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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

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MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Those at Bellows Falls, Vt., Closed Because of Three Tour Demand.

At Holyoke There Is No Change—The Taylor-Burt Company Has Not Granted the Shorter Schedule—The Newton Paper Company the Only One to Adopt the New Plan.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., June 11, 1907.—All the paper mills at Bellows Falls, Vt., are reported to have closed down this week, some on Monday, others on Tuesday, as a result of the demand from mill operatives for a three tour shift, which the manufacturers are unable to grant.

Local paper dealers having business relations with manufacturers in that town have been advised of the labor trouble there, from which advices it would seem that the mills are likely to be idle for some weeks.

The mills closed are operated by the following concerns: The International Paper Company, Wyman Flint & Sons Company, John T. Moore & Son, Moore & Thompson Paper Company, John Robertson & Son, Robertson Paper Company and Blake & Higgins.

These mills together operate twelve Fourdrinier and eight cylinder machines, with a total daily capacity of about 160 tons, mostly manila papers. Delesdernier.

No Change as Yet at Holyoke.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] HOLYOKE, Mass., June 11, 1907.—Your correspondent is unable to learn this afternoon of any change in the condition of the requests presented to the manufacturers over those of last week, with the exception of the report that the Taylor-Burt Manufacturers in Holyoke. The report that this company was seriously considering the granting of three shifts in place of the two now in force appears from reliable authority to have been unfounded, and would not have been printed, even as a rumor, had it not been given to your correspondent from the same source as the granting of the three shifts by the Newton Paper Company. From the wording of the report it would not appear that the company has been injured 'seriously, and the request from the company that

The position between the manufacturers and their employees in this city is somewhat complicated, made so by the "butting in," as it were, by the International Brotherhood, under the name of one of its organizers, in presenting its demand, without doubt with the full authority of the international officers, and also probably with the authority of a vote of a national convention sanctioning the action, but at the same time complicating matters in general between the manufacturer and the employee.

matters be straightened is cheerfully complied with.

It is fully understood in this city that there is no issue between the operative and manufacturer, and the general assertion has not as yet been denied that the local unions have no grievance with the mills, and that there have been no troubles with the mills since the last strike. It is stated that the mills have the demand issued through the International Brotherhood under consideration, and have given the same serious consideration.

It was thought possible that some information would be given out this week whereby a forecast could be made as to the final disposition of the matter, but the mills all state that they are still considering the matter and are not yet ready to give an answer.

From information received in a general manner it is to be assumed that in justice to one particular mill it could not be asked to assume three shifts in place of two and allow all the other mills making practically the same line of paper to continue on two shifts. The general feeling among the manufacturers and the Holyoke employees themselves is that when three shifts are placed in operation the same general agreement should be reached by the union with all the mills in the particular lines represented.

It is even stated by the union members that no demand for three hour shifts can be made until the proposed separation of the paper and pulp makers from one union is decided upon in the meeting to be held soon. It is possible that the demands are being made now in order to keep the agitation fresh in the minds of the members of the two orders should a vote be passed for disunion. It is to be presumed, however, that the members of one union would desire to have as many rights granted them as were given another union. It has been stated on good authority that the matter will not be closed up with the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers for at least three weeks. It will be remembered that when the local paper makers' unions were revived the past spring, it was done by an organizer working under the direction of the American Federation of Labor.

There is a feeling in the city that eventually the mills will grant the three shifts, or rather that the hours of labor in the mills will be eight hours, but it is stated that neither the local operatives nor the manufacturers believe that the eight hour day will be granted under the present demand.

Your correspondent has no definite authority for stating that the manufacturers are looking at the proposition in this light, or that they believe that when the eight hour shift is given to the tour workers that all other men in the mills will demand an eight hour day, simply from the standpoint of equity, and that the cost to the mills would be considerably more than the unions have figured on at the present time.

A Holyoke manufacturer today confirmed what THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL stated editorially recently, and that is that it is almost impossible to secure competent machine men at the present time. Numerous mills have from time to time started new machines in their mills, and thus gradually, without any noise, the machine tenders and back tenders, together with other skilled men, are all employed at the present time.

Manufacturers feel that when the change does come it will come gradually, but at all events the same grades of paper must be made at about the same cost per manufacturer, else the mill with the higher cost sheet will soon go out of business.

It was stated today that the calender girls who went out on a

strike first from the Crocker Division of the American Writing Paper Company, and then from other divisions and mills, have mostly returned to work; in so far as places could be made for them. The mills have not discharged the help hired during the time the girls were out, and it is understood not to be the intention to do so. The girls went back to work at the old wages and the prevailing time.

A meeting of the union lodges was held in this city Sunday afternoon. The transactions have not as yet been made public, further than the fact that several new members were added.

FERRY.

Employees to Share in Profits.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., June 11, 1907.—The Alexandria Paper Company has extended its profit sharing merit system to all classes of employees, offering them a dividend or premium of 10 per cent. on their wages at the end of each year of steady service. The mill has never had any labor difficulties worthy of mention, and the new idea was made voluntarily by the mill.

Annual Shutdown at Holyoke August 6. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 11, 1907.—The Holyoke Water Power Company announced Monday at Holyoke that the water would be drawn from the canals at 6 o'clock a. m. on August 6 and will be let into them again at 6 o'clock on the 12th of August next. This is to allow the time necessary for making the works required by the mills. It is understood that the usual repairs will be made by the mills. FERRY.

L. L. Brown Paper Co. Makes Advances in Rag Room.

ADAMS, Mass., June 10, 1907.—It was announced here this afternoon that forty or more employees of the rag room at the L. L. Brown mill would at once receive an increase in wages averaging between \$t and \$1.50 a week each. This will give the help from \$9 to \$10 a week, and will put them on a level with the employees in the same lines of work in the other plants of the company. Because the work at the Centre street mill was of a different quality, the employees in the rag room had not been making as much as the management had felt they were entitled to. The increase, however, will put them on a footing with the others, and pleases the help immensely. The new schedule will go into effect at once. The hours of labor in these rooms are shorter than in other departments of the mill, and the employees now feel they are well paid. The company has been very fortunate in ayoiding labor troubles of any kind.

National Blank Book Company's Strike Still On. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLVOKE, Mass., June II, 1907.—There has been very little change in the situation of the strike at the National Blank Book Company's works. The national organization having to do with the union of forwarders or bookbinders has within a week declared that the local union was locked out, and that it was not in any sense a strike on their part. So far as the union is concerned this action on the part of the national assembly places it on a sound footing, and they will thus be able to receive strike benefits from the higher body. The action also will have a tendency to keep all union men away from the works, as it is understood that should a union man take the place of one of the men out on strike he would become suspended and cease to be a member of the order.

The company stated this afternoon that the mill was running to some extent. It is believed to have been generally an "open shop," but this I cannot state as a fact. The company states that new men are being put to work daily as fast as they can be obtained, and that they will be retained. Not only are the forwarders out but all of the union men in the plant have been called out. New men are being worked in as fast as possible, and young persons with a fair degree of knowledge of the work will be taught as fast as possible and given places they are able to fill. The customers of the company will not have to fear concerning the stock that goes out from the mill, as it will be fully up to the high standard of the concern. Special inspections will be made of the work during its several stages, and as fast as new men can be had they will be put to work. FERRY.

To Arbitrate Strike in Norwegian Mills.

Late advices from abroad are to the effect that the labor disputes that have recently affected the Union Company, Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Company and the Klosterfos undertaking have been delegated to a court of arbitration, the Norwegian Employers' Association and the Norwegian trades unions being represented.

No new developments have occurred in the strike situation in Norway and Sweden this week. The plants mentioned as down in the previous issue of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL because of the strike are still idle, according to the latest information from the affected mills. The men at the plant of the Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Company, at Borregaard, Norway, are evidently maintaining their position on their original demands for an increase in wages, as no overtures from the men have been made to the company. The plant has now been down almost three weeks, and no settlement of the difficulty is in sight.

Just what the exact attitude of the company is cannot be learned, but something can be gained from the fact that it took the initiative in closing its sulphite plant when the workmen made their request for more pay. The mills making unbleached are still accepting new business, and it looks as if they were not anticipating any trouble with their employees.

McClellan Paper Company to Open Branch in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., June 10, 1907.—The McClellan Paper Company, of Minneapolis, is arranging to start a branch wholesale house here. It is planned to have the institution a thoroughly up to date jobbing house, with a complete line of everything to satisfy the paper trade, and several traveling salesmen on the road, with headquarters in Duluth. To begin with, the company will not occupy a building of its own, but will rent one. It will need considerable floor space, but has two or three sites in view which will meet the requirements. One of these will probably be decided upon next week, and the firm will be ready for business early in the summer.

Petition in Bankruptcy vs. Ithaca Wall Paper Company.

ITHACA, June 11, 1907.—A movement is on foot apparently for the purpose of thwarting the plans of the Ithaca Wall Paper Mills to make a voluntary dissolution in the Supreme Court by throwing the company into bankruptcy through the agency of the United States District Court.

Attorney Edward J. Mone, representing the Aldrich Paper Company, of Natural Dam, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy against the company before Justice Ray, at Utica. The subpœna has been issued and sent to United States Deputy Marshal E. H. Bostwick for service. It is returnable before Justice Ray on June 18.

The Aldrich Paper Company, which has a claim against the Ithaca concern in the sum of \$12,000 for paper sold the Ithaca concern, asks that the Ithaca Wall Paper Mills be adjudicated a bankrupt. Inasmuch as the Ithaca Wall Paper Mills has already been formally dissolved, there would appear to be some serious question as to whether the bankruptcy proceeding will lie, but Mr. Mone asserts that this question will be passed upon on the return of the subpena.

BOARDS AGAIN ADVANCE.

The Manufacturers Decide to Put Up the Price Two Dollars Per Ton.

With the Exception of Patent Coated, the Whole List of Box Boards Were Advanced in Price Last Week.—Preparations for Offsetting the Effects of the Summer Season.

After a rather interesting three day session the Box Board Manufacturers' Association, at its regular quarterly meeting held in New York last week, advanced the price on all grades of box board, with the exception of patent coated board, \$2 per ton. The advance became effective on Friday.

As this was the last meeting before the customary summer dullness in the box board trade the attendance was very large. It is said that every mill in the association had a representative at the meeting. The association seems to be growing stronger, and only recently several new mills were admitted to membership in the association. The association today represents perhaps 90 per cent. of all the box board manufactured in this country.

Plans to offset the usual summer slump in the demand were formulated by the association. This is the most critical period for the mills. Estimates of the production and figures showing the approximate amount of new tonnage being booked at present were submitted at the meeting.

The average falling off in the demand during the summer months has been placed at several hundred tons per day. This shortage is distributed equally among the different mills, or else a sufficient number are closed down to make up the loss in tonnage. In this way the association has been able to keep the production about equal to the demand. Since the association was formed, October, 1905, prices on all grades of board have been advanced about \$10 per ton, and the association is reported in a very prosperous condition at the present time. It was arranged at the meeting which mills should be closed down temporarily to discount the curtailment in the demand. The decrease in business up to date is put at about 15 per cent. This is based on reports which showed that the demand was about normal up to May 15. Those mills which will be shut down will sustain no loss, as each one receives its pro rata allowance from the treasury of the association while it is not in operation.

Last week's meeting will be the last one of the association until next September. One manufacturer when asked what prompted this latest advance in prices said: "The situation in the box board business from the manufacturers' standpoint is more serious than is generally known. Why, the mills have to contend with all sorts of difficulties, some of course of minor importance, but still they add to the cost of manufacturing. Take, for instance, lining paper, a great deal of which is used by the box board mills, that has gone up more than 30 per cent. over last year's contract prices. This is only one of the least important items, yet it serves to illustrate what we are compelled to pay for some of our raw materials. The shortage of ground wood and sulphite is a great drawback with us, some of the manufacturers reporting at the meeting that they were forced to shut down some of their machines for lack of supplies of both of these articles."

An Echo of the A. G. Elliot Failure.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1907.—An echo of the financial troubles which finally overwhelmed the old established house of A. G. Elliot & Co., once in the very forefront of the Philadelphia jobbing trade, was heard during the week when J. E. Mitchell was discharged as a voluntary bankrupt, individually and as a member of the old Elliot firm. His liabilities were stated to be \$88,242.82, while his assets were but \$340. The first meeting of creditors has been called by Referee Edward F. Hoffman for June 21 at 3 o'clock at his office, 509 Harrison Building. Mr. Mitchell will be present and will be ready to be questioned by any creditors should they desire to do so.

The proceedings, of course, relate to Mr. Mitchell solely as a member of A. G. Elliot & Co. as an individual, and do in nowise affect the Quaker City Paper Company, of which Mr. Mitchell is now general manager. The trade realizes that he was not at fault in the failure of the Elliot firm. E. R. G.

Big "Funfest" and Outing of New York Paper Men.

