes up from the temporary content of OH⁻ ions in the solution. From Section 7 c we know that alkali has a

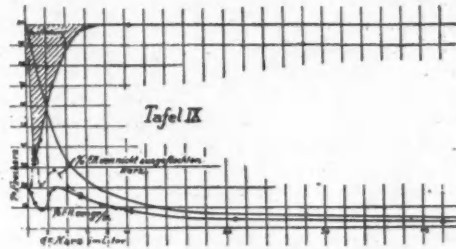


FIG. 13.

peptizing effect on rosin. We will soon learn that this peptization is a common effect of anions.

Besides Cl⁻ ions and other anions, the OH⁻ ions, but not the undissociated NaOH ions, are primarily responsible for the temporarily prevailing peptizing tendency in the solution.

Now, if as described above, the concentration of the OH⁻ ion is decreased by repression of the ionic equilibrium, the peptizing tendency in the solution is lowered and the coarsening of free rosin is assisted. In consideration of this colloidal chemical viewpoint, one must agree with C. G. Schwalbe when he places the flocculation in connection with the repression of hydrolysis by means of salt content of the beater water. But this influence occurs far back after the direct flocculation effect of the Na⁺ ions, which is made clear by the middle vertical arrows in the scheme. This will be further discussed below.

Naturally in the technical process the relations are essentially more complicated than is represented in the diagram, for the equilibrium between the other salts of the water must be borne in mind. Further, the adsorption tendencies of the fibers toward all the components present, which again are increasing functions of increasing degree of heating,²⁸ etc., must be considered. All of these can be more or less important influences, but for the discussion of ordinary cases can be considered constant. Accordingly, it can be said as a final result of our previous considerations, that in the first line for the position of the hydrolytic equilibrium, accordingly for the ratio of the masses on the right to those on the left, only the degree of dilution of the size milk is determinative. In the Section "Resinate and Free Rosin Theories" the necessary conclusions were already drawn on the basis of calculation of the existing degree of dilution. Again the recently published work of A. Haug brings some experimental examples to the theoretical execution of this section, examples for the salts NaCl, Na₂SO₄ and CaSO₄. In the case of NaCl, the tendency toward repression of hydrolysis is greatest and continues to increase with increasing concentration of NaCl. The curve (Fig. 11) from Haug's work shows this and is here again pictured.

By means of Na₂SO₄ and CaSO₄ (Haug's Charts) a repression of the free rosin content, that is, the hydrolysis, seems to have occurred. If one considers the simultaneous flocculation (shown shaded, Figs. 12 and 13), the small content in colloidal rosin is explained in this and the hydrolysis seems in the case of Na₂SO₄ to be rather aided than retarded.

(To be continued)

²⁸C. G. Schwalbe: Chem. Ztg. 1919, 612.

ELECTRICITY IN THE PAPER INDUSTRY

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The Bureau of Census reported for 1919 a total of 1,851,014 hp. as primary power in the paper and wood pulp industry. Of this amount 583,586 hp. was reported as electrical. Fig. 1, represents in graphic form the growth of both total primary horsepower of the industry, and the electrical portion of this power. These curves are estimated for the period since 1919, but are believed to be approximately correct. It has been estimated that of the total somewhat over 2,000,000 primary horsepower of this industry in 1922, between 700,000 and 800,000 was electrical, representing the aggregate of motor installations.

It will be observed (See Fig. 1.) that the percentage to total of the electrical power has increased from 10 per cent in 1909 to over 30 per cent in 1919, although the total primary power was but 42 per cent greater in 1919 than in 1909. The period since 1909 has shown a marked growth in application of electricity to the paper industry.

It is estimated that during the ten year period from 1912 to 1922 the electrical horsepower of the paper industry increased at the average rate of approximately 12 per cent compounded annually.

Application Progressing Rapidly

The application of electricity to general industry is progressing rapidly. This is reflected in the installed generator rating of central stations as represented in the graph of Fig. 2, which appeared in March 8 issue of the *Electrical World*. This graph gives the "Electrical World's Barometer of Business Conditions in the Electrical Industry" and shows an average growth of over 11 per cent compound annually.

The comparison shows that the use of electricity in the paper and wood pulp industry has increased during the last ten years at about the same rate as has the generating capacity of the central stations of the country. However, the electrification of the paper industry has just begun.

In the move for greater overall plant efficiencies which is afoot in the paper industry the question of power and heat is important. These items are rather inseparable and together constitute a major item in paper production cost. While it appears that the paper in-

and success the industry as a whole is progressing. Higher costs of fuel and materials and less efficient labor will force others of the manufacturers to follow their progressive leaders or retire from active competition.

Methods Vary Widely

We do not have sufficient time to discuss the questions of best

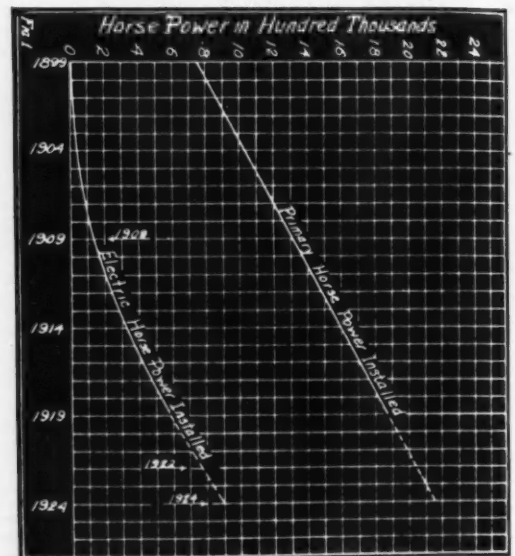


FIG. 1

Growth of Total Primary and Electrical Horsepower in Paper Industry.

heat balance or power plant design here. The method by which electricity is made available to the mill varies widely. There is a considerable amount of process steam required by the industry and

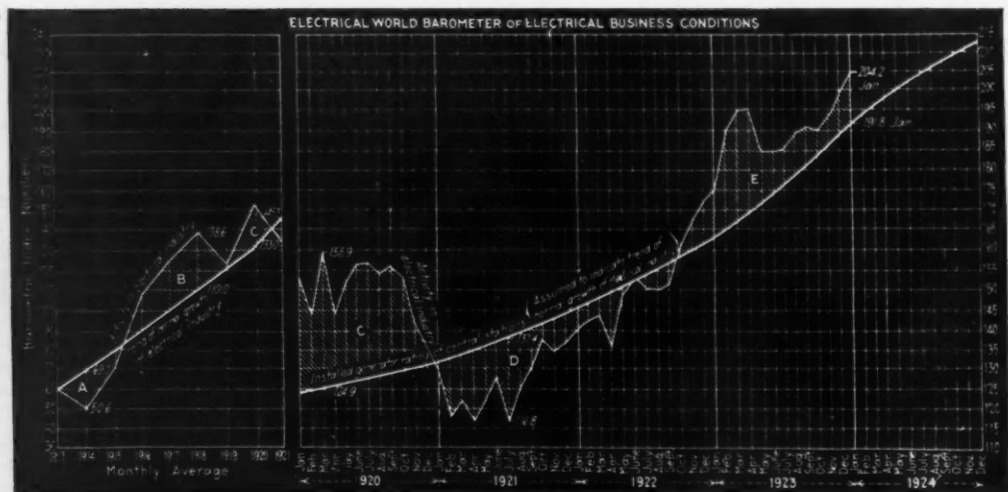


FIG. 2

Electrical World Barometer of Electrical Business Conditions.

dustry has been slow to depart from the old methods of application of power as adopted by the pioneers of the industry, it is nevertheless gratifying to know that the progressive leaders among the manufacturers are seeking new ideas and through their experience

a few of the mills are attempting to extract the maximum amount of biproduct power which can be economically extracted from this process steam as determined by cost of competing power. This is a desirable principle to be applied in determining the selection

of the power source. Many of the board mills requiring lower amounts of power per unit of production can extract all of the necessary power from the process steam requirements. The remaining power requirements of mills not so easily satisfied is met by either hydro or hydroelectric power generated by the mill itself, by power generated in steam stations using condensing units, or by purchased power. It is felt that as the central stations increase in size and efficiency and possibly even before they are tied together into great super power systems that the "purchased power" items will steadily increase and with few exceptions be ultimately applied to all needs not handled by biproduct power from the necessary process steam requirements. Under this condition the condensing units will be of the larger and more efficient sizes and located in the large central stations, and the water power systems will be transformed into hydro electric stations and tied in with the public utilities in a manner to work the hydro developments at a higher average load. This sort of an arrangement is already being worked out satisfactorily between paper mills owning hydro power rights and the public utilities in this country and Canada. In these cases the ground wood mills are completely electrified and the large magazine grinders are driven by synchronous motors. Fig. 3 shows a line of 1,000 hp., 240 r.p.m. synchronous motors used in a ground wood mill.

Many Interesting Problems

The wide variety of machines in the paper industry presents many interesting problems in power application. There has been a great struggle in getting away from the mechanical idea and conception of doing things. The line of least resistance tempts us to continue as we are, rather than to change to something new and untried, even though much better. However, the old mechanical drive is rapidly being replaced by more modern and more efficient electric drive. The efficient, simple and flexible electric drive permits of an analysis of production cost not heretofore possible. The power required in the various stages of the process can be determined by arranging the drives of the machines of these stages on separate feeders in the power plant and accounting is much simplified and made more accurate.

Under a system of electrification most of the machines of the industry are driven by squirrel cage alternating current motors. The exceptions are those drives such as beaters; small but high starting torque group drives; drives requiring small amounts of speed adjustment, etc., where wound rotor induction motors are used; and these places where synchronous motors can be applied nicely for power factor correction such as on jordans and pulp grinders.

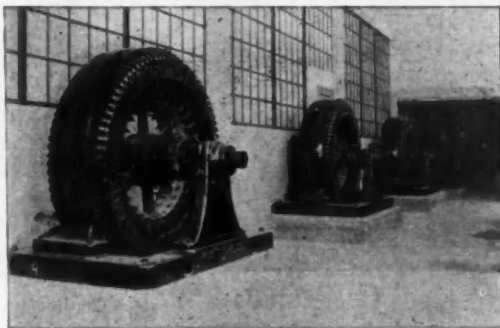


FIG. 3
Row of Eight 1,000 H.P. 240 R.P.M., Syn. Motors Driving Pulp Grinders.

The paper machines and winders are driven by direct current motors as adjustable speed of good speed regulation is required over wide ranges, and these characteristics are met only by carefully designed direct current motors.

Improvements Continually Being Made

Satisfactory motor drives have been worked out for about all of the machines of the paper industry. Improvements are continually being made, however, as the subject is under continual study. Machinery manufacturers are in many cases producing machines with built-in motors, and some of these manufacturers have practically discontinued the belted type of drive. In general,

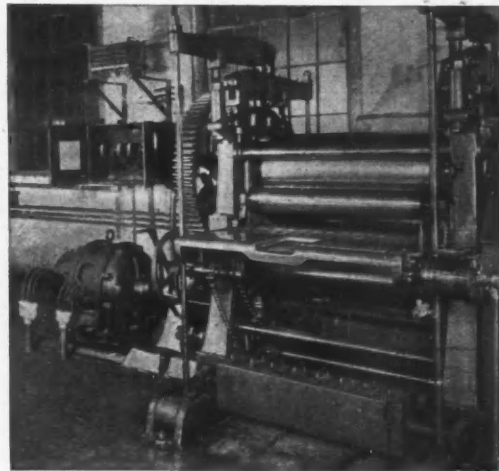


FIG. 4
Direct Coupled Reversing Motor Paper Plater Drive.

however, best practice may tolerate either a direct coupled, geared, chain or belt type of drive in which each machine or in special cases each pair of machines will have its individual motors. Some machines such as the jordan requiring maintenance of centering of working members are best driven by direct coupled motors.

Where complicated mechanical devices have often been considered necessary to properly handle a machine, there is often a comparatively simple method by which the machine may be electrically driven. Fig. 4, shows a simple direct coupled paper plater drive which has superceded the tight and loose pulley belted provision and shifting lever mechanism and is reversed by a master switch and cabinet mounted "forward" and "reverse" contractors. The master switch has three positions, namely, "forward," "reverse" and "off." Fig. 5, shows a dual frequency super calender

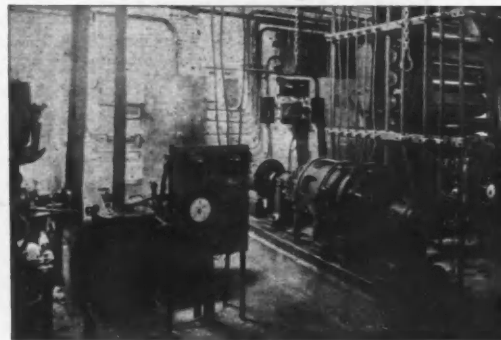


FIG. 5
Dual Frequency Super-Calender Drive, Showing Frequency Changer and Control for One Unit.

drive. With this system of drive a drum control master with speed adjusting provision is supplied. Motor is connected to a low frequency power bus for "threading" and is connected to normal frequency power for acceleration to and at productive speeds. It is

claimed that much of the increased production obtained with this drive is a result of the reduced physical exertion on operators. The calender is driven by one motor either through a gear or chain drive to lower roll of the calender, thereby eliminating back gears, clutches and shifting mechanisms.

