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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY.

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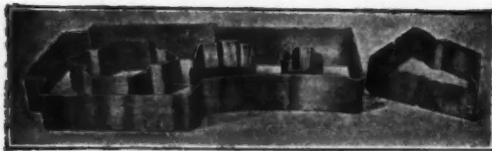
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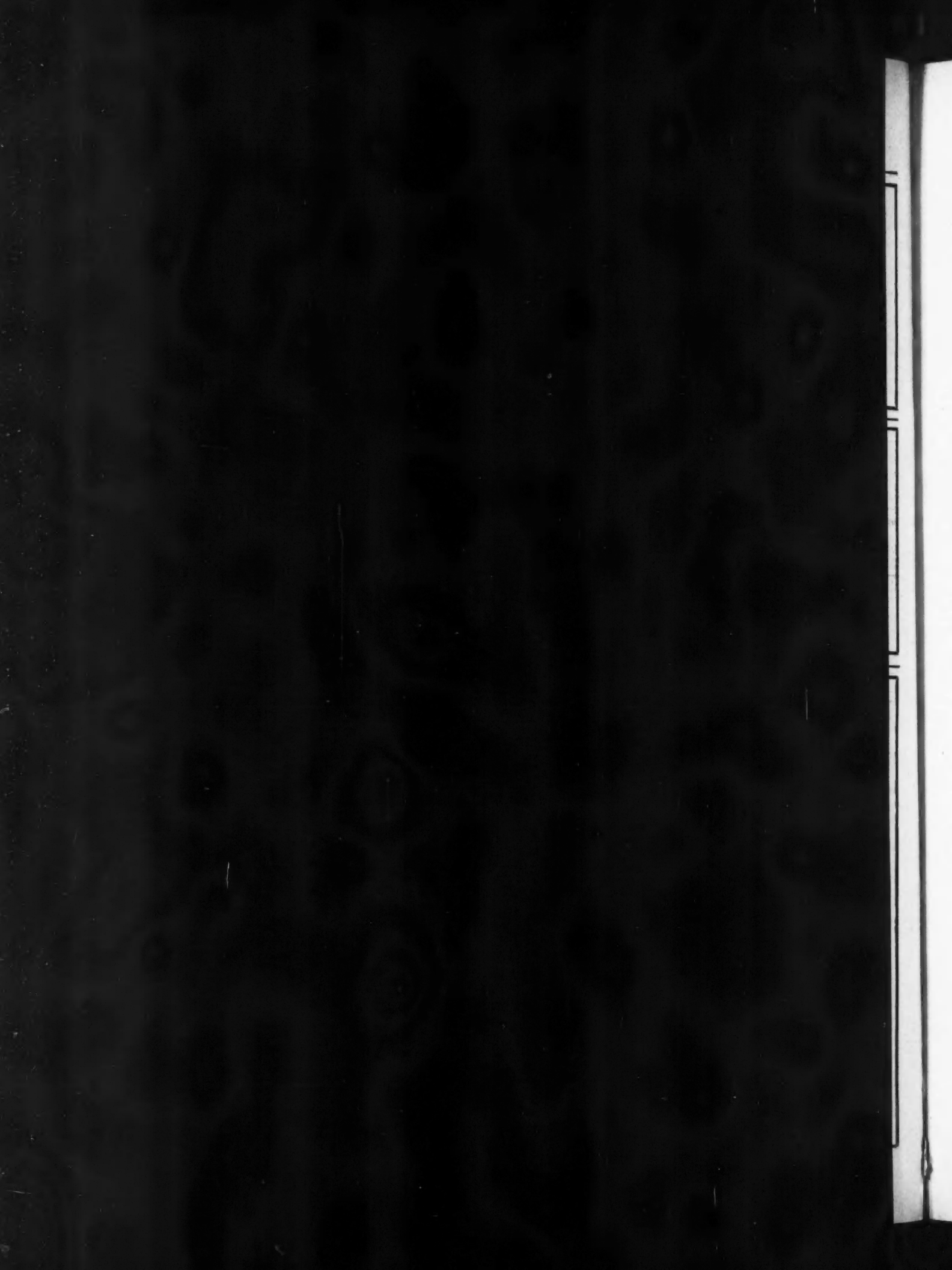
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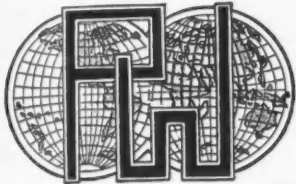
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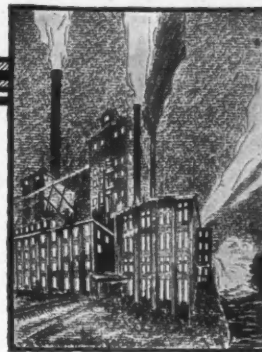
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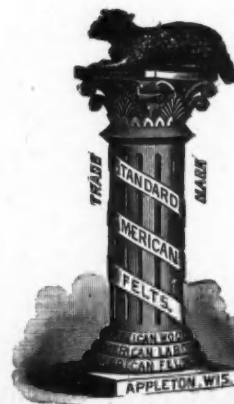
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THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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WORK ON THREE RIVER MILL MAY BEGIN AT EARLY DATE

After Visit of Officials of the International Paper Co., It Is Stated on Good Authority That Pulp and Paper Project Which the Company Has Had in Contemplation for Some Time Will Be Put in Operation Soon—Plans for the Pulp and Paper Mills Call for an Expenditure of Some \$6,000,000—Report of Forest Protection Service Shows Decrease in Fires.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., February 17, 1919.—Following a visit to Three Rivers, Que., last week of executives and officials of the International Paper Company, it is stated on good authority here that the big pulp and paper project which THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL announced some months ago the company had in contemplation for Three Rivers, is to be put into operation at an early date. As was stated at the time, the plans for the pulp and paper mills call for an expenditure of some \$6,000,000. The scheme involves the development of Les Forges Rapids, on the St. Maurice River, nine miles north of Three Rivers. A monolithic concrete dam, 30 feet high and 1,900 feet long will be built. The foundations will be carried 60 feet below low water level. The power station will be equipped with seven water turbines, each 9,500 h.p. The plans are going forward through the St. Maurice Lumber Company of Three Rivers, of which the president is George F. Underwood, of New York, and the manager R. F. Grant, Three Rivers. The company is a subsidiary of the International Paper Company, and was incorporated in 1916 under the laws of Quebec Province, with an authorized capital of \$600,000.

Forest Fires Show Decrease

The annual report of the Provincial Government's Forest Protection Service in Quebec shows a considerable decrease in forest fires for the past year, as compared with previous years. There were 430 fires, which devastated about 23 square miles of forest lands out of a total of 48,800,000 square miles, which are being operated for forestry work. The total damage amounted to \$5,557, of which \$2,000 was attributable to the railways.

Airplane Forest Surveys

During the coming summer an extensive forest survey is to be carried out in the province of Quebec by Captain Janney, one of the first Canadian aviators to cross from this country to France. He will go 600 miles inland, north of the Lower St. Lawrence. At an elevation of 10,000 feet he will be able to take camera views of an area of 20 square miles, and the pictures will include compass directions. By flying in parallel lines and taking pictures that overlap slightly, it is possible to map a vast area in a short time, and do it more accurately than in any other way.

No Paper Mill at Clark City

W. J. Clark, of the Gulf Pulp and Paper Company, Clark City, Quebec, who was in Montreal last week, is reported to have stated that there is no truth in the rumor that the company proposes to build a paper mill in connection with its plant.

The North American Company

A good deal of curiosity has been aroused here by the activity and strength shown on the local stock market by the shares of the North American Pulp and Paper Company. It is stated that arrangements have been completed whereby a large block of stock which has been hanging over the market for a long time has been purchased by, or passed to the control of, the new interests who about a year ago became associated with the company. This

transaction, it is stated, is the result of negotiations carried on while Mr. Dubuc and others associated with him were in England, and their return to Montreal last week was the signal for a better demand for the stock. With the improvement in the company's financial position as a result of the arrangements made in England, the outlook is measurably improved. For the last fiscal year it is not likely that the earnings will show any extraordinary increase, but for the current year shareholders will, it is believed, have cause for satisfaction over the results. During the period of the war the company suffered as the result of being handicapped by a number of long-term contracts at low prices. Recently these contracts have run out, with one exception, and in that case the interested company was induced to extend the delivery period of the contract, thereby leaving the North American Pulp and Paper Company greater freedom in the matter of production at advanced prices. The Chandler mill, one of the subsidiaries of the company, is now complete in every detail, and the other properties are also in good condition, so that with the large and valuable timber limits and the improved financial position, the outlook is much brighter than it has been for a long time. It is rumored here that some more changes in the executives are likely to be announced shortly.

Government Subsidizes Airplane Patrol

The Quebec government has decided that for the present it will not have an airplane patrol for the protection of its vast forest area, but instead a subsidy will be granted for the airplane patrol which is to be provided by the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association. This association is now in communication with the Federal government with a view to securing some of the airplanes built for military service. The work of airplane patrol will commence this summer. The bill introduced into the legislature providing for the subsidy has a provision to the effect that companies which are not now members of the four big forest protective associations in the province must take means to guard their forest concessions from fire, or, if they do not, the Minister of Lands and Forests may do so, and charge the cost to them. Up to 1904 the government looked after fire protection, the companies helping financially, as they are chiefly concerned, but in 1904 the companies informed the government that they were quite agreeable to providing protection for themselves, and did so, with some government aid. In 1912 four big associations were formed, that of the St. Maurice section, the Upper Ottawa, the Lower St. Lawrence, and another district. About 90 per cent of the companies, as to value, joined these associations, but some refused to join, and it is to get this 10 per cent to have fire protection that the clause referred to in the bill has been drawn.

Canadian Paper Stocks Have Boom

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, February 17, 1919.—Paper stocks have come into their own in the Canadian market with a few exceptions. The new move was marked by Laurentide passing 200 for the second time and making, at 202½, a new record since 1916. This mark it duplicated today, although the leadership was wrested from it by the Spanish River stock, whose preferred issue showed at times really spectacular fireworks in 1916, the boom year.

Spanish preferred, on which there are 32 per cent. back dividends due and which has not resumed payment, recorded a high of 67. This was twice equalled this month, and was passed by 5 points today, the stock at one time in the afternoon making a clear jump of 2½ points to 71½, finishing at 72.

Spanish common rose 1½ to 19½, the highest for some months, and Riordan left its minimum and advanced 2½ points to 119½, after a long rest. Its action is considered indicative of the proximity of a new move. Brompton, another paper stock, which had been easy lately, rallied to 58.

NO DECISION GIVEN YET IN THE NEWS PRINT CASE

May Be Some Time Before Decision Is Reached—Case Opened by Governor Fort—Guthrie B. Plante Appears for A. N. P. A.—Henry A. Wise Represents Paper Men—Mr. Wise Points Out Petition Calls for Re-opening of Case as of August 1—Big Expense to Paper Men—Those Who Attended Hearing Report on Lighting for Factories.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1919.—Up to this time, the Federal Trade Commission has made no announcement as to its decision in the newsprint case as the result of arguments held here last week.

It is probable that it will be some few days before a decision will be reached, owing to the fact that Chairman William B. Colver of the Commission, who has been handling the news print case, is away from the office because of sickness.

If he does not return in a very short time, it is expected that the Commission will take some action anyhow. Pending a definite announcement by the Commission, it is doubtful if there will be any developments in this case.

A brief telegraphic despatch appeared in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of last week telling of the preliminary hearing before the Federal Trade Commission in the news print paper inquiry.

Commissioners Fort and Murdock sat in the case and the hearing was opened by Governor Fort, who read the letter of the Attorney General requesting that the case be reopened as of August 1. He said that as he understood it the purpose of the hearing was to determine the extent and scope of the new proceeding.

Guthrie B. Plante, appearing for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association said that his application to the Commission, made at the suggestion of the Attorney General called for reopening the hearing as of April 1, May 1, June 1, July 1, and August 1.

Henry A. Wise Represents Paper Men

Henry A. Wise, appearing for the manufacturers said that he had no grounds to object to the reopening of the case but he pointed out that the petition from the Attorney General calls for reopening the case for the month of August and that there is no mention of reopening the case as of April 1, and the months thereafter. Mr. Wise went into detail as to the complete hearings which have been held and called the Commission's attention to the fact that no objection was made at the time as to the scope of the former proceeding. He said that the Commission's functions, in his opinion, ceased as arbiters on July 1, 1918, and he stated further that when arbiters make a decision and the period of the arbitration is up the decision is then final. He said that the Commission could take no action on the news print case for any date prior to August 1. In this connection he called attention to the fact that the Minnesota & Ontario were not satisfied with the decision of the Circuit Judges and they petitioned for a rehearing. The judges decided that the case was closed and they therefore refused to reopen the case for the Minnesota & Ontario. The publishers have the right, said Mr. Wise, to go to the Circuit Judges and ask for a reopening of the case but they have no right to come to the Trade Commission and ask for the reopening. He gave notice that if the Commission reopens the case as of August 1, that he would ask the Commission to reopen the case and set a price for every other month during the remainder of 1918.

Buying Paper at Almost Cost

It is unfortunate, Mr. Wise pointed out, that the case should be reopened. He told the Commission that over 90 per cent of the production of the mills in the case for 1919 has been contracted for at a flat price, regardless of what decision the Federal Trade Commission, the Circuit Judges or any other body may make during the year. These contracts have been made, Mr. Wise said, at prices all the way from \$3.75 per 100 pounds down to \$3.65. He stated that the manufacturing costs are not less than they have been and that the working capital per ton capacity has had to be increased \$5,000, which will add to the figures of last year. He said he thought that the publishers should have learned by this time that they have been buying paper for years at almost cost and he made a plea that the industry should not be further handicapped by investigations.

Mr. Plante's Argument

In speaking further Mr. Plante took the position that the Trade Commission failed to follow the directions of the Circuit Judges in their final findings and that they just added costs to prices already set, whereas they should have made a new basis of costs. In explaining further, Mr. Plante said that he had made an application to the Attorney General for a review of the old prices and for a reopening of the new prices for August 1. He contended that if the Commission's figures are wrong, as arbiters, they have a right to review the case. He said that the publishers are now paying summer prices on winter costs. The costs subsequent to April 1 have decreased, he contended, and said that he could prove it. He said that he was perfectly willing that the case should be reopened for the remaining months of 1918 after August 1. He said that if the cost is too great for the Government that the publishers would be willing to stand part of the expense of cost accounting. Commissioner Murdock indicated that such a course would not appeal to him. Mr. Plante said that he had to show the Attorney General that the costs had been reduced before the latter would ask for a reopening of the case.

Big Expense to Paper Men

Arguing further, Mr. Wise stated that the expense to the paper manufacturers in the case has already been \$500,000 directly and indirectly and that the actual cost has been over \$250,000. He said that under the recent decision of the Commission the publishers had not been made to pay the maximum price and he said that the publishers were trying to "play hog all the time." The publishers want to push the manufacturer down at every turn, Mr. Wise contended.

Among Those Present

Among those present at the hearing were: R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau; George O. May of Price, Waterhouse & Co.; Dr. E. O. Merchant, of the Trade Commission, and the usual legal authorities of the Commission.

Lighting for Factories

The United States Public Health Service has just issued a report on the code of lighting for factories, mills and other work places made by the Divisional Committee on Lighting of the Council of National Defense. The report is quite voluminous and should be of special interest to all manufacturers.

The report has been published with the permission of Samuel Gompers, chairman of the Committee on Labor. The chairman of the Divisional Committee states that the rules, as set forth in the report, have been officially prepared by the Illuminating Engineering Society and have been tried out for several years under working conditions in factories, mills and other work places.

In the introductory paragraph of the report the committee says: "When adequate and satisfactory illumination is substituted for the all too prevalent poor illumination in factories, mills and other

(Continued on page 14)

MANY TOWNS WANT NEW MILL TO BE BUILT BY THE EDDY CO.

Directors Are Besieged by Representatives From Enterprising Communities Who Are Anxious to Secure the Location of the Board Mill and Container Box Plant Which It Has Been Announced Is to Be Erected This Year—C. H. Wright, Paper Jobber and Broker, Looks for Business to Open With a Rush in the Spring Months—Sutherland Paper Company Elects Directors and Officers.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 18, 1919. When the directors of the Eddy Paper Company met in monthly session, Wednesday last, they found themselves besieged by representatives from enterprising communities, each anxious to secure the location of the proposed board mill and container box plant that is announced to be erected this year.

As a result of the numerous inducements offered, the directors found it quite impossible to reach an immediate decision and decided to refer the matter of location to a committee composed of Frank H. Milham, president; Oscar Gumbinsky, vice president; C. E. Nelson, secretary and manager; A. L. Pratt and C. A. Blaney. They were empowered to settle the matter definitely.

Ray O. Brundage, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Kalamazoo, appeared before the board and made offer of a definite site of thirty acres of land, near the present plant of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company. He said that was Kalamazoo's first offer and that other details would be taken up later if deemed advisable.

Paw Paw, 15 miles west of Kalamazoo, offers 57 acres of land and other inducements.

Three Rivers stands ready to buy the property adjoining the original Eddy mill in that city, also to make efforts to insure proper housing conditions for the employees that will be required to man the plant.

White Pigeon, Mich., where the No. 2 Eddy mill is located, and Bristol, Ind., were both on hand with offers of locations.

All this data was too much to cover at one session and the committee was empowered to visit any or all of the interested towns at an early date. It is expected the matter will be closed up this month as it is desired to get an early start on the construction of the plant.

Looks for Good Business

Exceptionally good business in the years to come with trade opening with a rush with the coming of the spring months is the prediction made by C. H. Wright, of the firm of C. H. Wright & Son, paper jobbers and brokers, with offices in the Kalamazoo National Bank building. Mr. Wright is very optimistic regarding the outlook and is preparing to take care of a rapidly increasing trade.

He occupies a unique position among western paper dealers, having demonstrated that there is a big market for papeterie papers made in the west. Several years ago he started introducing his Kalma brand, a linen cloth finished bond paper and now has an established trade that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is a medium priced line, very attractive in style and finish. Mr. Wright has evidently struck the right lead and is giving satisfaction to his customers, a fact demonstrated by the steady increase in orders from all quarters and the fact that old customers become steady customers.

Mr. Wright deals almost exclusively with Kalamazoo mills and has been able by his push and energy to materially increase the tonnage output for the better grades in this city.

Electricity for Power

The City of Kalamazoo is taking initial steps in a programme that may result in the municipality marketing electricity for power as well as lighting purposes. This is to be brought about, if finally consummated, by the extension of the present municipal lighting plant.

The city commission has authorized City Manager Harry H. Freeman to close a deal with the Woodmansee-Davidson Engineering company, relative to making a complete survey of the city of Kalamazoo. The company agrees in its proposed survey to make notation of the buildings and factories with the probable amount of lighting and power required to serve their needs, to be recorded either in tabulation or on maps; to determine the requirements of an electric distributing system capable of delivering the electric energy to the probable users; to submit an estimate of the cost of the proposed distributing system and to estimate cost of additions to the present generating plant, together with the cost of producing current and a schedule of proposed rates.

The company also will give figures as to gross income, operating expenses and net income for the first three years of operating. Work on the survey is to begin 15 days after the acceptance of the company's proposal is made. The Woodmansee-Davidson company makes a charge of \$2,500 for the survey, which is to be deducted from its account in case the system is installed under its engineering direction.

Dr. W. E. Upjohn, mayor of the city of Kalamazoo, is in favor of the move. He has made a study of municipally operated plants and is of the opinion that Kalamazoo is in a position to enter the commercial field successfully.

General Trade Notes

C. Z. Potter, secretary and treasurer of the Michigan Bag & Paper Company, has been elected president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce.

President Jacob Kindleberger, of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, was host to several hundred ladies on Thursday of last week. They were the wives and daughters of delegates to the annual Michigan Retail Hardware convention. The ladies were invited to visit the great parchment mill. They were personally conducted through the mill and all phases of manufacture explained to them. Each guest was presented with a roll of parchment paper, also a roll of paraffine paper.

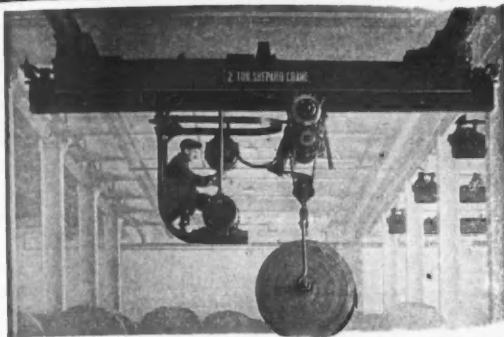
The Sutherland Paper Company has elected directors and officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, L. W. Sutherland; vice president, Oscar Gumbinsky; secretary-treasurer, F. W. Sutherland; directors, George P. Wigginton, George Coates, Oscar Gumbinsky, John Driessen, L. W. Sutherland, F. W. Sutherland.

Mason-Perkins Paper Co. Sold

BRISTOL, N. H., February 17, 1919.—The Mason-Perkins Paper Company and the Bristol Water Power Company have sold out to the Mason-Perkins Paper Corporation. The new corporation is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the three directors being Eugene Carpenter, the president, and Charles H. Carpenter, treasurer, of Newton, Mass., and Nathan B. Day, secretary, of Boston.

It is the intention of the new firm to continue the business as formerly, with no radical changes.

The sale includes all the property of the Mason-Perkins Paper Company and that of the Bristol Water Power Company, the two companies selling together because essential to each other. The sale includes the two paper mills, one pulp mill, the lower pulp, so called, now an electric power station, and the electric equipment operated by the Bethlehem Electric Light Company and considerable incidental property.



Underhung Transfer Crane Bridge with Form 25-2 Hoist



The Solution To The Labor Question
is "One man and a Shepard"

Ask us to send our expert on handling to confer with you.
No obligation of course.

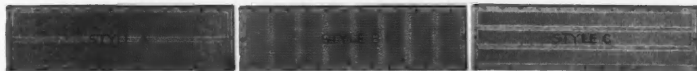
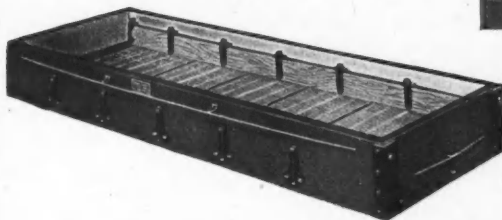
Or Bulletin J.

SHEPARD

ELECTRIC CRANE & HOIST CO.
New-York Philadelphia Montreal, N.Y. Chicago Pittsburgh
Boston, Baltimore, Birmingham, San-Francisco, London, London.

UNION SCREEN PLATE COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASS., U. S. A.
LENNOXVILLE, P. O. CANADA



UNION BRONZE SCREEN PLATES ROLLED BRASS
(Best phosphorized Cast Metal) (Union Quality)

Old Plates RECLOSED and RECUT to accurate gauge.