Among the local and out of town paper houses which will be represented at the second annual outing of the Paper Association of New York City are:

Coy, Hunt & Co., F. A. Flinn, I. Gilman & Co., R. L. Greene Paper Company, J. H. W. Jonas, R. C. Kastner Paper Company, J. E. Linde Paper Company, Lasher & Lathrop, Merriam Paper Company, Miller & Wright Paper Company, Maurice O'Meara Company, Perkins & Squier, Phœnix Card and Paper Company, the Seymour Company, John F. Sarle, Paul E. Vernon & Co., William G. Willmann, Wilson & Towne Paper Company, White & Lane, F. W. Anderson & Co., Joseph I. Grady, C. B. Hewitt & Brothers, C. F. Hubbs & Co., Richardson Brothers, Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, George W. Millar & Co., H. G. Craig & Co., West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Allan & Gray, Warren Manufacturing Company, Cherry River Paper Company, John H. Ives, Manufacturers Paper Company and Hon. James A. Outterson.

About 200 tickets have been disposed of up to date, and a large attendance is assured. "To miss the outing this year is to miss the biggest funfest party the Paper Association has ever pulled off," said a member of the association this week. Preparations have now been completed. Judging from the list of firms which will be represented, everybody who is anybody in the paper trade will be there. The outing is now only a few days off, and those who contemplate going but have delayed the placing of their applications for tickets should delay no longer.

The boat will leave the Battery at 1 o'clock on Saturday, proceeding up the picturesque East River to College Point. Dinner will be served at the Boulevard Hotel. This will be supplemented by refreshments during the afternoon for those who indulge too strenuously in the different events on the program.

Ernest R. Behrend a June Bridegroom.

ERIE, Pa., June 10, 1907.—Ernest Behrend, president of the Hammermill Paper Company, of this city, was married to Miss Mary Brownell, of Newport, R. I., on Saturday, June 1. The wedding took place at Newport, Rev. John B. Diman officiating. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Brownell.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Alice Brownell, and was met at the altar by the bridegroom, who was accompanied by his brother, Dr. Bernard Behrend, of this city, as best man. The bride wore a gown of white moiré with a lace veil and carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Alice Brownell, was gowned in white embroidered lace.

The ushers were Edward Petriquin, of Philadelphia; Edward Mehl and Otto F, Behrend, of this city, and Alfred Smith Brownell, of Providence, a brother of the bride.

After the ceremony the couple started upon a secret automobile wedding tour. It is their intention to sever all communication with their friends during the six weeks of their tour. After that Mr. and Mrs. Behrend will return to Middletown, Conn., to visit the bride's mother, Mrs. Harriet B. Brownell. About August t they will leave for their home in this city.

TRADE EASING OFF-PRICES FIRM.

The Market Is Gradually Getting Down to a Seasonable Basis-Business with the Dealers Is Quiet-The Mills Still Busy-Quotations Strong-Box Boards Advanced \$2 Per Ton.

The only real live feature in the New York trade during the week was the suddenly increased activity on all grades of box boards. The demand, which has been falling off gradually, took an upward jump as soon as it became known that the Box Board Association was in session here and that another advance in prices would probably be announced. Dealers and large consumers were very busy in the early part of the week trying to place orders in order to protect themselves against the increase. Most of the mills were somewhat reluctant about accepting these orders. When the meeting of the manufacturers had adjourned, and it was announced that an advance on all grades of board, with the exception of patent coated, had been agreed upon, a large number of buyers and jobbers found themselves with their orders still unplaced. The increase amounted to several dollars per ton on all grades, excepting patent coated board, which remains unchanged. The new prices became effective on Friday last. The demand on the other grades of paper, from the finest writings to the cheapest wrappings, has undergone a big reduction, although the local paper houses report that there is still a fair amount of new business being placed. Of course, this summary does not include news paper, which seems to retain its previous activity. It is just as difficult to place additional orders, and the manufacturers are now talking of still higher prices before long. The dealers handling the liner grades of paper are doing a fairly good small order or retail business. Those carrying the coarser grades or bulk goods find that the scarcity of new orders is rather pronounced. The manufacturers report that they are still running their mills full time, and they say they do not fear any interruption for lack or orders. Some of the dealers say they still have considerable trouble in getting reasonably prompt deliveries from the mills. This may be due to the arbitrary methods pursued at present by some of the railroads. The widespread agitation against the railroads by the different States and the National Government regarding freight rate discrimination, and for various other reasons, has not made them feel any too kindly toward shippers in general. Despite the backwardness of the spring season, and the fact that the weather has been very bad almost since the beginning of this year, some of the large dealers state that their total sales to date are much larger than during the same period last year. Statements in reference to the present demand for paper are somewhat conflicting, and the general market situation, as far as business is concerned, seems to be rather confused. Ouotations on nearly all grades of paper continue remarkably firm, and they will no doubt remain this way during the summer dullness.

Some Falling Off in Boston. Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, Arco Building, 127 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., June 11, 1907.

The movement of paper in this market during the past week shows a little falling off in volume as compared with that of previous past weeks. This lull in business may be due to the unfavorable weather so long prevailing, or it may be that the actual needs of the present are growing less, since those needs have been satisfied to a large extent and new prospective demands are not of heavy proportions. Still, the season itself is reaching the period when a short quiet spell in always experienced, so that very little complaint is being made because trade and traffic are seemingly quiet. Such complaint as does come to notice is on the score of delayed shipments 'from the mills, and that of itself shows that manufacturers have not as yet caught up with the orders heretofore booked. Being behind on old orders, and having a fair volume

of later business in hand to be worked up, manufacturers are not doing much hustling for new business just at present. And then again manufacturers are just now being confronted by labor demands that may cause a little interruption to production if the demands are not met, and if granted will increase the price of paper. Under the circumstances the tone of the market is very firm on most grades of paper, especially on book, news and manilas. If the signs of the immediate future can be read aright, there is little prospect of lower prices on paper this summer. DELESDERNIER.

Business Good With Holyoke Mills. Western Massachusetts Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, HOLYOKE, Mass., June 11, 1907.

Business among the mills the past week has continued as usual. The pending request made by Organizer Lapointe for an eight hour day for the tour worker has seemed to have little or no effect upon orders being received at the mills at the present time. It is possible, however, the mill men admit, that the thought of pending trouble may have some effect upon the number and size of orders that are being handled.

The American Writing Paper Company is handling a good grist of orders in all divisions. It is said that all of the departments are running full, and that business in the several divisions is well divided.

The two mills of the Whiting Paper Company have a satisfactory line of business on hand. Trade continues quite satisfactory.

The mills in Turners Falls have about the usual number of orders in hand. Possibly there may be a slight falling off, if anything.

An increase in trade during the past few months has been noted in the mill of the Hampshire Paper Company at South Hadley Falls. There has been a good demand for the bond paper made at this mill.

The B. D. Rising Paper Company, at Housatonic, has had a nice trade in the various lines of bond papers made by it. Business is said to be fully as good as the past week, and no falling off in trade of any moment is noted. FERRY.

Demand Active in Chicago.

Western Publication Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 626-627 Monadnock Building, CHICAGO, Ill., June 10, 1997.

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Conditions here in Chicago are active in point of demand, and prices on nearly everything are stiff. Within the week there seem to have been no very serious advances, though book and other print papers seem to be tending upward all the time. Several of the book paper mills are reported to have withdrawn their prices pending more settled conditions in the pulp market. As there is not much prospect of too much pulp, or, indeed, of quite enough, the assumption is pretty safe that prices will keep on going up for some time

Paper jobbers are in some cases experiencing trouble in getting their accustomed quality in ground wood papers, and the difficulty seems to be with the pulp manufacturers, who are so overcrowded with orders and are at their wits' end to get enough first class pulp wood that they have to take practically what they can get and make it up into pulp. If the mill man kicks he is told that the pulp mill is doing the best it can and will cancel his contract if he wishes. A knowledge of these conditions may help the jobber to fend off complaints which his customers direct at him.

There is a sharp demand for all classes of fibres and manilas, and the advances of a week ago do not seem to have interfered in the least with the volume of trade.

All classes of board are active. Demand is good and prices firm.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

AND PAPER COMPANY SULPHITE MANUFACTURERS OF ATAHDIN PULP FIBRE LINCOLN, ME. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE HIGHEST GRADE SULPHITE FOR BOOK, LEDGER, WRITING & MANILA PAPERS Watermarked HAMMERMILL PAPER CO. Papers a Specialty ERIE. PENNA. Manufacturers of WRITINGS, BOND and LEDGER PAPER THE ULTRAMARINE COMPANY POTTER BUILDING, 38 PARK ROW, N. Y. **ULTRAMARINE BLUES FOR PAPER MANUFACTURERS** EAGLE KNIFE AND BAR COMPANY, JOHN W. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR. LAWRENCE. MASS. U. S. A. -MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE-Knives, Bars, Plates, and Jordan Fillings EVERY DESCRIPTION USED IN PAPER MILLS. ONE TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THE ECONOMY OF USING EAGLE GOODS. Carew Manufacturing Company HIGH GRADE LEDGERS—BONDS—LINENS Superfine Writings and Typewriter Papers SOUTH HADLEY FALLS MASSACHUSETTS

All Grades Active in Fox Valley.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., June 10, 1907.—The feature of the market the past week was an improvement in the demand for book papers. Print, manilas and flat and bond papers have been in uninterruptedly good request, but for a couple of weeks preceding last week the inquiry for book paper was considerably easier. No particular reason was assignable for it, but whatever the reason might have been it seems to have passed, for things seem now to be back again on the old basis. Fox **RIVER**.

Pulp and Paper Scarce at Ottawa. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, June 10, 1907.—The paper and pulp mills at the Chaudiere are enjoying better water power. The river is less in volume, and the flow is not so excessive as that which stopped machinery early in the spring. Pulp and fibre are exceedingly scarce. The demand for paper is active, and the manufacturers are sold out in some lines. The late season in the woods promises a delay in getting raw material to the factories, and the prospect for steady operation during the summer is uncertain. Prices are reported very firm, with advances in some lines. G.

Philadelphia Market Continues Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1907 .- The market for the entire line of papers continues firm and prices are rigidly maintained, with increases readily secured for prompt delivieries. All the mills are still running full. The usual dullness is not in evidence and most of them have orders ahead sufficient to guarantee a busy summer. In sympathy with advances on manilas and fibres, the stock of which is generally scarce, other lines are stiffening. Wrapping papers have an active demand because normal business is good and there is anticipation of still further increases in quotations. Book paper, though quiet, is in steady demand, and the market continues to stay well cleaned up. There was a little flurry in tissues during the week because of new efforts to get business by some of the smaller concerns, but this has not upset the market. Building papers continue to be in splendid demand, the competition of the recent past, which upset prices in the effort to get business, has gone. Quotations are advancing and the mills are all busy. For wall paper blanks there is a particularly lively demand and prices, too, are advancing. They are still too low to tempt the book men to run their machines on blanks, but the mills making the cheaper grades could certainly fill up with orders for blanks if they desired to have them. E. R. G.

Trade Conditions in the Miami Fairly Satisfactory.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, June 11, 1907.—Business conditions are satisfactory in a general sense, though with weather couditions seasonable the volume of trade would be much heavier, not alone in the paper industry but in many other branches. Retail trade throughout Ohio has been backward with the exception of the brief time which could consistently be called "summer." In mercantile circles the hope of making up for the shortcoming of the season has been lost, but the prospects for fall are bright. Of course, the demand for paper boxes, wrappings and many other paper commodities used by the stores and other establishments has been less because of the unseasonable weather. The only impetus will be the sacrifice sales, which will be on a month earlier than usual, it is predicted, in every city and hamlet of the State. Already there is evidence of activity on this score, and this weck witnessed a quickened deunand for wrappings and clothing boxes as a result.

Local interest was manifested in the boost envelope papers have received. The output of the Government plant here will be very heavy, and that Uncle Sam has increased the price of the finished product is indicative that even a great government has felt the effect of the general improvement in paper product prices. The demand for writings, books and news has been keen during the week, and all mills are running on full order books. M. V.

Paper Making Material in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bulletin, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, in a recent issue, says: "The attention of paper manufacturers of the States has been called to the large amount of material here on these islands that could be used in the making of paper. There passed through here last week on the Siberia, A. J. Jordan, a representative of the Paper Manufacturers' Association of America. Jordan is on his way to the Philippines with a view to purchasing fibrous material for the manufacture of paper. When he has finished his mission in the Far East he says that he will return here and look into the possibilities of obtaining a supply of material at this port. Cane tops, rice straw, pineapple leaves and refuse from sisal can all be used to advantage in the manufacture of paper."

Congressman Harding's Engagement Announced.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAVTON, Ohio, June 11, 1907.—The engagement of Eugene Harding, the Miami Valley manager of the Harding Paper Company, of Franklin, Middletown and Excello (part of the American Writing Paper Company), to Miss Edna Wilson, charming daughter of Captain Robert Wilson, one of the wealthiest manufacturers in the State, was announced the past week at a social affair given at the bride's home.