Field of Regulation

The electric drive to pulp grinders has served to demonstrate another field for the application of electricity to the industry, that of regulation. The load on grinders is subject to wide variations due to refilling the pockets, but this variation may easily be overcome and a constant load maintained by using a regulator which governs the water pressure in the grinder cylinders. This regulator (Fig. 6), is also applicable to the maintenance of practically constant mill load when the grinder power installation constitutes a major portion of the total plant load.

The use of automatically closed motor operated valves in steam and water lines; float switches in stuff chests, etc., together with interlocking provision to assure proper sequence of starting and stopping of motors in a production group to prevent flooding and waste of stock, etc., is another interesting field of application of electricity to the paper industry which is in its infancy.

Driving of Paper Machines

The driving of paper machines presents many problems which have been the subject matter of much study by paper mill engineers for years. Irrespective of the type of machine or product produced the problem consists principally of the maintenance of speed at desired values; the adjustment of speed of the machine as a whole over possibly as wide a range as 10:1 or even greater ranges, and the individual speed adjustment of each section to take care of stretch and draw of the sheet as it passes through the machine.

The single motor drive (Fig. 7), permits of the maintenance of speed at desired values. It also permits the adjustment of speed of the machine as a whole over wide speed ranges. As this drive is either coupled to, or belted to line shaft or Marshall train drive or the main sheave of a rope drive, the usual mechanical interlocking devices of the Marshall train or rope drive are used in the adjustment and maintenance of draw. The convenient control of the single motor drive with which the machine may be started,

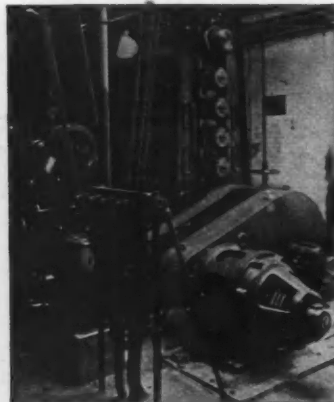


FIG. 5A

Driving Unit Used with Single Motor Dual Frequency Super Calender Drive.

stopped or adjusted in speed in fine steps by means of push button stations has made this drive a popular one. It is estimated that there are well over a hundred single motor drives in successful operation today.

TECHNICAL SECTION, PAGE 250

Convenient Control Panels

Much of the success of the single motor drive is due to the well built and convenient control panels (Fig. 8), which have constituted the connecting link between the paper machine motor and its power source. The paper machine motor is an adjustable speed direct current motor. Speed range is usually obtained by a combination of shunt field control and armature voltage control. The latter is ob-

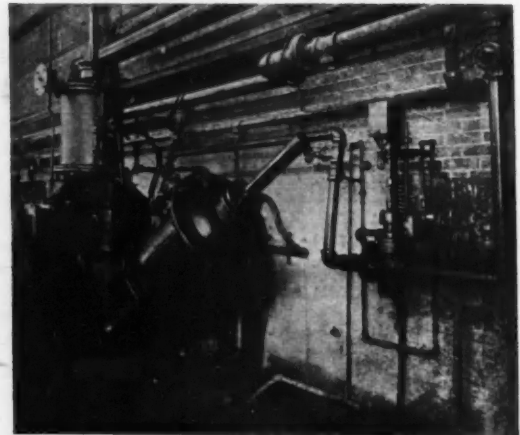


FIG. 6

Pulp Grinder Load Regulator Applied to Three-Pocket Grinder.

tained by adjusting the voltage of the power supplying generator. This generator is usually part of a synchronous motor generator set, except where conditions of heat balance will permit another steam unit in the plant when it may be driven by either an engine or a geared turbine. The automatic control panels are provided with push button stations having "Stop"—"Start"—"Increase" and "De-

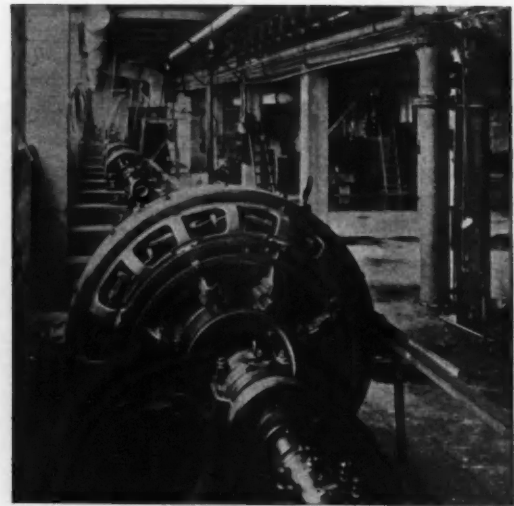


FIG. 7

Direct Coupled Motor of Single Motor Paper Machine Drive.

crease" buttons by means of which the operators can control the machines at will.

By the use of sectional drive (Fig. 9), further benefits of electrification are obtained. The sectional drive utilizes an adjustable speed direct current motor at each "drive-in" or intake shaft of the

machine. Each motor has its individual control provision by means of which the section can be started, stopped or operated at any speed within the desired range independently of the other sections of the machine. During productive operation each section is maintained at that speed required of it by a regulating unit driven by the section. Each section has not only its individual motor and control, but also its individual regulating unit which maintains the speed of that motor in step with the master or base of reference.

Forty Sectional Machine Drives

Approximately thirty sectional paper machine drives are in operation in the United States and Canada today. Within the next two or three months this number will have been increased to forty. The type of product to be produced on these machines is divided as follows: Newsprint, 20; book, 9; kraft, 5; roofing, 1; miscellaneous such as tissue, glassine, greaseproof, specialties, etc. 5. Machines are operating at various speeds ranging from 50 ft. per min. of the roofing paper machine to 1,050 ft. per minute of the news print machine. Lower or higher paper speeds can be handled by the sectional drive.

The sectional drive requires a master as a base of speed reference independent of any section of the paper machine. Each section requires a regulating unit operating under the influence of this master,—this influence to be so strong, constant and reliable as to maintain the speed of each section exactly in step with the master under the varying operating conditions to which the section controlled is exposed during the production period of the paper machine. It is considered most practical that the regulator function in a differential manner to change the field strength of the regulated motor as required to maintain this motor in step with the master.

Successful regulators meeting the above requirements are available and in operation. Although the first cost of the sectional drive is doubtless often greater than mechanical drive and while many mechanical drives are in successful operation today, the advantages of

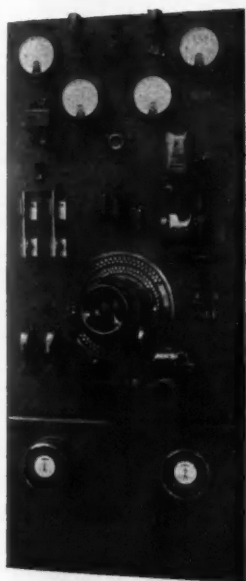


FIG. 8 (FIG. 8a)
Front and Rear Views of Automatic Control for Single Motor Paper Machine Drive.

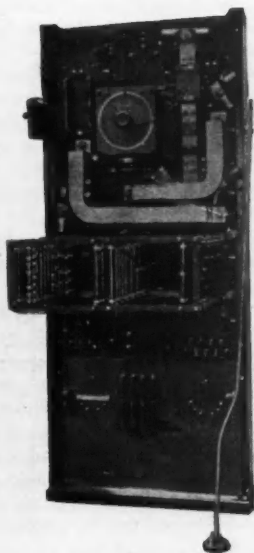


FIG. 8 (FIG. 8b)
Front and Rear Views of Automatic Control Panel for Single Motor Paper Machine Drive.

sectional drive entitles it to serious consideration, for not only every new machine but for practically every rebuilt machine where a considerable expenditure is required to revamp the mechanical back drive.

Favorable Considerations

Among the considerations which are favorable to the sectional, individual motor drive are the following:

1. ISOLATION OF THE SECTIONS permits detection of incipient troubles. Each section having an entirely separate driving unit, and each driving motor having its individual motor it is easy to



FIG. 9

Sectional Paper Machine Drive Viewed from Wire End of Machine.

detect bearing and other mechanical troubles of the section before these troubles assume such proportions as to effect production.

2. COMPACTNESS OF THE DRIVE. The sectional drive involves either a motor direct coupled to intake shaft or motor driven self contained reduction gear coupled to intake shaft. Compactness is economically of value, because;

- (a) Required machine room width is lessened. This permits saving building cost.
- (b) Basement is unnecessary for drive, permitting either its omission—reducing building costs, or the use of basement for storage purposes.
- (c) The rear of the machine is more accessible—minimizing personal hazard to employees.

3. LOW DRIVE MAINTENANCE COSTS. Through the use of the thoroughly high grade, totally enclosed, self lubricated, gear sets by means of which the motors are connected to the machine section shafts the equipment involved to maintain is a minimum. The character of the electrical equipment and reduction gear sets, etc., of the sectional drive is such that it should have considerably longer life than the mechanical equipment it replaces. The even starting torque applied by the electrical system reduces the strains on the associated equipment which also permits long life of the sectional drive connecting means.

4. LOW MACHINE MAINTENANCE COSTS. Test cases have indicated that the more even starting torque of the electrical system assures smoother acceleration of the paper machine and not only reduces the maintenance of the machine itself but also gives longer clothing life.

5. LESSER POWER REQUIREMENTS. It has been demonstrated that with sectional individual motor drive the variable speed portion of the paper machine can be driven with from 60 to 80 per cent of the power required where mechanical drive is used on account of reduction in power losses. The savings are greatest with old machines and hence are most important with rebuilt machines.

6. BETTER AND EASIER MEANS AFFORDED TO INCH SLOWLY AND TO START HEAVY LOADS. These are fundamental advantages of the electric drive as the desired type of starting cycle can be set up in

the design and proportionment of the equipment. Push button starting and inching provision gives this desired starting cycle automatically and uniformly each time the start is made. The starting cycle is designed in the equipment and is not a function of the skill and personnel of the operating force.

7. **SIMPLE REVERSING PROVISION** is afforded to the calender sections for use in the removal of plugs.

8. **INCREASED SPEED POSSIBILITIES.** There are doubtless many machines in operation at the present time, the speeds of which cannot be consistently increased on account of limitations of the mechanical transmission. With sectional drive, however, those speeds may be increased inasmuch as sufficient power can be delivered and proper speed ratios of associated sections can be maintained at the higher as well as at the lower speeds.

9. **REDUCTION IN PERSONAL AND FIRE HAZARD** as result of compact self contained nature of equipment.

Flexibility and Detail Control

The conveniences of sectional drive have been covered in many recent articles. They are principally results of the flexibility and detail control which has been designed into the control and regulator systems. They are the conveniences of electrical drive in general which are most noticeable when cumbersome mechanical means or tiresome physical methods are eliminated.

When a mill is electrified the generating station can be centralized and larger and more efficient power units utilized under better care and attention. The cost of that power required in excess of biproduct power from process steam requirements is hence reduced. Electric power can be transmitted over long distances much more economically than can mechanical power or steam. Electric power, therefore, eliminates long mechanical transmission means and permits locating the boiler plant and steam units, which are used to extract the biproduct power from process steam requirements, near the demand for process steam.

The field of electrical heating devices in the paper industry is too large to discuss here. The ease of control of temperature by combinations of thermal and electric control promises to create a demand for the use of electricity for heating and drying purposes which will be many times larger than the demand for motive power. The over all efficiencies estimated to be obtained in his field are very attractive to those mills having the larger bulk of available hydro electric power.

Income Tax and Paper Industry

That the efforts of the American Paper and Pulp Association in the matter of the income tax bill saved the paper industry of the United States an unwarranted increase of about \$1,000,000 a year in taxes on surplus accrued more than eleven years ago is the statement made in a special letter to association members by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, the association secretary. He says:

"Co-operation of the paper industry, through the American Paper and Pulp Association saved the industries dependent on natural resources \$50,000,000 a year in new taxes.

"The tax bill signed by the president on June 2 eliminates the provisions aimed at this confiscation of earnings accrued prior to March 1, 1913. The elimination of these provisions was due entirely to the campaign waged against these provisions of the bill by the lumber, mining and paper industries.

"The amount saved the paper industry by the American Paper and Pulp Association in this campaign is certainly not less than \$1,000,000 a year."

The letter gives the details of the new bill, and points out the manner in which the bill instead of imposing new confiscatory taxes, has new provisions for the protection of surplus accumulated or of capital paid in prior to March 1, 1913, and urges association members to examine carefully those provisions of the new law so that full advantage may be taken of this additional protection to industry, and stockholders in paper companies.