UNION BRONZE SCREWS for Screen Plates UNION BRONZE SUCTION BOX PLATES

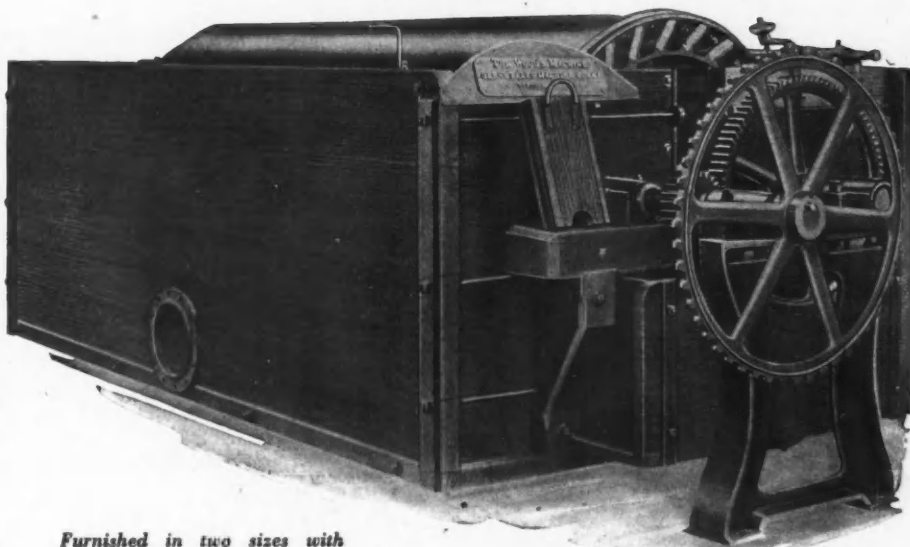
Immediate Delivery of the Largest Orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The WITHAM SCREEN PLATE FASTENER, Patented
THE ORIGINAL THE BEST

Over One Thousand in Successful Operation

Recommended by Screen Makers

THE WOOD'S MACHINE



Reduces wire cost
Works automatically
No couch roll
No Doctor
Used as
Pulp Thickeners
Save-Alls
Pulp Washers
Water Filters

Guaranteed High Grade
Construction—Built for
Service.

Furnished in two sizes with
either sprocket or pulley drive.

MADE BY GLENS FALLS MACHINE WORKS : GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
Try our Split Cams for your Flat Screens.

U. S. ENVELOPE CO. HAS A VERY PROSPEROUS YEAR

Report of Treasurer W. O. Day Shows That Company's Profits for the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 1918, Amounted to \$1,713,619—The Report Also Shows an Increased Surplus Account of \$285,850, Making a Total Surplus Account on December 31 of \$1,224,578—Adams Stationery Company Recently Incorporated for \$50,000, Arranges to Start Business.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 17, 1919.—The year 1918 was a very profitable one for the United States Envelope Company, which has branch factories in this city, Springfield, Worcester, Connecticut and throughout the country. The annual report submitted by Treasurer W. O. Day, of Springfield, shows that the company's profit from operations for the 12 months ending December 31, 1918, was \$1,713,619.19. The report also shows an increased surplus account of \$285,850.41, giving a total surplus account on December 31, 1918, of \$1,224,578.49.

A dividend of \$3.50 per share on the preferred stock was paid on March 1, 1918, and a similar dividend will be paid on March 1 next. A dividend of \$3.50 per share with an extra dividend of \$2.50 per share of the common stock was paid on March 1, 1918, one of \$3.50 per share was paid on September 3, 1918, and one of \$3.50 per share, together with an extra dividend of \$2.50 per share, will be paid March 1 next.

The item of accounts and bills payable shown, above under liabilities, includes a note for \$225,000, the proceeds of which were applied in payment for Liberty Bonds.

There has been added during the year to our permanent plant and equipment, in machinery, \$87,170.10 and in real estate and buildings, \$64,311.58.

Profit from operation for the 12 months ended December 31, 1918, \$1,713,619.19.

Payments during fiscal year: Interest on first mortgage bonds, \$79,791.67; dividends on preferred stock, paid March 1, 1918 (3½ per cent.) and September 3, 1918 (3½ per cent.) \$280,000; dividends on common stock, paid on March 1, 1918 (3½ per cent.) and September 3, 1918 (3½ per cent.) \$52,500; extra dividend paid March 1, 1918 (2½ per cent.) \$18,750; credited to reserve for depreciation on plant investment, \$196,727.11; credit to reserve for taxes, \$800,000. Total, \$1,427,768.78.

Increase surplus account, \$285,850.41; surplus account, January 1, 1918, \$928,799.30. Total, \$1,214,649.71. Adjustment of taxes applicable to 1917, \$9,928; surplus account, December 31, 1918, \$1,223,758.40.

ASSETS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Plant investment, patents and good will..... | \$5,970,874.07 |
| Stock, raw, wrought and in process..... | 2,729,489.22 |
| Accounts and bills receivable, etc..... | 1,873,894.34 |
| Cash..... | 614,667.00 |
| Cash in hands of Old Colony Trust Co. for payment of coupons and bonds..... | 7,250.00 |
| Liberty Bonds..... | 281,883.00 |
| Treasury stock, common..... | 250,000.00 |

\$11,728,057.63

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital stock, preferred..... | \$4,000,000.00 |
| Capital stock, common..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| First mortgage bonds..... | 1,550,000.00 |
| Accounts and bills payable..... | 1,591,229.14 |
| Bond coupons..... | 5,250.00 |
| Reserve for first mortgage bonds..... | 2,000.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Reserve for depreciation on plant investment..... | 955,000.00 |
| Reserve for depreciation in raw material..... | 600,000.00 |
| Reserve for taxes..... | 800,000.00 |
| Surplus, profit and loss..... | 1,224,578.49 |

\$11,728,057.63

The above report shows the healthy condition of the United States Envelope Company, which is one of the most flourishing concerns connected with the paper industry of this country, 1917 was also a banner year for profits with the company, both years being war years, with practically the entire paper industry experiencing unprecedented business.

The main offices of the company are in Springfield. Hon. James Logan of Worcester is general manager of the company.

Adams Stationery Co. Starting

The first consignment for Holyoke's latest addition to the paper industry, the Adams Stationery Company, arrived last week and is now being assembled. The new concern has been incorporated for \$50,000. It will be located in the Highland Manufacturing Company's building on Main Street and will specialize in the manufacture of die stamped stationery. Fifteen hands will be employed at the start, and it is hoped to have the plant in operation in a short time.

The incorporators are Patrick J. Judge, treasurer of the Highland Manufacturing Company; James A. Judge and Wellington G. Reynolds of South Hadley Falls; Le Roy Adams, of Brookline; Joseph A. Crawford, of Medford, and Walter Shirley and John J. Shirley, of Middleton.

Joins Advertising Staff

Announcement was made at the offices of the American Writing Paper Company the other day of the appointment of Albert Highton as a member of the advertising staff. Mr. Highton has been connected with Funk and Wagnalls, publishers, as editorial assistant of the New Standard Dictionary. For four years he had charge of the *Literary Digest* printing office staff.

Mr. Highton connects himself with the American Writing Paper Company to assume the editorship of the *A. W. P. C. Business Bulletin* and will edit and compile literature bearing upon the paper industry and will also do the final editing of "Eagle A" *Unity*, the company magazine, and other house organs.

The Crocker-McElwain Company and the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company celebrated "Crochemac Club" night at the Hotel Nonotuck last week Friday. Three hundred members of the club, which is composed of the office and mill executives and families of both mills, were present. The gathering was called an informal good time, and so it turned out to be. There was an entertainment program, with dancing and refreshments in a ballroom beautifully decorated with a color scheme of red.

Clifton A. Crocker, president of both companies, presided. The Chemco Glee Club, of the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, scored a big hit with a program of excellent selections. A special orchestra furnished music for the concert and dancing which followed.

General News of the Trade

The depression in the paper industry locally is making itself felt with allied trades. Last week the Buchanan & Bolt Wire Company, manufacturers of dandy rolls and other paper mill appliances, announced that, commencing today, the company would temporarily operate three days a week instead of six days, as heretofore. The curtailment is due to the slackness of the paper mills, upon which the Buchanan & Bolt Wire Company is dependent for a large share of its business. As soon as a more pronounced improvement at the local paper mills is noticeable the company will return to full time.

George W. Brainerd, treasurer of the American Pad and Paper Company, has been appointed a member of "the town government" committee to consider the question of satisfactorily meeting the

(Continued on page 24)

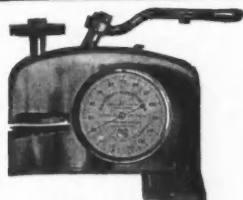


Eastern Manufacturing Company

Mills:
Bangor, Maine
Lincoln, Maine

General Sales Offices:
501 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK CITY

Western Sales Office:
1223 Conway Bldg.,
CHICAGO, ILL.



**The Ashcroft
Paper Tester**



**The Ashcroft
Thickness Gauge**

Actual necessities for all those who make, sell or purchase paper in any form. The thousands in daily use testify to their efficiency.

THE ASHCROFT MFG. CO.

119 West 40th Street New York
29 North Jefferson Street Chicago, Ill.
18 High Street Boston, Mass.

Canadian Sales Agents: The Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Montreal and Toronto.

FORD Export Service

OUR foreign connections have unexcelled facilities for intelligently promoting sales. Our home organization is composed of men with wide and practical export experience.

We have direct agents at all principal points.

THE FORD CORPORATION
Exporters of Paper

Singer Building New York City

ESTABLISHED 1842

FOURDRINIER WIRES

DANDY ROLLS
CYLINDER
MOLDS

CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS

Brass, Copper and Wire Cloth,
Bank and Office Railings and Grille Work

FOLDING BOX ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Survey of the Industry Indicated That the Booking of New Business During the Quarter Immediately Following the Signing of the Armistice Had Fallen Off One-Third, and That the Volume of Unfilled Orders in Hand Was in Like Proportion—H. H. Stonebarger Is Elected to Head the Association—Other New Officers of the Organization—Trade Acceptancy Discussed.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

The annual membership meeting of the Folding Box Manufacturers National Association was held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 11 and 12. There was a good attendance of members and non-member manufacturers, who had been invited to the meeting for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of investigating the merits of the constructive work that has been undertaken by the officers and members of the association.

Business Falls Off One-Third

The survey of the industry that had been assembled at the Secretary's office indicated that the bookings of new business throughout the industry during the quarter immediately following the signing of the armistice had fallen off about one-third and the volume of unfilled orders on hand was in like proportion. This indicates the extent of the present temporary depression in the industry. Reports for January and the early part of February, however, were much more encouraging and the outlook for good business in the immediate future was reported by members to be excellent. A few of the plants had actually increased their bookings over the previous quarter. The members spoke optimistically of the future and deprecated any price-cutting beyond a proper allowance for any change in the value of materials on the part of any manufacturer for the purpose of inducing new business, as this process would be distinctly detrimental to the industry. The survey showed also that of all employees that had been released to the government service, about 15% had already been returned to their former positions. The plants generally are taking back all former employees as fast as they are released.

Apart from the industrial survey, the outstanding features of the meeting were a thorough discussion of various trade practices, an analysis of a scale of standardized cost rates and an examination of certain newly devised principles governing the application of fixed charges in the cost accounting program. The installation of the uniform cost system is progressing among the various plants and the benefits of these uniform methods are becoming more and more apparent.

Larger Use of Trade Acceptance

The subject of a larger use of the trade acceptance as a collection instrument was given earnest consideration. While the industry as a whole has not thus far adopted the trade acceptance, it is evident from the reports made by the members that it is gradually being adopted by them and the indications are that it will eventually become a standard practice among these manufacturers.

Address by Mr. Wellman

Charles P. Wellman of the National Packaging Machinery Company, Boston, gave an interesting and instructive address with chart illustrations, showing the type and shape of cartons that should be adopted in the interest of economy and in order to secure the maximum of cubic capacity from a minimum of surface area of stock. As this subject is one of general interest to folding box manufacturers, the address will shortly be printed and distributed for general information.

Election of Officers

At the annual election, H. H. Stonebarger, Vice President of The Globe Folding Box Company, Cincinnati, was elected President of the association, Chicago, succeeding J. E. Clenny, President of the Sefton Manufacturing Corporation, who had served the association in that capacity for two years and since its organization. Robert Gair, Jr., Vice President of the Robert Gair Company, Brooklyn, was elected Vice President. H. C. Stevenson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Rochester Folding Box Company, Rochester, N. Y., was re-elected Treasurer and H. A. Dickie was re-elected Secretary of the association.

The following Board of Directors, representing the ten geographical districts of the country was elected:

G. T. F. Clarke, Manager Box Dept., Brooks Bank Note Company, Springfield; Robert Gair, Jr., Vice President, Robert Gair Company, Brooklyn; H. C. Stevenson, Secretary-Treasurer, Rochester Folding Box Company, Rochester; Henry Doeller, President, The Simpson & Doeller Company, Baltimore; Arthur I. Harris, Vice President, Atlanta Paper Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. H. Stonebarger, Vice President, The Globe Folding Box Company, Cincinnati; W. J. Evans, Secretary and General Manager, Sefton Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Edw. G. Gereke, President, Gereke-Allen Carton Company, St. Louis; Max Schmidt, President, Schmidt Lithographic Company, San Francisco; Edward Newell, Vice President and Manager-Director, Dominion Envelope & Carton Company, Ltd., Toronto.

NO DECISION IN NEWS PRINT CASE

(Continued from page 9)

work places the results obtained are mutually beneficial to the employees, the employers and the country as a whole. Under proper illumination conditions the health, contentedness, safety and skill of the employees are maintained at a high standard, the output is increased in quantity and improved in quality, while there is a proportional reduction in the cost of each unit of finished product when it reaches the public."

Among other things, the report takes up in detail advantages of good light, general requirements of artificial lighting, importance of daylight and every other feature of factory lighting.

For Promoting Foreign Trade

Senator Fletcher, of Florida, has introduced a bill in the Senate "for promoting and developing the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States by cooperating with industries in the standardization of production, the conservation of materials, the saving of industrial waste, and by the reclamation of waste materials." The bill asks for an appropriation of \$125,000 for this purpose. This is the work recently taken over by the Department of Commerce from the War Industries Board.

Ross P. Andrews Remembered

At the annual meeting here last week of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Ross P. Andrews, of the R. P. Andrews Paper Company, and for a number of years president of the association, was presented with an oil portrait of himself.

Maurice D. Rosenberg, general counsel of the association, made the presentation speech accompanying the gift to Mr. Andrews, who replied with thanks and expressed the desire that the portrait be hung in the headquarters of the association.

Paper from Banana Plants

A press dispatch from Honolulu says that a company has been incorporated there for the purpose of producing fiber bags from the stalks of banana plants.

It is proposed to utilize the pulp remaining after the fiber is extracted for the manufacture of a fine grade of paper.

EXTRA STRONG SULPHITE! KRAMFORS AA!

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM DOCK!

A. J. PAGEL & CO.

Incorporated

347 Madison Ave. - - - New York

Direct Representation in Michigan

PAPER DEMAND IN CHICAGO IS SLIGHTLY MORE ACTIVE

Changes However Have Been Minor in Their Nature and in No Single Case Are They Sufficient to Show a Definite Trend in the Market—Dealers Show Considerable Caution and Do Not Possess Sufficient Confidence in the Market to Stock Up Beyond Their Immediate Requirements—Lightweight Papers in Considerable Demand—Unemployment Situation More Serious.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, February 17, 1919.—The paper market seemed a little more active last week and the general tone of the trade is showing steady improvement. Prices, however, remain about the same. The changes have been minor in their nature, and in no single case of sufficient importance to show a definite trend in the market. It is true, though, that such changes as have been made are downward in their nature. Paper men are doing everything in their power to maintain confidence in the market, as it is believed that a display of firmness at this time will stimulate heavy buying a little later. Mill representatives declare that the buying of the dealers shows a considerable amount of caution. They do not possess sufficient confidence in the market to stock up in excess of their immediate requirements. The same is true of the customers of the jobbers, and especially the printers, who are in no mood to buy paper ahead at the present time. The catalogue publishers find their immediate requirements so heavy, however, that they are placing orders for much paper. Lightweight papers are in big demand, on account of the general tendency to cut down the cost of catalogue work. The majority of the orders for catalogue papers which are being placed at this time are of the rush variety. The mills are accepting them, and getting the paper into the hands of the printer on remarkably short notice. This shows an increase in efficiency at the mills which has not been approached in the past two years. The coarse paper market is dull, but there is considerable activity in glazed, waxed, parchment and tissue papers.

Unemployment Situation in Chicago

The unemployment situation has become very serious in this city. Many returned soldiers cannot find jobs. The Chicago Association of Commerce has asked the paper trade, through the regular paper, printing and allied industries committee of the Association, to do everything in its power to place these returned soldiers. However, with the exception of places which are being held open by local paper firms for former employees still in the army, there is little that the local paper firms have to offer in the way of profitable employment.

Conditions at the Western Mills

Word from the surrounding mill districts is to the effect that labor conditions are easier. The mills, however, are having some difficulty in getting sufficient tonnage on which to operate steadily. This is true to a serious extent only here and there, of course, as the majority of the mills are able to book enough business to keep up a regular run. Few delays are being encountered on account of the failure of the raw material firms to ship promptly. However, there is much complaint over the continued high prices, and even the advances, on raw materials. Some of the sulphite contracts which were signed around the first of the year called for advances. In view of the condition of the general paper market the mills do not feel that they are in any mood to stand advances, but for the present, at least, they are largely helpless in this respect.

General News of the Trade

E. B. Starrett, Jr., who was formerly with the Diamond State Fibre Co., of this city, is now associated with the Sutherland Paper Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

The regular meeting of the Container Club, the recently organized association of paper box manufacturers and supply men, will be held in New York March 11 and 12.

Edward N. Smith, vice-president of the Tuttle Press Company, is laid up with an attack of influenza.

Capt. J. F. Carrigan, for many years chief engineer of the Nekoosa-Edwards Company, Port Edward, Wis., has just returned from seven months' service overseas. He was with the 32nd Division, and was on several fronts, including Chateau Thierry.

Ed. V. Fox, manager of the Chicago office of the Nekoosa-Edwards Company, is leaving this week on a trip through middle western territory. He will be gone from the city about ten days.

Ed Schmidt, of Parker, Thomas & Tucker, celebrated his birthday last week. Mr. Schmidt, when called at his office to learn the particulars, was "out for the day" it was stated.

Steve Davis, of the Dells Paper & Pulp Company, Eau Claire, Wis., was a visitor in the city during the week.

Ellis R. Jones, secretary of the Kansas City Paper House, at Kansas City, Mo., was in the city this week for several days, stopping off on his way home from the eastern convention.

Frank Milham, of the Bryant Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., was in the city on business this week.

Al Steindler, of Inlander & Steindler, coarse paper dealers, has returned from a trip through Indiana.

A. M. Forsythe, of the Forsythe Paper Co., has returned from a trip to St. Louis.

George R. Haskins, paper broker of this city, has discontinued business to enter another field. Mr. Haskins made his headquarters in the McCormick Building, and entered business for himself several years ago after serving as a salesman with local jobbing firms.

J. B. Jones and wife, and George S. Johnson, of the Western Paper Company, Omaha, Nebr., were in the city during the week.

Fred Dresskell, manager of the Chicago branch of the Champion Coated Paper Company, has returned from a trip to Detroit. H. W. Suter, manager of the cardboard department at the mill, is expected in the city early this week.

W. E. Perry, manager of the Chicago branch of the Crocker-McElwain Company, of Mount Holyoke, Mass., has returned from a western business trip.

B. M. Anderson, of the Carpenter Paper Co., Omaha, Nebr., lingered in Chicago for several days on his way home from the convention.

P. A. Van Vlack, of the Moser Paper Company, has returned from an out of town business trip.

Arthur Bermingham, of the Bermingham & Prosser Company, has returned to the city after visiting the New York convention and spending a few days at Southern Michigan mill points.

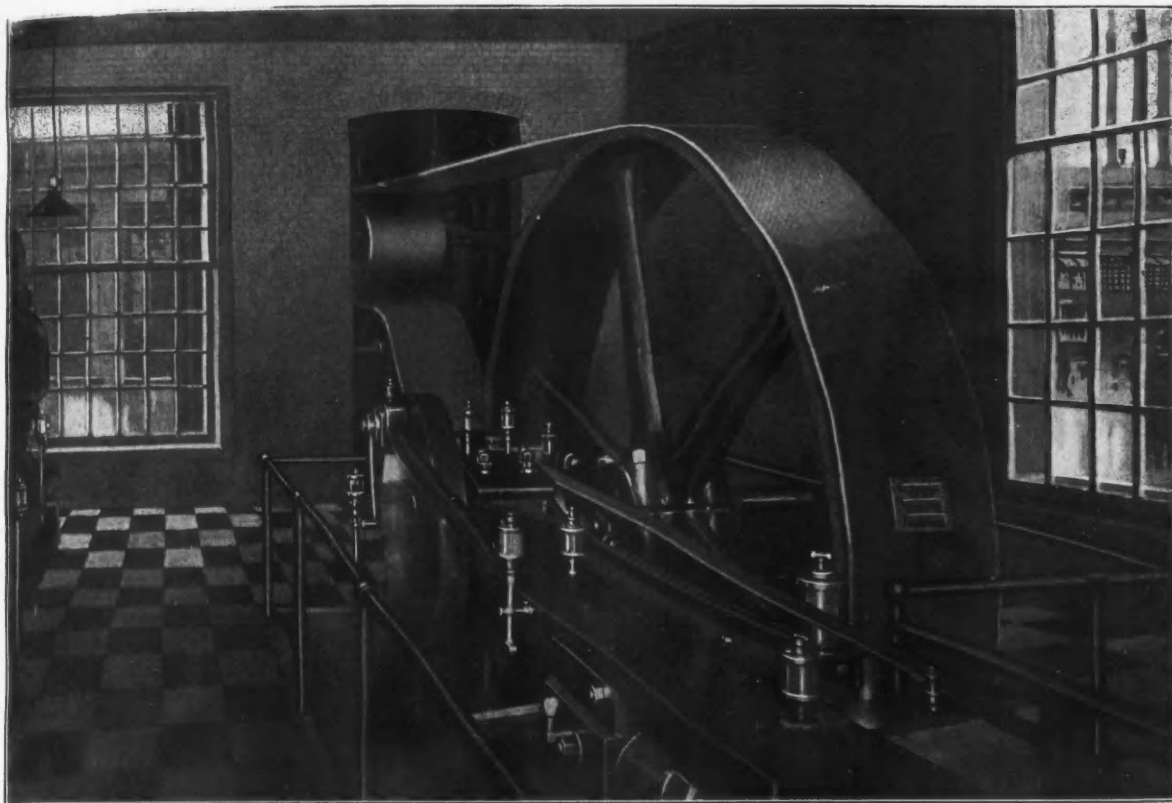
Edgar French, of the French Paper Company, Nils, Mich., has returned to the mill after spending a few days in Chicago.

Dick Crotteau, of Dick Crotteau Company, is the mill representative for the Fletcher Paper Company of Alpena, Mich., for the midwest.

W. E. Dwight, president of the Dwight Brothers Paper Company, who has been in Florida for several weeks, expects to return to the city about March 1st.

Ray Russell, local representative of the Marathon Paper Mill, has returned from a business trip out of the city.

C. R. & W. A. Nelson, manufacturers of paper punching machines, will move in a few weeks from the Hearst Building to the new State and Lake Building, which is nearing completion at the corner of State and Lake Streets.



The Accumulated Experience of Seventy Years
IS BUILT INTO

"Test Special" Rubber Belting

Nearly three-quarters of a century of development and scientific effort directed toward creating the utmost in Belting value, is the basis on which "Test Special" Belting is built.

It embodies the three essentials of good belting:

STRENGTH, SERVICE AND ECONOMY

The sustained quality of the raw materials and workmanship insures the maintenance of a high standard of strength.