Mr. Harding is the representative in the National House' from the historic Third Ohio District, and will soon take up his residence in Washington. The marriage will be an event of the early fall, and Mrs. Harding will accompany him to the capital. Mr. Harding was recently elected to succeed Col. R. M. Nevin, of this city. He was formerly a State Senator, and is a son of the late veteran paper manufacturer, A. E. Harding. M. V.

Shortage of Sulphite in the West Serious.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, June 10, 1907.—One of the best informed men in the Chicago paper trade, having recently returned from a tour of the Western paper and pulp mills, had the following to say this morning with regard to the conditions he found:

"The sulphite situation in the West is in an unprecedented and restive condition. Most of the mills, anticipating a short market, hastened to cover themselves and bought heavily, intending to accumulate in order to overcome their depleted stocks. The result of this forced buying increased values of sulphite, and the American manufacturers of this commodity have found their product in such heavy demand that they have closely sold their output and have nothing to offer the market at this time.

"In the face of these conditions the sulphite mills of Wisconsin are confronted with a shortage of pulp wood, and for several months have been unable to turn out their full quota of pulp. Coupled with these conditions, the incapacitating of the largest makers in the East, preventing them from turning out more than one-fourth of their usual output, and the fact that a well known Wisconsin mill making hemlock pulp has been obliged to shut down its plant indefinitely—these facts have produced conditions little short of alarming.

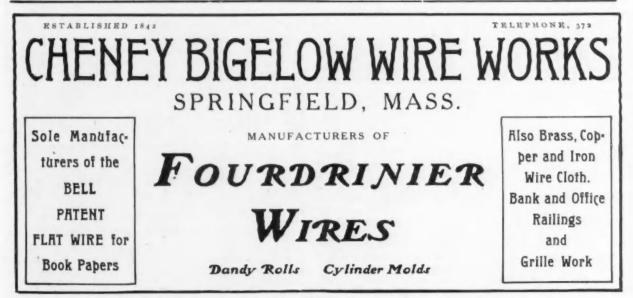
"These conditions are in the face of a serious strike situation in Norway, Sweden and Finland, the gravity of which is increasing rather than diminishing.

"The outlook is discouraging, and there is no immediate relief in sight." M.

CHAS. D. BROWN & CO. Paper Box Boards PAPER STOCK FIBRES WOOD PULP MILL SUPPLIES MAIN OFFICE, 156-158 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.

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THE PURCHASE OF THE SPANISH RIVER.

Details Concerning the Extent and Value of the Property of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Which Was Last Week Bought by the Rhinelander Paper Company Interests.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., June 10, 1907.—The entire plant and timber concession of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, at Espanola, Ont., Canada, has been purchased by a syndicate headed by E. A. Edmonds of the Rhinelander (Wis.) Paper Company. Mr. Edmonds was in Appleton for a few hours last week on his return home from Espanola, and furnished your correspondent with information concerning the transaction. The consideration involved in the purchase amounts to two and half million dollars. The gentlemen interested with Mr. Edmonds are his brothers, W. L. Edmonds, of Wansau, and F. J. Edmonds, of Brokaw, and A. E. Millington, present manager at Espanola, and George R. Grey, of Sudbury, Ont., who will be in charge of the woods operations.

The timber concession, which is the chief asset of the company, was granted in 1904 by the Ontario government, and covers all the pulp wood timber on a tract of land about 5,000 square miles in area. It is the biggest concession of the kind in the Dominion. The new owners have had about one-fifth of it looked over, and have found spruce enough on it to last for fifteen to twenty years. The pulp mill at present uses about 50,000 cords a year, and if the rest of the territory contains as much as the one-fifth examined there is enough timber in the concession to last a hundred years.

The plant itself consists of a ground wood pulp mill, which is now turning out 135 tons per day. The power is furnished by the Spanish River, which is dammed at Espanola, giving a head of 67 feet. The minimum flowage of the river at Espanola is said to be 165,000 cubic feet per minute. The power used at present amounts to about 11,000 horse power. It is the intention of the new owners to increase the capacity of the ground wood mill, and also to build a paper mill which will make 100 tons of print paper a day. This mill to be in operation before the 1st of July, 1909. Mr. Edmonds took possession the first day of June, and A. E. Millington, the former manager, continues in his old position.

The pulp mill has been in operation a little more than a year, and the product has been sold almost entirely in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The market for the product of the print paper mill to be constructed will be found in both Canada and the United States. The quality of the spruce on the concession is very fine, the trees averaging about 12 inches in diameter, and the excellence of the material and up to date methods used in manufacture have been responsible for turning out a very fine product.

The new owners expect within the next three months to be manufacturing pulp board. Contracts have been taken for a large tonnage of this material, which will be made from jack pine, and will be used in various parts of the United States for making shipping cases, taking the place of high priced lumber and permitting a reduction of about 30 per cent, in the cost of the cases.

The importance of this transaction of Mr. Edmonds can hardly be overstated. It looks as though he was the pioneer in a movement that most of the manufacturers of this country making paper from wood would have to make sooner or later, and in most cases very soon. The wood supply is receding further and further from the mills each year, and the difficulty and cost of getting it are correspondingly increasing. For some time past it has been agreed that it would eventually be necessary to go to Canada for pulp wood. Mr. Edmonds is the first man to do it, and he has done it on a tremendous scale. He is interested in a number of paper mills in Wisconsin, and in common with other manufacturers he has been very much alarmed about wood supply. The new purchase will solve the trouble so far as his companies are concerned, and will be of advantage to others, also, as he will at all times have a surplus of pulp for shipment. FOX RIVER.

The Concession a Very Valuable One.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Canada, June 10, 1907 .- An important transaction which has just been completed is the sale of the properties of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company to a syndicate with headquarters at Rhinelander, Wis., for \$2,500,000. The purchasers are headed, it is said, by the Edmonds family, the members of which are largely interested in the Rhinelander Paper Company. The Spanish River Company, it will be remembered, secured a concession from the late government of the province to cut pulp wood on an irregular area along three rivers, also 50 square miles of territory in Algoma district. It has erected a dam and works to generate power at a water power on the Spanish River. This is used in the operation of the pulp mill, which it has constructed near Webbwood, and about a mile and a half distant from the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from which a spur line has been constructed. This mill is at present producing over 100 tons of wet pulp a day. Moreover, the syndicate which is acquiring the property has had parties on the ground, and these report that there is enough wood on it suitable for the manufacture of pulp to keep the existing plant running for 100 years.

The directors of the Spanish River Company, too, have seen fit to practically close the bargain, which will be laid before a meeting of shareholders summoned to ratify the sale.

The concession was originally granted under agreement dated September 21, 1800. The company was given the right to cut spruce and other woods on Crown lands along the Spanish, Vermilion and Onaping rivers and their tributaries, with the exception of the Sauble branch of the Spanish River, for a distance of 5 miles back from the shore. It was also entitled to select 50 square miles of land as the scene of its operations. For the spruce cut the Government was to receive 20 cents a cord and for other woods 10 cents a cord. In addition the company was required to erect a pulp mill and a paper mill in connection with the water power it proposed to develop. On the building and equipment of the industry \$500,000 was to be expended, of which \$100,000 was to be disbursed in eighteen months, \$250,000 in two years, and the balance in three years. The mills were to employ 250 hands, and produce in pulp and paper 25,000 tons annually. If these terms were carried out the company was to enjoy the rights conferred on it for twenty-one years, but in the event of failure to comply with them the concession might be cancelled by the Government. T.

New Company to Start Up Idle Mill.

ELKHART, Ind., June 10, 1907.—The last of Elkhart's idle and vacant factories is soon to resound to the hum of busy machinery. The Standard Paper Company, for the manufacture of greaseproof parchment paper, has been organized, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and has secured a lease of the old Globe Tissue Paper Company's mill of its present owners, the Union Waxed and Parchment Paper Company, of New York.

The directors are Cyrus F. Frye, Charles M. Eisenbeiss. M. L. Ulrich, Jacob Winer, Jacob Goldberg, C. B. Brodrick, Sr., and W. D. Dalton. The officers are; C. F. Frye, president; C. M. Eisenbeiss, vice president; W. D. Dalton, secretary; J. Goldberg, treasurer, and M. L. Ulrich, general manager. Other Elkhartans interested are Elliott Crull, E. N. Miller and Leander Anderson.

Mr. Ulrich left for Boston today to purchase new machinery, and it is hoped to have the mill in operation in sixty days.

New Line of Boats from Sweden to New York.

Plans are being prepared for the bringing about of a direct trade connection between Sweden and America. It is suggested that four 9,000 ton steamers should be put into the trade from Göteborg to New York.

Lockwood's Directory of the Paper Trade Is the Standard.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



NEW YORK JOTTINGS.

The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the New York Stock Dealers' Association was held last night (Wednesday) at Mouquin's restaurant on Fulton street. The meetings of the association will probably be discontinued for several months during the warm weather,

Postmaster Willcox calls attention to the fact that owing to the removal of the stamped envelope agency from Hartford, Conn., to Dayton, Ohio, the filling of requisitions for special request envelopes will probably be delayed, and that in order to avoid delay as much as possible, orders for such envelopes should be placed with the post office in ample time to reach the department at Washington not later than June 22, and in sufficient quantity to last until the agency is established in its new quarters.

The five story brick building at 177 South street, occupied by Cotignola Brothers, paper stock dealers, was damaged by fire on Thursday night of last week. The fire started from unknown origin on the fourth floor, and before the fire department had gotten it under control the building and contents were damaged to the extent of about \$500.

The directors of the Union Bag and Paper Company have declared the usual regular quarterly dividend of I per cent, on the preferred stock of the company, payable July 15. It is said that the old dividend rate of 13/4 per cent, may not be resumed again for some time.

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The entrance to the general offices of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, at 309 Broadway, has been changed from Room 1115 to Room 1108.

Alfred D. Ziegler, New York representative of the Mount Holly Paper Company and the Mountain Mill Paper Company, is now located at 150 Nassau street, Room 1719. Telephone, 4431 Beekman.

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The regular monthly meeting of the Paper Association of New York City will be held today (Thursday) at the Arkwright Club. President Ebbets, of the association, has appointed the banquet committee for this year as follows: George F. Perkins, Jr., chairman; F. L. Bullard and F. W. Wilson. The committee will have charge of the arrangements for the annual banquet of the association, which is held in December.

Coy, Hunt & Co., of Lafayette and Fourth streets, have taken the exclusive agency for New York of another high grade No. 1 manila paper. The new line is known as "Astor" manila, and every bundle is stamped with this special brand.

Lockport Paper Company to Remodel Its Mill. [PROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 11, 1907.—The Lockport Paper Company is about to remodel its mill plant as well as enlarge it. This is due to two reasons, one that the old mill building needs strengthgning and renewing, and the other is on account of the increasing foreign trade of the Lockport mills. A large addition will be constructed on the north end of the present mill. The new part will be 150 feet in length. Thousands of dollars' worth of additional machinery will be purchased.

The company officials purchased the old Fitzsimmons property, and work on the excavating was commenced several days ago. The addition will be constructed of brick and stone.

Fourteen additional dryers have been ordered from Sandy Hill Iron and Brass Works, of Sandy Hill, N. Y. Orders have been placed for other machinery. The office building will be removed from its present location 200 feet north. W. E. T.

"Big Bob" Advocates Use of Reclining Chairs.

The Williams-Gray Company, of Chicago, has taken the agency for the "Jubilee" reclining chair, an ingenious, light, compact porch chair, which adjusts itself automatically and safely in any position desired. It is just the thing for the tired paper man, worn out with wrestling with the pulp situation.

Ball Company's Variable Speed Engines in Paper Mills.

The Ball Engine Company, of Erie, Pa., which is building a very successful variable speed engine for paper mills, has recently installed engines of this type in the plants of the American Straw Board Company, Wilmington, Ill.; Munising Paper Company, Munising, Mich., and New York and Pennsylvania Company, Johnsonburg, Pa. The company is also building a number of these engines for prominent paper mills in various parts of the country.

Transmission Rope's Boston Office Changed.

The Boston branch of the American Manufacturing Company, makers of American transmission rope and manila, sisal and jute cordage of all sizes and for all purposes, has outgrown its original quarters in the Post Office Square Building, and has taken large offices in the Ames Building. W. F. Morgan, previously engineer of the transmission rope department of the company, is manager of the Boston office, and will be glad to answer any inquiries regarding American rope or cordage.

Making Glassine Paper at Hartford City, Ind.

HARTFORD CITY, June 11, 1907.—The first sheet of glassine paper ever made in the United States was turned out in a test here' today at the plant of the Hartford City Paper Company. The test was most successful, and the mill will soon be in full operation on grease-proof and glassine papers, which are to be its only products. The repair and installation of the new machines have been under way for nearly a year, the machinery having only arrived a week ago from Chemnitz, Saxony. Glassine is a strong fibred, semi-transparent paper. Its use is for book covers, boxes or any article which it is desired to open to view without removing the wrapper. The paper is also grease-proof.