TECHNICAL SECTION, PAGE 252

Paper Men and Bureau of Standards Officials Meet

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1924.—A conference was held here on last Friday between officials of the Bureau of Standards, and paper manufacturers making up the Advisory Committee of the Paper Industry for the Bureau of Standards in connection with the work of the Paper Section of the bureau during the coming fiscal year, beginning July 1.

There was a general discussion of the various kinds of work that the section has done as to whether or not it would be well to continue it during the coming year. Among other things it was decided that the clay work should be continued by the division, also experiments in beating. Investigating fibers other than wood was discussed and some present stated that at times this was impracticable. The bureau, in this connection, was asked to limit its investigation to those fibers showing a sufficient use of cellulose to justify commercial use. Various other subjects were taken up and discussed from a technical and practical standpoint.

Among those attending the conference were: Dr. Hugh P. Baker, secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association; Arthur Nevius, of the Miami Paper Company; John T. Matthews, chief of the Paper Division of the Department of Commerce; H. W. Ellerson of the Albermarle Paper Company; E. Mahler of the Kimberly-Clark Company; S. L. Wilson and Fred Curtis of the American Writing Paper Company; W. G. McNaughton of the Technical Association.

Duty on Wall Board

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1924.—There has been correspondence between E. W. Camp, Director of Customs of the Treasury Department and R. R. Farrow, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, in Canada, in connection with the duty on wall board.

It appears that Mr. Camp sent a sample of wall board to Canada to be advised of the duty applicable if it were imported into Canada from the United States. This was done because of the reciprocal clauses in our present tariff law. In this connection Commissioner Farrow says:

"In reply I wish to state that if this paper board was imported from the United States in rolls to be used in the manufacture of wall board, it would be admitted under item 768 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, which reads as follows:

"Pulp board in rolls for use in the manufacture of wall board shall be subject to the following reduced duty, viz: 5 per cent general tariff.

"If this paper board was imported into Canada from the United States to be used for purposes other than the manufacture of wall board, I may advise you that as near as can be judged from the small samples submitted it would appear to be subject to duty under tariff item 199 at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, general tariff."

Glue Required in Coating Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1924.—The work of the Paper Division of the Bureau of Standards for coating paper has included, during the past month, an additional investigation of the amount of glue required in coating and the effect of glue of different grades.

It is understood that the results indicate that by properly selecting the various grades of glue the amounts required may be materially decreased. Preliminary heating of the coating mixture was found to improve the quality of the coating by eliminating air bubbles which cause a blotchy appearance. Some experiments were also made on the settling of clay in the coating mixture. It is important that the clay be held in suspension, in order to obtain a uniform coating. It was found, it is understood that different glues vary considerably in clay carrying power and it is thought that additional work will develop information which will assist in the selection as regards this property.

Section of the
COST ASSOCIATION OF THE PAPER INDUSTRY
Affiliated with
THE AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION
 Conducted by **THOS. J. BURKE, C.A., Sec-Treas**

ACCUMULATING THE OVERHEAD*

BY ALBERT V. BRISTOL, American Hard Rubber Co., New York

The preparation of this article has impressed upon me more than ever before the close relationship between "Accumulating the Overhead" and "Distributing the Overhead". In many cases I have found that the answer to "How the Overhead Should be Accumulated" must be determined by the use made of the overhead in its distribution. I decided, therefore, it was best to give both subjects their relative consideration and then eliminate all matter strictly related to "Distributing the Overhead."

Definitions of Terms

The cost system of a manufacturing concern should serve a two-fold purpose, namely, to show the cost of manufacturing by controllable groups, and then to show how that same cost affects the value of the product made for sale. To do this the record of the cost overhead must be compiled, first, to show its controllability by the operating management, and second, its effect on the cost of product.

Therefore, in an article of this kind it would seem well to cover the subject in a manner applicable to a factory, the product of which is so varied that a single unit for the measurement of that output probably would not be adopted. It would seem desirable also to define any terms which we may find necessary to use, such as the following:

- 1—Direct material is the material which becomes a part of a given article in its deliverable form.
- 2—Direct labor is that labor which is directly used to turn out the product for which a department is created. (Hence, the repairs made by the Maintenance Service Department are direct labor of that department).
- 3—Converting is changing raw material from the form in which it was purchased. In the rubber industry this would cover the operations through compounding; in foundry practice through the cupola, etc.
- 4—Forming is making into shapes as by pressing, stamping, molding, etc.
- 5—Processing is any refining of shape by hand or machine.
- 6—Fitting and assembling is the fitting of component parts for assembly and the actual assembling of such parts into a completed article.
- 7—Power service should include generation, transmission, heat and light.
- 8—Maintenance service covers the general mechanical work neces-

sary to keep the plant running, and includes all maintenance and repairs of plant and equipment.

- 9—Control service includes all clerical and general office work, such as general supervision, planning, dispatching, employment, accounting, etc.
- 10—Productive departments are those departments in which the labor is performed directly on the product to put it into saleable condition (comprising 3, 4, 5 and 6 above).
- 11—Contributory departments are those departments which perform service for other departments (comprising 7, 8, and 9 above).
- 12—Burden are all expenses other than direct labor and direct material (including items 7, 8 and 9 above and as noted below).

Elements of Manufacturing

We can now state that manufacturing consists of a combination of two or more of the following:

- Direct Material
- Productive Efforts
 - Converting
 - Forming
 - Processing
- Fitting and Assembling
- Contributory Efforts
 - Power Service
 - Maintenance Service
 - Control Service

Burden Classification

In arriving at the total cost of product we recognize, of course, that the cost of contributory efforts is a burden to be combined with the cost of productive efforts by some method of distribution. We also know that each department, whether housing productive efforts or contributory efforts, has overhead or burden expenses of its own. These departmental burden items may be divided into three groups:

- Product Burden
- Equipment Burden
- General Burden

Such expenses might be further subdivided as follows:

- Product Burden
 - Inspecting
 - Repairing

* From Bulletin of National Association of Cost Accountants.

- Storing
- Teaching beginners, etc.
- Equipment Burden
- Current Repairs on:
 - Buildings
 - Equipment
 - Machinery
 - Tools
 - Furniture
- Fixed Charges
- Depreciation
- Taxes
- Insurance
- General Burden
- Supervision
- Clerical
- Cleaning and Oiling
- Receiving and Storing Purchases
- Shipping

Accepting as basic the above definitions, etc., let us next examine the result of some particular cost compilation and find out how that result was obtained. Suppose we take up a departmental cost sheet, for instance (see Form 1 below). This form shows the cost of operating Department No. 1, known as the Converting Department. On this form we note that in a given period \$864 was paid for direct labor. As this is a productive department, as previously defined, we know that this labor was spent on product made for sale. Reference to the service tickets (time tickets) covering this labor will reveal the amount of direct or productive labor spent on each class of product.

We also note on the form that the total burden or overhead of this department for the period under review was \$1,112. A study of

Form 1 reveals the fact that \$817 occurred directly in the department or at least was more or less subject to the control of the department head. Of this amount \$97 were overhead due to the product turned out during the period. \$105 were due to repairs of equipment of the department. \$415 were fixed charges, and \$200 general expenses, as previously defined.

Sources of Burden Charges

Suppose we now put ourselves in the place of the foreman of this department and call on the Accounting Department for the detail comprising these charges. The Accounting Department would report such information as follows:

CHARGES FROM SERVICE (TIME) TICKETS

Labor inspecting product			
Class B	\$ 1.00		
Class C	30.00		
Class I	9.00		
Class N	2.00		
Class S	30.00	\$72.00	
Repairing Class S		20.00	\$92.00

Here the Accounting Department has been able to show the foreman that the charges were made directly from payroll records approved by his authority; that is, either by himself, his assistant or his clerk.

This leaves charges of \$5 which were not labor. This will be found under Material Used Tickets.

SALARY LIST (GENERAL)

Foreman and Assistant	\$100.00
Dispatch Clerk	35.00
Janitor	20.00 \$155.00

COST OF OPERATING DEPT. 1 PERIOD ENDING 19__															FORM 1	
DEPARTMENT I. CONVERTING	BASIS OF STANDARD COST RATE	CAPACITY	TOTAL COST TO OPERATE	DIRECT LABOR		TOTAL BURDEN		ANALYSIS OF BURDEN								PROPORTION CONTRIBUTORY DEPTS.
				AMT	RATE	AMT	RATE	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES AS TO				GENERAL				
								PRODUCT		EQUIPMENT		CURRENT		FIXED		
30 MEN 1440 HRS.	TONS		864	864												
INSPECTING			72			72		72								
REPAIRING			25			25		25								
BUILDINGS			15			15			15							
MACHINES			90			90			90							
DEPRECIATION			290			290				290						
TAXES			75			75				75						
INSURANCE			50			50				50						
SUPERVISION			100			100								100		
CLERICAL			35			35								35		
CLEANING			25			25								25		
MISCELLANEOUS			40			40								40		
POWER			160			160										160
MAINTENANCE			15			15										15
CONTROL			120			120										120
TOTALS			1976	864		1112		97	105	415				200		295
RATE PER TON																
" " MAN HR.																
" " \$ DIRECT LABOR																
ESTIMATED COST OF																
MATERIAL REQUIRED			8000													
STANDARD FOR BUDGET			9976													

PLANT OPERATING REPORT FOR _____ PERIOD ENDING _____ 19__														FORM 2	
DEPARTMENTS	BASIS OF PAYROLL & COSTS OPERATING AT % OF CAPACITY	TOTAL OPERATING COST	DIRECT LABOR		BURDEN INDIRECT LABOR & MATERIAL	ANALYSIS OF BURDEN									
			AMOUNT	AMT.		HRS.	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES AS TO				CONTRIBUTORY EXPENSES DISTRIBUTED				
							PRODUCT		EQUIPMENT			GENERAL			
AMOUNT	AMT.	HRS.	AMT.	RATE	AMT.	RATE	AMT.	RATE	AMT.	RATE	AMT.	RATE	AMOUNT		
1 CONVERTING	PLAN	1976	864		1112		97		105		415		200	295	
2 FORMING	PLAN	3800	600		2200		450		120		600		400	630	
3 PROCESSING	PLAN	1800	1600		1200		200		40		280		200	480	
4 FITTING AND ASSEMBLING	PLAN	1000	300		700		100		30		170		210	190	
TOTAL OPERATING	PLAN	8576	3364		5212		847		295		1465		1010	1595	
DIRECT MATERIAL		4260													
TOTAL COST OF PRODUCT MADE		12836													
5 POWER		545	235		310		110		20		50		130		
6 MAINTENANCE		400	300		100				15		30		55		
7 CONTROL		650	200		450				40		20		390		
TOTAL SERVICE DISTRIBUTED OVER PRODUCTIVE		1595	735		860		110		75		100		575		
REMARKS															

The foreman, of course, is familiar with the salary list of his own department and accepts this analysis.

MATERIAL USED TICKETS

Repairing Product S	\$ 5.00
Repairing Buildings (Proportionate repair of roof)	5.00
Repairing Machinery	27.00
Cleaning Machinery	5.00

The Material Used Tickets are produced to show the foreman the actual materials issued on his own requisition for repairing the product and for cleaning and oiling the department and its equipment. The Accounting Department shows the foreman that the roof of the building which houses his department had to be repaired, and that the cost of such repairs is divided between the departments in the building in proportion to the space occupied by each. The material charge for repairing machinery was for material issued on a requisition of the machine shop foreman for use on repair orders placed by the foreman of Department No. 1.

Other charges furnished by the Accounting Department are shown to be for the following:

LABOR FROM MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE DEPARTMENT AS PER SERVICE TICKETS (TIME TICKETS)

Carpenter Shop (Proportionate repair of roof)	\$10.00
Machine Shop	63.00

LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION INSURANCE \$20.00

As the premium for liability insurance is set up as a rate per dollar of payroll, the foreman finds that this charge, \$20, is in proportion to the wages paid in his department.

DIRECT CHARGES FROM THE VOUCHER REGISTER

Outside parties making an emergency call—\$20.00

A breakdown caused an emergency call on a physician not covered by the insurance policies. This charge, not being the purchase of material, which could be handled through the storeroom records, nor the employment of labor, which might appear on the payroll, demanded special consideration. The bill when received was not covered by a receiving report. Therefore, the charge was passed for payment on the direct approval of the works' manager. In the bill register it was of course entered as a charge to the factory ledger. In the factory ledger it was carried to a suspense account used for all special items called "Factory Adjustment." It was cleared by journal entry from this account to the general overhead of the department incurring the expense. The foreman has now obtained a detailed explanation of his departmental charges as follows:

PRODUCT BURDEN

Labor	\$92.00	
Material	5.00	\$97.00

EQUIPMENT BURDEN—CURRENT

Labor—Carpenter Shop	\$10.00	
Machine Shop	63.00	73.00
Material—Carpenter Shop	5.00	
Machine Shop	27.00	32.00
		\$105.00

GENERAL BURDEN

Salaries	\$155.00	
Material	5.00	
Liability Insurance	20.00	
Special Charge	20.00	200.00

Now, suppose the foreman, desiring to earn a bonus by a low cost record, says to the chief accountant, "How does it come that my fixed charges are so high?" The chief accountant shows him the record of investment for his department. It is explained to the fore-

man that for every piece of equipment in his department a card record is kept showing its original installed value; its expected life; a rate of depreciation based on that expectancy; the accumulation of depreciation to date based on that rate; its present sound value, and a record of repairs made to it since its installation. The foreman also finds that the portion of the building he occupies has been carefully valued and rates of depreciation established, based on the expected life of the various portions.