For enduring service in lumber and paper mills, machine shops, textile mills, cement plants, etc. "Test Special" has proven its worth.

It stands up in high speed work, the real measure of belting efficiency.

The "friction" surface and extreme flexibility afford great pulley grip.

By its very nature it is waterproof and unaffected by changes in temperature.

No belt dressing is required to make it do its work.

The economy of "Test Special" is in its long life and freedom from maintenance expense.

"TEST SPECIAL" Rubber Belting is a product built by the pioneers in the Mechanical Rubber Goods field, which by the manner of its making will not fail.

NEW YORK
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Mechanical Rubber Goods



TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA CONTINUES RATHER QUIET

Belief, However, Is Expressed That Present Conditions Are Entirely Natural and Are Caused by the Signing of the Armistice at Such an Unexpectedly Early Date—Much Stock Was Stored Away for Future Emergencies and Now with the War Over This Is Coming Into Evidence—Paper Stock Market Also Is Not Satisfactory—Smythe Co. Makes Alterations.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1919.—The National convention is over and Philadelphia has been honored with the national president. To that extent the Quaker City looks back upon the great gathering in New York with satisfaction. But it is merely the truth to say that the dealers are not satisfied in the expectation they had that when East and West, North and South came together in national meeting there would be some one to blaze the way ahead, that out of the attrition of minds their would come sparks to illumine the business future. As a matter of fact, the feeling now that the good times of the big meeting have passed into memory, is that it was a case with every man of waiting for the other fellow to take the lead; that the much desired pathfinder did not appear and that there must be a still further period of waiting until the readjustment is over and the outlook becomes clear.

Conditions Entirely Natural

There are those who believe that the present rather unsatisfactory condition is entirely natural in that, not realizing that there would be an armistice at so early a day as it actually took place, much stock was ordered and laid away for future emergencies and that now, with war over, there is coming into evidence somewhat of a glut of goods. This, together with the disposition of consumers to hold off for lower prices, makes the market poor. From the point of view of the manufacturer there can be no big decline because, while raw materials have softened somewhat, labor is just as high as it was before, and the only improvement is that it is more readily secured. The dealers incline to the views of the mill men. The labor and help problem they have to face is very similar. But the consumer will have none of this, receives the statements with visible doubt, or even when apparently convinced, fails to show the faith that is in him. He continues serenely to place orders for immediate needs only, and he wants some price concessions, too. When they fail to come forth he pays what is demanded, but hesitatingly. There is a good demand for papers on the part of printers and publishers; their orders must be filled, and they must buy stock—but only for the most insistent of their customers. In this connection the publicity work for selling by mail, conducted by several of the big houses, has borne fruit in a better demand for book papers required for catalogues and to card stock used in announcements.

Paper Stock Market Not Satisfactory

The paper stock market is not satisfactory, either. The mill demand is not heavy, there are fair supplies coming into the dealers, and though there is no congestion as yet, prices have lowered. Stock dealers admit that price attractions may have to be made to induce the mill men to place orders, but they are firmly of opinion that there is no danger the market will be glutted.

National Paper Tube Company to Expand

The National Paper Tube Company, whose present quarters at 133 Federal street, Camden, N. J., have proved far too small for its very rapidly increasing business, has just perfected an arrange-

ment whereby opportunity for growth for a long time in the future will be given. It has purchased the properties 52 to 84 Armatt street, Germantown, and is now engaged in removing thirty-five machines from Camden as a basis for the new equipment, although the firm contemplates the purchase of much additional machinery. The Armatt street buildings has a floor space of more than 45,000 square feet on its four floors. It is well adapted for the purposes of the National Company, having been used by the John McCausland Paper Tube Manufacturing Company, whose plant was taken over some months ago by the present owners, who will consolidate their plant and business with the McCausland Company. Wrapping papers, containers, boxes and tubes are produced. The National Company recently was incorporated at Wilmington, Del., for \$350,000 by William K. Haffnacht, president and treasurer.

Changes at Auer & Twitchell's

J. F. Auer, president of the Auer & Twitchell Company, Ninth and Chestnut streets, is removing his office to the mills at Beverly, N. J., the better to supervise the conduct of the paper tube mill there, known as the Consolidated Paper Tube Company. H. S. Fox, manager of the Fibro imitation leather department, also will have offices at Beverly henceforth. The Ninth and Chestnut street offices are to be given over to the exclusive use of the sales force, under the direction of Paul Melcher.

Smythe Company Makes Alterations

In anticipation of increased business, the J. L. N. Smythe Company is making quite extensive alterations to its salesrooms. Larger quarters for the sales force is being provided on the first floor, with oak partitions dividing off compartments so that individual attention to customers can be given. Many oak sample cases are being installed. The bookkeeping department has been removed to the second floor, formerly occupied for storage purposes. Manager C. H. Morian is taking personal charge of matters, while the head of the house is abroad, his last advices coming from Sydney.

Paper's Part in Winning War

National President Harvey Platt, secretary-treasurer of the J. L. N. Smythe Company, returning from the convention, remained over in the city long enough to give the general public some enlightenment on the part paper played in the Great War, and then went down to Atlantic City for a rest. In the course of his statement he said:

"Paper helped win the war. Few people realize this. But a moment's reflection will show that paper did its part and did it well. When the call came, the lumberjacks, trained to garner the raw product of the papermaker, left the camps in the West and sailed across seas to fell trees for camp and hospital, the wood pulp makers expediting their trip and assisting in many ways. The industry was heavily hit, but there was no complaint. Then the manufacturers turned their activities to products never before made—to paper surgical dressings, paper pneumonia jackets, paper containers for shells, waterproofed paper containers for food products, rendering them safe from moisture or from poison gas and from insect depredations. Unheard of quantities of tissues were produced, that the troops might have sanitary towelings, and gun wipers. The magnitude of production may be realized when it becomes known that even in normal times the paper industry is the fifth largest user of coal and the seventh largest customer of the transportation companies of the United States. All these war activities meant of course curtailment of regular production. The paper makers agreed. They carried on conservation campaigns not only to restrict use of wood, but to economize on coal, freight cars and the like. Now it is all over. The recent convention showed that the manufacturers already have readjusted themselves to the armistice times; there is in sight paper aplenty for

(Continued on page 20)

"IMPROVED" KNOTTER

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

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



Knotter Design No. 2

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

WE ASK A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

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

VICKERY'S PATENTS LIMITED

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DEVONSHIRE GROVE, OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON

ENGLAND

Well-known in the Paper Trade of Great Britain, France and Belgium, are open to undertake the manufacture, and, if desired, the marketing of light and medium Machines and Appliances for the Paper Trades.

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids for Various Lots of Paper to Be Used During the Year—Government Printing Office Requests Bids in Large Lot of Supercalendered Printing Paper—Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Makes Awards on Several Lots of Paper—Bids and Awards by Other Departments of the Government for Various Kinds of Paper.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1919.—The following paper bids have been opened at the Government Printing Office.

41,000 pounds (205 reams) of 28 x 36—200, water finish, manila paper; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.0819; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.0585, \$.0535 (½c. extra case); Domestic Mills Paper Company, at \$.0761, \$.0813, \$.0865, and \$.0968; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.075, \$.08, \$.085, and \$.095; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.07918, and \$.08453; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.0745, \$.081, \$.0856, and \$.0955; and Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.068, \$.0525, \$.055, \$.0475, \$.052, \$.0575, \$.053, \$.064, \$.068 and \$.0745.

Only one bid was received for furnishing 5,184 pounds (108 reams) of white and yellow sulphite bond paper, cut 31½ x 36, No. 16 and that was from the R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.1775 and \$.19¼ per pound.

Government Printing Office Awards

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

The Lakeside Paper Company will furnish 1,000 pounds (100 reams) of No. 10 white french folio paper at \$.11 per pound, bids for which were opened on January 17.

5,000 pounds (200 reams) of 24 x 38—25, blue newsprint paper will be furnished by George W. Millar Co., at \$.06½ per pound. Bids for this item were also opened on January 17.

The Kalamazoo Paper Company will furnish 11,400 pounds (200 reams) of 24 x 32—57, double-coated glazed finish book paper at \$.10 per pound, bids for which were opened on January 20.

15,000 pounds (300 reams) of 20 x 25—50, rough cover dawn paper, will be furnished by Knowlton Brothers Company, at \$.10125, bids for which were opened on January 24.

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 500 pounds (1,200 sheets) of 26 x 38, No. 120 news board at \$.035 per pound, bids for which were opened on January 31.

The Government Printing Office announces the award to the Great Northern Paper Company for furnishing 500,000 lbs. of newsprint paper in 48" rolls, basis of 24 x 36—32, at \$.0388 per pound.

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing 7,560 lbs. of blue and 1,560 lbs. of moss green cover paper at \$.142 per pound.

Government Printing Office to Open Bids

Bids are to be opened at the Government Printing Office on February 21 for furnishing 20,400 pounds (300 reams) of 30 x 43—68, white sized and supercalendered printing paper.

Bids will be opened on February 21 for 304 reams of 24 x 30, water proof paper.

Bids for Panama Canal

The following paper awards have been announced by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal for bids opened February 3.

George W. Millar & Co., will furnish 30 reams (15,000 sheets) of 22½ x 28½—110, canary index bristol board at \$850.50.

The R. A. Cawthorne Paper Company will furnish 200,000 manila tags 3 x 10½ at \$286.

Awards by Navy Department

The Universal Trading Company has been awarded the contract by the Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department for furnishing the Brooklyn navy yard with 5,000 reams of 8 x 13" absorbent mimeograph paper at \$2,398.50. Bids for this item were opened on January 10.

Bids for Post Office Department

Bids are to be opened by the Purchasing Officer of the Post Office Department on April 1 for many billion envelopes for the use of the Government Departments both in Washington and in the field. Bids will be received for a period of one year and also for a period of four years beginning July 1, 1919.

QUIET IN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page 18)

all, there need be no further restrictions and consumers can now get all they require."

General Trade Notes

Samuel Blumenthal, formerly with the Quaker City Paper Company, has accepted a position with E. J. Lattimer, Jr.

Thus the D. L. Ward Company is arranging large quarters for W. A. Hentz, who recently returned from the service to resume direction of the publicity department. In order to accommodate the expanding sales department, at the head of which is T. J. Curry, larger quarters are being arranged. Howard Shoemaker will be associated with Mr. Hentz in the publicity work. The head of the house, George W. Ward, is at Palm Beach, Florida, with his family. He will remain for a month.

Norman Fort, son of Thomas R. Fort, Jr., head of the Thomas W. Price Company, has associated himself with the sales force of the Garrett-Buchanan Company. He will carry a general line and will visit the local trade.

Harry Lefkowitz, corporal in Camp Headquarters Company, Camp Dix, has resumed his duties as treasurer and inside manager of the Simon Walter Company. Mr. Walter, who divides his time between his own business and that of the city, as a member of the Common Council, was given the special honor during the week of having an extensive and carefully prepared address against charter revision and a smaller council, ordered printed on the minutes for general distribution. He was the leader of the opposition to certain charter changes now being advocated by political partisans and some business men.

The Philadelphia Paper Manufacturers Company mail order business in particular, but general business as well, has so increased that additional space is required, and it is being given, taking down partitions on the second floor.

Sharpless Ewing, formerly manager of the A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company, will join the Huff Paper Company, Denckla building, and will assume managership of the wrapping paper department. Under his supervision an expansion is contemplated to include a general line of wrappings, whereas in the past there was specialization on a few lines.

Reports from the Downingtown district are that all the mills there are now on full time, labor conditions having much improved. They consist of the Frank B. Miller Paper Company, Shryock Brothers' Dorland Mills, the Kerr Paper Company, the Austin A. Bicking Company. C. C. Dorsey, manager of the Shryock Downingtown mills, who for several weeks was confined to the West Chester Hospital with pneumonia, has returned to his post of duty.

T. J. Hennig has accepted a position as salesman with the Whiting-Patterson Company. He formerly was connected with the D. Ward Company.



Put Your Building Problem Up To Aberthaw

Our quarter century's experience in the construction of industrial plants is at your disposal. It has been gained in a wide variety of undertakings small and great,—from the erection of a factory addition to the development of a huge shipbuilding plant. Furthermore, our form of contract insures your receiving the best building obtainable within the limits of your expenditure.

In a word, our knowledge plus our methods constitute the sure basis of your satisfaction. For an example ask for our folder—"How Aberthaw Built for Ashcroft",—the brief story of a building problem and its complete solution.

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

NEW CAMERON REWINDING MACHINE

In developing their "Type 8 Model 10 Slitting and Rewinding Machine" the Cameron staff evidently had in mind to cover the general lines of work required in paper mill finishing rooms.

Problem of Slitting and Rewinding

This fact was commented on by one of the Cameron men and his statements sum up about as follows:

"The Sales Department in a paper mill is naturally anxious to write up all the orders they can for the mill they represent, and it is not unheard of for a sales manager to put the gloves on with the boss paper maker or the finishing room boss when an order is turned down through the inability of the mill to turn out paper in the particular size or character of roll, which the customer wants.

"When the mill product is sold many months ahead, the manager is usually as independent as a Washington hotel owner in war times so that when the salesman comes along with an order for "freak sizes" of roll, he is usually told to take his order and depart thence toward the regions of eternal summer, and then some more.

"The reason for prejudice in the average mill against "freak sizes" or kind of roll out of the ordinary, and for that matter, prejudice against any kind of rolls at all, is that the production of paper in roll form is recorded as a troublesome proposition by the average finishing room boss, and the average finishing room boss is right and his judgment is evidently founded on sad experience. Some mills carry it to the extreme in trying to abandon roll production altogether and encourage orders for flat stock and discourage orders for their product in any form of roll—big or little, especially if the rolls have to be produced in an exacting and careful manner.

"The average finishing room boss has a feeling that something sour is going to happen to him when he is faced with an order for fussy sizes and kinds of rolls and when he looks over the average equipment in the average mill by which roll paper is supposed to be produced there is no room for surprise at the feelings of the 'super' or his foreman.

"Altogether too little study and technical experience has been given to the problems of slitting and rewinding."

Mr. Cameron remarks on a recent addition to their line of rewinders which is worth quoting here:

Type 8, Model 10

"A rewinder which we brought out in the middle of 1917 known as Type 8, Model 10, has proved highly useful especially in the paper mill finishing rooms.

"This machine is universal in fact as well as in name; its full name being "Cameron Principle Slitting and Rewinding Machine Universal Type No. 8, Model No. 10; but its pet name is "Type 8." It certainly deserves to be called a Universal Type Machine, as it is used to convert any kind of paper made from the lightest tissue to bag stock and box-board, into rolls of any size which might be required, from tiny little midget rolls to great big jumbo rolls, provided the latter does not exceed 36" in diameter. The machine, of course, has limitations as to the size of the largest roll it will produce which is 82" as to widest web it will handle, and 36" as to greatest rewind roll which it will produce. Aside from this limitation, there is practically no other limit which will prevent the machine from being called 'Universal' with every right and title to the name.

"Where the requirements have been the most exacting as to the fussy needs of the customer for small rolls such as hand rolls, etc., produced out of a wide roll, for instance, 72" wide, or where a customer has required rolls of large diameter but very narrow widths as for instance in the production of paper containers, the machine has proved its title to its name 'Universal.'"

Delivered Subject to Approval

Mr. Cameron goes on to say that the best proof for the claims of any machines which a manufacturer can make is to offer to deliver the machines subject entirely to the approval of the customer, to accept or reject the machines after a trial period.

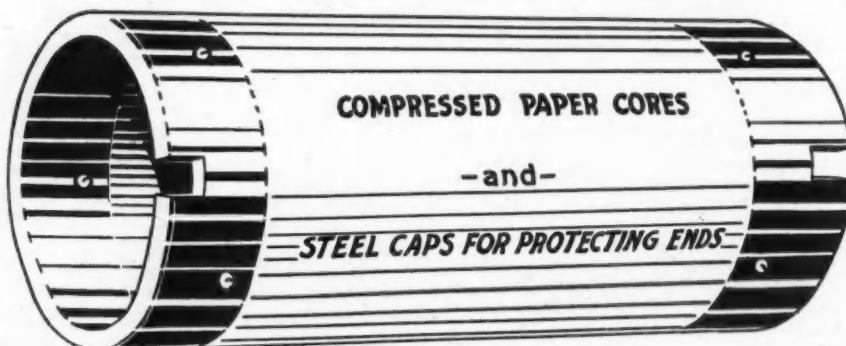
That has always been their policy and they have always maintained it even during the years of the war although their shop has been running to limit capacity both day and night, but the delivery subject to free trial was adhered to.

In a general way, it would seem that there is something in the remarks of Mr. Cameron and others of his associates, that a paper mill finishing room should be equipped with up-to-date and efficient means for converting rolls of paper into any size or kind of roll a customer might require. Having these means, it is neither expense in time nor risk of any kind to convert a mill roll into whatever size of roll the customer may need.

THE ELIXMAN PAPER CORE CO., Inc.

Can be used on any paper machine using iron cores.

WRITE US



CORINTH, N. Y.

Save two-thirds of your freight by using paper instead of iron cores



TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 3170

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AN ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF THE PAPER AND PULP MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

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Potsdam, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1919.

The Paper Trade Journal,
 10 East 39th St.,
 New York City.

Dear Sirs:-

Permit me to congratulate you on the very exhaustive and interesting review of the activities of the past year in our industry, and the correct and sympathetic treatment of the proceedings of the recent Convention as set forth in your splendid Convention Number. You have placed these matters before the industry in a manner that should stimulate interest in the program for broadened co-operative effort on which we have embarked.

Very truly yours,


 President.

GWS/NMS

Obituary

John T. F. MacDonnell

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 17, 1919.—John T. F. MacDonnell, a former Holyoke paper manufacturer and prominent for many years in local fraternal organizations, died in his home, 74 Kenwood Park, Springfield, last week after a brief illness. He was president of the Warren Power Company at the time of his death and was a resident of Springfield for the last eleven years. He has been a resident of Holyoke for 30 years.

Mr. MacDonnell was born in Boston. When 16 years old he came to Holyoke and entered the employ of the Holyoke Paper Company. In 1888 he started in business for himself in the Whiting Street building, on Main Street, under the firm name of John T. F. MacDonnell Paper Company. Later as his business expanded it was necessary to find larger quarters, and he removed to the Whitcomb Building, where he was located for 18 years. He was a paper dealer, paper ruler and pad and envelope manufacturer.

Retiring from business here, Mr. MacDonnell spent the last few years of his life endeavoring to promote and develop the water power rights on the Chicopee River of the Warren Power Company. He was a familiar figure throughout the state and was distinguished somewhat because of his size, being particularly small in stature.

Frank T. McCloskey

UPPER DAREY, Pa., February 17, 1919.—Frank T. McCloskey died Sunday, February 16, from the after effects of influenza. He was born at Lock Haven, Pa., June 15, 1870, and had followed the paper industry all his life. He had worked in a great many mills and rose to be superintendent of the Keystone Paper Mills Company, which position he held at the time of his death. The funeral took place at Lock Haven, Pa., February 19.

U. S. ENVELOPE CO. REPORT

(Continued from page 12)

demands of the Elmwood dingle. The measure is one for the improvement at the local paper mills is noticed, the company discussed movements ever attempted in this city.

The Progress Club, composed of foremen and executives of the National Blank Book Company, held its monthly meeting at the Hotel Nonotuck last week. Thirty-six men sat down to supper, enjoying one of the best ever furnished at the Nonotuck. One of the amusing features of the evening was the mock arrest, trial and conviction of a man for kidnapping skids from the factory. Edward S. Towne, of the company, acted as judge and pronounced sentence that the guilty man should be "half-shot" at sunrise.

Crochemac Club Had a Big Time

Three hundred members of the Crochemac Club, which is composed of the office and mill executives of the Crocker-McElwain Company and the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, gathered in the main ballroom of the Hotel Nonotuck Friday night for an informal good time. The wives and friends of the members were invited.

The spacious ball room was charmingly decorated with red hearts and crepe paper streamers were suspended across the room. The color scheme was red.

The entertainment program opened with selections by the orchestra, followed by singing by the entire audience.

C. A. Crocker, president of the Crocker-McElwain Company and the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, presided. Dr. P. T. O'Reilly told a number of humorous stories and there was a monologue and songs by Mr. Moran. Mr. Moran was fine in his interpretation of a Frenchman, and he caused a great deal of laughter with his funny stories. Mr. Moran also sang five or six

popular songs which were most pleasing to the audience. Mr. Cogan danced the sailor's hornpipe and an Irish jig and the Cogan Troupe gave an exhibition of Highland dances. The Chemco Glee Club came through with some well rendered selections and scored a big hit.

Refreshments were served after the entertainment.

The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crocker and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Litchfield, president of the club.

The chairmen of the various committees in charge of the arrangements were: Refreshments, Miss Bertha Parsons; invitations and reception, Miss E. L. Smith; hall and decorating, Charles Mohan; program and entertainment, J. Balch; publicity, Gordon Blanchard.

Henry Lewis Bullen Speaks

Henry Lewis Bullen, librarian of the American Type Foundries Company of Jersey City, N. J., introduced as "America's greatest printing authority," last Saturday night addressed the members and guests of the Connecticut Valley Club of Printing House Craftsmen on "What Printing Has Given to the World" at a banquet given at the Cooley Hotel in Springfield, at which 150 printers from the valley and guests were present. Stereopticon pictures illustrating the history of printing followed.

Mr. Bullen related that early in his experience as a journeyman printer he began to make a collection of books relating to printing, metal plates and prints. A few years ago his collection was taken over by the American Type Foundry Company, which lent its aid to increasing its scope and enlarging its contents, until today it stands at the head of such collections.

"Printing is the simplest art in the world. It is not a trade; it is not entirely a mechanical operation," said Mr. Bullen. "Printing is a profession, if one is a good printer."

Civilization is chiefly due to books, said Mr. Bullen, and without books there would be a recurrence of the dark ages. He traced the history of printing from the ancient Sanskrit writings in India to Egypt, from thence to Rome and up until Gutenberg invented movable type, which was the real beginning of modern printing.

The local and Springfield representatives of the paper trade were entertained at this session.

Attend Safety Meeting

More than one hundred representatives of the American Writing Paper Company attended the regular February business meeting of the Hampden County Safety Council at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Springfield recently. Each American Writing Paper Company division mill has a safety committee, the members thereof attending in a body. The division superintendents, department foremen and the staff of the engineering department attending. The gathering was the largest of its kind ever held in Hampden county. Two special cars were chartered to take the American Writing employees back and forth.

The purpose of these meetings is to promote safety and to keep up interest of employees in industrial concerns in accident prevention.

Price of Jute Advance in Canada

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., February 17, 1919.—In the paper jobbing trade about the only item of interest this week is an increase of \$40 a ton in the price of American jute. The local supply is not large and dealers here are looking for increases in the prices offered by Montreal and Toronto dealers the next time they come around.

Coated stocks are scarce here and high in price with no relief in sight for a time. In the other lines there has been no change. Evidently in need of the cash there has been a liquidation of large stocks of paper bags by two firms, one in Toronto and the other in Ottawa, but according to a well-posted man in the trade the effect on the market has been negligible.

KVP Bond has "punch"

Dear Sir:

YOURS

SAVE WITH VEGETABLE PARCHMENT AND WAXED PAPER

"PUNCH" is just good "Yankee" language for REAL GUTS. And that is what this new K V P Bond possesses—"punch."