Creditors of White Paper Company to Get Dividend.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, June 11, 1907.—The final entry filed in the case of the Superior Coal Company against the defunct White Paper Company, which was once one of the largest paper concerns in Dayton, if not in the country, shows about how much the average creditor is receiving on his claims against that company. The White Paper Company failed in 1895, and it was the heaviest crash in the Miami Valley paper trade, though a couple of years previous in Middletown and Hamilton there were gfgantic failures.

The Superior Coal Company brought suit to enforce the double liability of stockholders under the old Ohio law. The liabilities aggregated half a million dollars. An interminable amount of litigation followed, and criminal prosecution as well. Last November the receiver, O. M. Gottschall, made a final report, showing a balance of \$757.74 for distribution to the creditors. This report is confirmed and the receiver is ordered to pay creditors a dividend of 255/1.000 per cent., or a little more than one-fourth per cent. of their claims. M. V.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

15

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



TRADE PERSONALS.

BECHERT.—Edward H. Bechert, recently with the Union Bag and Paper Company, who has been in Europe for the past three months, returned home last Sunday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

BERTUCH.-Frederick Bertuch, of Frederick Bertuch & Co., New York, spent a few days in Holyoke, Mass., last week.

BOWATER.—F. W. Bowater, of W. V. Bowater & Sons, paper merchants, of London, England, was in New York last week for a few days just before sailing for home. In the course of his visit on this side Mr. Bowater called on many of his old acquaintances, both in this country and Canada.

CLINTON.--C. H. Clinton, of Philadelphia, called on the paper houses in Chicago last week.

COOK .- S. A. Cook, of Neenah, Wis., is in New York on business.

CRAIG.—A. B. Craig, president, of the Imperial Pager Mills, Ltd., Sturgeon Falls, Ont., paid a visit to Chicago this week.

DAVERIN.—Daniel Daverin, who has been foreman of the finishing room of the Plover (Wis.) Paper Company, has resigned and will take a position in an Eastern mill.

EICHBERG.—M. Eichberg, president of the Paper Mills Company of Baltimore, Md., was in Chicago last week for a few days visiting the members of the trade.

EVERARD.—H. H. Everard, of Kalamazoo, Mich., president of the Munising Paper Company and the Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, called at the local office of his company in Chicago last week.

FOGARTY.—"Jack" Fogarty, of the Northern Paper Mills Company, was in Chicago last Saturday. Mr. Fogarty is admitted to be one of the foremost experts in the country on lightweight catalogue papers.

FOLEY.—Thomas Foley, visited Chicago this week for a day en route to Marseilles, Ill., where he is to assume the management of the W. D. Boyce Paper Mills.

FRASCH.—Herman Frasch, president of the Union Sulphur Company, New York, is making an extended tour of the Continent. He is at present traveling in Italy.

GILLETTE.-W. C. Gillette, president of the Chicago Paper Company, with Mrs. Gillette, returned to Chicago last week from a three months' tour of Europe. They spent much of the time in Italy, southern France, Switzerland, Paris and London.

GRAV.-J. F. Gray, of the Williams-Gray Company of Chicago, is visiting Canadian mills this week.

GURNEY.—Leopold Gurney, now employed in a paper mill at Grand Mere, Quebec, visited his former home in Stevens Point, Wis., last week.

HOUPT.--L. F. Houpt returned to Chicago early last week from a trip to New York and Boston.

JENKS.--W. W. Jenks, manager Stimpson & Co., paper jobbers, Boston, sailed from that port on Saturday of last week en route to Florida for a ten days' outing, stopping over at the Jamestown Exposition, where he will spend a couple of days.

KUPPERS.—B. Kuppers, of the Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York, who is generally known by the sobriquet "The Count," has gone down East on a business trip. The "Count" always receives a hearty welcome from his many New England friends.

MCGIVNEY.—The Western Wall Paper Mills of Stevens Point, Wis, has secured Matthew McGivney, lately with the Robert Graves Company, of Brooklyn, as superintendent of its plant. It is expected that the Stevens Point plant will be unionized, which is felt to be necessary in order to secure the highest class of help.

MILLARD.--E. B. Millard, of Waltham, Mass., maker of the new "Anti-Friction" feed pulp grinder, was in Chicago this week on his way to the Northwest. MOSER.-George Moser, of the Moser Paper Company, Chicago, returned last Friday from an extended Southern trip.

MURPHY.—Manager W. B. Murphy of the Riverside Fibre and Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., treated the company's employees to a yacht ride and fish fry on Lake Winnebago one day last week.

TOWNE-F. M. Towne, of Springfield, Mass., representing Shuler & Benninghofer, manufacturers of the "Hamilton" felt, Hamilton, Ohio, was on a visit to Boston this week.

VILAS.—J. Stilwell Vilas, of Kaukauna, Wis., who is now making a Western trip, has written home that he has purchased a 240-acre ranch in Oregon.

WELDON.—I. H. Weldon, of "Burgess" sulphite fame, whose domestic headquarters and big gasoline wagon are at Elwood, Ind., from which point he radiates out to the Central Western mills, cut a wide swath with his order book through the Michigan mills last week.

WIER.-Mr. Wier, of the Constantine Board and Paper Company, Constantine, Mich., paid a visit to the trade in Chicago last week.

WING.—Col. C. B. Wing, of Cincinnati and Kalamazoo, broad of girth and cherubic of countenance, touched the high spots in Chicago last week en route to the mill. The colonel's smile and good humor, like Katisha's elbow, are worth going miles to see.

Job Taylor of the Uncas Now a Doctor of Philosophy.

"At the commencement exercises of Lima College, Lima, Ohio, last week," says the Norwich (Conn.) Evening Record, "Job Taylor, of this city, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Commenting on this fact the Lima Times-Democrat, of June 7, says: "One of the compliments of commencement day fell on worthy shoulders, when Job Taylor, an old Lima College boy, now in Connecticut, was honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. To no graduate in recent years could this honor have fallen with a greater degree of satisfaction to the student body."

"For about two years Dr. Taylor has been general manager of the Uncas Paper Company in Thamesville, now known as the Uncas Paper Company Division of the American Straw Board Company. Previously he was for a number of years connected with someof the American Straw Board mills in Ohio and Indiana, coming here from New York, where he was purchasing agent for the United Box Board and Paper Company and also for the American Straw Board Company mills.

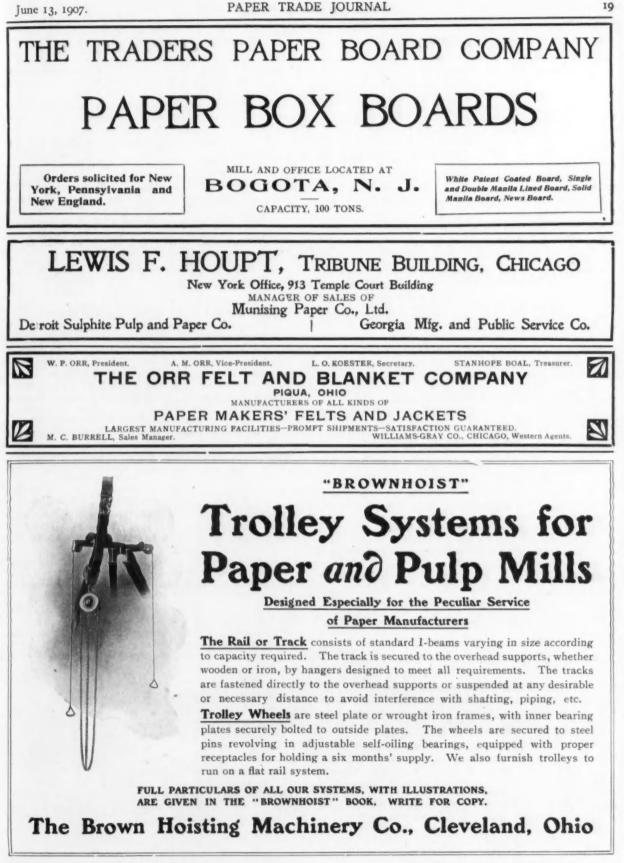
"Although yet a young man, Dr. Taylor is a scholar of fine attainments and an author of ability, being a graduate of several colleges, including Lima (Ohio) College, Wooster (Ohio) University and Harvard University at Cambridge, and having already received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts. His latest degree of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded for research work in ethics, psychology and metaphysics, the latter division being especially emphasized. Dr. Taylor's Norwich friends will join with those elsewhere in congratulating him upon the honor which now comes to him as a reward for his intellectual efforts."

The Buffalo Waste Paper Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., suffered a fire loss amounting to \$2,000 last week.

The British Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, reports that a new paper mill has been in process of erection near Caracas. Ordinary wrapping paper will be the principal make.

Export trade has received special attention from the Saventhem (France) Paper Factory, the total output of 1906 for both the old and new plants amounting to about \$600,000, three-quarters of which was exported. A dividend of 12 per cent. was paid for last year.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



IN TOWNS.

NEW YORK.

ANDREWS.--C. T. Andrews, of John T. Andrews & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.

CUMMINGS.-F. B. Cummings, general manager of the Bay State Paper Company. Boston, Mass.

GREEN.--W. R. Green, secretary of the Lambertville Paper Company, Lambertville, N. J.

HITCHCOCK.—George P. Hitchcock, sales agent for H. Waterbury & Sons Company, Oriskany, N. Y.

Howes.-Willis H. Howes, of Knowlton Brothers, Watertown, N. Y.

JONES.--N. M. Jones, manager of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Me.

JUDD.-A. T. Judd, secretary of the Esleeck Manufacturing Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

McDowell.--Charles McDowell, of the McDowell Paper Mills, Manavunk, Pa.

NEWTON.--E. T. Newton, treasurer of the Chemical Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

WALKER.--E. C. Walker, general manager of the Chemical Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

WOOLWORTH.--C. C. Woolworth, president of the Fort Orange Paper Company, Castleton, N. Y.

BOSTON.

FARLEY.-D. E. Farley, president of the Farley Paper Company, Farley, Mass.

FLINT.—John W. Flint, president and treasurer of the Claremont Paper Company, Claremont, N. H.

HILL-Arthur H. Hill, sales agent of the Crocker-McElwain Company, Holyoke, Mass.

JONES.-Hon. N. M. Jones, manager Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Me.

McCormick.--J. H. McCormick, of the John A. Manning Paper Company, Troy, N. Y.

MAVO.—Charles S. Mayo, of the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.

MONROE.—George E. Monroe, treasurer Farley Paper Company, Farley, Mass.

SNYDER.-F. W. Snyder, secretary of the Victoria Paper Mills Company, Fulton, N. Y.

SPAULDINO.-Waldo Spaulding, president of the Pepperell Card and Paper Company, East Pepperell, Mass.

STEARNS .- Walter H. Stearns, treasurer the Rhode Island Cardboard Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

TEMPLE-Fred M. Temple, representing the Merrinac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.

WALLACE .-- Herbert I. Wallace, of the Fitchburg Paper Company, Fitchburg, Mass.

Germany's Paper Exports to the United Kingdom.

Consul General Schwabach, in his report on the trade of Germany for 1906, introduces some statistical returns showing the exports of staple articles to the United Kingdom. In connection with paper (doubtless including paper, cardboard and wares thereof) the following values are given:

| 1905 | £1,603,700 |
|------|------------|
| 1903 | 1,531,400 |
| 1901 | 1,236,600 |
| 1809 | 1,153,800 |
| 1807 | 1,286,100 |

Of Germany's total exports of paper, etc., the trade done with the United Kingdom represents the following percentages: 1905, 23.08: 1903, 25.12; 1901, 23.83; 1899, 23.70, and 1897, 27.08.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

G. A. BISLER, INC., Philadelphia, Pa.—To manufacture paper boxes. Capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators: G. A. Bisler, E. V. Bisler and G. A. Bisler, Jr., Philadelphia.

ROOSEVELT PUBLISHING COMPANY, ROOSEVELT, N. J.—Publishers, printers, etc. Capital stock, \$5,000. Incorporators: Samuel Williams, Thomas R. Yorke and Edward J. Heil, Carteret, N. J.

TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Holyoke, Mass.—Printing and publishing. Capital stock, \$25,000. President and treasurer, William G. Dwight; clerk, Minnie R. Dwight, both of Holyoke, Mass.

BUSINESS WOMAN, INC., New York, N. Y.—To acquire, print, distribute and otherwise deal in newspapers and magazines, also to gather news, etc. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators: H. H. Lealy, F. D. Tate, New York; J. M. Satterfield, Dover, Del.

NEWS-RECORD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Apollo, Pa.—Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators: J. W. Cowan, Sr., D. W. Kerr, M. E. McLinn, T. J. Buldner, George D. Wallace, Charles G. Jackson, Apollo; F. S. McBride, Kittanning; H. S. Smith, Freeport; A. A. Lessig, Leechburg.

Scaife and We-Fu-Go Water Softening Systems.