For taxes he discovers that the total value of the plant is taken and divided into the sum of the taxes paid to obtain a rate per dollar of investment. If the tax bill is divided between real and personal property, the plant values are divided in like manner, and the rate for each class of taxes is obtained. These rates are then applied to the values which have already been shown to the foreman as invested in his department, and thus the proportion of taxes chargeable to his department is obtained. Fire, and use and occupancy insurance costs are divided between the departments in like manner.

Income taxes, of course, are not treated as overhead, being regarded as a distribution of profits to a preferred partner.

Up through this point the cost of contributory departments is handled in the same manner as the cost of the productive department which we have just been receiving. For instance, the operating cost sheet for the machine shop of the Maintenance Service Department would show as direct labor performed doing maintenance and repair work chargeable to other departments than itself. Repair to its own equipment will go direct to Equipment Burden of the Maintenance Department.

Interdepartmental Charges

In this manner we are able to give the works management a set of reports showing the cost of operating each department and of

the factory as a whole (see Form 2). However, as we are in business to secure profits from the sale of products, we must convert these costs of operating into costs of product for sale. Since the output of our contributory departments is sold only to ourselves for the purpose of operating the productive departments, we must find some basis for charging the costs of these departments to the productive departments.

Of course there are some interdepartmental charges between the contributory departments which must be disposed of before these departments are finally closed out.

Since the cost of contributory departments is eventually to be charged to productive departments, absolute accuracy of charges between contributory departments is not essential. Hence we will accept service from the Maintenance Department to the other contributory departments at labor plus material only. We will accept service from the Power Department and the Control Service Department at a fixed figure for each accounting period to each of the other contributory departments. In other words, power will be furnished to the Maintenance and Control Departments on a basis similar to a rental, and the control service will be furnished to the Power and the Maintenance Departments on a fixed rate basis per week or month, according to the length of the accounting period. Such charges form part of the amounts shown for the contributory departments in the General column on Form 2.

Having credited each of the contributory departments for these definite charges against each other, we next proceed to close out to the productive departments the balance left in the accounts of each of the contributory departments.

Now we have reached that phase of the subject which falls strictly under the heading "Distributing the Overhead," of which it is not the purpose of this article to treat.

1924 REVENUE ACT

This Act is retroactive to the extent that it reduces by 25 per cent the amount of tax payable for 1923 by individuals. Taxpayers (other than corporations) making installment payments by quarterly installments, should not, however, omit the next payment due June 15th, but should deduct therefrom 12½ per cent of the total tax payable. The remaining 12½ per cent should be deducted in equal amounts from the September 15th and December 15th payments. For example, if the total tax payable was \$10,000, (which has now been reduced to \$7,500), the payments will be as follows:

Paid March 15.....	\$2,500
Installment payable June 15th.....	1,250
Installment payable Sept. 15th.....	1,875
Installment payable December 15th.....	1,875
	\$7,500

One important feature of the new act is, that the burden of proof is thrown on the government instead of the taxpayer. In the past, in case of dispute, the taxpayer was required to pay and then claim refund, whereas now, the taxpayer can decline to pay and the government must collect the disputed amount by process of law. However, if the court decides the taxpayer refused to pay without good cause, or in bad faith, it can assess 25 per cent additional tax as a penalty.

Under the new act, collectors will post names of taxpayers together with amount of tax paid by each, and as profits can be calculated from the taxes, it means that taxes and profits will be on public record. If appeal is disputed tax case is taken to new Board of Tax Appeals, (which is above the Commissioner of Internal Revenue but below the Federal Courts), all figures will become a matter of public record, so that salaries, profits and other confidential information will be available for anybody interested in obtaining it. If amount involved is more than \$10,000, anyone can obtain a copy of the printed record of hearings.

COST SECTION

NORMAL TAX

In the case of a citizen or resident the normal tax has been reduced to 2 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of credits; 4 per cent on the next \$4,000 and 6 per cent on all net income over \$8,000.

SURTAX

Under the old law every taxpayer (other than a corporation) was subject to a surtax on net income in excess of \$6,000. The new law provides that incomes to and including \$10,000 shall be exempt from surtax. The surtax rates for 1924 and subsequent years start at 1 per cent on net income over \$10,000 and not over \$14,000, and increase gradually until a maximum of 40 per cent is reached on net incomes in excess of \$500,000. The old law provides for a tax of 50 per cent on net incomes in excess of \$200,000.

Credits Allowed Individuals

PERSONAL EXEMPTION

An unmarried person not the head of a family, is allowed \$1,000 as under the old law. The personal exemption allowed a married person living with husband or wife, or the head of a family, is now \$2,500, regardless of the amount of net income, instead of only \$2,000, as under the old law when net income exceeded \$5,000.

CREDIT FOR DEPENDENTS

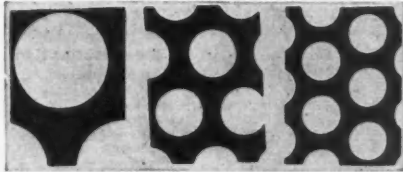
Credit for dependents is the same as under the old law, \$400 for each dependent other than husband or wife.

Mid-Lakes Paper Co. Remodels Mill

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 16, 1924.—The old Mullen Brothers paper mill at St. Joseph, Mich., acquired by the Mid-Lakes Paper Company, has been thoroughly remodelled for the manufacture of water proof paper products. W. H. Fairchild is president and general manager of the concern.

PERFORATED METALS

All sizes and shapes of Holes



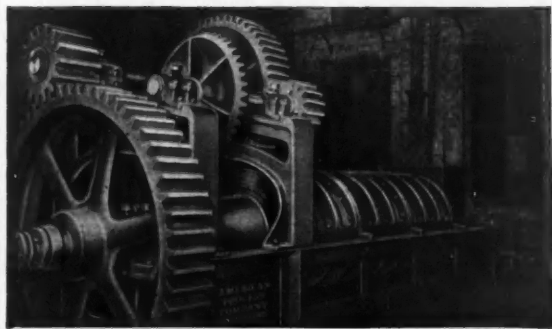
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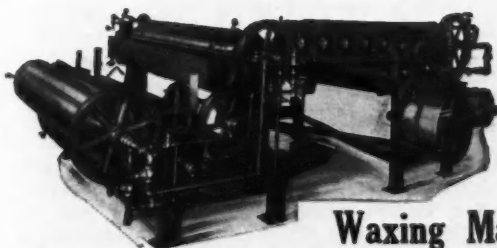
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Paper Coating Machines for water-proofing, waxing and oiling; asphalt coating and duplexing; gumming and gluing; clay coating; color coating, etc. Standard equipment the world over.

Experimental Coating Department for testing new ideas. Machines designed to suit requirements.

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DAYTON BEATER AND HOIST CO.
DAYTON, OHIO

Obituary

Isaac Liebman

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14, 1924.—Isaac Liebman, president of the Atlanta Paper Company and well known and public spirited Atlanta business man died last week at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Arthur I. Harris, 1115 Ponce de Leon avenue.

Mr. Liebman, who was 70 years old, had resided in Atlanta for almost 30 years, and was an unselfish and constructive citizen. Twenty-five years ago, he assumed a position as salesman with the Elsas Paper company, which later became the Atlanta Paper company, and at the time of his death he was serving as president. He also was president of the Memphis Paper company, at Memphis, Tenn., and a director in the Citizens and Southern bank.

Mr. Liebman was a liberal contributor to all charitable causes, and had a large circle of friends here. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Atlanta Standard club; a past president of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, and one of the organizers and chief supporters of the Hebrew Orphans' Home.

Born in Wankheim, Wittenburg, Germany, Mr. Liebman came to America in his early youth. He gained his first real business experience in this city, whence he moved from Nashville, almost 30 years ago.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Leila Keller Liebman; two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Harris, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Marcus A. Rothschild, of New York; two brothers, Morris and Rudolph Liebman; and one sister, Mrs. Louis Spire, of Tuebingen South Germany.

Reinhold D. Loewing

Reinhold D. Loewing, of 318 West 107th street, New York City, who has been connected with the G. D. Jenson Company, at 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, since 1916, as designing engineer died last week after an illness of several months.

He was for four years connected with the Ontario Paper Company, at Thorald, Ont., his work having dealt with the design, construction and operation of the paper and pulp mills.

Mr. Loewing had been a member of the Technical Association of the Paper Industry since 1917. Mr. Loewing is survived by his widow.

Summer Course at University of Maine

In 1912 the University of Maine established a pulp and paper school in connection with its Chemistry Department. This was the first school of its kind in America, and attracted much attention. No effort was made to attract a large number of students and the classes were of such size that good instruction was possible. After completing the course, or parts of it, the men with this training readily found places in the pulp and paper industry. These men were qualified to take advantage of all opportunities for promotion and today one finds them holding responsible positions in most of the progressive pulp and paper mills in the United States and Canada, from Maine to California and Alaska to Florida.

During the coming summer the summer session of the twelfth year of this school will be held from June 30th to August 8. Opportunity will then be offered to pulp and paper mill men with or without technical training, to obtain a scientific understanding of important phases of pulp and paper manufacturing with which they are not familiar. Courses to be given during the summer include Pulp Technology, Pulp Laboratory, Pulp Bleaching, Paper Technology, Paper Laboratory, and Paper Testing, and analysis, all two credit hour courses. Instructors of the regular session are employed and a certificate is granted upon completion of four courses, or university credit to the same extent is allowed providing that final examinations are passed satisfactorily. The type of work in one course, for example, is as follows:

87s. PAPER TESTING AND ANALYSIS.—Physical: ream weight by different methods, equivalent weights, thickness, surface errors, bursting strength, strength factor, tensile strength, breaking length, temporary and permanent stretch, folding endurance, tearing test, volume composition. Chemical: degree of sizing, special tests, quantitative rosin. Microscopic: characteristics of rag, sulphite, soda, kraft, and mechanical pulps. Identification of unknown samples. Stock estimation. All of the important methods of the Technical Assn. of the Pulp and Paper Industry together with some other valuable domestic and foreign methods will be considered. Sixty to eighty hours of lectures and laboratory work yielding two credits. Laboratory fee, \$3 and breakage.

As no student may register for less than six hours, or more than eight hours, he will have enough work to keep him busy from eight to ten hours per day for five days a week. On one day per week an inspection trip is made to one of the nearby pulp or paper mills where large scale operations can be observed. Mills visited include ground wood, soda, sulphite and kraft pulp mills and news wrapping, writing, bag, tissue and specialty paper mills.

The library facilities for a study of pulp and paper are unsurpassed. Opportunity for special problem work under direction is offered to properly qualified students.

Tuition for the six weeks is \$20 to residents of Maine and \$25 to residents of other states. Meals will be \$7.00 per week and rooms \$2.00 per week. Folder will be sent upon request.

A number of men have already registered and interest in the course is evident.

Hawthorne Paper Co. to Have Sales Conference

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 16, 1924.—The annual sales and advertising conference of Hawthorne Paper Company's distributors will be held in the company's general offices and at the Gull Lake Country Club Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 18, 19 and 20. It will be attended by 35 representatives from distributing houses that handle Uncle Sam bond, product of the Hawthorne Paper Company. Most of the delegation will arrive Wednesday, for on that day will be held the meeting of the advisory board. Thursday morning the entire company will go to Gull Lake and take up their quarters at the Gull Lake Country Club for that day and Friday.

This is housecleaning month with the Hawthorne. All the offices are torn up in the process of renovation. A very decided improvement will be the large addition to the office space, providing for a much enlarged counting room, a sample room and a laboratory. The machinery is also being overhauled and a general inventory will be taken. All this will be accomplished and the mill operated on a basis of about 96 per cent full capacity. Since the opening of the present year the Hawthorne Paper Company has operated steadily on a 100 per cent basis in order to keep up with orders booked. The product is limited to three grades of bond and two grades of ledger, thus insuring much greater production at all times. It is nothing uncommon for a machine to run steadily for an entire week without a change of deckle.

Connecticut Valley Cost Men to Meet

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WORONOCO, Mass., June 16, 1924.—The Connecticut Valley Branch of the Cost Association of the Paper Industry will hold its last meeting of the season at the Strathmore Inn here at 6:30 o'clock, Tuesday evening, June 24. The feature of the meeting will be an address by S. L. Willson, president of the American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., on "The New 25 x 40 Standard for Substance Weights Applied to All Grades of Paper."