It looks good enough now to win the patronage of extremely conservative houses—and it will retain these identical good looks and uniformity because the pearly whiteness is a matter of scientific computation and mixing, and there is no element to change it—no broke is used—all NEW stock enters into it. Have you seen and compared it?

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
Kalamazoo, Michigan
"Makers of Vegetable Parchment, Waxed Paper, and the world's finest UTILITY" Bond."

T. F. HART PAPER COMPANY, Inc.

MUNCIE, INDIANA

MANUFACTURERS OF

Straw Board
Chip
News

Single or Double Lined Board
Box Board
Specialties, etc.

Domestic and
Export

Mill:
Albany, Indiana

Starch

Paper manufacturers generally recognize the value of **starch** in the manufacture and coating of paper.

To obtain definite results in any desired direction in the preparation of paper, not merely a difference of grade, but a difference of kind or variety of **starch** is required.

Our carefully controlled and thoroughly standardized processes enable us which the paper industry has found to produce exactly the various **starches** economical and efficient.

Corn Products Refining Company
17 Battery Place New York

Starch

Recent Incorporations

Hicks-Costarino Company, Brooklyn, New York to deal in waste paper and products. Capital \$50,000. Incorporators: E. O. Fee, M. A. Clifford, W. R. Foster, 100 Broadway, New York.

Strehl-Otens Company, Inc., Manhattan, New York to make paper. Capital \$50,000. Incorporators: E. M. Strehl, A. A. Otens, M. L. Doran, 34 Nassau St., New York.

State Pulp & Paper Company, Inc., Manhattan, New York.—Paper manufacturing business. Capital \$50,000. Incorporators: G. C. Kalee, J. J. Griffin, M. N. MacDonald, 30 Broad street, New York City.

Ellsworth B. Hutts, New York, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with paper products of all kinds. Capital \$150,000. Incorporators: Martin E. Smith, Artemus Smith, M. E. Doto, local Wilmington, Del., Inc.

W. S. S. Convention, February 24

The War Savings campaign of 1919 in New York City will be given impetus on the evening of Monday, February 24, when five thousand representative citizens from all the boroughs are expected to gather in convention at Carnegie Hall, there to decide upon ways and means for making successful the drive to enroll every resident of Greater New York in War Savings Societies.

Patriotism will be the keynote of addresses by Major-General Charles T. Menoher, head of the Aircraft Department, U. S. Army; Captain A. P. Simmonds, well-known military observer, and others. Troop details will be present to show that this is still a nation in arms. Miss Myrna Sharlow and Forrest Lamont, of the Chicago Opera Company, will sing and a military band will play patriotic airs.

The conference, the first of its kind, will be attended by Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; Guy Emerson, vice-director of the Government Loan Organization, in charge of Publicity and War Savings; Vernon Munroe, assistant director of War Savings in the Second Federal Reserve District; L. C. Boochever, manager of the New York City War Savings Bureau, and others. One minute reports, from each of the twenty-five different trades committees, will show the results attained since the launching of the War Savings campaign last year.

Joseph Hartigan, head of the Foreign Language Division of the War Savings Committee, will preside. Chairmen of different Trades Committees will occupy boxes. It is expected that William Fellowes Morgan, president of the Merchants Association and chairman of the Trades Committee of the Pioneer Division, will attend. Invitations have been sent to all district superintendents of schools and other persons who have rendered material aid in W. S. S. work.

Delegations from the different boroughs will attend in bodies, each headed by the leader for War Savings, in his particular borough. Edwin P. Maynard will lead War Savings Society workers from Brooklyn; Richard S. Newcombe will head the Queens delegation; William G. Willcox will be in charge of the Richmond workers, and Irving Crane will head those from the Bronx.

Col. A. M. Miller Back in Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 10, 1919.—Modern business methods in the handling of army warehouses and depots, as put into practice by Lieutenant Colonel Albert M. Miller, of the Central Ohio Paper Company, at Baltimore were highly successful, according to facts gathered from Colonel Miller, who yesterday arrived in Columbus. Colonel Miller, Saturday, was discharged from the army with recommendation for a full colonelcy.

When Colonel Miller went to Baltimore he was made depot quartermaster. Later he was assigned as Baltimore zone supply officer, his zone covering four states. Then the duties of port storage officer were given him and finally he was made, in addition to his other offices, superintendent of water transportation. So he had three jobs in one.

An idea of the magnitude of Colonel Miller's work, obtained from a source other than himself, may be gained by saying that if all the warehouses over which he had charge were placed together in one building, 200 feet wide and one-story high, that building would be nearly two and one-half miles long.

To operate that establishment there was required a force in Baltimore alone of 3,179 men and women. They supplied 37 cantonments, posts and forts, in addition to caring for the wants of at least 10 per cent of the overseas forces. During November, 21 ships were loaded at the Baltimore station, carrying approximately 100,000 tons of supplies, in addition to 55,000 tons handled for the domestic forces.

In addition to the routine work of handling, storing and shipping of supplies, the Baltimore depot also expended many millions of dollars in their purchase.

That so enormous an institution could grow up in such a short time and be able to function so smoothly as it did while suffering from its youthful growing pains is, by a Baltimore newspaper, attributed in no small degree to the instinct for organization and business possessed by Colonel Miller.

Good Report Expected from E. B. Eddy Company

OTTAWA, Ont., February 17, 1919.—At the annual meeting of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, which will be held the first week in March, a very fair year's business will be reported, according to George H. Millen, the president who was spoken to to-day. He declined to give any figures. He was just as uncommunicative in connection with any proposed developments but he has been away on a week's business trip and did not deny when asked whether some improvements looking for a development of a particular line of the company's manufactures was anticipated. It is expected that the directors of the company when they meet will go deeply into the question of whether or not the firm should continue the manufacture of news print.

As a patriotic measure the firm continued turning out this product during the war being content to take the government's fixed price but from a strictly business standpoint it was not as desirable a policy as a progressive firm believes in and unless in the final judgment of the news print tribunal a ray of hope for the paper manufacturers is held out that will be an incentive for them to go on with the business of making news print paper, it will not be surprising if some of the firms making it now will cease to do so and use the part of their plants now thus occupied for making some other and more profitable line. It is not known yet whether there will be any change in the officers of the company.

The E. B. Eddy plant was honored last week by a visit of inspection from the Governor-General and his staff who spent an interesting two hours looking over the mills and watching the various manufacturing processes.

Pulp Plant for Hopewell Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., February 17, 1919.—Confirmation of a report several times published that the Du Pont Company will soon open a pulp plant at Hopewell has been received here. It is said that work on the plant is already under way, and that the pulp industry may be enlarged from time to time as conditions justify. There are those who believe that the entire Hopewell plant will eventually become reorganized for one purpose or another.



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Acid Proof Wood Pipe

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High Efficiency. Absolute Reliability. Air delivered entirely free from pulsation, and therefore can be measured with a Venturi meter. Air is washed as well as compressed and can contain no oil or other impurities. Can be constructed of Acid-Resisting Metal. Upkeep cost is practically nothing. Expert attendant not required.

For Particulars Address
THOMAS H. SAVERY, Jr.
1614 Republic Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Sale of Pulpwood Lands In Northern Ontario

The Lake Superior Corporation and Algoma Eastern Railway Company are open to negotiate for the disposal of certain lands,

Approximately 682,000 Acres

situated for the most part in that section of Northern Ontario known as the Clay Belt, and comprising the Townships of Storey, Lange-marck, Dowsley, Nassau, Shetland, Staunton, Orkney, Magladery, Caithness, Rykert, Doherty, Whigham, Coppell, Newton, Dale, Mc-Owen, Frater.

The lands in question are accessible to the Algoma Central, Trans-Continental, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and should be of particular interest to pulp and paper makers, also to settlers, in view of their agricultural possibilities.

General information will be furnished and plans exhibited at the office of Mr. Alex. Taylor, secretary of the Lake Superior Corporation, 1428 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, or at the office of Mr. G. A. Montgomery, vice-president of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

New York Trade Jottings

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, is making a business trip through the west this week.

Fred Leahy, of the New York office of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, left for Pinehurst this week, where he will remain for a short time.

Albert Hicks, of Daniel M. Hicks, Inc., paper mill supply dealers of 140 Nassau street, became the proud father of a nine-pound boy last Saturday.

A. J. Pagel, of A. J. Pagel & Co., pulp dealers of 347 Madison avenue, returned to his desk this week, after an absence of several weeks, caused by illness.

Eugene M. Strehl and Andrew A. Otens announced their resignation from the C. L. La Boiteaux Company this week. These two men have now formed the Strehl-Otens Company, and opened offices in the Flatiron building, where they will do business in paper boards.

W. L. Saunders, who was recently discharged from the Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army, has established headquarters in New York, where he will act as Eastern and Middle Western representative of the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Va.

Judge Manton has appointed Thomas H. Matters, Jr., receiver for the Storm King Paper Company, 5 Beekman street, and Moodna, N. Y., in \$1,000 bond. It is stated that the unsecured liabilities are about \$60,000 and that the concern's machinery and buildings are valued at more than \$75,000, and it is said that there is a mortgage on the real and personal property of \$50,000.

The financial editor of the *New York Globe* in the issue of February 15, printed the following in regard to the International Paper Company: "There was nothing new in the International Paper situation today beyond the fact that the stock went up very easily. The big accumulation which took place in the Paper shares recently cleaned up all of the low-priced stock, and this has placed the market for the stock in a strong technical position. Speculative buying seemed largely responsible for the fresh upturn in the stock today."

The financial editor of the *New York American* printed the following in regard to the International Paper Company on February 15: "International Paper made another upward surge on buying that was directly traced to interests connected with the company. It is understood that there are a great many undistributed profits in the subsidiary companies of the International Paper Company, and that at the proper time there will be a showing made justifying everything that has happened in the stock. International Paper is one of those concerns which, like Baldwin, have been holding back their profits, but the new tax law compels a complete showdown, and some of the things that will be seen in this, as well as other companies, will be a surprise to the Street."

Bayless Mfg. Corp. Expanding

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., February 17, 1919.—At the annual meeting of the Bayless Manufacturing Corporation, held in the offices of George C. and Franklin J. Bayless recently, it was announced that the company is carrying out plans for enlarging its business both at the Austin, Pa., plant and in the pulp forests which it owns in Canada, north of Quebec.

At the Austin factory the company has built a large chemical plant for tanning leather. The total cost of construction of this plant, including equipment, is \$200,000, it was said. The plant uses a waste product from the other plant which for years has been thrown away.

One of the officials said that considerable quantities of pulp wood are being cut in the Canadian holdings which, added to the activity at Austin, represents a large increase in business volume.

The company's reports showed that it had had a prosperous year and a continuance of prosperity is expected, it was said.

The stockholders elected Merritt J. Corbett of this city and Senator Frank E. Baldwin of Austin, directors, to take the places left vacant by the death of Adelbert J. Schlager of the city, and the departure of John F. Fiebig for California. The other directors were re-elected as follows: George C. Bayless, Sigmund J. Hirschman and Franklin J. Bayless.

The officers also were re-elected as follows: President, George C. Bayless; vice-president, Sigmund J. Hirschman; secretary and treasurer, Franklin J. Bayless.

To Make Fiber Containers at Tacoma

TACOMA, Wash., February 17, 1919.—A plant for the manufacture of corrugated cardboard and fiber shipping containers will soon be in operation in Tacoma, adding another industry to the city that will employ more than 150 men and women, with a payroll of approximately \$6,000 a month. This will be known as the Tacoma container division of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., the headquarters of which is in San Francisco. The company proposes to manufacture stock here for the entire Northwest.

C. H. Cleary, general superintendent and operating manager of the company, has been in Tacoma for several weeks overseeing the installation of the machinery, costing in the neighborhood of \$250,000. It is being installed in the big three-story and basement brick and stone warehouse recently vacated by the United States Government, which used it for the storage of quartermaster stores. The building at 2121 Edison Avenue is connected with a large frame structure in the rear that will be used for storage purposes. A spur from the tracks of the Northern Pacific railroad enters the property between these two buildings, giving ample facilities for receiving the raw material and loading the product for shipment abroad.

H. M. Joyce to Succeed Mr. Powers

It was announced at the offices of the Great Northern Paper Company, this week, that H. Merton Joyce, will become sales manager of that concern next July when W. C. Powers leaves. Mr. Joyce has been connected with the company for almost twenty years, and has for some time been acting in the capacity of treasurer of the firm.

Mr. Powers, as was announced recently in the *PAPER TRADE JOURNAL*, intends, to operate a selling agency of his own in England and the continent, after he leaves the Great Northern. This new company has already been organized, and will be known as W. C. Powers & Co., Ltd.

New Association Incorporated

Incorporation has been granted to the Forest Protective Association, Limited, the incorporators including such well known men in the pulp and lumber industries as W. Gerard Power, of St. Pacome; Ellwood Wilson, Grand Mere; and R. P. Kernan, Quebec. The head office is to be in Quebec, and the capital is fixed at \$10,000. The association is to promote the exchange of ideas regarding the best means of formulating, installing and operating a thoroughly efficient system to safeguard the forests of the province.

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AURAMINE
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TREATING WASTE SULPHITE-CELLULOSE LIQUORS

Ralph H. McKee, of New York City has patented a new and useful improvement in the processes of treating waste sulphite-cellulose liquors which the inventor interestingly describes as follows:—

This invention relates to processes of treating waste sulphite-cellulose liquors preparatory to the production and recovery of ethyl alcohol.

It is well known that such waste liquors contain fermentable sugars in quantities which are large in the aggregate, although constituting a relatively small percentage of the total amount of sulphite liquor; and many attempts have heretofore been made to utilize such sugars as a commercial source of ethyl alcohol. In all such attempts, so far as I am aware, difficulties have been encountered in securing a free and strong fermentation of the sugars, owing partly at least to the presence in the liquor of certain sulphur compounds which act as anti-ferments. Among these are included free sulphurous acid, and sulphites of calcium and magnesium. According to the present invention, these objectionable sulphur compounds are substantially eliminated, with the result that a rapid fermentation and good yields of alcohol are obtained. This result is secured by a process which includes the conjoint action upon the liquor of a soluble barium salt such as barium carbonate or barium sulphid, an atmospheric air, or equivalent oxidizing agent, under such conditions that the objectionable sulphur compounds are eliminated in the form of barium sulphate.

I prefer to proceed as follows, it being understood, however, that my invention is not limited to the precise operating conditions and manipulative details which are herein fully disclosed as constituting the preferred embodiment of my process:—

(1) The uncombined sulphurous acid is first eliminated as completely as practicable by blowing the liquor with steam or air, or with steam and air conjointly, the escaping sulphur dioxide being preferably led to the acid towers of the sulphite mill and there used for the preparation of fresh cooking liquor. The process is operative, however, even though this preliminary step be omitted, since soluble barium compounds under the conditions described below are effective to remove free sulphurous acid; but the expulsion of the uncombined acid economizes both the acid and the barium compound which would otherwise be required for its removal.

(2) The blown liquor, preferably at about 80° C., is stirred with air and a soluble barium compound, preferably barium carbonate or barium sulphid, is added in proportions slightly in excess of the amount required to combine with the soluble sulphites in the liquor. For example, barium carbonate may be added in the form of the precipitated salt prepared as described below, or as the mineral witherite, or as an impure barium carbonate made by the partial or complete carbonation of the so-called "black ash" formed at a later operating stage. With moderate but thorough stirring by injected air the reaction is complete at 80° C. in two to three hours. The precipitate consists essentially of barium sulphate, with small proportions of the carbonates of calcium and magnesium, and with a small percentage of unchanged barium carbonate according to the excess used. Barium sulphite is absent, or at the most occurs in traces in the solution or the precipitate. An oxidizing effect is essential to this reaction, and while other oxidizing agents might be used, the employment of atmospheric oxygen is most convenient and economical and is therefore preferred. Any means of incorporating the air in sufficient proportions with the liquor may be used, as for example a sufficiently intense mechanical stirring or beating of the liquor to which the barium carbonate has been added. Under these

oxidizing conditions some decomposition (hydrolysis) of the organic sulphur compounds seems to occur, with precipitation of their sulphur as barium sulphate.

(3) The barium sulphate sludge is filtered or otherwise removed from the liquor, and is subsequently worked up for its barium contents as described below. The removal of this barium sludge at this stage is merely for the purpose of recovering its barium values, inasmuch as the presence of the insoluble barium salts would not interfere with the subsequent operations of fermentation and distillation.

(4) The filtered liquor is cooled in any suitable way, preferably to 27-28° C., the appropriate yeast-foods such as ammonium sulphate and phosphate are added, together with the separately prepared yeast, and the whole is stirred by a slow current of air for several hours. The fermentation should be complete in about fifty hours, or approximately one-half of the usual fermentation period with such liquors. The fermentation vats are covered, and the carbon dioxide evolved therefrom is collected and is used to recarbonate the barium salt in the recovery process.

(5) The distillation proceeds as usual, preferably in a still of the continuous type, the yeast being preferably previously removed from the liquor by filtration or centrifuging. An ordinary recovery of alcohol should approximate one per cent. of the weight of the liquor.

(6) The distillation residue or slop is treated with a soluble sulphate before being discharged into a stream, in order to insure the absence of the poisonous soluble barium compounds. For this purpose gypsum is sufficiently soluble, although other sulphates, including niter cake, salt cake, or sulphuric acid may be used. If the stream water is alkaline, no addition need be made, as the barium would then be precipitated as carbonate. Or if preferred, the slop from the still may be evaporated for fuel, or applied to any other appropriate purpose. In case the slop is used as fuel the ash may be worked for its barium sulphate content, or for its content of calcium and magnesium carbonate, or for both.

(7) The barium sulphate sludge obtained in step (3) above is mixed with coal (eighty per cent. barium sulphate and twenty per cent. coal on a dry basis) and is furnaceed in a stationary or rotary kiln, whereby an impure barium sulphid or "black ash" is obtained.

(8) This impure sulphid or black ash is dissolved in hot water and the resulting solution filtered from the insoluble impurities.

(9) The hot solution obtained as above is now treated under some pressure with carbon dioxide, preferably that obtained from the fermentation vats. Thereby barium carbonate is precipitated and hydrogen sulphid is set free. The barium carbonate is filtered off and is applied to the treatment of the raw sulphite liquor as described in step (2) above. The hydrogen sulphid is piped off and burned, the resulting sulphur dioxide being led to the acid towers of the sulphite pulp mill and applied to the preparation of fresh cooking liquor. For the best results in this step of the process it is necessary that the solution should be quite hot, at least toward the end of the precipitation; heating to boiling with steam in the last stage of the process will insure the completeness of the precipitation and the expulsion of the last traces of hydrogen sulphid. It is preferred to apply the carbon dioxide under superatmospheric pressure, say about 20 pounds per square inch, for the double purpose of insuring a rapid precipitation of the barium carbonate, and of obtaining hydrogen sulphid of sufficient concentration to permit it to be burned with atmospheric air. If

(Continued on page 32)

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Paper Makers' Twine

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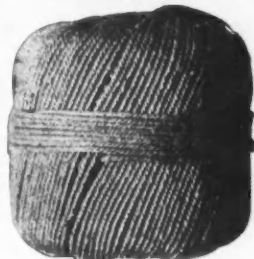
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Manufacturers of **Paper and Pulp
Mill Machinery**

TREATING WASTE SULPHITE-CELLULOSE LIQUORS

(Continued from page 30)

the carbon dioxide is not used under pressure the precipitation is slow, and the hydrogen sulphid is so diluted with the unabsorbed carbon dioxide that only the first portions from any given batch of material can be burned. The escape of the unburned gas is highly objectionable owing to its odor and poisonous character. The above procedure also possesses the advantages of yielding a distinctly granular precipitate, which is easily filtered and readily washed by decantation or otherwise.

(10) Instead of precipitating barium carbonate as described above from the clear solution of barium sulphid, the black ash from the kiln may be ground, for example to pass a twenty-mesh screen, and then fed to the top of a mechanically stirred kiln along with water or steam, a current of carbon dioxide from the fermentation tanks being simultaneously passed through the kiln in the reverse direction. Thereby the barium sulphid is converted into an impure form of barium carbonate, which is directly utilizable in the process as a precipitant for the sulphur compounds, even though contaminated with the ash, unburned coal, and other impurities of the black ash.

(11) Instead of using and regenerating barium carbonate as above described, the precipitation of the sulphur compounds may be accomplished by means of other soluble barium salts or compounds used under oxidizing conditions, as for example barium sulphid, oxid, hydroxid, chlorid, etc. Thus barium sulphid may be applied under the essential conditions described above as applicable to the carbonate, and may be directly regenerated by furnacing the resulting barium sulphate sludge with carbon. In this case hydrogen sulphid is evolved during the precipitation, and may be burned in admixture with air to provide a supply of sulphur dioxide for the sulphite mill. The barium sulphid may be applied in the form of crude black ash, preferably ground to about sixty mesh, or it may be extracted from the ash by means of water and purified to any desirable extent before use.

What Is Claimed

The process as described above presents many advantages as compared for example with prior processes in which calcium carbonate is used for the treatment of the raw or blown liquor. Among such advantages are the following:—

(1) By the conjoint use of barium carbonate or barium sulphid and air the sulphur dioxide and the sulphites are removed rapidly and with substantial completeness. This statement applies also in large measure to other reducing materials present in the liquor and interfering with the yeast growth.

(2) The subsequent growth of the yeast is greatly stimulated by the saturation of the liquor with air. A solution containing sulphur dioxide and similar reducing bodies will rapidly consume its dissolved oxygen, after which the growth of the yeast will practically cease.

(3) Barium sulphate is so nearly insoluble (its solubility being only one two-thousandth that of calcium sulphate) that no scaling occurs in the still, or on the evaporator tubes in case evaporation is used. This overcomes one of the chief objections to the use of precipitants leading to the formation of calcium sulphate.

(4) Barium carbonate removed the sulphid of the compounds much more rapidly and completely than does calcium carbonate, owing perhaps in part to its more strongly basic character and in part to its higher solubility, barium carbonate being about twice as soluble in these liquors as calcium carbonate. In this connection reference may be made to an experiment in which two thousand gallon lots were treated under conditions as described above with one hundred fifty pounds respectively of barium carbonate and calcium carbonate. The barium carbonate was completely

used up in three hours, while the calcium carbonate was changed to the extent of less than five per cent. in the same time. The liquor treated with barium carbonate was neutral in reaction and gave no sulphur dioxide upon distillation of the alcohol, whereas the liquor treated with calcium carbonate yielded much sulphur dioxide, with the result that it was necessary to redistil the alcohol after a chemical treatment for the removal of sulphur dioxide.

(5) The alcohol obtained in accordance with this process is quite pure, aside from the usual water-content, and requires no further treatment. It is utilizable for any purpose, and its field is not restricted to the preparation of denatured alcohol.

(6) The liquors as prepared for fermentation are quite free from calcium sulphite, which strongly inhibits the growth of yeast.

(7) The present process in its cyclical embodiment, permits the regeneration and recovery of the barium carbonate employed as the precipitant, with such mechanical losses as are practically unavoidable.

(8) The evaporation residues may be burned under ordinary boilers without injury to the boilers or their settings, since practically no sulphur dioxide or sulphur trioxide is set free. This is in distinction to the residue left on evaporation of raw liquors containing the so-called sulpho-lignate of calcium, the barium sulpho-lignate contained in the present liquors apparently not decomposing in this manner.

(9) The liquor after treatment and distillation is no longer injurious to fish in the water courses, it having been demonstrated that the complete removal of those materials which act as yeast-growth preventives, eliminates also the materials which act as fish poisons.