On account of the large number of orders for the "Scaife" and "We-Fu-Go" water softening and purifying systems received by Wm. B. Scaife & Sons Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., the company has been obliged to increase its shop capacity for building these systems. An addition to the present shops at its works at Oakmont, Pa., has just been completed, in which the company is installing special machinery to increase its output. Among some of the orders for the "Scaife" and "We-Fu-Go" systems are the following:

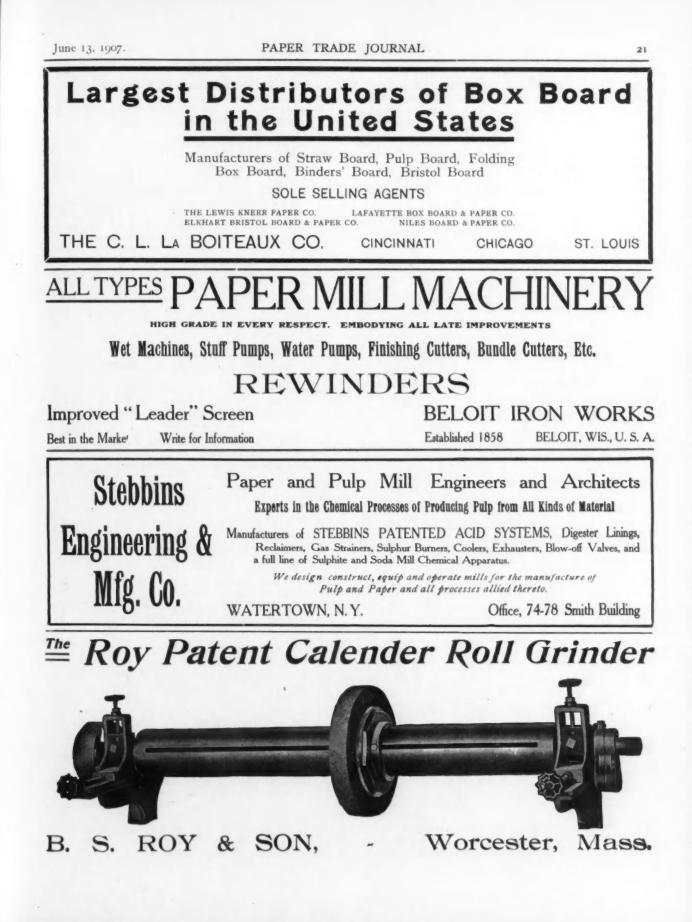
- Liberty Silk Dyeing Company, Allentown, Pa., 600,000 gallon per twenty-four hour "We-Fu-Go" system.
- American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Guernsey Works, Bambridge, Ohio., 2,000 horse power "We-Fu-Go" system (eighteenth contract).
- Illinois Central Railroad Company, Decatur, Ill., 250,000 gallon ger day "We-Fu-Go" system (tenth contract).
- Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburg, Pa., 500 horse power "Scaife" system.
- Crystal Laundry, Cumberland, Md., 3,000 gallon per hour "We-Fu-Go" system.
- George J. Renner, Jr., Brewery, Youngstown, Ohio, 500 horse power "Scaife" system.
- James McKay & Co., McKees Rocks, Pa., 500 horse power "Scaife" system.
- George Wiedemann Brewing Company, Newport, Ky., 1,250 horse power "We-Fu-Go" system.
- National Malleable Castings Company, Indianapolis, Ind., 1,000 horse power "We-Fu-Go" system.
- D. M. Bare & Co., Roaring Spring, Pa., 2,600 horse power "Scaife" system.

German Photographic Paper.

The British Consul also gives some statistics showing the exports of German photographic paper:

| 1906 | 2,589 tons. | £1,176,400 |
|------|-------------|------------|
| 1905 | 2,096 " | 952,400 |
| 1904 | 1,644 " | 747.050 |
| 1903 | 1,218 " | 660,550 |
| 1902 | 474 " | 284.700 |

It is evident that a large trade is done in photographic paper, the exports last year increasing by no less than 24 per cent., as compared with the preceding year.



NEXT WEEK'S RUN OF SPECIALTIES.

What Specialty and Color Mills Will Make During the Week Beginning June 17—Dealers Can Shape Orders Accordingly.

COVER.

American Writing Paper Company, Crocker Manufacturing Company Division, Holyoke, Mass.—Standard in Emerald Green, Cherry, Blue Granite, Victoria Green, Lilac and Pearl. Elite in Orient Gray. Paradox in Azure.

Niagara Paper Mills, Lockport, N. Y.-Royal Melton and Taffeta.

Maumee Paper Company, Maumee, Ohio.-Chocolate, Bottle Green and Yellow.

FELT.

Maumee Paper Company, Maumee, Ohio.-Gray Cap and Gray Soft.

FLY PAPER.

Maumee Paper Company, Maumee, Ohio .- Porous

HARDWARE,

Maumee Paper Company, Maumee, Ohio.—Black. Express.

Maumee Paper Company, Maumee, Ohio.-Red, Gray and Blue.

Patented Process for Making Straw Pulp.

The invitation to visit its demonstration plant, which appears on another page of this number, issued by the Consolidated Paper and Milling Company should be accepted by paper and pulp manufacturers, as it is possible that the company has something of value to show them. The plant is located at 673 Hudson street, New York. The Ninth Avenue "L" or the Fourteenth street crosstown cars are the best means of reaching the place, as it is just off Fourteenth street on Hudson.

The new company was organized to exploit the commercial advantages of certain patented processes of treating straw in the manufacture of pulp. These patents are claimed to be basic, suits for alleged infringement being thereby rendered improbable.

The process referred to consists in the dissolution of the knots and silica in the straw by the combined use of acids, alkalies and bleach, the result obtained being a pure white pulp, the fibre of the straw, it is claimed, remaining unimpaired by the chemicals used. The company also claims certain advantages in improved mechanical apparatus for handling the raw stock, and in the various stages of its reduction into pulp.

In a prospectus recently sent out by the company the following report concerning the process appears:

"Extract from report made by Elwyn Waller, Ph. D., formerly Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, now practicing analytical chemistry at No. 159 Front street, New York.

"I desire to report that I witnessed a demonstration of your process of manufacturing paper pulp from straw, the pulp to be used for fine qualities of paper.

"'The straw was tested in a tank with about 60 gallons of water, to which acetic acid was added. The straw was boiled by live steam. The exhaust liquor when run off was of a dark color, and was also much weakened, showing that the acid had acted on the straw. The straw was then treated with caustic liquors and sufficient water was added to cover same. Live steam was introduced as before, boiling the straw. The spent liquor was of a dark brown color. The straw still retained its original form, but was soft.

"'The straw was removed to the hollander and torn up, whereby half stuff was obtained. The half stuff was bleached and removed to the beating or fibre breaking machine. The result was a snow white pulp of high grade paper stock. I took samples of the material at different stages of the process, and subjected them to a microscopical examination, which showed the progressive cleansing of the fibre. From some of the pulp which I took from the beater I made paper to test the felting of the fibre, which shows the high quality of the stock as to firmness, whiteness, etc. No addition was added by me, and the sample is of pure straw fibre. Owing to the fact that straw is abundant and cheap in the Western States, and since chemicals employed in the process are cheap when bought by the ton, I consider this process of manufacturing fine straw pulp a cheap one.

"'Large quantities of straw pulp may be made by this process by virtue of the inexhaustible straw supply of the Western States, where the pulp mills should be erected to save freight.

"'Respectfully, (Signed) ELWYN WALLER, Ph. D.'"

The company, it is understood, does not itself intend to go into the manufacture of pulp for the market, the object of the demonstration plant being to interest practical paper and pulp men in the process, with a view to the building of mills by the latter in the wheat, rye, straw and rice districts of the country.

The officers of the Consolidated Paper and Milling Company state that as a result of their process a very valuable by-product is obtained, which makes an excellent horse and cattle feed, which, it is claimed, is superior to all other feeds, and can be sold for \$25 to \$40 per ton. The nutritive qualities of this feed have been satisfactorily demonstrated. For such a feed there is a very large demand.

The confidence of the company in the commercial utility of its process is shown by the general invitation referred to. As the pressing need of the industry is the discovery of some substitute for wood pulp, no doubt the manufacturers will avail themselves of the opportunity to investigate the merits of the process owned by the Consolidated Paper and Milling Company.

Grand Falls, N. S., Now a Hive of Industry. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Canada, June 10, 1907.—Reports from Newfoundland are to the effect that owing to the excessive snowfall of last winter and the delay in running the drives lumbering operations will be greatly lessened in parts of the island. J. G. Gulnac, manager of the New Lands Lumber Company, with headquarters 'at Norris Arm, is endeavoring to start a forestry association. He received a training in scientific forestry in the United States.

Dispatches also state that during the winter there were 500 men at work on the Harmsworths' concessions at Grand Falls, but that with the opening of the fishery they were leaving at the rate of thirty and forty daily, so that it was feared there will be a scarcity of men this summer especially for the work of building the big dam, which it was hoped to have finished before the frosts set in next fall. The stores and machine shops were lit with electricity last week for the first time, and fine large arc lights will illuminate the streets next week. A large store is being built of steel and concrete for the purpose of storing pulp, and the manager's house, a fine building, which will cost about \$5,000, is almost completed. A commodious hotel, which will be furnished in the most modern and luxurious manner, and which will accommodate 120 guests, is in course of erection. They are building houses for workmen, and thirty in one section and sixty in another are completed and are now being used by the people there. The hotel will be a three story building with mansard roof, with sewerage and water pipes through it. It will be encircled with verandas and balconies. Grand Falls is now a hive of industry. I.

The New York Wall Paper and Stationery Company of Des Moines, Ia., has filed articles of incorporation with the county recorder. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000.

The Chatfield & Woods Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has just taken a lease of a new eight-story warehouse, 22½x80 feet, at 338 Third avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. The company will take possession at once, as it has a large trade in that territory.

THE IDEAL FOURDRINIER PAPER MACHINE

NEW DESIGN THROUGHOUT

Patented adjustable *suspension* Fourdrinier runs a wire four to five weeks making hanging paper four rolls wide, 415 feet per minute.

Extra heavy press and dryer part, with lots of room for carrying paper.

All felt, paper and wire rolls have renewable Gun-Metal trunnion bearings with large grease pockets interchangeable from one end of machine to the other, which can be done in five minutes' time. All of these bearings can be packed with grease while machine is running, if necessary.

Reels of extra heavy pattern can start, stop and make all adjustments from front side of machine to get the proper draw from calenders to reels. This is accomplished without the use of friction clutches in a durable and effective manner.

THE SANDY HILL IRON & BRASS WORKS

BUILDERS

SANDY HILL, N. Y.

THE SMITH & WINCHESTER MFG. CO.

Paper Making Machinery

SOLE OWNERS AND MAKERS OF

UNDERCUT AND

OVERCUT

Fourdrinier, Cylinder and Wet Machines

Cutte

Cutters, Calenders, Reels, Winders, Jordans

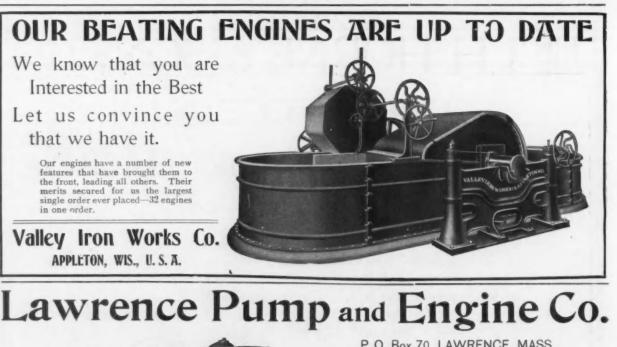
ROLLS WOOD, IRON, ALL KINDS

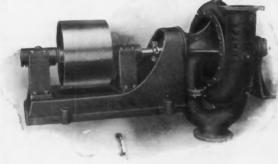
PAPER TRIMMERS, DIE PRESSES PAPER BAG MACHINERY, ETC.

CRANSTON

CUTTERS

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL





24

P. O. Box 70, LAWRENCE, MASS.

ENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

We make an exclusive specialty of High Efficiency Centrifugal Pumps for any requirement, and guarantee Efficiencies. An Engineering experience of 25 years on Centrifugal Pumping Machinery is at your service.

Tell us your requirements.

HAROLD L, BOND CO., 140 Pearl Street, BOSTON. CHARLES F. CHASE, 39 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK; also] AGENTS: The Bourse, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Power Plant Piping COMPLETE Heating Plants

WILLIAM A. POPE, 80 East Lake St., CHICAGO

THERE ARE REASONS FOR OUR REPEATED INSTALLATIONS

UNBLEACHED SPRUCE SULPHITE FIBRE

The Riordon Paper Mills, Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Victoria Square, Montreal, Que.

. Capacity,

140 Tons Per Day

"MERRITTON"-

"HAWKESBURY"-Long cook, strong, white.

Special cook for strong, clean papers.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY DENVER, COLORADO

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS ROCKY MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY, Denver, Colorado

OBITUARY.

WALTER FLAVELL.

Walter Flavell, for more than thirty years connected with the firm of Janeway & Carpender, wall paper manufacturers, dropped dead last week from heart disease at his home, 16 Lee avenue, New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Flavell was born in London in 1853, and came to this country in 1871. Soon after his arrival he obtained a position with the wall paper makers, and was with them up to the time of his death.