The subject is a specially important one and no one perhaps is more competent to handle it than Mr. Willson. It is hoped that there will be an unusually large attendance at the meeting.

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EXCELSIOR WIRE MFG. CO.**





Established 1848
Incorporated 1870-1898

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Wires
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Iron Wire Cloth of
every Description.
Best Quality of
Wire Ropes.

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Color, Chemical and Copperas Works
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Reds, Red, Brown, Black, Yellow,
Oxides, Chrome and other Ochres,
also Paper Fillers—as Agalites, Min-
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Specialty Work

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made to specification.

Our facilities are unsurpassed. We are
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service.

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CASH REGISTER ROLLS.	TIME CLOCK ROLLS.
TICKER TAPE.	RIBBON PAPER.
CLOCK ROLLS.	TELAUTOGRAPH.
BLASTING, DIE WIPING.	CARPET TISSUE.
TIRE WRAP, BEEF WRAP.	ROLLS FOR ANY MAKE OF AUTOMATIC REGISTERS.
BACKING PAPER.	DOMESTIC OR EXPORT PACKING
MAILING MACHINE ROLLS	



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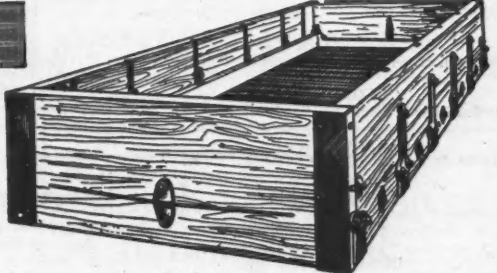
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Immediate Delivery of the Largest Orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE UNION WITHAM SCREEN PLATE VAT AND FASTENERS
THE ORIGINAL THE BEST
Over One Thousand in Successful Operation Recommended by Screen Makers



Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1924

SUMMARY

News Print.....	325 bls., 161 rolls
Printing Paper.....	26 cs., 542 rolls, 149 bls.
Tissue Paper.....	24 cs.
Hangings.....	9 bls.
Wall Paper.....	10 cs., 9 bls.
Cigarette Paper.....	952 cs.
Baryta Coated Paper.....	26 cs.
Surface Coated Paper.....	185 cs.
Cellophane Paper.....	16 cs.
Window Pane Paper.....	6 cs.
Colored Paper.....	21 cs.
Litho Paper.....	30 cs.
Filter Paper.....	49 bls., 1 cs.
Drawing Paper.....	1 cs.
Wrapping Paper.....	247 bls., 738 rolls
Transfer Paper.....	6 cs.
Metal Paper.....	4 cs.
Writing Paper.....	53 cs.
Miscellaneous Paper.....	5 bls., 100 cs., 96 pgs.

CIGARETTE PAPER

American Tobacco Co., Zarembo, Bordeaux, 900 cs.

P. J. Schweitzer, France, Havre, 52 cs.

WALL PAPER

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Samland, Antwerp, 1 cs.

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., by same, 4 bls.

Whiting & Patterson, Aquitania, Liverpool, 5 cs.

F. J. Emmerich, Baltic, Liverpool, 5 bls.

P. H. Petry & Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 3 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Cedric, Liverpool, 1 bl.

American Express Co., Baltic, Liverpool, 8 bls.

TISSUE PAPER

Brooks Paper Co., Baltic, Liverpool, 5 cs.

Meadows, Wye & Co., by same, 9 cs.

F. C. Strype, Cedric, Liverpool, 10 cs.

NEWS PRINT

J. P. Heffernan Paper Co., President Wilson, Trieste, 320 bls.

Drinhausen, Hollkatt Paper Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 161 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

F. C. Strype, Veendam, Rotterdam, 7 cs.

Heinsel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, by same, 19 cs.

W. Hartman & Co., Saxonia, Hamburg, 113 rolls.

J. H. Scott Paper Co., by same, 89 rolls.

M. O'Meara Co., by same, 89 rolls.

C. H. Young Publishing Co., by same, 251 rolls.

H. Hallesen, Inc., Stuttgart, Bremen, 149 bls.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

F. Heujer, Jr., Stuttgart, Bremen, 26 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

Gevaert Co. of America, Samland, Antwerp, 62 cs.

P. C. Zuhlke, by same, 123 cs.

CELLOPHANE PAPER

DuPont Cellophane Co., Chicago, Havre, 16 cs.

WINDOW PANE PAPER

American Express Co., Samland, Antwerp, 6 cs.

COLORED PAPER

Barden-Riley Paper Co., Samland, Antwerp, 21 cs.

LITHO PAPER

Bernhard Meiners, Atrous, Canton, 30 cs.

FILTER PAPER

A. Giese & Son, Roussillon, Bordeaux, 49 bls.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co., American Trader, London, 1 cs.

DRAWING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Olympic, London, 1 cs.

WRAPPING PAPER

Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Co., Columbia, Glasgow, 6 bls.

Fernstown Paper Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 61 bls.

C. K. MacAlpine Co., by same, 56 rolls.

International Acceptance Bank, by same, 647 rolls.

T. Barrett & Son, by same, 35 rolls.

Great Eastern Paper Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 180 bls.

TRANSFER PAPER

Second National Bank of Hoboken, A. Ballin, Hamburg, 6 cs.

METAL PAPER

Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, A. Ballin, Hamburg, 4 cs.

WRITING PAPER

American Tempex Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 53 cs.

PAPER

New Jersey Worsted Mills, A. Ballin, 5 bls.

New Jersey Worsted Mills, by same, 6 rolls.

M. O'Meara Co., by same, 96 pgs.

Perkins, Goodwin & Co., Ala, Antwerp, 22 rolls.

Geribout Freres, France, Havre, 13 cs.

American Express Co., by same, 7 cs.

Coenca, Morrison Co., by same, 11 cs.

Buffums, Inc., by same, 43 rolls.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, 147 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, by same, 212 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Dromore Castle, Belfast, 8 bls. paper stock.

Castle & Overton, Waukegan, Havre, 159 bls. rags.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., West Arrow, Antwerp, 18 bls. rags.

Salomon Bros. & Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 111 bls. rags.

Guaranty Trust Co., K. Maru, Leghorn, 317 bls. rags.

L. H. Abenheimer, K. Maru, Genoa, 35 bls. rags.

L. H. Abenheimer, Stuttgart, Bremen, 104 bls. rags.

National City Bank, by same, 38 bls. rags.

Brown Bros. & Co., by same, 235 bls. rags.

G. M. Granes Co., Ala, Antwerp, 40 bls. rags.

Salomon Bros. & Co., by same, 22 bls. cotton waste.

Equitable Trust Co., Chicago, Havre, 26 bls. bagging.

Kidder-Peabody Acc. Corp., by same, 188 bls. bagging.

E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Veendam, Rotterdam, 166 bls. bagging.

G. W. Millar & Co., Inc., by same, 150 bls. rags.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., by same, 390 bls. rags.

Northern Metals Setting Co., Inc., by same, 14 bls. rags.

OLD ROPE

International Purchasing Co., Stavangerfjord, Kristiania, 58 coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 111 coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 288 coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., Samland, Antwerp, 168 coils and 29 bls.

National City Bank, Chicago, Havre, 51 coils.

Equitable Trust Co., K. Maru, Genoa, 79 coils.

CASEIN

T. M. Duche & Sons, Zarembo, Bordeaux, 150 bags, 15,123 kilos.

Bank of America, Linnell, Buenos Aires, 832 bags.

National City Bank, by same, 375 bags.

WOOD PULP

The Borregaard Co., H. Olav, Copenhagen, 6 bls.

Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., by same, 625 bls.

E. M. Sergeant Co., Inc., by same, 658 bls.

Castle & Overton, Stuttgart, Bremen, 1,405 bls.

H. Hollesen, by same, 3,355 bls.

Acer & Co., Ethelfreda, Woodfibre, B. C., 6,290 bls.

M. Gottesman Co., Inc., President Wilson, Trieste, 100 bls.

Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., Helligolaf, Copenhagen, 125 bls. kraft pulp, 500 bls. sulphite pulp.

J. Andersen & Co., Helligolaf, Sarpsborg, 750 bls. sulphite pulp.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Helligolaf, Kristiania, 2,230 bls. mechanical pulp.

Tidewater Paper Mills Co., Bornholm, Murray Bay, 5,980 bls. ground pulp.

WOOD FLOUR

B. L. Loberski, Stavangerfjord, Frederickstad, 900 bags.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1924

Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Gustavsholm, Gothenburg, 2,638 bls. sulphite pulp.

Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., by same, 9,017 bls. kraft pulp.

The Borregaard Co., by same, 500 bls. wood pulp.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Stureholm, Gothenburg, 500 bls. wood pulp.

Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., Gorny, Gothenburg, 500 bls. sulphite pulp.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Legie, Hamburg, 143 bls. rags.

Atterbury Bros., Inc., Linnell, Buenos Aires, 477 bags casein.

First National Bank of Boston, by same, 2,501 bags casein.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1924

Whiting & Patterson, Gustavsholm, Gothenburg, 15 bls. paper.

Whiting & Patterson, by same, 1,133 rolls paper.

D. L. Ward & Co., by same, 55 rolls paper.

D. L. Ward & Co., by same, 25 bls. paper.

Paper Manufacturing Co., Inc., by same, 29 bls. paper.

Paper Manufacturing Co., Inc., by same, 609 rolls paper.

Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Inc., by same, 24 rolls paper.

C. K. MacAlpine Co., Legie, Hamburg, 25 bls. wrapping paper.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., by same, 332 bls. rags.

Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Burgerdyk, Rotterdam, 548 bls. rags.

Katzenstein & Keene, Napierian, London, 262 bls. rags.

Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., London Mariner, London, 298 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, by same, 6 bls. waste paper.

Castle & Overton, Manchester Mariner, London, 78 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Galtymore, Scotland, 127 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Ludwigshafen, Germany, 105 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Legie, Hamburg, 278 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Ala, Antwerp, 363 bls. rags.

Alex Brown & Sons, by same, 290 bls. rags.

National Bank of Commerce, by same, 111 bls. rags.

E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., by same, 253 bls. rags.

A. H. Searle, Dromore Castle, Belfast, 170 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Zarembo, Bordeaux, 480 bls. rags.

Brown Bros. & Co., by same, 502 bls. rags.

The Congoleum Co., by same, 220 bls. rags.

Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Zarembo, St. Nazaire, 218 bls. rags.

Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., Gorm, Gothenburg, 203 bls. sulphite pulp.

Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., by same, 508 bls. kraft pulp.

(Continued on page 60)

THE Stickle system of removing air and condensation from the dryers combined with the Stickle automatic control of steam will produce a more uniform dried sheet with less steam consumed than can be done with any other equipment. We will guarantee this under a competitive test.

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Main Office and Works
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"HAFSLUND BEAR"
Bleached Sulphite



"FORSHAGA"
Bleached Sulphite



"HURUM SPECIAL"
Extra Strong Kraft

NORWAY
SPECIAL

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"BAMBLE"
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Cylinder **TISSUES**

No. 1 White
Colors

Manilla, No. 2 White
and
Light Weight Specialties

Rolls and Sheets

Mohawk Valley Paper Co.

INCORPORATED

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Buchanan & Bolt Wire Co.
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Since 1878.

Fourdrinier Wires

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Cylinder Covers Best Quality Always

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Boston, Mass.

Your Card in This Space
Will Bring Results

Rates on application

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

(Continued from page 58)

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1924

Melby, Kuttroff & Co., Gustavsholm, Gothenburg, 28 bls. paper.

Lagerloef Trading Co., Natviar, 6,461 bls. chemical wood pulp.

Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., by same, 2,540 bls. sulphite pulp.

Howell, Donaldson & Co., Thames Maru, Hamburg, 3,397 bls. wood pulp, 511 tons.

J. Andersen & Co., by same, 250 bls. wood pulp, 50 tons.

M. Gattelman & Co., Inc., by same, 700 bls. wood pulp, 107 tons.

A. Brown & Sons, by same, 181 bls. rags.

Bankers Trust Co., by same, 106 bls. rags.

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1924

Castle & Overton, Bruxelles, France, 75 bls. rags.

GALVESTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1924

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Jomas, Rotterdam, 50 bls. rags.

NORFOLK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1924

Lagerloef Trading Co., Stureholm, 8,536 bls. chemical wood pulp.

LITTLE DOING IN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page 28)

Balls," a comedy, were Misses Edith H. Veeck, Muriel V. Manning and Rebecca Hartley. In the evening a marshmallow roast was enjoyed. The members of the firm who were the guests of the employees accompanied the picnickers to the grounds in automobiles. They were President J. L. N. Smythe, Vice President Clark H. Morian, Treasurer Harvey E. Platt and Secretary T. H. B. Smythe.

S. Walter, Inc., Adds New Lines

President Simon Walter of the S. Walter Inc., announces that the company has taken over the distribution of the products of The American Lake Paper Company in the Philadelphia territory. The Walter company will look after the distribution of the lines of Kraft cord machine glazed striped grocery bags in squares and self opening and sacks to match, manufactured by the American Lake Paper Company. The initial orders for these bags and sacks have been very gratifying and already plans are under way for an intensive campaign to broaden the sales in this section.