The elimination of sulphites from sulphite cellulose liquors by subjecting the liquor to the action of soluble barium compounds under oxidizing conditions, and specifically barium carbonate under oxidizing conditions thereby producing barium sulphate and eliminating injurious sulphur compounds, is claimed in my co-pending application Serial No. 176,406, filed June 22, 1917, of which the present application is a division.

I claim:—

1. In a process of producing alcohol from sulphite-cellulose liquors, the step which consists in subjecting the liquor containing sulphites to the action of barium sulphid under oxidizing conditions, thereby producing barium sulphate and eliminating injurious sulphur compounds.

2. In a process of producing alcohol from sulphite-cellulose liquors the steps which consist in subjecting the liquor containing sulphites to the action of barium sulphid under oxidizing conditions, thereby producing barium sulphate and eliminating injurious sulphur compounds, and furnacing the barium sulphate under reducing conditions to regenerate barium sulphid.

Inquiry About Canadian Pulp

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., February 17, 1919.—The Canadian Trade Mission in London has sent an inquiry home as to the price and delivery of pulp and news print. The Mission in Ottawa is getting in touch with manufacturers and the information will be sent overseas. It is quite likely that some large orders for paper manufacturers will be the outcome of the Mission's work overseas.

The National Pulp Company has incorporated in Delaware with capital stock placed at \$150,000. The incorporators mentioned are M. L. Harty, S. L. Mackey and M. C. Kelly.

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THIONOL colors produce at low cost a comprehensive line of fashionable and bright shades which are fast to light, washing and cross-dyeing.

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SULPHOGENE COLORS

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LEVINSTEIN

TREATING WASTE SULPHITE-CELLULOSE LIQUORS

(Continued from page 30)

the carbon dioxid is not used under pressure the precipitation is slow, and the hydrogen sulphid is so diluted with the unabsorbed carbon dioxid that only the first portions from any given batch of material can be burned. The escape of the unburned gas is highly objectionable owing to its odor and poisonous character. The above procedure also possesses the advantages of yielding a distinctly granular precipitate, which is easily filtered and readily washed by decantation or otherwise.

(10) Instead of precipitating barium carbonate as described above from the clear solution of barium sulphid, the black ash from the kiln may be ground, for example to pass a twenty-mesh screen, and then fed to the top of a mechanically stirred kiln along with water or steam, a current of carbon dioxid from the fermentation tanks being simultaneously passed through the kiln in the reverse direction. Thereby the barium sulphid is converted into an impure form of barium carbonate, which is directly utilizable in the process as a precipitant for the sulphur compounds, even though contaminated with the ash, unburned coal, and other impurities of the black ash.

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What Is Claimed

The process as described above presents many advantages as compared for example with prior processes in which calcium carbonate is used for the treatment of the raw or blown liquor. Among such advantages are the following:—

(1) By the conjoint use of barium carbonate or barium sulphid and air the sulphur dioxid and the sulphites are removed rapidly and with substantial completeness. This statement applies also in large measure to other reducing materials present in the liquor and interfering with the yeast growth.

(2) The subsequent growth of the yeast is greatly stimulated by the saturation of the liquor with air. A solution containing sulphur dioxid and similar reducing bodies will rapidly consume its dissolved oxygen, after which the growth of the yeast will practically cease.

(3) Barium sulphate is so nearly insoluble (its solubility being only one two-thousandth that of calcium sulphate) that no scaling occurs in the still, or on the evaporator tubes in case evaporation is used. This overcomes one of the chief objections to the use of precipitants leading to the formation of calcium sulphate.

(4) Barium carbonate removed the sulphid of the compounds much more rapidly and completely than does calcium carbonate, owing perhaps in part to its more strongly basic character and in part to its higher solubility, barium carbonate being about twice as soluble in these liquors as calcium carbonate. In this connection reference may be made to an experiment in which two thousand gallon lots were treated under conditions as described above with one hundred fifty pounds respectively of barium carbonate and calcium carbonate. The barium carbonate was completely

used up in three hours, while the calcium carbonate was changed to the extent of less than five per cent. in the same time. The liquor treated with barium carbonate was neutral in reaction and gave no sulphur dioxid upon distillation of the alcohol, whereas the liquor treated with calcium carbonate yielded much sulphur dioxid, with the result that it was necessary to redistil the alcohol after a chemical treatment for the removal of sulphur dioxid.

(5) The alcohol obtained in accordance with this process is quite pure, aside from the usual water-content, and requires no further treatment. It is utilizable for any purpose, and its field is not restricted to the preparation of denatured alcohol.

(6) The liquors as prepared for fermentation are quite free from calcium sulphite, which strongly inhibits the growth of yeast.

(7) The present process in its cyclical embodiment, permits the regeneration and recovery of the barium carbonate employed as the precipitant, with such mechanical losses as are practically unavoidable.

(8) The evaporation residues may be burned under ordinary boilers without injury to the boilers or their settings, since practically no sulphur dioxid or sulphur trioxid is set free. This is in distinction to the residue left on evaporation of raw liquors containing the so-called sulpho-lignate of calcium, the barium sulpho-lignate contained in the present liquors apparently not decomposing in this manner.

(9) The liquor after treatment and distillation is no longer injurious to fish in the water courses, it having been demonstrated that the complete removal of those materials which act as yeast-growth preventives, eliminates also the materials which act as fish poisons.

The elimination of sulphites from sulphite cellulose liquors by subjecting the liquor to the action of soluble barium compounds under oxidizing conditions, and specifically barium carbonate under oxidizing conditions thereby producing barium sulphate and eliminating injurious sulphur compounds, is claimed in my co-pending application Serial No. 176,406, filed June 22, 1917, of which the present application is a division.

I claim:—

1. In a process of producing alcohol from sulphite-cellulose liquors, the step which consists in subjecting the liquor containing sulphites to the action of barium sulphid under oxidizing conditions, thereby producing barium sulphate and eliminating injurious sulphur compounds.

2. In a process of producing alcohol from sulphite-cellulose liquors the steps which consist in subjecting the liquor containing sulphites to the action of barium sulphid under oxidizing conditions, thereby producing barium sulphate and eliminating injurious sulphur compounds, and furnacing the barium sulphate under reducing conditions to regenerate barium sulphid.

Inquiry About Canadian Pulp

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., February 17, 1919.—The Canadian Trade Mission in London has sent an inquiry home as to the price and delivery of pulp and news print. The Mission in Ottawa is getting in touch with manufacturers and the information will be sent overseas. It is quite likely that some large orders for paper manufacturers will be the outcome of the Mission's work overseas.

The National Pulp Company has incorporated in Delaware with capital stock placed at \$150,000. The incorporators mentioned are M. L. Harty, S. L. Mackey and M. C. Kelly.

LEVINSTEIN

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THIONOL colors produce at low cost a comprehensive line of fashionable and bright shades which are fast to light, washing and cross-dyeing.

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LEVINSTEIN

Editorial

Vol. LXVIII. New York, Thursday, February 20, 1919 No. 8
FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

The News Print Case

As noted in a brief dispatch in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL last week a preliminary hearing was held before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington on the petition of the newspaper publishers to re-open the news print case. A more extended account of the hearing which is printed elsewhere in this week's issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, indicates that under certain circumstances the case may again develop into a long, tiresome controversy.

With characteristic nerve the publishers through their representative have requested the Federal Trade Commission to re-open the case not only up to last August, but to include earlier months when the contention as regards news print prices had been conclusively settled by the proper authorities. It is to be hoped that the Federal Trade Commission will not grant this request as it will almost certainly prolong the case and cause additional unrest in the industry.

In fact we cannot see the necessity or fairness in re-opening the case at all. The only excuse for doing so, so far as we can see, is the impulse that has influenced the publishers for so many years past to resort to any possible measure that might enable them to obtain their news print paper at lower prices. In doing this it is sad to observe that intelligent men such as newspaper publishers most certainly are, as far as most things are concerned, cannot see that they are not improving but are injuring their opportunity to buy news print at more favorable prices.

This policy on the part of the publishers has turned away millions of dollars that might otherwise have been put into the industry because as one well-known authority in the news print trade recently aptly said, "Capital will not venture into a business which is under continual attack from its principal customers."

Speaking of the prospects in the news print industry for 1919, this same authority recently stated that "Capacity would be reduced by the transfer of some machines in the United States to other and more profitable grades and a careful estimate of this trend indicated a reduction of 410 tons a day in the existing news print production."

This ought to furnish food for reflection. A better understanding between the manufacturers of news print and the publishers is certainly greatly to be desired.

"Make Way For Liberty"

"Buy a bond!"

The call which we heard so often in the previous war loan campaigns, will be repeated soon. This time, however, there will be a distinction. Then, if we took time to fill in the gap, we knew the words meant, "Buy a Liberty Bond." The new meaning, however, will be this:

"Buy a Victory Liberty Bond."

The distinction is plain. Up until November 11 we were fighting that Liberty might not perish. Now, we are preparing to insure

a complete victory for a conquering Liberty. Far from perishing, Liberty is more alive than ever today. She needs only the money from the Victory Liberty Loan to go forward with unhampered step.

Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass estimates the minimum amount of the new loan at \$5,000,000,000. This money will remove the obstacles in the path of Liberty's progress. The upkeep of an Army of Occupation, numbering 500,000 men is one item of expense—one obstacle. The \$400,000,000 necessary to bring every soldier back from France, is another.

After we have paid this aggregate "fare from France," indeed, while we are doing it, come the problems of reconstruction. These include the expenses connected with the convalescence of wounded and sick soldiers, reeducation of the crippled for new vocations and finding work for discharged soldiers and sailors.

Add to this the bill for war munitions, production of which reached its maximum just as the armistice was signed. Clearly these debts and obligations fetter our advancement. Almost with impatience we await the opportunity to float the Victory Liberty Loan. Americans everywhere are anxious to unlock the portals of Prosperity which lie beyond that flotation.

Buy Necessities Now

The winter season is on and in our northern states means suspension of outdoor work. This in its turn means much unemployment. Thousands of men are employed in public improvements and engineering work of many kinds, street repairs, building, etc., which have been now stopped. They crowd into our congested cities and there is always more or less difficulty temporarily in their getting employment at this time of the year.

To these conditions is added the business hesitation normal to this period of after-war adjustment. Prices are to some extent declining. Men hesitate to buy materials and supplies on a falling market. This means stopping work in some places and reducing the amount of work done in others. It is normal but it means an addition to the usual unemployment at this season. The return of our soldiers in quantities adds for the time to the problem.

The situation lends itself to the evil work of the enemies of society. The Bolshevik takes advantage of idleness. An empty stomach and empty purse create his opportunity. His fellow, the I. W. W. agitator, seizes the same occasion. We have only to look abroad to see how disaster has come by hunger.

There is a great volume of business waiting to be done in America. Private stocks of all kinds are low. The country has ample means, and when once the streams of private buying commence to flow, there will be business for all and to spare, but it may take several months to bring this about, and meanwhile winter is here and men who are unemployed may be hungry. Action is needed now for the moment in order that trouble may not come in severe phases ere normal forces have time to work out their happy results.

Our commerce rests, after all, upon the personal purchases of individuals. If all were to stop buying for their personal needs, there would be no commerce, no industry. So far as all have stopped buying, industry has slackened. So far, therefore, as all

can resume buying for their actual needs, industry must move again. It is what is called good business, perhaps good economics, to delay buying till the market has reached bottom, and if economic law was the only thing concerned, that would be right action, but there is something more concerned, namely, the peace of the country, the saving of men from unemployment and its social consequences to them and to the land.

Yet on the other hand we must not waste. We must still save. Taxes are coming. There will soon be another loan, and we must not undo the habits of thrift that have been formed. Between the extremes lies a possible course of helpful action which is this: Buy only what you need but *buy it now*. The men and women who do this contribute patriotically to the country's need just as they did when they saved from their tables to feed our friends abroad last year, just as they did when they bought war savings stamps or liberty loans.

If each of us would buy what he needs at once, but buy no more than he needs, the springs of action would be tapped and a real danger averted.

Decision on Box Board Freight Rates

In connection with the subjoined letter, which is being sent to the members of the Box Board Manufacturers Association, the secretary, Charles R. White, writes THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL as follows:

Please note the enclosed letter which concerns an important rate decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission just handed down. There has been a considerable feeling of uneasiness on the part of manufacturers throughout the country as to the probability of the Railroad Administration causing the abolishment of all rates designated as exceptions to the classification. We feel that through the present decision, so far as our product is concerned, the Interstate Commerce Commission will not permit this, inasmuch as the case involved the formal or basic rate structure affecting box boards, etc., in all official classification territory, and has been handed down in spite of all of the agitation with respect to abolishing exceptions to the classification. In other words, we feel that it has permanently disposed of the question of changes in our rate structure for some time to come:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1919.

"TO ASSOCIATION MILLS:

"Gentlemen: The Interstate Commerce Commission have announced, in the form of a printed decree, their decision in the rate cases known as No. 9359, Certaineed Products Corporation vs. Pennsylvania Railroad *et al.* These are the consolidated cases which have been pending for nearly two years, most of the evidence having been taken in St. Louis in October, 1917.

"The original proposition involved an effort by the carriers in all official classification territory to advance the rates on box board, building and roofing papers to full Sixth Class basis. You will recall that we, with a number of other interests, opposed this action on the part of the carriers, and the rates were accordingly suspended, pending the decision which we now have.

"We quote herewith the substance of the commission's finding, being paragraphs 1 and 2 of their conclusions, and we consider that we and the other interests taking part in the case have been fortunate in having the commission find its decree on the basis given. This action of the commission at this time, we take it, effectively disposes of the agitation and proposals to change the classification, or to abolish exceptions to the classification, with reference to our product. The decision, therefore, comes at a fortunate time for us in addition to having this rate question settled in such a broad manner

"We therefore find:

"1. That defendants have failed to show that the application of sixth-class rates on building and roofing paper and paper boards, in carloads, throughout official classification territory would be just and reasonable.

"2. That the evidence shows that reasonable maximum rates on building and roofing paper and paper boards between points within C. F. A. territory and within trunk line territory and between the two territories and between either of them and points in New England territory should not exceed 90 per cent of the sixth-class rates contemporaneously in effect.

"Yours very truly, CHAS. R. WHITE, Secretary,
Box Board Manufacturers' Association."

The Best Convention Number

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., February 17, 1919.—"The finest ever." That in substance was the unanimous opinion expressed by the Falls Paper manufacturers after reading the annual convention number of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

"It was not only the biggest, but the best ever printed," said one of the leading paper men in this city to the regular correspondent of THE JOURNAL. "Every page contained information of importance to men in the various branches of the trade. The articles were well written, ably edited and neatly displayed. The report of the convention was as complete as it was possible to make it—not a detail was missing. The typography was of the highest class—the advertisements being the neatest I have ever seen in any journal ever printed. The JOURNAL is becoming better every year. I intend to keep the convention number on my desk for reference until the next number is printed, for it is a work of reference as well as a work of art.

"Little did I think that it was possible for THE JOURNAL to print a weekly number of 430 pages, but not only has the trade advanced by great bounds but THE JOURNAL has kept pace with the advancement."

Beaver Cove Lumber & Pulp Co.

The Beaver Cove Lumber & Pulp Company has been organized with offices at 806 London Building, Vancouver, B. C. The plant is located at Beaver Cove, B. C. The equipment consists of a 134-inch two-cylinder machine, trimming 122 inches, one dry machine and one digester. The plant has a capacity of 80,000 pounds of sulphate per 24 hours.

The officers of the company are W. H. White, president; W. O. King, first vice-president; Thomas White, second vice-president; George C. Pratt, secretary; W. O. King, treasurer, and C. F. Beyere, engineer.

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OUR TIGHT FITTING, DIAMOND "W" JACKETS
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PROGRESS OF PAPER TEXTILES IN THE U. S. A.

There is given below a rough summary of the progress made in the spinning of paper in the United States since 1864, when the first American patent was taken out for the cutting and spinning of paper. The information was compiled for Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock by the managing director of a company now engaged in making machines used in the manufacture of paper textiles, and is not to be taken as a complete history of paper-textile patents in the United States.

The first patent—dated August 16, 1864, and numbered 43,874—was granted to Isaac P. Tice, of New York, for a machine and process by which paper strips, after folding and pressing, were brought into a "pointed cylinder which gathers the strip to a point just in advance of the spindles which give the twist." On February 14, 1865, Tice was granted a patent (No. 46,405) for an improvement in his process.

On February 7, 1865, E. B. Bingham, of Newark, obtained American patent No. 46,208 for a process of making threads out of paper. In his process a waterproof gum is applied to the paper before passing it through a pressing calender, or cutting and threading it. As waterproofing material shellac, varnish, or shellac in alcohol, is mentioned. This point is included in American patent No. 99,654, given to R. V. de Guinon, of South Bergen, on February 8, 1870, and covering a machine for the production of paper yarn. The machine consists of a flat box which turns around on an axle. On a spindle in the middle of the box is a paper roll, such as is used in telegraphy. The paper must be of light color, strong, and of manila fiber. The paper is unwound in strips from the roll and passes through an opening at the edge of the box. During this unwinding the paper strips are twisted and thus form a thread.

Improved Paper and Fiber Twine

J. W. Perkins uses a mixture of paper and spinning fiber according to American patent No. 245,395, of August 9, 1881. To a thread of jute, flax, or other fiber a strip of paper is added and both are spun so that the thread forms the center or filling and the paper a complete covering. In the patent it is mentioned that until now yarns with wrappers have been composed of threads of jute, flax, or cotton, but the product is uneven and, particularly in coarse sizes, rough. There are also paper strips spun without filling, but the threads so obtained are not strong and are particularly unserviceable in a wet state. By the process of the patent a loosely spun jute thread, for instance, which by itself is useless, can be made into a strong product. Attention is also called to the smoothness of the product.

Spinning Cellulose

We first come across the idea of spinning cellulose, sulphate or soda cellulose, in American patent No. 395,914. The patent was given to Alexander Mitscherlich, of Friedburg, in Breisgau, January 8, 1889. The process therein described consists in making the sulphate or soda cellulose into a thin cardboard. This cardboard is passed through rollers which touch, one of which is covered with felt and the other provided with circular knives. The rollers turn in opposite directions, and the cardboard in going through is cut into the desired widths. These fine strips are then wound on a roller, which is divided by flanges into as many divisions as there are paper strips. The strips run in these flanged divisions and are wound on the drum. This is as far as the patent goes in the dry process. In the wet process the fiber paste of cellulose and water passes over endless sieves which are divided lengthways by fixed rubber hands. In passing through these spaces the water runs off and the fibers remain and form felt strips which are lifted from the sieve. The feeding of the fiber paste is such that it runs only into the spaces.

Waterproofing the Yarn

W. Deering & Company, Chicago, use paper for the production of yarn according to the British patent No. 16,022, applied for on October 11, 1889. Strips of strong paper, made waterproof by a mixture of beeswax, tallow, pine tar, linseed oil, and acid, are spun into a thread, passed through pressing rollers or pulled through a plate with a conical opening, or otherwise strengthened, hardened and polished. The waterproofing can also be done after the spinning. Attention is paid to the twisting of the paper strips to a tube, also care is taken that the edges of the strips fold one over the other, and only after this is the yarn twisted. The same inventors, according to the British patent No. 160,231, 1889, use, besides paper, a thread of fiber material either arranged around the paper core or as a core with paper covering.

Something similar is dealt with by American patent No. 520,249, of May 22, 1894, by F. R. Williams, of Beloit, Wis. [Two earlier patents were granted to Williams for combined paper and fiber twine—No. 429,828, dated June 10, 1890, and No. 439,225, dated October 28 of the same year.] W. Deering, in Evanston, Ill., used for the first time a funnel to form a paper tube for producing paper yarn. In American patent No. 437,378, granted to him September 30, 1890, a spun or unspun yarn of jute, flax, manila fiber, or some such material, is combined with a paper strip. The paper strip is led through a funnel and by it formed into a tube, which, immediately beyond the funnel, is twisted around the spinning thread. If the tube coming from the funnel is damp, the spinning thread becomes completely surrounded by the paper. At the finish it is covered with a weak glue solution to which glycerine or molasses has been added. Instead of one paper strip, several also can be used.

Use of a Funnel-Shaped Guide

The funnel-shaped conductor is also an American patent No. 439,225, of October 28, 1890, granted to F. R. Williams, but in this the spinning thread and the paper strips pass together through the funnel. The paper strips are wound around the textile threads and both are then spun. In order to join them better, special attention is called by J. F. Steward in his American patent No. 500,627, of July 4, 1893, to the importance of the right dampness of the paper to be spun. He uses paper without the aid of a textile thread, winds the damped paper strip on a disk, and lets it lie for some time until the dampness has acted equally on both sides of the paper. Then the paper strip is unwound in a gradually narrowing spiral twist.

In addition to the above-mentioned process of American patent No. 500,627, the inventors, G. H. Ellis and J. F. Steward, describe a perfecting arrangement in American patent No. 568,299, of September 22, 1896. The paper strip, drawn from the center of the paper disk and wound into a tube, is drawn through several steel conductors and by them twisted tighter and tighter; after turning in several directions, it is then wound on to a reel which is turned by a pulley. By an ingenious arrangement the reel turns fast when little wound, and slowly when fully wound, so as to ensure equal drawing when unwinding for spinning. In order to increase the resistance of the thread, it is brushed over with a preparation of wax or graphite.

Tubes and Flat Threads

The forming of the thread has so far been accomplished by twisting, drawing through small openings, funnels, or similar arrangements. G. L. Brownell, of Worcester, extended this drawing through small openings in his American patent No. 551,615 of December 17, 1895, which describes a machine for the production of paper yarn. He also uses a cylindrical hole with a funnel-shaped

(Continued on page 38)

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ALL ARE GIVING SATISFACTION ON

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VOORHEES RUBBER MFG. CO.

18-50 Bostwick Ave.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

PROGRESS OF PAPER TEXTILES IN THE U. S. A.

(Continued from page 36)

guide continuing to a still smaller hole, through which the thread is drawn. The somewhat thinner spindle enters the extended boring. Around this perpendicular pin, or spindle, the paper-strip, coming from a disk, is wound. This is done by placing the disk not exactly perpendicular but inclined toward the spindle; the strip thus winds at an acute angle and forms a cylindrical tube which is both folded and tightened by advancing it toward the funnel-shaped guide. The formed thread is drawn from the narrow funnel boring to a flyer, then spun and wound. One method is by dampening one side of the strip by passing it between rollers. By this the twisting of the strip is facilitated. If a textile thread is jointly used, it passes through the hollow of the spindle.

The arrangement described above was later used by Fr. J. Shaw, Leominster, Mass., for making artificial tubes of paper strips (American patents Nos. 731,714 and 731,715 of April 23, 1903). He first passes the paper strip through a lime solution in order to make it tougher and more adhesive, but otherwise in the same way as above mentioned. The tube thus produced is passed between rollers before winding if the cross section is not to be round.

W. M. Stevenson makes a flat thread (American patent No. 667,601 of May 2, 1901) by loosely winding a paper strip around a cotton thread. Spinning does not take place, as the product was intended as a substitute for pampas grass or straw and for plaiting, to which the shortness of pampas grass and straw was detrimental.

Other Uses of Paper Yarn

Among other uses to which paper is put and for which American patents have been issued are the weaving of paper yarn into tubular conduits (No. 1,111,806), wicks (No. 541,636), rugs and carpets (No. 1,271,098), and roofing material (No. 36,484). The fashioning of chairs resembling flag or rush chairs from braided paper twine is covered by American patent No. 723,006, and the making of artificial reeds, having a wire core and also intended for use in the manufacture of furniture, is covered by patent No. 1,167,178.