CHARLES F. ZENTGRAF.

Charles F. Zentgraf, one of the veterans of the New York paper trade, died at his home, 7 Court street, Stapleton, N. Y., on Thursday of last week, after a brief illness. Death was caused by pneumonia.

Mr. Zentgraf at the time of his death was the head of the firm of Louis Dejonge & Co., Duane street, New York, importers and manufacturers of glazed and fancy paper. He was born at Darmstadt, Germany, sixty-seven years ago, and educated at the University of Giessen. A career as a lawyer was mapped out for him by his father, who was a Supreme Court justice, but his mind was more inclined to commercial pursuits. As a young man he went to England, and then traveled in Russia for a time, coming to the United States about 1868. He associated himself with the house of Louis Dejonge & Co. in 1869; afterward he became senior partner, and continued in that capacity until the concern was incorporated, when he became its president and treasurer. Mr. Zentgraf was also president of the Louis Dejonge Company, which owns a large paper mill at Fitchburg, Mass.

Mr. Zentgraf was the first man to introduce the manufacture of ultramarine blue in this country. He formed the International Ultramarine Works, Limited, and established an extensive plant at Rossville, Staten Island. In 1905 control of the Vereinigte Ultramarine Company, of Nuremberg, Germany, was secured, thus giving the two companies a practical monopoly of the ultramarine blue business of the world.

Mr. Zentgraf was president of the Staten Island Savings Bank for ten years, and was in office when he died. He was a director in the Stapleton National Bank from the time of its organization, and chairman of the board of arbitration of the Book Cloth Association. This association is composed of the book cloth dealers in the United States. Mr. Zentgraf was interested in many other large enterprises.

His many admirable personal traits endeared him to his numerous friends and business associates in the paper trade. A lover of work, he found his greatest pleasure in it, and no detail of his business was too small for his personal attention. He leaves a son and three daughters. Funeral services were held at his late residence on Saturday last. Interment was private.

HENRY W. PEARL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10, 1907.—Henry W. Pearl, a retired wholesale paper and paper stock dealer, of this city, died on Monday of last week, aged eighty years.

The deceased was was born in Otis, Mass., and came to Springfield when about fourteen years age. He was at first employed in the flour business, later engaging in that trade on his own account. Soon after the close of the war he decided to start in the paper business in a small way in a barn on Mulberry street, and later he removed to Willow street, on account of the growth of the business. But soon his business had increased to such an extent that he found it necessary to change his location, and at that time be bought two buildings fronting on the Boston & Albany track on the property now occupied by Cooley's Hotel. This location was convenient for the best of railroad facilities, and he continued to conduct his business there until after the present Union Station was built. This change made the buildings quite inaccessible for his business, and he sold them to Justin M. Cooley, who used them for the extension of the hotel. Mr. Pearl then removed to 219 Worthington street, where he continued in the same business until April, 1900, when he sold out to H. Lindenburger & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. He had since been practically retired from active business life.

R. DAVIS CAREY.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June_II, 1907.—R. Davis Carey, president and one of the founders of the big. Carey Brothers Wall Paper Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, died at his home at Glenside, Pa., on Saturday last after a short illness, though he had been in poor health for many years past. His death is deeply regretted, as it removes one of the best known figures in the wall paper industry.

Mr. Carey was born in Milton, Del., and he came to Philadelphia as a child in 1858. He attended the Philadelphia schools. As a young man he became interested in the wall paper business, his first venture being with Jacob Hollowbush, as the firm of Hollowbush & Carey, 218 Market street.

In 1883 Mr. Carey organized the firm of Carey Brothers & Grevemeyer, at 423 Market street, the firm subsequently removing to 827 Market street, then to Twelfth and Market streets, and finally to the present location, Filbert street, below Twelfth street. The Carey firm, which united with the Grevemeyer interests, had been established in 1881 by R. Davis Carey and his brother, the late Theodore C. Carey. It has become one of the largest in the country.

Mr. Carey had other interests than the wall paper business, the most prominent being cattle and irrigation projects in Wyoming, where he was associated with his brothers, ex-United States Senator J. M. Carey and Dr. John F. Carey, of Cheyenne. Two sisters lived with him at Glenside and survive him. E. R. G.

Removal of Iron from Water by Compressed Air.

(Translated for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.)

Throughout all north Germany the ground water, as well as the spring water, contains such a proportion of iron as to require the removal of the latter in order to be serviceable for municipal water supply and for paper, as well as other factories. In dealing with this subject the German paper Prometheus remarks that the process hitherto employed consisted in the iron dissolved in the water being converted by the oxygen in the air into a hydrate oxide, which, being insoluble in water, could be removed by filtration. The mode of filtration and the character of the filtering plant varies, however, considerably according to circumstances. The water is usually raised to be exposed to the air in its downward course, or else it is allowed to pass through coke towers. Powerful pumping appliances are required to raise the water to such a height as to insure sufficient action of the air,

A much simpler process is described in connection with the use of a compressed air rod. Only a relatively small quantity of air at \blacksquare low pressure is thus required, which only needs a limited amount of power for the operation of the whole plant. The plant itself is much smaller than would otherwise be necessary for producing an equal quantity of water ready for use. The "Star" compressed air pump of Herr A. Serenyi is recommended for bringing the water where it is subjected to the action of the compressed air rod.

Besides use in paper and other factories, this system has been successfully applied to various German restaurants and to the vessels used for the transport of live fish by rail.

INVITATION

The Consolidated Paper & Milling Co.

673 Hudson Street, New York

The above Company herewith extends an invitation to all paper and pulp manufacturers to visit its Demonstration plant at the above address, and to inspect its improved patented process for the manufacture of paper pulp from WHEAT, RYE and RICE STRAW.

A valuable by-product, for which there is a large demand, is also obtained as a result of the process.

This Company also owns a process for bleaching paper pulp and all kinds of fibrous materials at one-half the cost under the old processes.

THE CONSOLIDATED PAPER & MILLING CO. should not be confounded with any other company claiming to have patents for the manufacture of paper pulp from straw.

> CONSOLIDATED PAPER & MILLING CO. 673 Hudson Street New York

NEWS FROM THE MILLS.

A baseball team has been organized from the ranks of the employees of the mill of the Menasha (Wis.) Paper Company. H. Ballou is manager, and games are being scheduled with neighboring amateur teams.

John C. Fellows, Turners Falls, Mass., has invented a water filter for paper mills that is being adopted by many paper mills. Mr. Fellows was master mechanic at the Keith mill at that place, under John Keith, and has been working on the idea a long time. It is self-cleaning and has a large capacity per minute.

A considerable addition was started this week to the Mt. Tom and Parsons divisions of the American Writing Paper Company. The work was only finally decided upon the latter part of last week, and will be pushed to completion. The boiler house will be improved materially and considerable space will be added to the office.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company has secured the services of a number of Greeks, who will go to Mechanicville,



ARTHUR HOOPER.

N. Y., as soon as the company has its new bleaching plant completed. The Greeks are professional bleach makers. They will reside in a cottage that the company has erected on the property on the bank of the river.

The District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C., has satisfactorily placed among the friends of the company \$60,000 of its new mortgage bonds. This company started out im'a quiet and unobtrusive way, and the purpose of the new issue is to take up the outstanding indebtedness and furnish additional facilities for conducting an unexpectedly successful addition to the industries of the District of Columbia.

There is some prospect of the straw board mill at Rockport, Ind., starting up again in a few weeks or months at most. H. R. Gordon, an expert machinist and a straw board mill operator, is at that place surveying the plant and making estimates upon the rearranging and enlarging of this mill by adding the machinery from another plant in the State, not so favorably located. If it is determined to enlarge the plant it will require several months to make it ready to operate.

Gebruder Glatz, of Neidenfels (Pfalz), Germany, have bought the factory previously occupied by the Hemmer concern, and will transform same into a modern establishment while continuing their existing silk paper production.

St. Louis Paper Stock Houses Combine.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10, 1907.—The paper stock, rags and metal departments, together with the building leases and goodwill, of the Garnett, Allen & Grubb Paper Company and the Graham Paper Company were bought this week by the General Paper Stock Company, capitalized at \$250,000. George B. Allen, of the Garnett, Allen & Grubb Company, is president of the new company, F. R. Peters vice president and C. D. Garnett secretary and treasurer.

Arthur Hooper a Trade " Ancient and Honorable."

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., June 10, 1907.—Arthur Hooper, who on Wednesday of last week, June 5, completed a service of twenty-five years with John Carter & Co., paper dealers, of Boston, Mass., was the recipient that day of many reminders of the high regard in which he is held by his close business associates. On his desk that day was placed a bunch of American Beauty roses, twenty-five in the bunch, a rose for every year, expressive of the sentiments of Mrs. and Mr. John Carter. Upon his arrival at his Dorchester home another surprise awaited him in the shape of a handsome mahogany library table, a token of esteem from his store companions, who on the following day received from the recipient the following communication:

"DEAR FRIENDS—You can imagine my surprise when I arrived home tonight to find your beautiful and useful present in our den. I wish that I could find words to express the feelings of my heart. I most sincerely thank you one and all for your kindness and for the beautiful sentiment expressed in your letter of congratulation, and I trust that we shall all live to enjoy each other's good fellowship many years to come, and that the name of John Carter & Co. will last as long as there is one of us left. Wishing you all a long and happy life I will say in the words of 'Tiny Tim,' 'God bless us every one.'

"Again thanking you, I remain, yours very truly,

"Boston, June 5. 1907."

Mr. Hooper is a veteran of the Civil War, secretary of the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment Association for twenty years past, quartermaster of Edward W. Kinsley Post 113 for six years, and is secretary of John Carter & Co., Inc., with which house he has been so long identified. Although a modest and an unassuming man, his business integrity and kindness of heart win for him the friendship of all with whom he associates. DELESDERNIER.

"ARTHUR HOOPER.

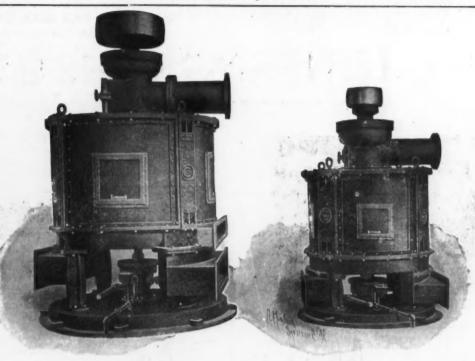
International Fibre and Paper Company Incorporated.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., June 1, 1907.—The International Fibre and Paper Company has just been incorporated here, capitalized at \$5,000,000. The incorporators are James Deitrick, E. S. Innert, Pio Bolanos, Juan J. Ulloa, H. Alfred Millard and Henry B. Oakman. As these gentlemen signed the incorporation papers in New York city, it is assumed that they reside there. The company will cultivate and deal in fibrous plants, principally in Central America.

Union Sulphur Company Not Affected by Floods.

The reports from New Orleans and other Southern cities stating that floods in Calcasieu Parish, La., had done heavy damage to the sulphur wells of the Union Sulphur Company, which is the largest producer of sulphur in this country, were exaggerated and incorrect. At the offices of the company in New York it was stated that the damage was only trifling, but the floods caused a suspension of work for five days. This will have absolutely no effect on the supply, as the company has large quantities in storage in different parts of the country sufficient to cover the needs of its customers for a number of months, if necessary.

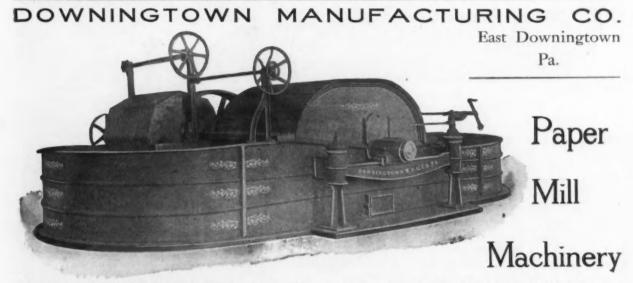
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THE CENTRIFUGAL SCREEN

This illustration is taken from a photograph and shows in true proportion the relative sizes of THE CENTRIFUGAL SCREEN. The small size has a capacity of from five to fifteen tons and the large size twelve to forty tons dry weight of pulp per twenty-four hours. The capacity is controlled very largely, of course, by the size of perforations used. We are able to give any sort of reference desired for work accomplished on sulphite, soda or ground wood fibre.