Box Paper for A. S. Datz & Son

A. S. Datz and Son, have added, to the line of box makers' papers carried, two new products in embossed papers in various colors and a number of designs in embossed patterns adapted for general purposes. The embossed specialties are marketed under the Skytogen brand, and come in two finishes, bright and dull. The other Muright Box Cover papers are in cloud effects with five numbers to the assortment. Both are moderate priced products and will become permanent additions to stock.

Combined Golf Tournament

A specially arranged golf match is to be held by the combined Philadelphia Paper Trade Golf Teams and the Graphic Arts Golf Club players on June 24, at the Green Valley Country Club, in the Roxborough section of this city. The new combination games take the place of the annual event which the local trade association customarily plays on one of the suburban links and to which are invited members of the printing trades. This year the combination will include all the allied trades of the Graphic Arts and their golfing enthusiasts. The paper teams will play in the morning for the privilege of standing for the dinner costs, the team losing being appointed host for the occasion and this play will be matched according to handicap. In the afternoon the play will be against handicap. The Committee in charge of the combined tournament is made up of paper trade associates and allied members of the Graphic Arts Club.

James Andrew, Inc., Moves

James Andrews, Inc., announces his removal to his new office and warehouse at 1315-29 Cherry street. The firm announces also that an addition to the mill business which it has been conducting since its incorporation, it will carry, here, a general stock which

will enable it to supply paper in any quantity to meet the needs of its customers. Prompt delivery from this central location will be a special feature of the service the company will endeavor to render.

Melchior Paper Co. Adds Line

The Melchior Paper Company which features Sealing Tapes Specialties extensively has added to its lines the Roll Form and Gunned Stickers made by the Ever Ready Label Corporation, and will distribute these from its offices in the Drexel Building.

New Link Belt Catalogs

The Link Belt Company, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, have just issued three interesting catalogs, as follows:

PORTABLE LOADER BOOK No. 650.—This forty page book covers the complete line of Link-Belt industrial loaders, which includes the "Cub" portable belt conveyor, the "Grizzly" power-swiveling loaders which run on either crawler treads or traction wheels, and their standard types of bucket loaders for handling coals, sand, gravel, stone, fertilizer and similar materials.

ELECTRIC HOIST BOOK No. 580.—A catalog equal in size and attractive make-up to that of the loader book. This book has also been developed with the thought that the greatest value to all could be obtained only by incorporating constructive material and operation data. Considerably over 100 illustrations were used in the forty pages.

LOCOMOTIVE CRANE BOOK No. 670.—Covering both Link-Belt crawler and Locomotive cranes, this book is as interesting a work as any we have recently seen. It has been built along the idea that a picture will tell as much as two paragraphs. Hence it is profusely illustrated with excellent operation views.

Bids for Government Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1924.—The Government Printing Office has received the following bids for 36,000 lbs. of wood manila tag board, 22½ x 28½—75, in 21¼-inch rolls, as follows: Reese & Reese, \$.04535 per lb.; Old Dominion Paper Company, \$.05649; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, \$.0574; Samuel S. Alcorn, \$.0495; Cushnoc Paper Company, \$.04455; Trinity Bag and Paper Company, Inc., \$.0473; Carter, Rice & Co. Corporation, \$.0525.

To Investigate Labor in Paper Industry

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1924.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, will begin an investigation shortly after July 1 into the productivity of labor in the pulp and paper industries. While no definite details have yet been worked out it is expected that the work of the survey will take about six months to complete.

KVP

Papers:

Genuine Vegetable Parchment
For wrapping all moist and greasy foodstuffs.

Bread Wraps—Waxed Papers
For tight-sealing cartons and wrapping dry foods.

Bond and Ledger Papers
All standard sizes, weights and colors.

Handy Household Papers in Rolls
Ask and ye shall receive full information.

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
Manufacturers of PARCHMENT, WAXED and BOND PAPERS



KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

Clay

300 tons daily

AMERICAN MADE FOR AMERICAN TRADE

Some portion of our clay production is pulverized. That part of it which is pulverized is, as far as we know, the only pulverized clay which is washed and refined before being pulverized. This insures greater freedom from impurities and an exceedingly uniform product. Prices on M-E pulverized clay may surprise you even considering this additional treatment.

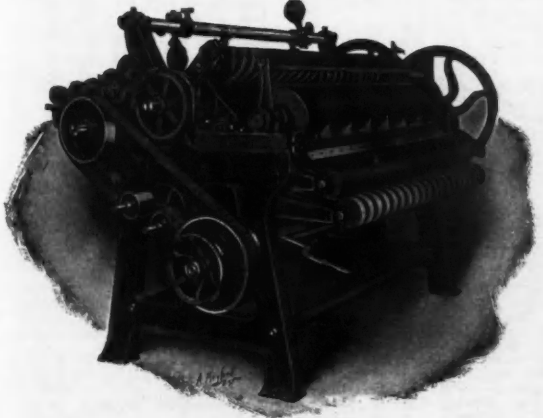
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Single, Duplex and Diagonal



Cutter Knives Patent Top Slitters

HAMBLET MACHINE CO.
LAWRENCE, MASS.

FITCHBURG DUCK MILLS
ESTABLISHED 1844.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Standard and Multiple DRYER FELTS

English Weave in Two, Three, Four, Five and Six Ply

60 Inches to 176 Inches in Width

Fine Faced Felts for Fine Papers
Absolutely No Felt Marks in Paper

▶ TRIUNE Three Ply Felts for Coarse Papers ▶

Market Quotations

PAPER SECURITIES CLOSING PRICES TUESDAY

Reported by Stewart Tuttle & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway, New York

STOCKS	BID	ASKED
Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd.	57 1/4	58
Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Pfd.	100 1/4	101
American Writing Paper Company, Pfd.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd.	29 1/4	30
Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd.	45	50
Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd., Pfd.	98	100
International Paper Company	46 1/2	47 1/2
International Paper Company, Pfd.	72 3/4	73 1/4
Laurentide Company, Ltd.	85 3/4	86 1/4
Price Brothers	41	42
St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd.	91 1/4	92
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills, Ltd.	50	51
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd.	105 1/4	105 1/2
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Pfd.	111 1/4	113
Union Bag and Paper Corp.	52	54 1/4
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd.	34	36
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	50	54

BONDS	BID	ASKED
Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., 1st 6s, 1934..	99	101
Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Gen. 6s 1940..	92	94
Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Con. 8s 1931..	102 1/2	103 1/4
Belgo Canadian Paper Company, 1st 6s 1943..	93 1/2	94 1/4
Brown Company Serial 6s..	97	97 1/4
Carthage Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, 1st 8s 1941	35	50
Continental Paper and Bag Mills Corporation, 1st and Ref. 6 1/2s Series "A", 1944..	91 1/4	92 1/4
Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd., 1st 6s 1940..	97 1/2	99
Eddy Paper Company, 1st 7 1/2s 1931..	96 1/4	98 1/4
Gair (Robert) Company, 1st 7s 1937..	95	96
International Paper Company, 1st and Ref. 5s (Series "B") 1947..	87	87 1/2
Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company, 1st 6s 1937..	58	60
Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company, 1st 7s 1949..	20	25
Oswego Falls Corporation, 1st 8s 1942..	100 1/4	101 1/4
Oxford Paper Company, 1st and Ref. 6s (Series "A") 1947..	96	99
Parker, Young Company, 1st 6 1/2s 1944..	95 1/4	97 1/4
Paterson Parchment Paper Company, 1st 6s (Series "A") 1938..	95 1/4	97
Peshtigo Paper Company, 1st 7s (Series "B") 1942..	92	94 1/4
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., 1st 6s (Series "A") 1943..	96	97 1/2
Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., 1st 6s 1940..	98	100
Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., Gen. 6s 1929..	15	17
Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., 6s 1942..	80	82
Riordon Company, Ltd., 1st and Ref. 8s 1940..	80	82
River Raisin Paper Company, 1st 8s 1936..	103 1/4	104 1/2
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills, Ltd., 6s 1934..	95	95 1/4
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills, Ltd., 1st Ref. 7s 1941..	92 1/4	95
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., 1st 6s 1931..	101	103
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Gen. 8s 1941	102 1/4	103 1/4
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., 1st 6s 1951	74	77

Paper		
Ledgers F. o. b. Mill	@ 38.80	
Bonds	@ 45.00	
Writings—		
Extra Superfine..	14.00 @ 30.00	
Superfine..	14.00 @ 30.00	
Tub Sized..	10.00 @ 15.00	
Engine Sized..	8.00 @ 11.00	
News—		
Rolls, contract..	3.75 @ 4.00	
Rolls, transit..	3.75 @ 4.25	
Sheets..	4.25 @ 4.50	
Side Runs..	3.25 @ 4.00	
Book, Cased—		
S. & S. C. 2 1/2..	7.25 @ 9.00	
M..	7.10 @ 8.85	
Coated and Enamel..	9.00 @ 14.00	
Lithograph..	9.00 @ 14.00	

Boards—per ton—		
News	40.00 @ 55.00	
Straw	40.00 @ 45.00	
Chip	37.50 @ 42.50	
Binders' Boards..	70.00 @ 75.00	
Sgl. Mla. Ll. Chip..	50.50 @ 55.50	
Wood Pulp..	70.00 @ 75.00	
Container..	57.50 @ 65.00	
Sulphate Screenings—		
Coarse	80 @ 90	
Refined	1.75 @ 2.00	
Ground Wood—		
Screenings..	20.00 @ 25.00	
Glassine—		
Bleached, basis 25 lbs.	12.00 @ 15.00	
Bleached, basis 20 lbs.	14.00 @ 17.00	

Mechanical Pulp		
(Ex-Dock)		
No. 1 Imported..	35.00 @ 40.00	
(F. o. b. Mill)		
No. 1 Domestic..	27.50 @ 34.00	

Chemical Pulp		
(Ex-Dock, Atlantic Ports)		
Sulphite (Imported)—		
Bleached..	3.75 @ 4.50	
Easy Bleaching..	2.90 @ 3.10	
No. 1 strong unbleached..	2.60 @ 2.80	
No. 2 strong unbleached..	2.20 @ 2.40	
No. 1 Kraft..	2.50 @ 2.85	
Sulphate—		
Bleached..	3.50 @ 3.65	
(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)		
Sulphite (Domestic)—		
Bleached..	3.50 @ 4.50	

Easy Bleaching Sulphite	2.50 @ 2.90
News Sulphite..	2.40 @ 2.60
Mitscherlich..	3.00 @ 3.50
Kraft (Domestic)..	2.40 @ 3.55
Soda Bleached..	3.90 @ 4.10

Domestic Rags		
New Rags		
Prices to Mill, F. o. b. N. Y.		
Shirt Cuttings—		
New White, No. 1	13.00 @ 13.50	
New White, No. 2	6.25 @ 6.75	
Silesias, No. 1..	7.50 @ 8.00	
New Unbleached..	10.50 @ 11.00	
Washables..	5.50 @ 6.15	
Fancy..	5.50 @ 6.00	
Blue Overall..	8.00 @ 8.50	
New Blue..	5.50 @ 6.00	
New Black Soft..	4.65 @ 5.15	
New Light Sec-onds	3.00 @ 3.25	
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	4.75 @ 5.00	
Men's Corduroy..	4.00 @ 4.25	
New Canvas..	7.00 @ 7.50	
New Black Mixed	2.75 @ 3.00	

Old Rags		
White, No. 1—		
Repacked..	6.50 @ 7.00	
Miscellaneous..	5.50 @ 5.75	
White, No. 2—		
Repacked..	4.25 @ 4.50	
Miscellaneous..	3.75 @ 4.00	
St. Soiled, White	2.80 @ 3.00	
Thirds and Blues—		
Repacked..	3.62 1/2 @ 3.87 1/2	
Miscellaneous..	2.90 @ 3.15	
Black Stockings..	3.75 @ 4.00	
Roofing Rags—		
Cloth Strippings..	1.90 @ 2.00	
No. 1..	1.65 @ 1.75	
No. 2..	1.55 @ 1.65	
No. 3..	.75 @ .85	
No. 4..	.90 @ 1.00	
No. 5A..	1.50 @ 1.60	

Foreign Rags		
New Light Silesias..	7.50 @ 8.75	
Light Flannelettes..	8.00 @ 8.25	
Unbleached Cottons..	9.00 @ 9.50	
New White Cuttings	11.50 @ 12.50	
New Light Oxforas	7.75 @ 8.25	
New Light Prints..	7.25 @ 7.75	
New Mixed Cuttings	3.25 @ 3.75	
New Dark Cuttings..	3.00 @ 3.50	
No. 1 White Linens	9.00 @ 10.00	
No. 2 White Linens	7.00 @ 8.00	
No. 3 White Linens	6.00 @ 6.50	
No. 4 White Linens	4.50 @ 5.50	
Old Extra Light Prints	4.00 @ 4.50	
Ord. Light Prints..	3.00 @ 3.50	
Med. Light Prints..	2.40 @ 2.50	
Dutch Blue Cottons..	3.50 @ 4.00	
Ger. Blue Cottons..	3.00 @ 3.25	
Ger. Blue Linens..	3.50 @ 4.00	
Checks and Blues..	2.25 @ 2.50	
Dark Cottons..	1.50 @ 1.75	
Shoppery..	1.40 @ 1.60	
French Blues..	3.25 @ 3.75	