[The foregoing is the third and last of a series of articles prepared by Trade Commissioner Brock on paper-textile manufacture. The first appeared in *Commerce Reports* for December 4, 1918, the second in the issue for December 7.]

Report of Provincial Paper Mills Company

TORONTO, Can., February 17, 1919.—Net profits of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, Limited, for 1918 worked out at about \$60,000 less than the previous year according to the annual report just issued. The 1918 figure was \$404,142, as compared with \$463,899 in 1917 and \$437,804 in 1916. The year was a trying one. The St. Lawrence Division mill at Mille Roches was out of business for several weeks in the spring on account of power shortage, while the Barber Division mill at Georgetown, which was damaged by fire late in 1917, did not get back into full running order until late in the season. Under these and other adverse circumstances, it is not surprising that earnings fell off.

Assets of the company have expanded by about \$330,000 during the year, the property account being up from \$4,198,622 to \$4,231,202, while current assets have increased from \$911,744 to \$1,162,184. Under the latter heading the principal item is investments, which represent holdings in the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company of \$502,000. The reserve for depreciation on buildings and plant has been increased from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

To net profits of \$404,142, there was added \$5,290 received as

interest and dividends, bringing the sum available for distribution up to \$409,433. After allowing \$9,656 for interest on bonds and notes; \$14,659 to cover fire loss and \$75,000 for depreciation, \$312,117 remained for dividends, which were paid at the usual rates of 7 per cent. on the preferred and 4 per cent. on the common. The year's surplus was \$113,117, which added to the previous surplus of \$739,289, brought that item up to \$852,406.

Cigarette Paper in Central America

A considerable quantity of European and American cigarettes is sold in Central America, according to Trade Commissioner W. M. Strachan, but the prices asked place them beyond the reach of the common people, who must content themselves either with the product of local factories or with cigarettes of home manufacture.

The tobacco used in such cigarettes is raised locally, and, while not of high quality, is much cheaper than any imported tobacco could be after payment of duty. The paper used in the manufacture of these cigarettes comes from abroad, principally from Spain and France. A commission agent who has had considerable experience with the trade estimates the total importation into Central American countries and Mexico at between \$400,000 and \$500,000 per annum. The paper is of different colors, white, yellow and various shades of brown being preferred. A brown, sweetened paper, called "canela," cinnamon paper, is particularly well liked. The kind used for rolling cigarettes in the homes is sold in reams; that used in the factories comes in bobbins of 1,000 and 1,560 meters length and 27 to 29 millimeters width. A sample of the brown paper used by one of the cigarette factories of Guatemala City has been submitted and a sample of similar French paper, preferred because of its finer texture. The Spanish paper sells for 6 pesetas a bobbin of 1,000 meters f. o. b. Barcelona.

Butte Paper Co. Enlarges

BUTTE, Mont., February 17, 1919.—The Butte Paper Company has moved to larger and more desirable quarters at 64 West Broadway.

The new location will give the company 7,245 feet of floor space and will permit the addition of several lines as well as enlarging nearly every department. A stock will also be carried at the warerooms at the corner of Front and Maryland, as at present.

"We have been cramped for space for some time," said Manager Henry Coddon, "and had outgrown our present quarters a long time ago, but until the present time no favorable location presented itself. We will enlarge all departments and we also contemplate the addition of several lines which we have been only able to touch lightly in our present quarters. Our sales rooms and offices in the new location will be as fine as those of any wholesale paper house in the northwest and will, we believe, be a decided credit to Butte."

The Butte Paper Company was organized in this city 14 years ago and has grown from a small and limited business to an important place among the wholesale paper concerns in the northwest. The company has a large and growing business throughout the state of Montana and northern Idaho.

Berkshire Hills Paper Co. Prospers

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., February 17, 1919.—At the annual meeting of the Berkshire Hills Paper Company the same board of directors and officers were re-elected. The reports were considered very good and the plant is constantly being enlarged and finding a steady market for its products.

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 of every description

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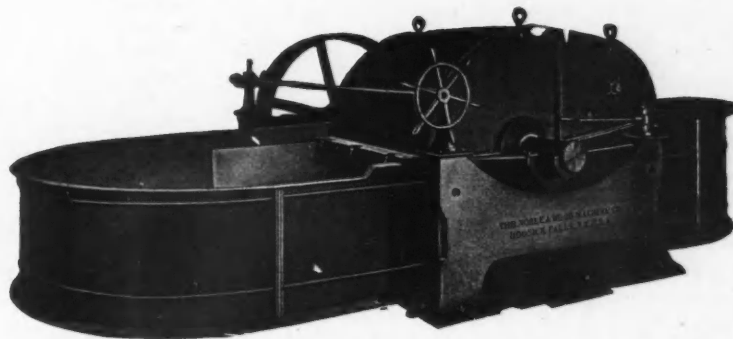
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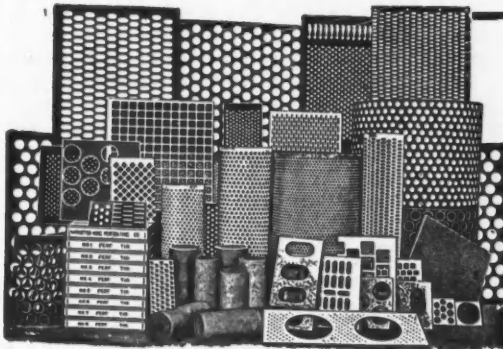
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PEERLESS PAPER CO., DAYTON HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

George H. Mead Heads the Firm—Other Officers of the Company—Plant of the Chatfield Manufacturing Company at Carthage Is Badly Damaged by Fire—Carl R. Greer, Secretary of the Miami Valley Paper Manufacturers Association, Is Presenting the Matter of the Proposed Improvement of the Miami and Erie Canal to the Paper Makers of the Valley—Other Trade News.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, OHIO, February 17.—The annual meeting of the Peerless Paper Company of this city was held the latter part of last week and the following directors were elected for the year: George H. Mead, Arthur L. Reiger, R. T. Houk, Louis F. Burk and W. B. Nurlburt of Dayton; and Albert Herzing of St. Marys, Ohio.

George H. Mead was elected president; A. L. Reiger, vice president and general manager; Lowell P. Reiger, secretary and treasurer; and R. E. P. Pohl, comptroller and assistant secretary.

After the meeting the directors and officers made an inspection of the mills which are located in North Dayton, and are among the most modern in this section of the country. A second machine was added some time ago, since which time the capacity of the plant has been taxed. Some of the officers are interested in the Mead Pulp & Paper company at Chillicothe and formerly were the leading officials of the old Mead mills on Front street, East Dayton, established by the late Daniel Mead.

Curtis-Nevins Nuptials

An event of interest to many members of the Miami Valley trade was the wedding of Frederick A. Curtis, identified with the paper section of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and Miss Janet Nevius, charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevius, of Oakwood. Mr. Nevius is vice president and general manager of the Miami Paper company. Mr. Curtis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Curtis, of Wilmington, Del., and resided in this city at the outbreak of the war when he joined Battery D and received his training at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. From that point he was transferred to Washington. Recently he was released from military service but still is with the paper section of an important department.

The wedding ceremony was witnessed by a number of out-of-town guests and was performed at "Westhame," the Nevius home, Rev. B. H. Reinheimer, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, officiating. The bride, who was met at the foot of the stairs by her father, was radiant in a gown of white satin, the same worn by her mother on her wedding day. Unchanged in fashion, it conformed to the prevailing mode. Following a wedding journey East the couple will reside in Washington.

To Solve Unemployment Situation

Like a great many other cities, Dayton is wrestling with the unemployment situation. Governor Cox, a Daytonian, called a meeting some time ago of city and county officials to devise ways and means for relieving the situation, and as a result plans have advanced materially in many sections of the Miami Valley.

Fortunately, there are not as many paper makers and others who usually work about the mills, out of employment as are represented in many other industries, but the trade has suffered.

The Dayton Chamber of Commerce is taking hold of the situation in a business-like way and two meetings have been held in the interest of the manufacturers and those who toil. It was shown that 11,000 men are idle here and that nearly 1,500 were laid off last week. Accessions were made to this list during the

current week. Resolutions were adopted that public works and improvements be made at once and that preference be given to resident workmen, thus largely eliminating the floaters. It was recommended that the employment of labor be made through the employment service now in operation in Ohio; that preference be given to returned soldiers and men with dependents; and that a shorter workday be established until the seriousness of the situation passes. W. A. Holbrook, superintendent of the State-City Free Employment Bureau, reported that the majority of those out of work are unskilled men. Last month the local bureau found work for 1,673 men and 843 women, compared with 1,069 men and 179 women during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Chatfield Mfg. Co. Burned

The Chatfield Manufacturing Company's plant at Carthage was badly damaged by fire last week, the blaze having been discovered in the shipping room by W. E. Bailey, traffic manager of the company, who turned in an alarm. The second and third alarms were sounded when it appeared that the whole plant was doomed, but the firemen did effective work, and prevented a disastrous spread. However, large quantities of paper and roofing materials were ruined and the building was considerably damaged. An investigation is under way to determine the cause of the fire. The loss was covered by insurance. The company is making good progress in cleaning up and making repairs.

Interest in Canal Improvement

Carl R. Greer, secretary of the Miami Valley Paper Manufacturers' Association is presenting the results of the Defiance, Ohio, meeting which was held in connection with the proposed improvement of the Miami and Erie canal, to the paper makers of the valley. Mr. Greer stated that it is the opinion of Henry Ford, who was represented at the meeting by W. B. Mayo, that the M. & E. canal improvement, together with a general system of waterways would be inaugurated to supplant the railway systems, and he is backing his faith in the project by the construction of canal locks and terminal facilities for his new factories in Hamilton. It was stated that the interest manifested in the waterways conference by Mr. Ford had a stimulating effect on the convention.

Discussing the meeting, which was the most practical and at the same time the most enthusiastic ever held in connection with the undertaking, \$100,000 having been pledged for preliminary work, Secretary Greer said: "Representatives from the Miami Valley, and particularly from Butler county, were given a great deal of consideration and recognition. Lazard Kahn was appointed to the permanent executive committee, of which George B. Fox, the Lockland paper manufacturer, also was made a member. George M. Verity, manufacturer, Middletown, O., was made treasurer of the Association. Congressman Benjamin F. Welty, author of the Miami & Erie barge canal bill, presided at all meetings and impressed all with his firm determination to push the improvement. Mr. Verity made the statement that a string of factories would be built, extending from Cincinnati to Toledo, following the widening and deepening of the canal, and many present shared his belief." Mr. Greer was made a member of the resolutions committee.

Champion Coated Paper Co. Wins

Bowling is a popular sport for paper makers as may be witnessed by the many teams in Dayton and other cities. Among the best teams in the valley is that of the Champion Coated Paper Company, which has just won new laurels in Hamilton and Columbus. In the latter city the team was victorious over the splendid aggregation of the Central Ohio Paper company. The games were rolled at the handsome Columbus Athletic club and to show the visitors that they were jolly fellows, the vanquished served a magnificent banquet at the club, which was greatly en-

(Continued on page 42)



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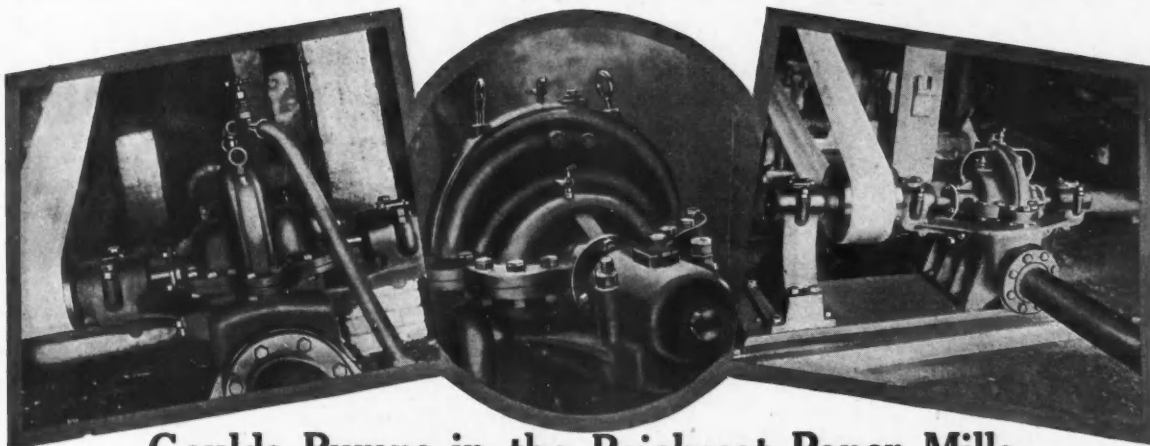
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FOR EVERY SERVICE

Winnipeg May Have Pulp and Paper Mill

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

WINNIPEG, Can., February 15, 1919.—A municipally-owned pulp and paper mill is proposed for this city and powers are being asked from the Manitoba Legislature to admit of a by-law being submitted to the ratepayers authorizing such an enterprise. The proposal is to build a 100-ton mill at first and to produce only newsprint. Later on, if the plant proved successful, it could be enlarged.

Alderman Frank Fowler, who stands sponsor for the scheme claims that news print could be produced to sell at \$40 a ton, as against \$69 a ton charged by the mills at Fort Frances, the nearest source of supply. He points out that there are large tracts of pulp wood in the immediate neighborhood of Winnipeg and now that the new aqueduct has been finished, a plentiful supply of soft water will be available. With its municipal hydro-electric power, the city could afford to furnish power much cheaper than any other manufacturer could obtain it. Finally the mill could give employment to a large number of men at good living wages, which is a consideration in these times of readjustment.

Alderman Fowler estimates the cost of a 500-ton mill at \$3,000,000. With such a plant paper could be produced at a cost of from \$35 to \$36 a ton and with a 100-ton plant at about 40 a ton. Out of this cost of production, he figures that about \$30 would go into labor. Starting with the manufacture of news print, other better grades of paper would be added. A 100-ton plant would be large enough to supply the demands of Winnipeg and its immediate neighborhood.

To Start Jacksonville Paper Co.

MACON, Ga., February 17, 1919.—The Macon Paper Company, with J. T. McGehee president, will open a branch office at Jacksonville about April 1, according to Mr. McGehee, who has an office at 357 Oak Street. Other officers of the company are M. R. McGehee, of Edison, Ga., secretary and treasurer, and C. G. McGehee, of Chattanooga, vice-president.

Application papers for the company at Jacksonville, with a capital stock of \$50,000, all paid in, have been filed. The exact location has not been secured, it is stated. The firm will become active in the wholesale jobbing business, and later expects to build a paper factory.

C. G. McGehee, who recently was discharged from the army, will have charge of the Jacksonville office, and J. T. McGehee will continue to have charge of the office here. The name of the branch office at Jacksonville will be the Jacksonville Paper Company.

C. W. Mills Paper Co. Reorganized

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., February 17, 1919.—Sol Hufford, manager of the C. W. Mills Paper Company for 10 years, has sold his interest in the company and will go to California for a trip. The company has reorganized as follows: President and manager, H. R. Gezon; vice-president, Benjamin Gezon; secretary, Glenn Cederland; treasurer, Jacob H. Temple; directors, the officers and Sidney and William Zylstra.

Conditions More Favorable for Lumbering

WATERTOWN, N. Y., February 17, 1919.—Lumbering operations in the Adirondacks, which had been held in obedience for weeks because of an absence of sleighing, are again liberated into almost normal progress. A fall of a foot of snow has taken place during the past week, and the log teams are now busy toting logs to the river skidways ready for the spring freshets.

Frank L. Moore, president of the Newton Falls Paper Company, has been up to his tract back of Aldrich and is back with a smile. When he found the snow there he felt his grimace vanish

in a joy, for he had expected to see bare ground there the same as at Watertown. He said today that the logs will all be gotten to the streams and other desired spots this winter if the spring thaws will hold off a few weeks.

Asked concerning prospects for a pulp wood cut next year Mr. Moore expressed optimism. He said that the passing of war activities had already released abundant labor to enable the lumbermen to engage all the choppers and peelers desired for the coming season.

News of the St. Louis Trade

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 17, 1919.—Buying of coarse papers still continues on a hand-to-mouth basis in St. Louis. Jobbers are buying enough only to take care of their immediate wants, seemingly still disposed to be fearful lest the market will decline. In the aggregate, however, these small-lot purchases have reached fairly large proportions. The opinion is general, that it will only be a question of a short time until there will be buying with a free hand.

In printing papers, it is reported that stock business is very good, and mill business is showing considerable improvement. There is generally a better feeling among buyers.

F. A. Borchers, of the Menasha Paper Company, was among the visitors in St. Louis last week.

J. W. Powell, of the Monarch Paper Company, called on the trade here.

Whitaker Paper Branch Gives Dinner

DENVER, Colo., February 15, 1919.—Fifty employees of the Peters Paper Company, now the Denver branch of the Whitaker Paper Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, were given a dinner at the Brown Palace Hotel last week. General Manager Edward W. Lehman of the new branch, who was vice-president of the Peters firm, presided.

There were speeches by Assistant Secretary George Soule, also of the former concern; Ernest Erskine, added from the Whitaker firm as assistant general manager of the branch; Eric Erskine, formerly an artilleryman in the Canadian army, brought from the Eastern sales force to join the Denver selling organization, and Vice-President and Assistant General Manager Bryant Venable of the Whitaker Company.

A letter of greeting was read from Mrs. E. A. Peters, widow of the late president of the pioneer Denver concern, which he founded in 1874.

PEERLESS PAPER CO. MEETING

(Continued from page 40)

joyed by the Hamiltonians. The Hamilton bowlers showed fine ability as pin tossers and succeeded in taking three games, winning the contest by 355 pins. The scores were: Hamilton, 952, 911, and 894; Columbus, 776, 879, and 747. The Champion bowlers later made a good showing against the crack team from the Niles Tool works at the Hamilton Y. M. C. A. alleys, each team having claimed the championship. More evenly matched teams possibly could not be found in the country.

Conservation of Print Paper

Dayton and Miami Valley newspaper publishers and editors who attended the annual meeting of the Associated Ohio Dailies at Columbus reported that a number of subjects of interest to the trade were discussed, including the conservation of print paper. It was found that most publishers are still adhering to the restricted use of paper, as they did during the war, that experience having taught economies which will survive for many years. Paul Cowles of the Central Division of the Associated Press, and Governor James M. Cox, publisher of the Dayton *Daily News* and the Springfield *Daily News*, being the principal speakers.

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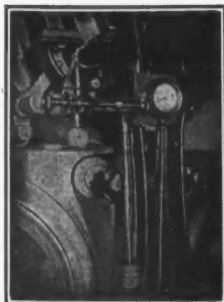
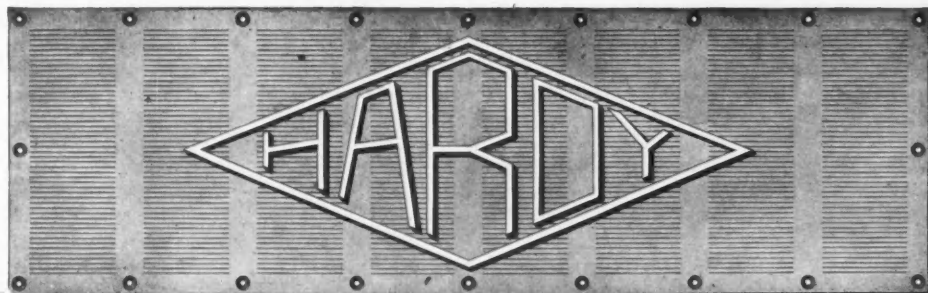
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Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

FEBRUARY 17, 1919

SUMMARY

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Tissue paper | 15 cs. |
| Miscellaneous paper | 47 cs. |
| A. Kaserich & Co., Dante Alighieri, Genoa, 8 cs. tissue paper. | |
| D. L. Ward Co., by same, 7 cs. tissue paper, 47 bs. paper. | |

WOOD PULP

J. Anderson & Co., Bergensfjord, Kristiania, 625 bs. wood pulp.

AT BALTIMORE

J. F. Fatton & Co., Inc., Australic, Gothenburg, 6,500 bs. wood pulp.
Scandinavian-American Trading Co., by same, 13,000 bs. wood pulp.

Report of A. P. & P. A. Executive Committee

The following report was submitted by George W. Sissons, Jr., chairman of the executive committee at the annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

As intimated to you in the President's Address, the Executive Committee has a special report to make bearing upon the future activities of the Association.

It will be remembered that at our Annual Meeting in 1914, it was decided to organize the branches of the industry into divisions of the American Paper & Pulp Association. These divisions were expected to employ their own Secretaries, gather their own information and relieve the American Paper & Pulp Association of detail work which it had formerly done.

In accordance with this decision, divisions or associations have been formed as follows: The Writing Paper Manufacturers Association, The Cover Paper Manufacturers Association, The Tissue Paper Manufacturers Association, The Wrapping Paper Manufacturers Service Bureau, The News Print Manufacturers Service Bureau, The Pulp Manufacturers Association, all of which employ their own Secretaries and have been gathering their own information, holding meetings regularly and are live, active and aggressive organizations.

In addition there have been formed, The Binders Board Manufacturers Association, The Glazed and Fancy Paper Manufacturers Association, The Vegetable Parchment Manufacturers Association, The Waxed Paper Manufacturers Association, The Gummed Tape Manufacturers Association, which associations have not chosen Secretaries of their own but have relied upon the assistance of the Secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association in the prosecution of their work.

The members of the first group of Associations, employing their own Secretaries, are large contributors to the funds of the American Paper & Pulp Association and are enthusiastic advocates of co-operative effort. They appreciate the advantages obtained by their close contact with other manufacturers in their own particular branch and some of them have suggested to your Committee, that, in their opinion, the time is ripe for making the American Paper & Pulp Association a factor for the benefit of the industry in the larger matters only, relieving its Secretary of responsibility assumed for associations not employing their own Secretaries but providing for their requirements in that direction in a mutually satisfactory manner. As an initial step towards this end to make an aggressive campaign for the purpose of forming such branches of the industry as are not now organized into live working associations, meeting with regularity and securing for themselves the advantages that the organized branches now obtain.

Your Executive Committee, at a meeting held on January 28,

gave careful consideration to these suggestions and the unanimous consensus of opinion of those present was that the course suggested was wise and should be pursued.

In discussing the subject, it was discovered that to accomplish the purpose intended, it was necessary to revise the present Articles of Organization. There will, therefore, be submitted to you an entirely new set of such Articles for your consideration and adoption, that method being found more convenient and effectual than to amend the old. The changes are, in some cases, radical. Perhaps the most radical is that Article which defines Membership, which lists all Associations of Manufacturers of Paper, Pulp, or the *Products thereof* as eligible.

This opens the door to many who have not heretofore been a part of our Association. It is believed by your Committee that their interests in broad subjects are identical with those of the present members and that they should be with us. It would admit to our membership such organizations as those of Fine Stationery, Writing Tablets, Fibre Containers, Envelope Manufacturers, Grocery Bag Manufacturers, Wall Paper Manufacturers, and there will undoubtedly be found many other manufacturers, whose principal raw material is either pulp or paper, capable of being organized into Associations.