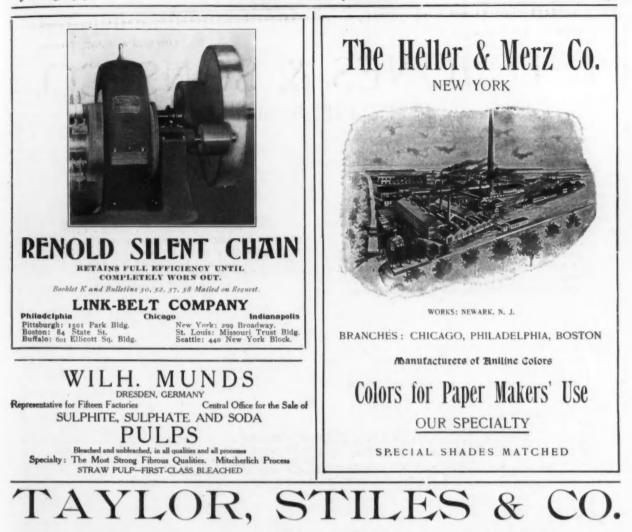
BAKER & SHEVLIN CO., Sole Manufacturers, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

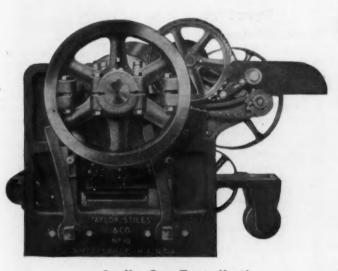


OUR BEATER LEADS THEM ALL IN WORKMANSHIP, DURABILITY AND TURNING QUALITIES



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL





OUR NEW GIANT TRIPLEX NO. 10

RAG CUTTERS

"GIANT"

31

Single, Double and Triplex Five Sizes

Write for Catalog

RIEGELSVILLE, N, J.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS UNDER PATENTS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. Brantford, Ont., Canada

PRESERVING LENGTH OF FIBRE.

A Successful Investigation Has Recently Been Made in England to Determine if Short Cotton Fibres Could Be Beaten Without Much Reduction in Their Length.

BY CLAYTON BEADLE AND HENRY C. STEVENS.

The ultimate fibres of those materials used in the manufacture of the very best classes of papers, notably cotton, linen, hemp, ramie, manila, etc., are under ordinary circumstances reduced in length in the process of manufacture, however carefully the material is manipulated with the object of preserving the length of the fibre. From a careful investigation of this subject, by taking measurements of the length of the fibres at different stages of the beating, as in the case of flax, hemp, cotton, and linen rags, the authors were led to conclude that it is impossible to preserve the ultimate length of the fibre; thus, in the case of flax fibre, for instance, as used in the manufacture of the strongest papers now produced, each ultimate fibre is reduced by being cut into at least four or five pieces before being reduced to the condition of pulp. This, moreover, is the prevailing opinion and experience of practical paper makers, but it has hitherto lacked evidence in the shape of actual measurement under the microscope. The authors have, however, recently discovered that under certain conditions the cotton fibre can be reduced to pulp with very little or no reduction in the initial length of the ultimate fibre. For the purpose of this investigation a short fibred cotton was selected.

After blowing off and discharging from the boiler, the product was in each case thoroughly washed on a wire sieve and then mixed with a solution of bleach powder. The product was then thoroughly washed, carefully bone-dried, and after sufficient exposure to the air, was weighed in its air-dry form, from which weight the percentage yield was calculated.

The product from boilings was, after thorough mixing, beaten in a small hollander of 200 grms. capacity and converted into paper. The first lot (A) was beaten with the object of conserving the length of the fibre as far as possible; the second lot (B) was beaten so as to somewhat reduce the length of the fibre.

The beating of A was started at II a. m. with the "roll" off the plate; the roll was lowered just to brush the fibres at II:30 a. m.; at noon, when the noise of "brushing" had disappeared, the roll was further lowered so as to "brush" again, and left until (at I p. m.) fibres were completely separated. Total time in beater was two hours.

The beating of B was started at 2:10 p. m. with roll just brushing; the roll was further lowered (at 3:10 p. m.) so as to brush harder; at 3:30 p. m. the roll was further lowered so as to just touch the plate and reduce length of fibre, and at 4 p. m. was further lowered, so as to beat harder, and so left until finished at 4 p. m. Total time in beater was two hours.

The beaten stuff A was run off on Marshall's miniature papermaking machine, which is a Fourdrinier paper machine, complete in every detail. The behavior of the stuff was very carefully watched. The stuff worked very "free" on the machine, i. e., it parted very readily with its water, as a paper would do in the manufacture of blottings.

In the case of B, when run on the paper machine it was observed that the pulp worked sufficiently "wet" for all ordinary purposes of manufacture, and held the water up to the "dandy" so that the fibres could be well knitted together by the shake of the paper machine. Both papers looked well.

An average sample of the cotton fibre before beating was carefully secured from different parts of the bulk and intimately mixed. A number of fields were examined under the miscroscope. Papers A and B were carefully reduced to the condition of pulp without reducing the length of fibre, and similarly mounted for measurement under the microscope. Each set of measurements consisted of three columns of fifteen measurements each. The average of each column differing only slightly.

Tables prepared from above averages show that the reduction of length by beating in the case of A was practically nil, and in the case of B only about 27 per cent. From the figures it is evident that in the case of paper A only I fibre in 23 is cut by the beater knives; and in the case of B about I in each 3 fibres. Contrast this with the beating of ordinary cotton and linen rags for the production of "long stuff," where each fibre is cut on an average into five or ten pieces. These results prove to the authors' satisfaction that such short-fibred cotton can be reduced to the condition of pulp without reducing the length of the fibres; or, in other words, the ultimate fibres can be separated from one another and suspended in their watery medium for conversion into paper without being cut asunder. This, however, has never, in the authors' judgment, been done in conversion of long-fibred waste cotton into beaten stuff, nor is it possible to do so in the conversion of cotton rags into pulp, because, during the process of unraveling the latter or of undoing the work of the spinning and weaving operations to secure the suspension of the individual ultimate fibres in their watery medium, it is impossible to avoid the cutting asunder of the ultimate fibres into several individual pieces. It is noteworthy that, by careful brushing in the beater and by avoiding the beating operation proper and by using short-fibred cotton in the manner above described, paper can be produced consisting of intact ultimate cotton fibres of such length that they are suited to the work of the paper maker.

Tests on waterleaf papers show that paper with the short fibre has the greater factor of strength, due no doubt to the fact that the hydration of the fibre from the extra beating has increased its felting qualities.

The investigation is a somewhat difficult one and requires further research on these points, but it goes to show without doubt that, with short-fibred virgin cotton, consisting largely of fibres without collapsed walls and twists and no central canal, excellent papers can be produced with little or no reduction in ultimate length of the fibres, and that such papers give a fair strength, equal at least to those from ordinary rags, and that the gaining in strength due to the sizing of gelatine is very marked. Furthermore, it shows that if such fibres are somewhat reduced in length by the beatings they behave on the Fourdrinier machine like those prepared from rags and possess excellent felting qualities; in fact, the paper produced from such a material is, in the authors' opinion, as good in texture, appearance, and other qualities as that produced from cotton rags as used in the manufacture of high quality rag papers.

Dayton Interested in Glassine Paper Tests.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, June 11. 1907 .- Considerable interest was manifested here during the past week in the successful tests made in the manufacture of glassine paper by the Hartford City (Ind.) Paper Company. This plant turned out what is said to be the first sheet of glassine paper ever made in the United States on machinery imported from Chemnitz, Saxony. The test was a success, and the mill will soon be in steady operation on this make of paper. To arrange for the output it was necessary to make many alterations and improvements in the mill, which have been in progress for a long time. In fact, it is almost a year since the company determined to add greaseproof and glassine papers to its output. Glassine is a strong fibred, semi-transparent paper, and its use is for book covers, boxes or the covering of any articles which it is desired to display without removing the wrapper. It is likewise greaseproof. M. V.

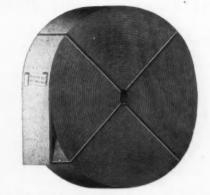
The printing plant of the Brown & Whittaker Company at Hamilton, Ohio, was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$1,000.

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THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the pioneer publication in its field, and has for many years been the recognized Organ of the American Paper Trade. As a medium for reaching the trade in all its branches it is unapproached. Entered at New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

"Bought" Praise-The Wind Mill Invests.

The Wind Mill has recently circulated through the mails a reprint from Newspaperdom which lauds the windy sheet to the skies. And last week's issue of the Wind Mill reproduces from Newspaperdom a belated laudatory article of the Wind Mill's last Convention Number.

The publishers of Newspaperdom proposed some months ago to print a similar laudatory article of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL for pay. They went so far as to submit to the publishers of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL the laudatory article which they had prepared, along with copies of what purported to be letters to Newspaperdom from various manufacturers in the paper trade field lauding THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. A representative of Newspaperdom called on the publishers of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL two or three times, urging them to take up their scheme, but it was refused. Evidently when THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL refused to bite, or be taken in, Newspaperdom threw the bait to the Wind Mill, which promptly seized it and ran away with it.

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL wrote to one concern from whom a letter purporting to come from it was published, along with a number of others, in Newspaperdom's article lauding the Wind Mill, and in reply that concern writes: "We have never seen an issue of Newspaperdom, and did not know of the existence of such a periodical. We have never made such a statement in writing to anyone. We may perhaps have expressed an opinion orally at some time that *resembles* this statement, but we certainly have no positive knowledge on the subject, nor recollection of having done so."

Our Trade With Foreign Countries.

The statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor giving the quantities and values of our imports and exports of paper, etc., will be found on page 48 of this issue. The figures are compiled for the month of April and the ten months ended April 30.

During the month of April the imports of paper were valued at \$954,345. This is an increase over the same month last year of \$409,263. Our exports of paper for April were valued at \$772,633, a decline over the same period last year of \$32,426.

For the ten months ended April 30 the imports of paper were valued at \$8,438,743, an increase of \$2,695,210 over the same ten months last year. The exports of paper for the ten months' period had a valuation of \$8,367,090, a gain over the same number of months last year of \$445,622. While both our imports and exports of paper show increases for the ten months ended April 30, we must not lose sight of the fact that our imports are increasing much more rapidly than our exports.

The paper stock importations for the month of April were valued at \$502,858, an increase of \$138,108 over the corresponding month last year. The total importations of paper stock for the ten months ended April 30 were valued at \$4,609,082, an increase over the same period last year of \$1,040,985.

Our importations of pulp, according to the figures, show a steady increase, while our exports are just the reverse. The imports of pulp during April had a valuation of \$547,231, as compared with \$362,193 for the same month last year, an increase of \$185,038. For the ten months ended April 30 the importations were valued at \$5,148,723, as against \$3,873,832 for the same period last year, an increase of \$1,274,891.

Small Idle Mills in Demand.

The numerous inquiries for small mills that have been made within the past year seem to open up a good market for the less favored plants that are idle, or that have been practically abandoned. Those in search of such mills include parties who are desirous of experimenting with fibres on a large scale, and others who are looking for a plant in which to engage in the manufacture of some new specialty to which paper mill machinery is better adapted than that in any other line. A few of the inquirers, strange to say, are not particular whether the desired mill has a railroad connection or not.

Owners of small mills who would sell their plants, or those who know of idle mills that might be bought, would do well to let the fact be known. This they can do in a number of ways without disclosing their identity, when that feature of the case would ordinarily restrain them from advertising their willingness to sell.

The attention of mill owners is called to the mill reports sent out this week for revision for the thirty-third annual edition of Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades. As we are anxious to have the revised reports returned to us as soon as possible, we respectfully ask that the manufacturers oblige us in this respect.

THE "KID" INITIATED-HE RUNS A MACHINE

He Becomes a Backtender and Experiences Responsibility—Later He Goes "On the Road" and Meets the Truly Great—At Last, Alas! He Tries to Run a Machine—Woe's Him.

(Written for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.)

While a third hand I often thought that if I ever became backtender my job would be much easier and quite a little more dignified. But after being second hand, or backtender, for a month, I began to realize that there was something called responsibility attached to my position. Although it was not much it was enough, and made me nervous and not overconfident. I had never had any responsibility placed upon me before, and consequently it was something I must needs become accustomed to. The first time I felt it was when my machine tender "called me down" for missing or failing to carry the paper over the drying cylinders. He said he did not intend to do it, and it was up to me, and if I could not do it somebody else would. And I was told the same in regard to my other work. However, I tried hard, and "Red," my machine tender, appreciated my efforts; but one night I made a mistake that finished my career with him and the mill I worked in. It happened as follows:

It was near midnight, when we had to "shut" to sew a crack in the wire. In those days electric lights had not been introduced in paper mills, and all our night work was done by lamp light. "Red" placed a piece of paper on the wire, near the place in which it was cracked. On this paper he placed a lamp, and it was directly over the last suction box, and after directing me to wash the felts and the screens, he began to sew the wire. I had accomplished my work when "Red" had about half of the crack sewed up, so I stood watching him. Since that time I have learned that there is nothing more trying on a man's nerves than sewing a wire is. You must have good eyesight and steady hands, and even with these you have hard work to get the wire thread back and forth through the fine wire cloth. And I suppose on this night "Red" felt as I often have since when sewing a crack in the wire. The sweat was rolling from his forehead and his face was as red as was his hair. Two or three times while I stood watching him he looked up and glared at me in such a manner that I should have known that I was making him more nervous by watching him. Finally he looked up at me once again and asked in a compressed voice: "Is that first felt running?" I answered that it was not. "Well, start it !" he yelled in so loud a voice that I made a jump for the lever and struck it in quicker than I ever did before. And then there was another yell and a grinding noise, and the lamp that was on the wire, together with the paper under it and "Red's" spool of sewing wire, had all passed between the couch rolls. The way it happened was by my striking in the lever that operated the wire instead of the one that started the felt. These two levers were located very close together, and in my excitement I did not notice which one I took hold of when he told me to start the felt.