Bagging		
Prices to Mill F. o. b. N. Y.		
Gunny No. 1—		
Foreign..	1.60 @ 1.70	
Domestic..	1.55 @ 1.65	

Wool, Tares, light..	1.40 @ 1.50
Wool, Tares, heavy	1.45 @ 1.55
Bright Bagging..	1.15 @ 1.25
Sound Bagging..	.90 @ 1.00
Manila Rope—	
Foreign..	6.25 @ 6.50
Domestic..	6.50 @ 6.75
New Bu. Cut..	2.40 @ 2.60
Hessian Jute Threads—	
Foreign..	2.40 @ 2.60
Domestic..	2.10 @ 2.20

Old Waste Papers		
(F. o. b. New York)		
Shavings—		
Hard, White, No. 1	3.25 @ 3.60	
Hard, White, No. 2	2.90 @ 3.10	
Soft, White, No. 1	2.45 @ 2.70	
Flat Stock—		
Stitchless..	1.30 @ 1.40	
Over Issue Mag..	1.35 @ 1.45	
Solid Flat Book..	1.20 @ 1.30	
Crumpled No. 1..	1.90 @ 2.00	
Slid Book Ledger..	1.80 @ 1.90	
Ledger Stock..	1.30 @ 1.40	
New B. B. Chips	1.60 @ 1.70	
Manilas—		
New Env. Cut..	2.45 @ 2.55	
New Cut, No. 1..	1.65 @ 1.90	
Extra No. 1 old..	1.30 @ 1.40	
Print..	.80 @ .90	
Container Board..	.60 @ .70	
Bogus Wrapper..	.60 @ .70	
Old Krafts Machine compressed bales..	1.65 @ 1.75	
News—		
No. 1 White News	1.65 @ 1.75	
Strictly Overseas..	.80 @ .90	
Strictly Folded..	.60 @ .70	
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.50 @ .60	
Common Paper..	.35 @ .40	

Twines		
Cotton—(F. o. b. Mill)—		
No. 1..	.43 @ .48	
No. 2..	.41 @ .43	
No. 3..	.40 @ .42	
India, No. 6 basis—		
Light..	.17 @ .18	
Dark..	.16 @ .17	
B. C., 18 basis..	.41 @ .42	
A. B. Italian, 18 Basis..	.51 @ .61	
Finished Jute—		
Dark, 18 basis..	.26 @ .28	
Light, 18 basis..	.28 @ .30	
Jute Wrapping, 3-6 Ply..		
No. 1..	.20 @ .23	
No. 2..	.18 @ .20	
Tube Rope—		
4-ply and larger..	.15 @ .17	
Fine Tube Yarn—		
5-ply and larger..	.20 @ .28	
4-ply..	.21 @ .24	
3-ply..	.22 @ .25	
Unfinished India—		
Basis..	.14 @ .15	
Paper Makers' Twine		
Balls..	.11 @ .13	
Box Twine, 2-3 ply..	.14 @ .15	
Jute Rope..	.15 @ .16	
Amer. Hemp, 6..	.30 @ .32	
Sisal Hay Rope—		
No. 1 Basis..	.14 @ .16	
No. 2 Basis..	.10 @ .12	
Sisal Lath Yarn—		
No. 1..	.14 @ .15	
No. 2..	.11 @ .13	
Manila Rope..	.18 @ .19	

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

Paper		
F. o. b. Mill		
All Rag Bond..	35 @ 40	
No. 1 Rag Bond..	25 @ 35	
No. 2 Rag Bond..	14 @ 25	
Water Marked Sulphite Bond..	9 @ 12	
Sulphite Bond..	7 1/2 @ 10 1/2	
Sulphite Ledger..	9 1/2 @ 12	
Superfine Writing..	18 @ 24	
No. 1 Fine Writing	14 @ 18	
No. 2 Fine Writing	12 @ 14	
No. 3 Fine Writing	9 @ 12	
No. 1 M. F. Book..	5 1/4 @ 7 1/2	
No. 1 S. & S. Co. Book..	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4	
Coated Book..	8 @ 10	
Coated Label..	8 @ 10	
News—Rolls, mill—	3 1/4 @ 4 1/2	
News—Sheets, mill..	4 @ 4 1/4	
No. 1 Manila..	4 1/4 @ 6 1/4	
No. 2 Manila..	3 1/4 @ 4 1/4	
No. 1 Fibre..	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4	
Butchers' Manila..	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4	

No. 1 Kraft..	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
No. 2 Kraft..	5 @ 5 1/4
Wood Tag Boards..	4 1/4 @ 6
Sulphite Screenings..	2 1/4 @
Boards, per ton—	
Plain Chip..	\$35.00 @ 40.00
Solid news..	37.50 @ 42.50
Manila Line Chip	47.50 @ 52.50
Container Lined—	
85 Test..	57.50 @ 62.50
100 Test..	62.50 @ 67.50

Old Papers		
F. o. b. Chicago		
Shavings—		
No. 1 Hard White	3.00 @ 3.00	
White Envel. Cuttings	3.00 @ 3.00	
No. 1 Soft Shav..	2.65 @ 2.75	
No. 1 Mixed..	1.25 @ 1.35	
No. 2 Mixed..	1.15 @ 1.25	
Ledgers and Writings	1.45 @ 1.50	
Slid Books..	1.35 @ 1.40	

No. 1 Books, Light.	1.25	@	1.30
Blanks	1.65	@	1.75
Ex. No. 1 Manila	1.90	@	2.00
Manila Envelope	2.10	@	2.15
Cuttings	95	@	1.00
No. 1 Manilas	95	@	1.00
Folded News (over issue)	.85	@	.90
Old Newspapers—			
No. 1	.80	@	.85
No. 2	.65	@	.70

Mixed Papers—			
No. 1	.65	@	.70
No. 2	.55	@	.60
Straw Clippings	.80	@	—
Binders' Clippings	.80	@	—
Kraft	1.90	@	2.00
New Kraft Cuts	2.10	@	2.15
Roofing Stock, f. o. b. Chicago, Net Cash—			
No. 1	\$.33.00	@	—
No. 2	31.00	@	—
No. 3	29.00	@	—
No. 4	29.00	@	—

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

Paper			
Bonds	.09½	@	.53
Ledgers	.15	@	.40
Writings—			
Superfine	.15	@	.20
Extra fine	.12	@	.22
Fine	.20	@	.30
Fine, No. 2	.20	@	.25
Fine, No. 3	.15	@	.20
Book, M. F.	.09¼	@	.12¼
Book, S. S. & C.	.11	@	.15
Book, Coated	.14¼	@	.20
Coated Lithograph	.10	@	.15
Label	.05	@	.07
News	.05	@	.07
No. 1 Jute Manila	.12	@	.13
Manila Sul., No. 1	.08	@	.10
Manila No. 2	.07½	@	.08
No. 2 Kraft	—	@	.08½
No. 1 Kraft	—	@	.09½
Common Bogus	.03½	@	.04
Shaw Board	55.00	@	60.00
News Board	42.50	@	45.00
Chip Board	40.00	@	45.00
Wood Pulp Board	2.75	@	3.00
(Carload Lots)			
Binder Boards—			
Per ton	70.00	@	75.00
Carload lots	65.00	@	70.00
Tarred Felts—			
Regular	61.00	@	63.00
Slaters	66.00	@	68.00
Best Tarred, 1-ply (per roll)	1.70	@	1.80
Best Tarred, 2-ply (per roll)	1.50	@	1.60
Best Tarred, 3-ply	2.00	@	2.10
Bagging			
F. o. b. Phila.			
Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	1.45	@	—
Domestic	1.50	@	—
Manila Rope	6.00	@	6.50
Sisal Rope	1.25	@	—
Mixed Rope	1.30	@	—
Scrap Burlaps	1.00	@	1.25
Wool Tarses, heavy	2.00	@	2.13
Mixed Strings	1.30	@	—
No. 1, New Lt. Burlap	2.00	@	—
New Burlap Cuttings	2.00	@	2.25
Old Papers			
F. o. b. Phila.			
Shavings—			
No. 1, Hard	4.00	@	4.10
White	—	@	—

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

Paper			
Bonds	.09	@	.63
Ledgers	.09	@	.55
Writings	.08½	@	.42
Superfine	.16	@	.26
Fine	.15	@	.18
Books, S. & S. C.	.07¼	@	.12
Books, M. F.	.07¼	@	.09¼
Books, coated	.09	@	.15
Label	.09	@	.13
News, sheets	4.75	@	6.00
News, rolls	4.00	@	4.50
Manilas—			
No. 1 Manila	6.00	@	7.00
No. 1 Fiber	.06¼	@	.07
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@	10.50
Kraft Wrapping	.07	@	—
Common Bogus	3.50	@	3.85
Boards			
(Per Ton Destination)			
Chip	42.50	@	45.00
News, Vat Lined	44.00	@	45.00
Wood, Vat Lined	—	@	52.50
Filled News Board	45.00	@	47.50
Solid News Board,			
No. 4 Finish	60.00	@	—
S. Manila Chip	57.50	@	62.50
Pat. Coated News	75.00	@	85.00

Old Papers			
Mixed paper	.50	@	.55
Folded news	.62½	@	.65
Soft white shavings	2.60	@	2.75
Hard white shavings	3.50	@	3.75
Kraft paper	1.90	@	2.00
Ledger and letter	2.15	@	2.35
No. 1 books and magazines	1.35	@	1.50
Manila paper No. 1	1.70	@	1.75
Solid ledgers	2.50	@	2.75
No. 1 roofing rags	1.65	@	1.70
No. 2 roofing rags	1.50	@	1.60
No. 3 gunny bagging	.75	@	.85
No. 4 Brussels and hard back carpets	1.60	@	1.70
No. 5 roofing rags			
A's	.90	@	1.00
B's	—	@	—
C's	—	@	—
No. 6 City dump rags	—	@	—
Manila rope, domestic	.6	@	.6½
Mixed strings	1.20	@	1.35
Jute strings	1.40	@	1.50

TORONTO

Paper			
(Mill Prices to Jobbers f. o. b. Mill)			
Bond—			
Sulphite	.11	@	.12½
Light tinted	.12	@	.13½
Dark tinted	.13½	@	.15
Ledgers (sulphite)	—	@	.13
Writing	.09¼	@	.12
News, f. o. b. Mills—			
Rolls (carloads)	3.75	@	—
Sheets (carloads)	—	@	4.50
Sheets (2 tons or over)	—	@	4.75
Book—			
No. 1 M. F. (carloads)	9.00	@	—
No. 2 M. F. (carloads)	8.00	@	—
No. 3 M. F. (carloads)	7.50	@	—
No. 1 S. C. (carloads)	9.50	@	—
No. 2 S. C. (carloads)	8.50	@	—
No. 1 Coated and litho	14.50	@	—
No. 2 Coated and litho	13.50	@	—
No. 3 Coated and litho	12.75	@	—
Wrapping—			
Rag Brown	4.75	@	—
White Rap	5.25	@	—
"B" Manila	5.50	@	—
No. 1 Manila	6.50	@	—
Fiber	6.50	@	—
Kraft, M. F.	7.00	@	—
M. G.	7.15	@	—

Sulphite, bleached	75.00	@	80.00
Sulphite	60.00	@	65.00

Old Waste Paper

(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)			
Shavings—			
White Env. Cut.	3.60	@	—
Soft White Book shavings	2.80	@	—
White Blk. News	1.60	@	—
Book and Ledger—			
Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old)	1.35	@	—
Light and Crumpled Book Stock	1.20	@	—
Ledgers and Writings	1.68	@	—
Solid Ledgers	2.00	@	—
Manilas—			
New Manila Cut.	—	@	1.60
Printed Manilas	1.10	@	—
Kraft	2.05	@	—
News and Scrap—			
Strictly Overseas	.80	@	—
Folded News	.80	@	—
No. 1 Mixed Papers	—	@	.40
Domestic Rags—			
Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto			
Per lb.			
No. 1 White shirt cuttings	.13¼	@	.13½
No. 2 White shirt cuttings	.06½	@	.07
Fancy shirt cuttings	.06½	@	.06¾
No. 1 Old Whites	.04¾	@	.05
Third and blues	.03	@	—
Per cwt.			
Black stockings	.03	@	—
Roofing stock:			
No. 1	—	@	—
No. 2	—	@	—
Manila rope	.06¼	@	.06¾
No. 2	1.55	@	—

Pulp

(F. o. b. Mill)			
Ground wood	\$26.00	@	28.00
Sulphite easy bleaching	55.00	@	60.00
Sulphite news grade	50.00	@	65.00

J. N. Carlisle Again Heads Northern Utilities

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 12, 1924.—John N. Carlisle was re-elected president of the Northern New York Utilities, Inc., at the annual meeting of the stockholders held at the local offices.