The fostering of such new organizations is one of our most important activities for the coming year and it seems to your Committee that no better time could be chosen for such effort. The attitude of the Department of Commerce towards co-operative effort is now such that we are justified in feeling that so far as relations with the Government is concerned, they will be more sympathetic than heretofore.

We make our report brief, hoping that the subject will be considered of such importance that ample time will be given for discussion from the floor and move that the consideration of the proposed Articles of Organization be made the next order of business and continue until they are disposed of.

Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. SISSON, JR.,
Chairman.

Concerned About Power at Niagara Falls

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., February 17, 1919.—The paper manufacturers of the Niagara peninsula are patiently awaiting the opening of the next congress to learn what action will be taken on the power question. The eyes of paper manufacturers not only on this side of the border, but on the Canadian side are on the United States lawmakers in the hope that all of the 20,000 cubic feet of water per second permitted under the old Burton law will be permitted to be diverted from the Niagara river. During the war and up to the present time the Niagara Falls Power company—the only company permitted to divert water for power purposes since its consolidation with the Hydraulic Power company and the Cliff Electrical Distributing company—has been permitted to use as much power as can be generated, which is not up to the full allotment. Improvements to Niagara Falls Power company to generate about 100,000 additional horsepower are being rushed.

Ground Wood Plant at Port Etchemin

Henry Atkinson has established a ground wood mill at Port Etchemin, P. I. The equipment consists of three grinders and two wet machines. The plant has a capacity of 18,000 pounds of ground wood per day. The manager is D. C. T. Atkinson.

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New York Market Review

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1919.

The long expected break in the paper market has not yet come, and the market is still dull. There is a great difference of opinion as to the cause of this dullness, and as to just how long it will continue. It was generally believed, up until last week, that jobbers were near the end of their paper supply, and would have to come into the market again for paper. They have not as yet done so, however, and conditions now are practically the same as they were a week ago. Mills all over the country are showing an inclination to close down rather than cut prices, and just how long these conditions will last remains to be seen.

News print is practically the only grade of paper which is really moving in good quantities at present. There has been a good demand for nearly all grades of news, and prices have been well maintained. Transient rolls have shown a slight decline in price this week, but quotations on all other grades of news have remained firm. The writing paper market remains practically unchanged. Mills have not received many orders from jobbers, and jobbers in their turn report that the demand from consumers is light. There have been no changes in quotations, however, and prices have all remained firm.

There is a rather good demand for book papers at present. The year has been a big one for advertising, and periodicals have all been using a good volume of book paper. Prices for book papers have not changed during the week, however, and quotations have not changed.

The tissue market has been more active this week than heretofore, and there has been a greater volume of stock moving. Dealers are looking for an advance in prices should the demand grow stronger than it is at present, but for the present there have been no changes in quotations.

The market for coarse papers continues dull. The demand has not improved to any great extent this week, and there is not a strong factor in the coarse paper market at present. Prices for the most have been steady this week, but there has been a slight decline in the price of several grades of manilas.

The board market continues extremely dull. There is practically no demand for board at present, and manufacturers are having difficulty in making sales at any price. Quotations on all grades of board show a very wide range, and prices are now down to lower levels than they have been in some time.

Ground Wood

There have been no new developments in the ground wood situation this week. The market continues very quiet, and the only stock moving is such stock as has been ordered on contract. There has been no general buying movement on the part of the consumers, and grinders have managed to store up a good deal of surplus stock. This winter has been an unusually mild one, and grinding conditions have been held up only slightly. This, of course, has enabled the grinders to store up more pulp than usual, and as there is no market for this pulp, prices have been very low. The only factor that lends any strength to the market is the fact that there is likely to be a shortage of pulp wood next spring. This factor alone has kept prices as high as they are at present.

Chemical Pulp

The market for chemical fibres continues easy. There have been but few domestic pulps which have been active this week, but the market for foreign pulps has been a trifle more active. The market for foreign kraft, in particular, has been rather strong, as there is a scarcity of this grade at present. Quotations on this grade have advanced slightly this week, but there have been declines in the prices of several grades of domestic pulps.

Local dealers are not greatly discouraged with the present outlook in the pulp market, however, as there is no doubt that conditions will improve as soon as paper mills resume operations on their usual scale. At present there are no paper mills which are running to capacity, and many mills are shut down completely. As soon as these mills resume operations the demand for pulp will become much stronger, and prices will again go back to their former levels.

Rags

The rag market in sympathy with the paper market remains dull. Nearly all the writing mills are shut down at present, and there is hardly any call for rags. Old rags which have been fairly active up until now, have also fallen off this week, and there is no demand now for the poorer grades. In spite of the fact that building restrictions have been removed, the roofing mills are not busy, as other building materials are selling at such high prices that there is hardly any building going on. There has been a general drop in rag prices this week, and grades of both old and new rags have been effected. Another drop in the price of new white shirt cuttings has been reported, and nearly all the other grades of rags have also shown a decline. The biggest price drop of the week was made by new unbleached cottons, which are now being quoted at 9.50 to 10.

Bagging

The bagging market has also been dull this week. The same conditions which have affected the rag market have also affected the bagging market, and there has been but little bagging moved this week. One dealer stated that conditions right now are worse than they have ever been before. This dealer points out that never before in the history of his concern have they been without an order for roofing bagging on their books. At present, however, they have no such orders, and the demand for other grades of bagging has been equally poor. Prices for only a few grades of bagging have been maintained this week, and the majority of grades have shown a decline.

Paper Stock

With all the paper mills either partly or completely shut down, as they are at present, there is of course only a light demand for paper stock. Dealers report that they are having difficulty in disposing of stock now at almost any price, and this condition will probably prevail until the mills resume operations on their old-time scale. There has been a general decline in prices for old waste paper this week, and nearly all grades have been affected. No. 1 mixed paper and common paper are the grades which have suffered most, however, and quotations on these grades have dropped to very low levels. However, dealers are not greatly discouraged and better conditions are looked for in the near future.

Twine

There has been a general drop in twine prices this week. This drop was caused by technical, rather than natural reasons, however, as the cost of manufacturing twines is as high now as it has ever been. The drop was caused by the fact that the demand for twine is very poor at present, and one mill, in order to stir up business, sent out a price list quoting twines at low prices. The other mills were then forced to reduce their prices, and quotations are now at lower levels than they have been for some time. As was stated before, however, manufacturing costs do not justify this reduction in price, and as soon as the demand increases, prices will probably go back to their former levels.

Fairfield Paper Co. to Build

BALTIMORE, Ohio, February 17, 1919.—The Fairfield Paper Company has awarded the contract to Taylor & Linn, of Zanesville, Ohio, for a \$28,000 addition to its plant.

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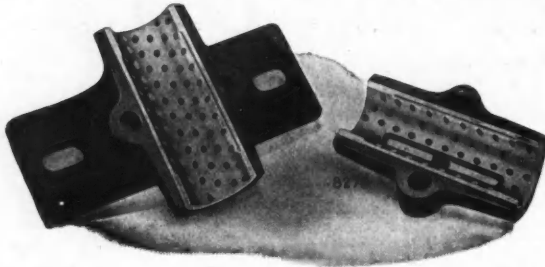
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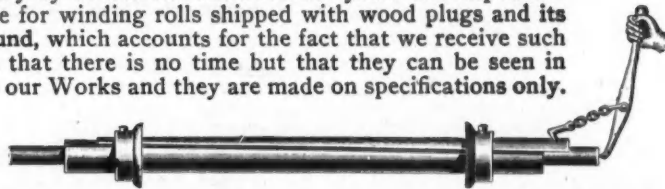
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MONTREAL

Sales Managers

T. J. STEVENSON

GEO. E. CHALLES

"Merritton" Moist Bleached Sulphite. We can ship on the day orders are given us, at a moderate price.

TRY A SAMPLE CAR

Also Hawkesbury Easy Bleaching Sulphite and stronger grade in wet pulp. Especial attention given to spot shipments and export trade.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

WORKS AT

SALTVILLE, VIRGINIA, and at
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

"Eagle-Thistle" Brand BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH TEST

Packed in Steel Drums, air tight, insuring full strength at point of consumption

LIQUID CHLORINE

Pure, anhydrous, in improved and convenient packages.

Soda Ash

48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

Caustic Soda

60 per cent., 70 per cent., 72 per cent., 74 per cent., 76 per cent.; also 78 per cent. Our 78 per cent. Caustic Soda is an article of greater purity than has ever before been produced in a commercial way, analyzing 99.70 Hydrate of Soda

Bicarbonate of Soda

Packed in Kegs, Barrels or Bags; also Cases

Arnold Hoffman & Company, Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

PROVIDENCE: 55 Canal Street NEW YORK: 61 Broadway BOSTON: 88 Broad Street

PHILADELPHIA: Delaware Ave. and Green St. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Miscellaneous Markets

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1919.

ALUM.—The alum market is still easy. The demand is light for all grades of alum, and there is but little stock moving. Prices continue, however, lump ammonia 5.25@5.50c. per pound and powdered alum 6.75@7.50c. Lump potash 11@12c. per pound; chrome potash 20@21c. per pound and chrome ammonia 17@19c. per pound.

BLANC FIXE.—The demand for blanc fixe has been somewhat brisker this week. Manufacturers report that there is a large call for both dry and pulp blanc fixe, and they are making a large number of sales and shipments. There have been no changes in quotations, however, and the price continues 4c. a pound for dry blanc fixe and \$40@45 per ton for blanc fixe in pulp form.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The demand for bleach for both export and domestic use has continued light this week. Manufacturers report that they are having some difficulty in disposing of all their stock, and there is a surplus of stock stored at the manufacturing plants. The price has not changed, however, and quotations remain: 2@2.25c. for bleach packed for domestic use and 3.20@3.50c. packed in export drums.

BRIMSTONE.—The brimstone market continues in its usual routine manner. Production of brimstone has been normal at the mines, and dealers report that there has been a fair movement of stock at steady prices. Producers are still able to make prompt deliveries. The price continues \$22@27.50 per ton at the mine.

CASEIN.—There has been no great change in the condition of the casein market this week. The strike of marine workers in Buenos Aires has not affected the imported product to any great extent and there is enough casein in the market to supply the demand. The price continues 17@19c.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There has been no improvement in the demand for caustic soda this week. There is but little call for spot caustic and the market is very dull. There have been no further declines in prices, however, and quotations remain 3.30@3.50c.

CHINA CLAY.—Conditions at the southern clay mines are still very bad. Unfavorable weather and labor troubles have greatly curtailed production, lately, and at present all producers are far behind in their orders. The demand, however, is not very strong for clay at present, and it has been this fact alone which has held prices at their present levels. Quotations continue: Crude domestic clay \$8@10 and washed at the mines \$11@13. Foreign clays range in price from \$12@20 according to the grade and quantity purchased.

ROSIN.—Prices for all grades of rosin showed a decline. There has been but little spot stock sold and the market is dull. Present quotations on papermakers' grades of rosin are as follows: E, 13.50@13.60; F, 13.60@13.70; G, 13.65@13.75.

SATIN WHITE.—The demand for satin white continues strong. Manufacturers report that they are having some difficulty in producing enough stock to meet this demand, and it now takes some time to obtain shipments of this commodity. There has been no advance in prices as yet, but an increase is looked for in the near future. Satin white is now being quoted at 2.25@2.50c.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made 100 pounds: Globe starch, in bags, \$3.87; in bbls., \$4.09. Buffalo corn starch, in bags, \$4.05; in bbls., \$4.27. Eagle finishing starch, in bags, \$4.82. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bags, \$5.24; in bbls., \$5.60. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bags, \$5.19; in bbls., \$5.45.

SODA ASH.—There has been a slight decline in soda ash prices this week. The demand has been very light, and dealers report that there is much more soda ash on the market at present than consumers are calling for. Prices now being quoted are 1.50@2c. for soda ash in bags and 1.65@2c. for soda ash in bbls.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The market for sulphate of alumina continues weak. The demand is still light for all grades of this commodity, and dealers report that they are making but few sales. The price remains, however, 2.25@3c. for the commercial grade and 3.50@4c. for the iron free.

TALC.—The talc market continues firm. The demand continues fairly large, and there is a good quantity of stock moving. The price remains \$15@20 per ton according to the grade.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 51)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

| Paper | | | These prices are F. O. B. Mill. |
|---------------------------|-------|---|---------------------------------|
| Bonds | .14 | ● | — |
| Ledgers | .18 | ● | — |
| Writings— | | | |
| Superfine | .18 | ● | — |
| Fine | .15 | ● | — |
| Books, S. & S. C. | .11½ | ● | — |
| Book, M. F. | .11 | ● | — |
| Book, Coated | .12 | ● | — |
| Label | .13 | ● | — |
| News, Sheets | .06 | ● | — |
| News, Rolls | .05 | ● | — |
| Manilas— | | | |
| No. 1 Manila | .06 | ● | .06½ |
| No. 1 Fibre | .05½ | ● | .06 |
| No. 1 Jute | .12 | ● | .12½ |
| Sulphite, No. 1 | .08½ | ● | .09 |
| Kraft Wrappings | .08½ | ● | .09½ |
| Common Bogus | .02½ | ● | .02½ |
| Chip Board (ton) | 50.00 | ● | \$65.00 |
| Straw Board (ton) | 50.00 | ● | \$65.00 |
| News Board (ton) | 55.00 | ● | \$80.00 |
| Wood Pulp Board | 77.50 | ● | \$87.50 |
| Old Papers | | | |
| Shavings— | | | |
| No. 1 Hard White | 5 | ● | 5¼ |
| No. 1 Soft White | 4¼ | ● | 5 |
| No. 1 Mixed | 1.75 | ● | 2.25 |
| Ledger & Writings | 2.25 | ● | 2.50 |
| Solid Books | 1.50 | ● | 1.75 |
| Blanks | 1.90 | ● | — |
| No. 2 Books, light | 1.50 | ● | — |
| Extra No. 1 Manila | 2.25 | ● | — |
| No. 1 Manilas | 1.50 | ● | 1.75 |
| Folded News (over-issues) | 1.00 | ● | 1.10 |
| Old Newspapers | .70 | ● | .80 |
| Mixed Paper | .50 | ● | .60 |
| Gunny Bagging | 3.00 | ● | 3.25 |
| Manila Rope | .05 | ● | .05½ |

TORONTO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

| Paper | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---------|
| Bond— | | | |
| Sulphite | 13½ | ● | — |
| Light tinted | 14½ | ● | — |
| Dark tinted | 16 | ● | — |
| Ledgers | 18 | ● | .30 |
| Writing | 13 | ● | — |
| News, f. o. b. Mills— | | | |
| Rolls (carloads) | \$3.45 | ● | — |
| Rolls (l. c. l.) | 3.52½ | ● | — |
| Sheets (carload) | 3.80 | ● | — |
| Sheets (l. c. l.) | 3.92½ | ● | — |
| Book— | | | |
| No. 1 M. F. (carloads) | 10.00 | ● | — |
| No. 2 M. F. (carloads) | 9.00 | ● | — |
| No. 3 M. F. (carloads) | 8.25 | ● | — |
| No. 1 S. C. (carloads) | 10.25 | ● | — |
| No. 2 S. C. (carloads) | 9.25 | ● | — |
| No. 1 Coated and litho. | 12.25 | ● | — |
| No. 2 Coated and litho. | 11.25 | ● | — |
| No. 3 Coated and litho. | 10.50 | ● | — |
| Coated and litho., colored | 12.50 | ● | 14.50 |
| Wrapping— | | | |
| Grey | 5.25 | ● | — |
| No. 3 Manila | 5.60 | ● | — |
| No. 1 Manila | 7.35 | ● | — |
| Fibre | 7.35 | ● | — |
| Kraft, M. F. or M. G. | 9¼ | ● | — |
| Pulp | | | |
| (f. o. b. Mill.) | | | |
| Ground Wood | \$30.00 | ● | \$32.00 |
| Sulphite, easy bleaching | \$90.00 | ● | \$95.00 |
| Sulphite, news grade | 78.00 | ● | 85.00 |
| Sulphite, bleached | 120.00 | ● | 125.00 |
| Sulphate | 105.00 | ● | 110.00 |
| Old Waste Papers | | | |
| (In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto) | | | |
| Shavings— | | | |
| White Env. Cut. | 5.00 | ● | — |
| Soft White Book | | | — |
| Shavings | 4.20 | ● | — |
| White Blk News | 1.30 | ● | — |
| Book and Ledger— | | | |
| Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old) | 1.70 | ● | — |
| Light and Crumpled Book Stock | 1.40 | ● | — |
| Ledgers and Writings | 2.80 | ● | — |
| Solid Ledgers | 3.00 | ● | — |
| Manilas— | | | |
| New Manila Cut. | 2.20 | ● | — |
| Printed Manilas | 1.50 | ● | — |
| Kraft | 4.00 | ● | — |
| News and Scrap— | | | |
| Strictly Overissue | 1.00 | ● | — |
| Folded News | .80 | ● | — |
| No. 1 Mixed Papers | .70 | ● | — |
| Domestic Rags— | | | |
| Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto. | | | |
| Per lb. | | | |
| No. 1 White shirt cuttings | .14 | ● | — |
| No. 2 White shirt cuttings | .09 | ● | — |
| Fancy shirt cuttings | .09½ | ● | — |
| No. 1 Old whites | .05½ | ● | — |
| Thirds and blues | .04 | ● | — |
| Per cwt. | | | |
| Black stockings | 3.00 | ● | — |
| Roofing stock No. 1 | 2.50 | ● | — |
| Roofing stock No. 2 | 3.00 | ● | — |
| Gunny bagging | 4.40 | ● | — |
| Manila rope | .08 | ● | — |

IMPORTANT

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

Market Quotations

NEW YORK Trade Securities

Bids and asked quotations of securities listed on the Stock Exchange companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on February 19, 1919, are as follows:

Table of stock securities with columns for Bid, Asked, and company names like American Writing Paper Company, International Paper Company, etc.

Paper

Table of paper products including Bond, Ledgers, Writing, News, Tissues, Card Middle, Common Bogus, Boards, Fibre Papers, and Mechanical Pulp.

Mechanical Pulp

(F. O. B. Pulp Mills.) No. 1 f. o. b. Mill. 28.00 @ 30.00

Chemical Pulp

Table of chemical pulp products including Sulphite (Foreign), Sulphite (Domestic), and Easy Bleaching.

Domestic Rags

Table of domestic rags including Shirt Cuttings, Cottons, Whites, Miscellaneous, and Roofing Stock.

Foreign Rags

Table of foreign rags including New White Cuttings, Unbleached Cottons, Light Flannelettes, and various other types.

Bagging

Table of bagging products with prices to mill for Gunny No. 1, Bright Bagging, Sound Bagging, etc.

Twines

Table of twines including India, Dark, Light, B. C., Italian, Finished Jute, Jute Wrapping, Papers Makers' Twine, and Manila Rope.

Old Waste Papers

Table of old waste papers including Shavings, Flat Stock, News, and Common Paper.

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table of paper products in Chicago including Rag Bond, Sulphite Bond, Cheap Ledger, Superfine Writing, and various other types.

Old Papers

Table of old papers including No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Soft White, and various other types.

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Table of paper products in Philadelphia including Bonds, Ledgers, Writings, Superfine, Extra Fine, and various other types.

Old Papers

Table of old papers in Philadelphia including No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, and various other types.

Rags

Table of rags in Philadelphia including No. 1, No. 2, Blue, and various other types.

Roofing Bags

Table of roofing bags including No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4.

Bagging

Table of bagging products in Philadelphia including Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, and Scrap Burlap.

(Continued on page 50)

Want and For Sale Advertisements

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesman for side line—gummed labels for jobbing, large department store trade and manufacturing trade. Territory, Buffalo, N. Y., to Portland, Me. Address, Box 1015, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted in Strawboard Mill by manufacturer in the Middle West. Give full details of last 10 years' experience. Age, and salary received in last position. Address, Box 1016, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Experienced man to operate a pasting machine in a Coating Mill. Nine hours' work. Good job for right man. Address, P. O. Box 1554, Richmond, Virginia.

WANTED—Superintendent for Binders Board mill at Abrams, Pa. Write, Merion Paper Company, 1418 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Immediately for Binders Board Mill, experienced man for wet machine. Apply at once. The Home Pulp & Paper Mills Co., Box 773, Mobile, Ala.

WANTED—Experienced Wood Pulp salesman wanted by large import house in New York. Must be thoroughly familiar with Pulp business. All communications treated strictly confidential. Address, Box 1022, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Superintendent for board mill in Ohio. Want energetic, experienced young man as superintendent. State age, experience, and salary wanted. Good opportunity for future for the right man. All communications strictly confidential. Address, Box 995, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Experienced shipping clerk for board mill in South. Good salary and living conditions. Give full details past experience, etc., in replying. Address, Box 996, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A first-class man to refill Jordans and Beaters in our factory and on the road among Eastern mills. Steady position and a good opportunity for an experienced and reliable man. Address, Box 997, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—At once, two machine tenders on Fourdrinier machine. Also two beaters, good on colors. Eastern mill, nice city, two tours, high wages. Address, Box 998, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Good opportunity for a master mechanic experienced on paper mill work. Only those desiring a steady position need apply. Must be a hustler. Mill located in the Middle West. Address, Box 1004, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A first-class wood room foreman for sulphite mill department. Up-to-date in every respect. Must have a man capable of making own repairs when necessary. Address Box 990, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Are you interested in a better connection? If so, communicate with us. We are in a position to find openings for you and negotiate confidential preliminaries in your behalf with strict privacy and no risk to present connection. Our service covers such positions as executive, technical or selling. Write for particulars. The National Service Bureau, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE

One (L) 10 x 12—Brownell Variable Speed Engine—good as new. One thousand other items for the Paper Maker. Address, The Shartle Bros., Machine Company, Middletown, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Machine tenders and back tenders for making roofing felts and building papers, 8-hour shifts. Must be able to furnish good references. Address Box 937, care of Paper Trade Journal.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—Growing machine works wants practical man with energy, and ideas, and ability, who can furnish designs for machines for general use in paper mills. An arrangement will be made for remuneration to increase as sales do. Address Box 885, care Paper Trade Journal.

WE require First Class man for tying up paper in Finishing Department. Steady position for reliable man. Box 721, care of Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—After April first position as Manager or General Superintendent of Sulphate or Sulphite Pulp Wrapping or Test Board Mill. Am technically trained engineer, practical in every department with twenty years' experience. Efficient in organizing and can get all possible out of a mill. Will furnish highest references from present associates and give most satisfactory reason for making a change. Address, Box 1017, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS Master Mechanic wants a position in paper mill; twelve years' practical experience in all kinds of repairs and also designer of special machinery such as printing presses, slitters, waxing and type making machinery. Address, Box 1018, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Position as head mechanic in pulp or paper mill; seventeen years' experience in construction and repair work; desirable references furnished. Address, Box 1019, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER wishes position on Cylinder Machine; can furnish best references, steady reliable man. Address, F. Stanley, 16 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—Situation with a paper bag manufacturing company to supervise the construction and installation of my improved high-speed automatic machine for the manufacture of grocery bags. For particulars address, P. L. Bartholomew, R. D. 1, Box 168, Aurora, Illinois.

WANTED—Position as assistant to superintendent or day boss machine tender with any large, progressive book paper concern. Thirty-five years of age, the past eight years with Crocker, Burbank & Company, as machine tender and night foreman. Address "Paper Maker," 58 Roosevelt St., West Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED—Position as machine tender or beater engineer on Kraft or Water Finish paper by steady, sober and reliable man. Address, Box 1005, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Mechanical Engineer, with practical experience in building pulp and paper mills, pulp and paper machinery, etc., desires to establish a connection in this line. Address, Box 1012, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 53.)

WANTED

To get in communication with Paper Mill man, thoroughly familiar with manufacture of some grade of paper using mostly Groundwood. Company has Groundwood mill making 7500-10,000 tons per year. Fine Location for Paper Mill, plenty of Power. Would like to have practical man who would take charge as Superintendent and become stockholder and put in paper machine. Location, Michigan. Good opportunity for a hustler to make money. Address, Box 1021, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES—One 74" four cylinders, 3 Presses, 15 Dryers, 1 stack of Calenders, Reel, Slitter, Winder, Marshall Drive.

DRYERS—14 36" x 84", 15 36" x 68", 3 48" x 100", 4 48" x 111".

PAPER SHEET CUTTERS—1 112" Finlay, 1 62" Horne, 2 63" Hamblet, 1 49" Finlay, 1 53" Finlay, 1 44" Hamblet, 2 44" Finlay, 2 42" Finlay.

REAM CUTTERS—1 50" Dayton Seybold, 1 48" Acme, 1 45" Sheridan, 1 39" Sheridan, 1 45" Sheridan.

SLITTERS—1 137" Kidder, 1 108" Kidder, 1 62" Kidder, 1 62" Melsel, 1 45" Black & Clawson, 1 96" Pusey & Jones slitter and single drum Winder.

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

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

PLATERS—1 Norwood 40".

MACHINE CALENDERS—1 72" eleven rolls, 1 68" five rolls, 1 60" three rolls, 1 37" seven rolls, 1 48" six rolls.

PRESSES—6 Hydraulic Presses, 2 Holyoke Screw Presses.

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

BEATERS—6 Jones, rolls 61" dia. x 48", never used; 4 Noble & Wood, rolls 72" dia. x 44"; 2 Horne, rolls 48" dia. x 44"; 1 Horne, 90" dia. x 48".

PUMPS—1 Deane Water Power Pump, 10" x 10" triplex, 2 Deane triplex stock pumps, 8" x 8".

SHREDDER—1 Leather Shredder, 1 Jeffrey 30" x 30" Chip Crusher.

SCREENS—1 12 plate Harmon open side, 2 10 plate New Success, 1 12 plate New Success, 1 8 plate New Success, 1 Sandusky Centrifugal Screen. Lot of Screen Plates.

ENGINES—1 Fishkill Corliss 18" x 42", 1 8" x 12" Ball, 1 Cooper Corliss Cross Compound, 14" x 26" x 36", 1 Cooper Corliss Cross Compound, 1 Putnam, 12" x 30", 1 Corliss, 10" x 24".

CYLINDER MOLDS—1 36" x 119", 5 30" x 74", 3 30" x 60", 2 30" x 72", 1 30" x 63".

1 Union Machine Co. Kollergang.
12 Three Pocket Grinders.

1 96" x 14 1/2" Millspaugh Section Roll.
2 Stevens Digesters.
1 Rotary Boiler, 7' x 21' 6".
2 42" Waldron Coaters.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge B. Mass.

FOR SALE

BEATERS—40x36" with iron tub, 17' long, two 65x54, one 42x42, one 48x48, 4 Clafins, New Umphersons.

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

COATER—One 43" double Waldron coater.

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

CYLINDER MOLDS—Two moulds 30" dia., 78" face.

DRIVES—One Moore & White No. 9 A.

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

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

JORDANS—Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

MACHINES—One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

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

ROTARIES—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN—One Wandel screen. Also a lot of other machines which have not yet been listed. Write us for anything you want.

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

Mills Machine Company

LAWRENCE MASS.

(Continued from page 52.)

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Master Mechanic or Shop Superintendent, technically educated, with broad experience in construction and general machinery work, building pulp and paper machinery, etc., good organizer and one who can handle men. Address, Box 1011, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—High grade superintendent, operative, would like position with progressive mill where system and efficiency is appreciated. Twenty years' experience with large mill manufacturing Sulphite Bond, Specialties, Kraft, Manila, News, High Grade Printing Tissue, and paper for special purposes. Expert colorman, good executive and mechanical ability, references. Address Box 1013, care Paper Trade Journal.

ENGINEER who has had responsible charge of construction in rag, sulphite pulp, coating and bleaching plants in U. S. and Canada wants a permanent position as maintenance or assistant engineer. Address, Box 1010, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—New York City paper man would consider business association with established broker or mill agent, or would represent mill. Experienced in sales management, credits, buying, importation. References exchanged. Address, Box 957, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Tissue Paper advertiser wishes to get into touch with mill producing tissues for carbon paper making. Write in first instance to "Tissue Paper," care Goulds Advertising Offices, 54, New Oxford St., London, England.

WANTED—Night boss or machine tender in mill making all grades of box boards, roofing, sneating and wrapping papers. Address, Box 963, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Beater engineer wishes to make a change from his present position. Experienced on bonds, ledgers, tissue and all grades of box boards. Married, steady and sober. Address, Box 969, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Superintendent desires position; fifteen years' experience on all grades of combination and container board. Good executive and of mechanical ability. Can furnish best of references. Address, Box 973, care Paper Trade Journal.

GROUND Wood Superintendent (machinist by trade) desires position. Experienced in every detail of construction and installing machinery, operating and maintaining; familiar with cost system; capable of handling men; able to take full responsibility to secure results. Temperate and reliable; can give the best of references. Address Box 899, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Baker-Shevlm Worm Slusher. Address, Box 1008, care Paper Trade Journal.

WE have for sale all equipment with the exception of real estate of the Charles L. Carter Binders Board Mill, Singery, Maryland. Address, The Shartle Brothers Machine Company, Middletown, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Two sheet cutters for sale, English make, 50" wide, complete and in good condition. Any reasonable offer accepted. Address, Box 961, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—Mill at Lancaster, Pa. Equipped with 72" Fourd. machine, beaters, engines and ample steam and water power. Sprinkler equipment. Now operating under lease. Possession on 90 days' notice. Will sell machinery separately. Apply to the York Card & Paper Company, York, Pa.

Waxed Typewriter Ribbons

Are Superior and Distinctive; supplied for all makes of typewriters and guaranteed to please or money back. You save by buying direct. Price, 12 for \$5.00; 6 for \$2.75; 3 for \$1.50 prepaid. Send 54c., stamps or coin (checks not accepted for less than \$1.50), for a trial ribbon and interesting booklet—"Better Typewriter Results." Address

THE RIBBON WORKS,
Galveston, Texas.

Department 121.

MISCELLANEOUS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, Feb. 11, 1919. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., April 1, 1919, for furnishing Envelopes for the Departments of the Government during a period of one year or for four years, beginning July 1, 1919. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and instructions to bidders, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

WANTED—One Schopper Paper Tester, new or second hand. Address, Box 1020, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—One 9-roll stack of chilled calenders, 100 to 160-inch face, bottom roll 18 inches, top 16 inches, intermediate rolls 9 to 10 inches, with drive complete; must have good heavy housings and be in A-No. 1 condition. Address, Hoboken Paper Mill Co., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—Two second-hand Marshall Drives for 72-inch paper machines. Address, Box 999, care Paper Trade Journal.

SPECIAL—We have more warehouse space than we need; river and lake front; centrally located near Chicago; no cartage or cost of loading or unloading; free light-erage to all railroads and freight houses. We have stevedores; will sublet large or small space or handle your goods. National Bag and Paper Company, 358-360-362-364 River Street, Chicago, Ill.

BINDER and leather board mill to rent or lease for term of years. Situated between New York and Boston. Steam and water power. Excellent location. Address, Box 988, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE

- 6 White Oscillating Screens, with new oscillating device.
 - 8 Plates 10 x 24", cut .0014.
 - 2 Auxiliary White Screens.
 - 4 Plates 10 x 24", cut .0018.
 - 1 New York Safety Steam Engine, Upright, 125 H. P. Cylinder 16 3/4" Bore, 18" Stroke. Flywheel 98" Diam., 18" Face.
 - 3 Holyoke Machine Co. Platers 36" Rolls.
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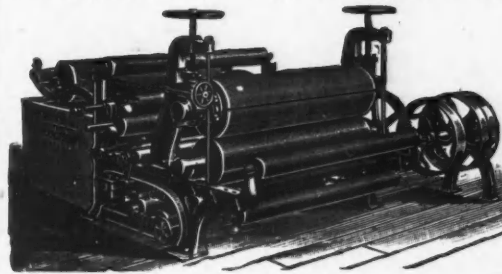
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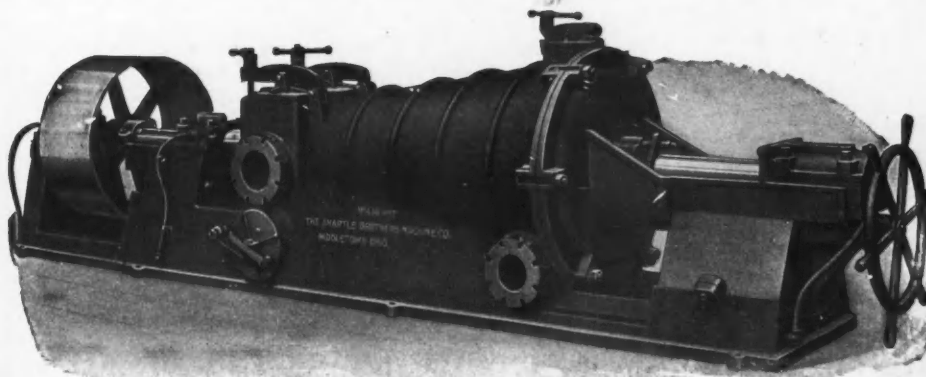
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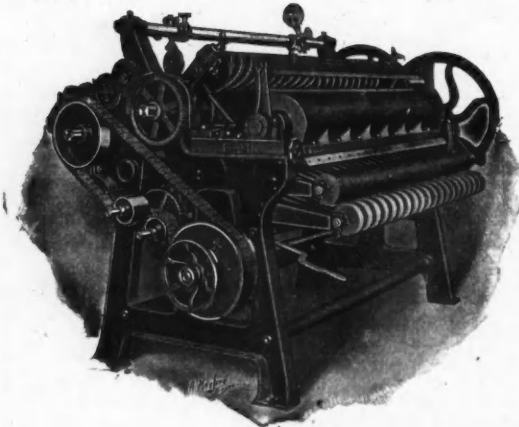
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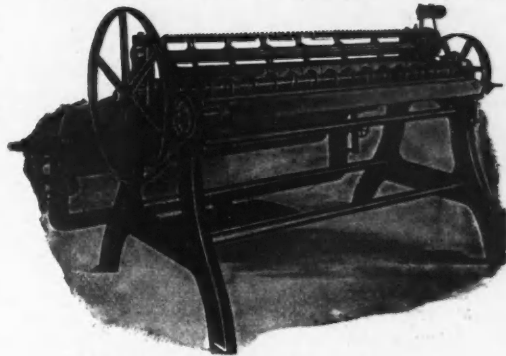
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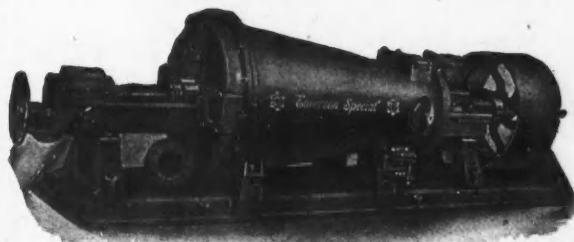
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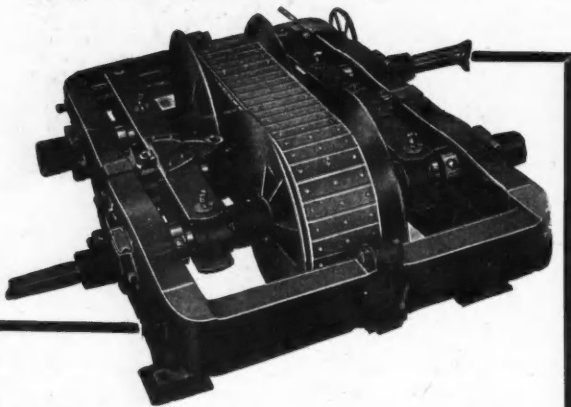
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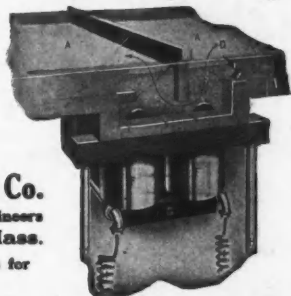
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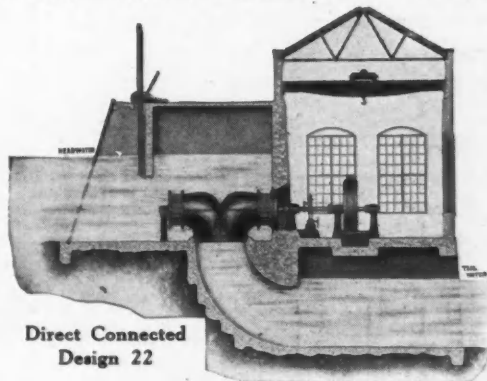
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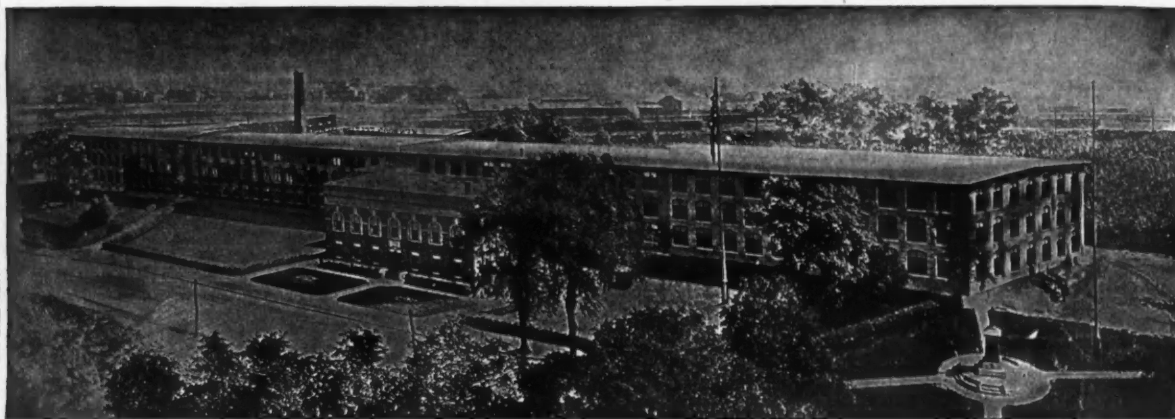
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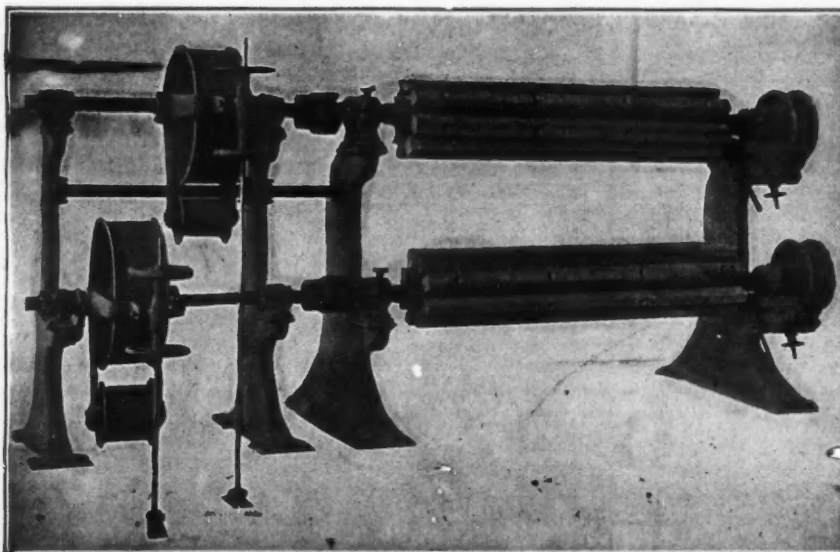


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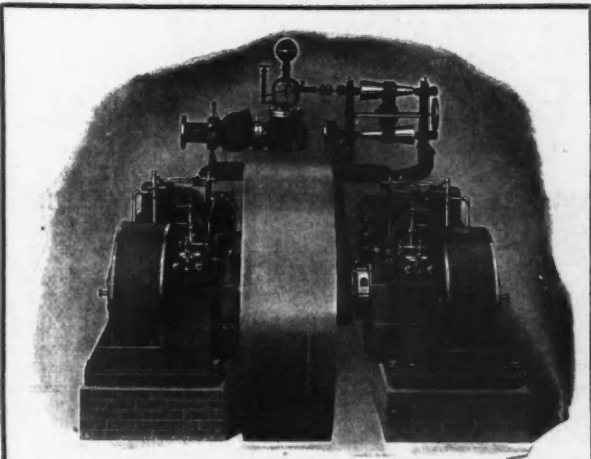
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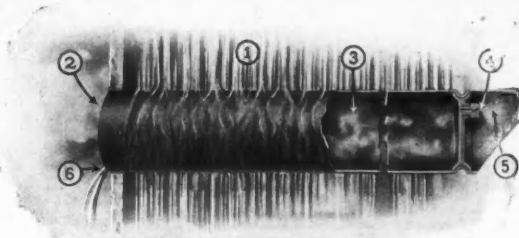
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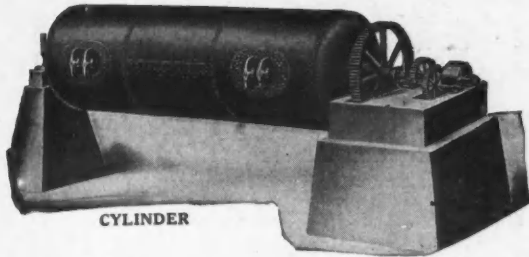
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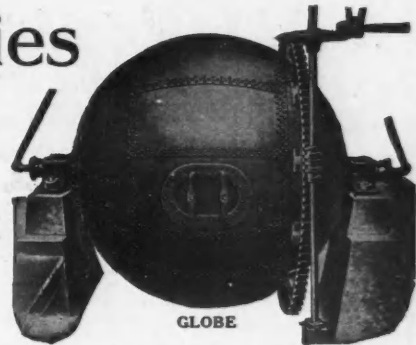
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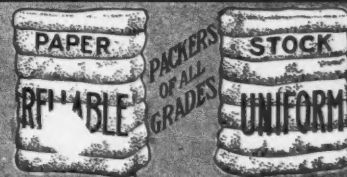
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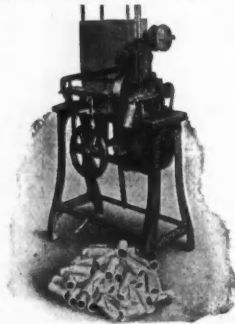
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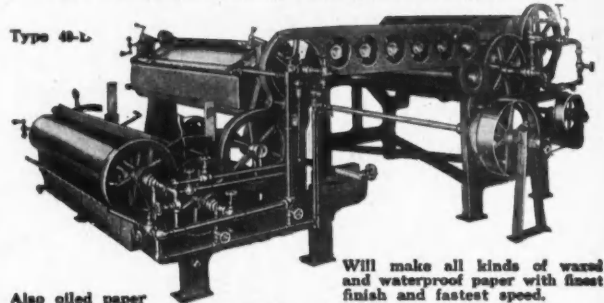
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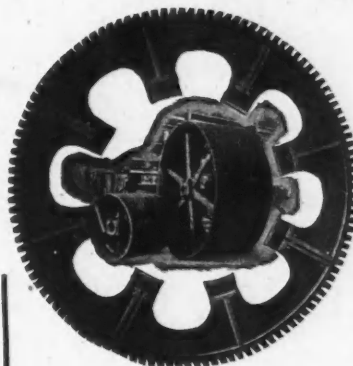
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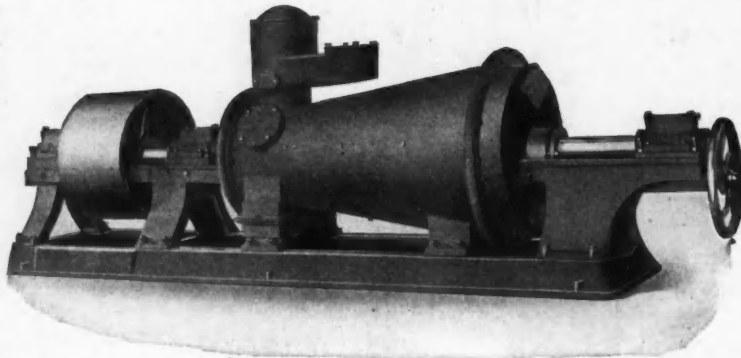
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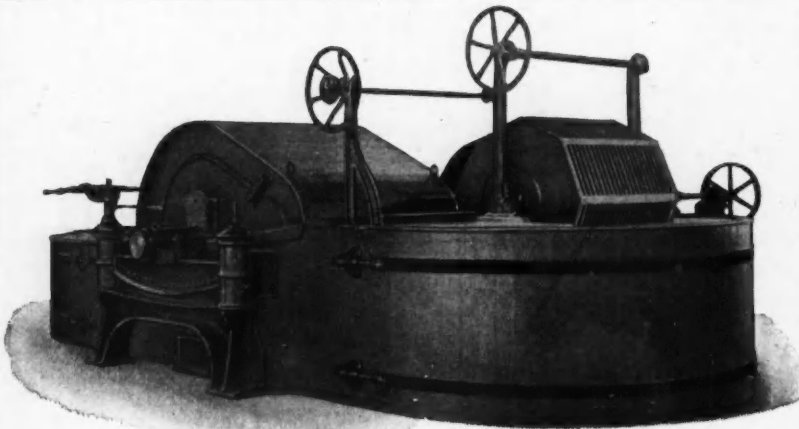
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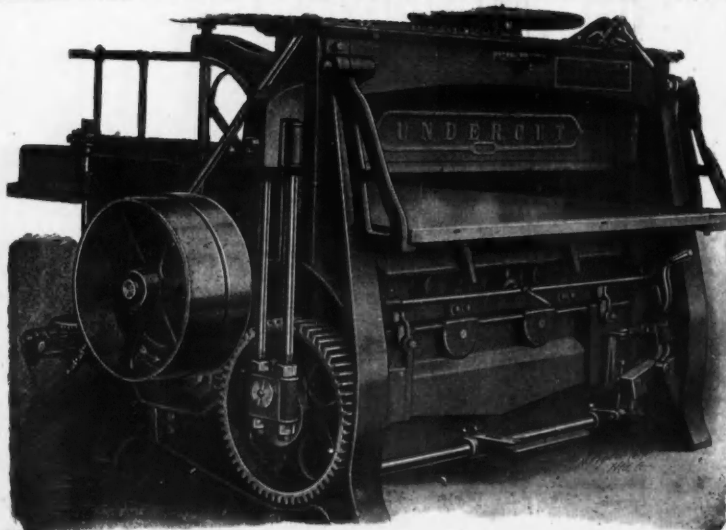
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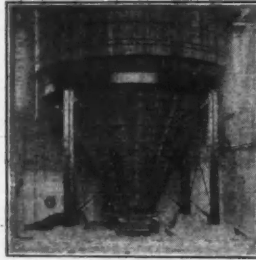
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