The vice-presidents, H. S. Lewis, H. G. Davis, and W. P. Creager were also re-elected. Floyd L. Carlisle will serve as chairman of the board of directors of the company.

Samuel F. Smith was again elected secretary and R. K. Ferguson and E. D. Smith assistant secretaries, and R. A. Ormiston assistant treasurer.

R. K. Ferguson is the newly elected officer, having been selected to serve as a member of the executive committee with John N. Carlisle and F. L. Carlisle.

The three general managers who were re-elected are, H. G. Davis, of the electrical department, Peter Young of the gas department and S. D. Gilbert of the finance department.

The stockholders voted favorably on increasing the capital from \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000. No other business was taken up at the meeting.

Sutherland Paper Co. Building Addition

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 16, 1924.—The O. F. Miller Company has a large force of men actively engaged in the erection of the addition to the conversion plant of the Sutherland Paper Company. The reinforced concrete base and floor is in and work has started on the upright. The structure is designed to be one story high, no basement, with that section immediately fronting on Lincoln avenue two stories high, the second floor to be used for the offices. It will cover a ground area of about 40,000 square feet.

The low ground west and north of the paper mill division is being steadily filled in. While the Lincoln avenue frontage has been parked and beautified, the main purpose of the filling is to provide parking space for automobiles owned by the company's employees.

New York Market Review

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1924

The cut in the price of news print which is announced to go into effect July 1 was the topic of overshadowing interest in the paper market this week. The cut of two dollars a ton, bringing the price down to \$73 a ton, announced by some of the Canadian mills, was promptly met by the International Paper Company, which made a similar cut, the market thus being provided with an interesting subject for discussion during the past few days.

General conditions in the market have improved somewhat since last week and this improvement is noted in practically every line. It is too slight to cause great jubilation in itself but there is an undeniable tone of betterment which promises well for the near future. It comes at a time, moreover, when paper men least expected it and there is a likelihood that the market may establish something of a precedent during the latter part of June and in July. In fact, there are many paper men who believe that the summer dullness will lose its sting this year and that business may be brisker than it has been for weeks. This, of course, is contrary to well established custom and only strong cause can overthrow traditions in this respect. Such a cause undoubtedly exists in the fact that hand to mouth buying has prevailed for so long a time. All buying for some time has been of this variety. Buyers have been adverse to any transactions of wider scope than their immediate needs. Their orders have been cut to the bone and any special concessions such as particularly juicy prices have failed to stimulate their buying.

In every case where hand to mouth buying is indulged in on such a scale there comes, sooner or later, a reaction. Some buyers find that they have miscalculated, that they have curtailed their orders too closely and that they are brought face to face with the necessity of buying more liberally in quick order. It is very evident that many buyers have found themselves at the present time in that predicament and for that reason the market appears to be on the eve of a marked betterment which will probably last for some weeks in spite of hot weather, the traditional summer dullness and all other obstacles.

A slight slackening in the demand for news print was reported in these columns a week ago. That slight falling off in demand was again evident this week. It is, however, according to the dealers, only a logical slackening. News print has stood up well during the slow period and it always experiences a slowing up during the summer when people are thinking more of vacations than of reading and when all the big newspapers curtail their circulation, many of them even cutting down on the number of pages printed. It is not believed, however, that the demand will fall off perceptibly from the stride it has now struck and the new price may stimulate buying somewhat.

A notable improvement has taken place in all the higher grades of paper. Ledgers, bonds, writing and book papers are enjoying a better demand and a flood of inquiries forecast much forthcoming business.

A slight betterment is also noticeable in tissues and kraft and manila evidence greater activity.

The board men were cheered by a very considerable improvement. There has been more active buying during the past week than for a month previously and there have been abundant inquiries to evidence a new interest on the part of buyers. Prices remain firm but numerous changes in quotations are looked for before another week ends.

Mechanical Pulp

Mechanical pulp prices remain the same and conditions are about the same as for several weeks past. No radical change is anticipated for some time.

Chemical Pulp

Business continues about the same in the chemical pulp market. Quite a few orders of considerable tonnage were placed during the past week at the same prices as prevailed last week. There is at this time a scarcity of good imported pulp. This is due to the late opening of Baltic navigation which has delayed shipping so that pulp which would have been here now will not arrive until the first week in July. For that reason—spot orders to ship from dock were filled the past week at higher prices than during several weeks past.

Old Rope and Bagging

Old rope and bagging are holding their own and have shown, if anything, a little more activity during the week. The best packings are still in good demand and are bringing a good price. Prices show an inclination to advance any minute. In fact some sales have been reported at a slightly higher figure than that quoted in this paper although the latter prices are the rule.

Rags

Conditions in the rag market picked up a little during the past week. There was more actual business and more inquiries. In fact a more active interest was taken in all grades of rags. This improvement was general, all dealers telling the same story of more favorable conditions. Roofing rags in particular showed more activity and were the subject of many inquiries. The domestic rag stock is not plentiful. There is not enough to fill orders and consequently buyers are turning more and more to the foreign. For that reason it is expected that the prices may stiffen somewhat. To all appearances the foreign market cannot be expected to go any lower for home consumption is good and those who desire to buy will probably have to pay the prices.

Waste Paper

The waste paper market has shown a similar improvement to that of the rag market. Reports coming in from various sections of the country indicate that this betterment is general. All grades are attracting more buying and drawing more inquiries. The tone is decidedly better and prices are holding firm.

Twine

Twine, which has been in a rut for a number of weeks and which has refused to move in either direction, at last showed signs of life during the past week. There was a little more buying and, while the improvement was not marked, dealers welcomed it as an indication that the end of the long lane has been reached. Prices are firmer than they have been for some time.

Kalamazoo Paper Co. to Open Cafeteria

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 16, 1924.—The structure which will house the new cafeteria and restaurant of the Kalamazoo Paper Company is now nearing completion and should be in use regularly within two or three weeks. About 75 employees can be accommodated at the tables at a single sitting. Complete equipment for this establishment has been purchased from the Edwards & Chamberlin Hardware Company and represents an outlay of approximately \$3,000. In addition to the ranges, sinks, cabinets, cutting tables for the kitchen proper, there is a complete equipment of tables, chairs, crockery, glassware and cutlery for the dining room.

General Paper & Cordage Co. Buys Building

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 16, 1924.—The General Paper and Cordage Company has purchased the Grier Bros. Company factory building at 1411-17 Brighton Road Northside, and will take possession within a few days. The property consists of a five-story brick and steel manufacturing building fronting about 60 feet on the west side of Brighton Road, between Pennsylvania avenue and Jackson st. The consideration was \$70,000. The paper company at present is located in Garrison way.

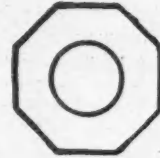
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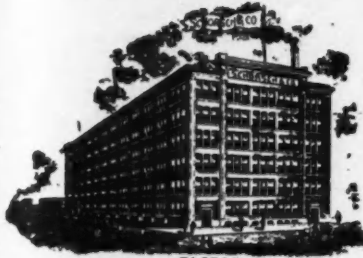


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Miscellaneous Markets

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1924.

The chemical market is still in the same languishing condition. No improvement has been noted anywhere during the past week and if any change is discernible it is for the worse. Some interesting reports are being received from different sections of the country and they tend to convince the New York dealers that, perhaps, they are not as bad off as they think they are. Few persons have found any cause for rejoicing over the unseasonable weather we have been having but it has tended to hold off the added dullness which is sure to invade the chemical market with the advent of hot weather. No matter how good business may be real summer weather puts in a crimp on business. While it could not do the damage this year that it sometimes does the dealers are not anxious to see a particle of falling off in the business which is already unspeakably bad. But other sections of the country report that the hot weather crimp has come for them and that bad as business has been it has gone still further down the toboggan. New Orleans is an instance. That city, after experiencing an unusually severe winter, has now gone to the other extreme and is getting really torrid weather. So the miserable weather New York had during May and which it is continuing to have in June is but another proof of the old saying that it is an ill wind that bloweth good to no man.

Prices remain where they were last week and it is doubtful if the dealers will permit them to be forced lower and equally doubtful if the buyers will loosen up enough for some time to permit them to go higher. Any fluctuation which comes either way, at any rate, will probably be exceedingly slight. The paper industry is showing no more interest than it has for the past few weeks and some of the most dependable sources for business have been indicating less interest so that is not especially assuring for the near future.

BLANC FIXE.—Blanc fixe shows about as much life as any of the commodities but even here there has been something of a falling off in demand during the past week. The painting trade and the rubber industry are the mainstays. The price is still at last week's figure—from \$75 to \$80 a ton for the powder and from \$50 to \$55 for the pulp.

BLEACHING POWDER.—There continues to be but slight demand for bleaching powder and the week has registered no improvement. The price keeps up. The textile industry is very slack at this time and that is the chief reason for the lack of interest in this particular commodity. It is not likely that any pronounced improvement will come for some time. The price holds at from 1.90 to 2.15 cents a pound.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Caustic soda enjoys a better demand than most of its associates which is nothing to really boast of. The paper industry is contributing little to the demand, however. The present price is 3.10 cents a pound on a flat basis at the works.

CASEIN.—Casein gives promise of a better demand with a possible raise in price almost immediately. This is due to the fact that it is the close of the Argentine producing season, which naturally has a tendency to promote action in this commodity. The price at this writing, however, was still clinging at from 10½ to 11 cents a pound.

CHINA CLAY.—China clay is holding its own, the fair demand from the pottery trade enabling it to do so. Prices remain firm, the present quotations being from \$16 to \$20 a ton for the imported grades and from \$12 to \$15 a ton for the domestic grades.

CHLORINE.—Chlorine continues to be almost inactive. The demand is very light but the price remains firm. It is quoted at from 4.50 to 7.00 cents a pound in tanks.

ROSIN.—The price on rosin has undergone a cut. There has been a little improvement in demand and buyers are showing more interest as is evidenced by the inquiries received. The price is from \$5.75 to \$5.80 for 280 pounds.

SALT CAKE.—Salt cake which underwent two recent cuts in price has not experienced any increased demand to speak of as a result of the lower prices and no further concession in the price line was made during the week. The price is from \$18 to \$20 a ton.

SODA ASH.—Slow demand has become even slower in the case of soda ash. The price is still maintained at 1.38 cents a pound on a flat basis at the works.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—There is very little buying of sulphate of alumina. The price at this time is from 1.30 to 1.35 cents for the commercial grade at the eastern works and from 2.15 to 2.35 cents a pound for iron free.

SULPHUR.—A slightly better demand is experienced in sulphur and some generous orders were filled the past few days. The price is still from \$18 to \$19 a ton.

TALC.—The same story can be written about talc that has been told for a month. There is a very moderate demand and the price holds firm. It is quoted at from \$16 to \$17 a ton.

Paper Salesmen to Have Outing in New England

Plans are completed for the outing of the paper salesmen at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass., June 20 and 21 and an excellent time is assured all those who attend. The outing is being held through the courtesy of the Berkshire county paper mills.

A rate of \$15 has been secured to take care of all expenses with the possible exception of a ground fee for golf and even this will be included if the New England group can arrange it.

The program will include luncheon at the Red Lion Inn followed by a motor trip to the mill of the B. D. Rising Paper Co. and Crane Government mill and dinner with addresses by prominent men in the industry on Friday and golf and other entertainment on Saturday. Guests, including ladies will be welcome, and there will be special entertainment for the women guests, if a sufficient number attend.

A train leaves the Grand Central Station, New York, at 7:10 o'clock standard time Friday morning June 20 arriving at Stockbridge in time for the luncheon.

Western Board Stock Issue

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 16, 1924.—Stockholders of the Western Board and Paper Company, at a meeting held Monday afternoon, authorized the issuance of \$150,000 in 6½ per cent first mortgage gold bonds to run for a period of 15 years. Winship Hodge, general manager of the company, stated that the issue was unanimously approved by over seven-eighths of the total outstanding stock and that the money secured will be used to pay for extensive improvements made last year and which have resulted in increasing the production of the plant 50 per cent. Mr. Hodge said it is planned to issue about \$75,000 of the bonds at this time, holding the balance in the treasury for possible future needs or enlargements.

"Dyestuff Data for Paper Makers"

The Heller & Merz Company announces the publication of a book entitled "Dyestuff Data for Paper Makers." The text of this interesting book is confined to the use of colors in the paper industry, and is a complete treatise on the application and usefulness of colors in papermaking.

The book is being distributed gratis to paper mill superintendents and gives the paper maker in compact form information which could not be gathered readily, if at all, from the general literature on dyestuffs. It is the result of thirty years' experience with paper mills, and was compiled with the co-operation of paper mill superintendents.