"Red" was speechless. He ran around in a circle two or three times and then made a beeline for me, but I was already started and had my hat and coat on my arm as "Red" chased me out of the mill. I never went back nor never dared to. I imagined my mistake was greater than it really was. However, I did not give up the idea of becoming a paper maker, and the next day I was on my way to another mill in another town. I applied for work in several mills, but did not get a job. During this time I met many of what are called the traveling paper making fraternity, and from them learned much about the trade which I never knew existed. I heard of mills that were never catalogued in a paper mill directory. I heard of wonderful doings that took place in these mills, and I became acquainted with some of the famous paper making hoboes of that time, men who really were extra bright paper makers, but who had fallen slaves to John Barleycorn. It was these men who distributed

from one mill to another the tricks of the trade. Working in so many different mills gave them a chance to pick up many clever ways of doing different work in paper making, and whenever they could apply it to their work in some other mill they would do so, to the admiration of the natives or men who had naver worked but in one mill all their lives. Of course I listened to some monstrous lies told by this class of paper makers, for during their roving periods they had nothing else to do but to conceive wonderful feats of paper making. So when I finally secured a job as second hand in a small one machine book mill I felt much more a paper maker than I did previous to my acquaintance with paper makers of the highways and byways.

I found backtending in this little mill much different than in my first position. The machine was the oldest of old ones, and the employees, for most part, were all natives, whose fathers and fathers' fathers had worked in the same mill. Old fashioned ideas still existed in this mill, and old fashioned machinery made them necessary, for new methods of paper making could not be applied to such machinery. There I first became accustomed to the gear speed drive. The slowest the machine could run was 12 feet and the fastest 81 feet. The machine was 60 inches wide, and it seemed as if I could reach over to the back side and do many other things that would make my work much easier. I considered myself fortunate in obtaining such a job, but my feelings received a severe jolt the first time I had to change the speed gears. When I got through this operation I was all out of wind from pounding gears this way and that, and I was covered with black grease from head to foot.

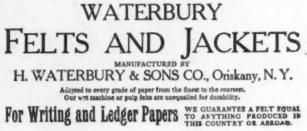
We made a very good grade of paper, or paper that looked to be a very good grade; but it was not the machine tender's fault that it looked so, for the machine ran so slow that the paper could not help closing nicely anyway, providing the stuff was anywhere near right.

I stayed in this mill for two months and then concluded that I would never get a chance to run the machine unless I waited for some of the machine tenders to die; and again what I could learn about the business in this mill would never equip me so I could create a sensation in a modern mill; therefore I left, after being engaged in an argument with the machine tender, who on this particular day left me in charge of the machine while he went out to do a "couple of hours' haying." When he got back he did not like the way things looked and undertook to tell me so, but I did not stand for it and left at once.

(Continued on page 38.)

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INITIATING THE "KID."

(Continued from page 35.)

The next job I got was the turning point of my career as a paper maker. I applied for and got a job as machine tender in a one machine mill. The mill was, as mills at that time went, a fairly good one, and the 72 inch machine was considered a modern one.

All grades of book and cheap grade writing papers were made on this machine, and as I now recall my first efforts in running a machine I cannot but help congratulating myself on my youthful nerve. When I arrived at this mill in search of work it was shut down, and had been for three weeks. It was now ready to resume work, and one machine tender was gone. So when I asked the superintendent for work, he inquired what I was in the business, and I had already decided that the first time that question should be asked of me what my answer would be, and it was, "I am a machine tender." It was the biggest lie I ever told, and I felt more than nervous after I had told it.

The superintendent must have been suspicious, for he questioned me very closely as to where I had worked and what kind of machines I had run, and I kept right on lying until I must have satisfied him, for he told me to be on hand that noontime to start the machine up. I was, an hour before noontime, and no man ever studied a machine as hard as I did in that hour. I had never shut a machine down, let alone starting one up, and consequently I desired to locate everything I would have to handle in starting the machine. I had often watched men who were good machine tenders starting their machines, and I had a fairly good idea of how to do it (so I thought). When I began operations there were in the machine room, besides myself, my backtender and third hand.

The order on which I was to break in on as a machine tender read 80 rms. 33x46—180, 500 lithograph paper. It was to be so and so for finish, weight and bulk, and I put in an hour's str'hy and figuring on it before I made my first move in starting the machine. I also held a conversation with my backtender, with a faint hope in my mind that he might know more than I did about starting the machine. First, I discovered he was French, and the first Frenchman I had ever seen around a paper machine. I told him to furnish the vats with water, because I was not able to determine about how much was used in "starting up," but he answered, "I no understan.'" His answer was a severe jolt to my already highly strung mind, and then I tried him on this:

"Frenchy, fix the cone belt so this machine will run 90 feet a minute." I had forgotten how to figure the speed, and I anxiously awaited the Frenchman's answer, which was, first a dazed look and then:

"I no understan'."

I realized at once, if I was going to start that machine, I would have to depend upon my own efforts, for the Frenchman might be able to handle the paper on the machine, but that was all. I knew the first proceeding in finding the speed of the machine consisted in finding the circumference of a dryer or roll and the revolutions it turned per minute.

But that was as much as I could remember. I found that the dryers were 108 inches in circumference and revolved twelve times m minute, and that was the limit of my ability to find at what speed the machine was running. I judged it to be going at least 90 feet, and decided to start at that, and when I got the paper on the reel I could find how near I was to what the order called for. I turned on all the water I could find to furnish the vats, and when I did not know what else to do I opened the stuff gate, and was then ready to take a chance on how things would pan out. I did not let the stuff onto the wire until it was thoroughly mixed in the vats with the water. The Frenchman was at his proper station, the couch rolls, with hose ready, to prevent the paper from climbing the top couch. Finally I opened the headgate and away went the stuff onto the wire with a rush. At that time I was not familiar with "heads" back of the slices, so I did not stop to regu-

late the flow, but rushed to the suction boxes, and was much perplexed to find no suction taking place. The Frenchman was busy trying to squirt the paper from the top couch roll, while I was operating the suction heads and doing my best to find why there was no suction, but I could not, and though badly rattled I had sense enough to shut down the machine. Then I went all over the boxes and suction pipes, but could not locate anything wrong, and then I went down stairs to look the suction pump over, and I found it motionless, the belt being off since the mill had shut down. We put it on and started again. This time everything went very well, and I began to take courage. I found the Frenchman could handle the paper very good, for he took it from the couch roll onto the wet felt very neatly. Meanwhile I found I was using much more water than necessary, and was engaged in trying to regulate it when my backtender informed me he couldn't get the paper off the first press roll. I tried it myself, and found it "sticky." I was about to ask the Frenchman what was usually done when the paper stuck to the roll, but I decided it would be useless. I told him to keep trying, for I was busy-I was. Never had I been half as busy before. I tried to recall my backtending days with "Red," to see if I ever saw him do anything to stop paper sticking to press rolls. But I could not do so. It was something I must figure out myself, and pretty quick at that.

First, I piled more weight on the press, thinking it would make the paper drier. It made it more sticky, and I saw I should weight the couch rolls to have the paper less wet as it went onto the first felt. This helped it some. Then I took the weights and levers off the press entirely, and that remedied the trouble entirely and enabled the Frenchman to get the paper onto the second press. From here we took it over the driers, or tried to, but they were so hot it was fifteen minutes' fast work before we were able to get the paper to run on them without "snapping." When I at last succeeded in placing it on the reel, and had a chance to weigh it, I found it just 98 pounds light. The discovery nearly took the "gimp" out of me, and I felt like taking my hat and coat and sneaking out. The room was full of broke paper, and I was so excited that it has always been a source of wonder to me how I ever succeeded in getting the paper over the machine. Another thing in my favor was the absence of the superintendent, for if he had been present when I was trying to start the machine he would have discovered what a novice I was. But he was apt to come in at any moment now, and here was the paper 98 pounds light; so it was up to me to get the weight before he arrived. I knew enough to slow the machine down as much as I could, but that was very little, because the cone belt was already very near the slow end of the cone. My next move was to put on stuff, and I opened the stuff gate very much, and a short time afterward I had my first experience in trying to make more paper than a machine can dry or close.

First, the paper became damp, and then began to crush on the wire, and though I had all suction on it was not enough to take the water from the paper. The paper came so wet it plugged the calender rolls as tight as calenders were ever plugged. And while I was vainly endeavoring to get them running again I was startled by a noise that sounded like the roar of twenty lions. It came from the wet end of the machine, and it made me go there on the double quick. Just as I got to the wire I heard it again and saw the wire tremble, and for the first time I knew it was the suction box that was "howling," but how to make it stop I did not know, and I decided I was in the worst fix a paper maker ever knew of, and I was mighty quick about shutting the machine down.

If a fellow ever felt at his wits' end it was I. I did not know which way to turn or what to do. The Frenchman, my backtender, and third hand were trying hard to hide their smiles, and I guess they knew I was green. Everything I looked at seemed to be twice as big as it really was, and before I shut down the machine seemed to be running 200 feet a minute instead of 70, as it was. After the (Continued on page 46.)

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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EMPLOYER AND THE EMPLOYEE.

The Legal Status of the Relation of Capital and Labor—Combinations of Capital for Its Better Protection Declared Illegal—Difference in State Laws—Noted Cases.

⁶Combinations of capital for its better protection against the powerful organization of workmen were declared illegal by legislatures and the courts, and for a time the pendulum of the law swung far toward the side of labor unions, and it is of comparatively recent date that it started toward the point where lies equal justice to all parties at interest—organized labor, non-union labor and employer. In the famous Debs case the United States court granted an injunction against trespass and the use of force, which was quickly followed by other courts, and since that date the injunction writ has become a powerful weapon in the hands of capital in holding organized iabor within the limitations of the law.

It is now well settled in this country and England that "a person has the right to work for and with whom he pleases, and that he may, by lawful means, secure employment for himself or another, and what he may legally do alone he may combine with others to do"; on the other hand "an employer has equal right to employ or continue in or discharge from his employment whom he pleases, and to manage, control and use his property and conduct his business in any manner satisfactory to himself." 24 Cyc., 818-810.

While the rule is uniform that wage earners have the right to organize for the purpose of promoting their welfare, elevating their standard of skill, advancing and maintaining wages, fixing the hours of labor and the rate of wages, the limitations set upon their actions in the accomplishment of these purposes vary in the different States. They must proceed only by lawful and peaceful means, They may refuse to work for any particular employer whose terms are not satisfactory or whose actions with respect to apprentices or the employment of non-union labor are objectionable. This right, however, does not carry with it a license to make war on non-union laborers or illegally interfere with their rights and privileges, although they may prohibit their members from working in places where non-union labor is employed and "where they are not under contract to render services for a specified time. The members of the labor union may unite in refusing to work for an employer who, after notice, continues in his employment one who is not a member of their society or who is a member of a rival organization." 24 Cyc., 821. But it is unlawful when such action is designed to coerce a non-union man to become a member of its society and come under its rules and condition, or to deprive him of an opportunity of labor.

Another Difference in States.

To what extent labor organizations may proceed in the protection of their members by preventing others from entering the employment of their abandoned employers also varies in the different States, but the general rule appears to be that while they may persuade others not to take their places, they cannot resort to force, intimidation or threats for the purpose of gaining this end.

One of the most common charges made against striking trade unionists is that of intimidation, and what constitutes intimidation is an unsettled question which must be determined in each case from all the circumstances attending it. Strikers have the right to discuss with new employees the question whether the new employees should take their places—they have the right to persuade them if they can, but they have no right to use force or violence to intimidate the new employees. "The new employees have the right to come and go as they please without fear of molestation, and without being compelled to discuss this or any other question and without being guarded or picketed; and persistent and continued objectionable persuasion by numbers is of itself intimidating and not allowable." Union Pac R. R. Co. vs. Ruef, 120 Fed., 102

(24 Cyc., 831). So, also, the use of actual violence, such as assault and battery, or the assembling in large numbers at or near the works of the employer, accompanied by jeering and hooting and the use of vile epithets is illegal." 24 Cyc., 832.

There may even be a moral intimidation which is illegal. It is not necessary that there be any direct threat or any act of violence. It is sufficient if the mere attitude of the strikers is intimidating. This form of intimidation is sometimes accomplished by what is termed "picketing," and while it has been held by the courts that the mere stationing of persons near the premises of another for the purpose of observing and obtaining information, or for the purpose of using orderly and peaceful persuasion with those willing to listen, does not in itself constitute intimidation, if done in a peaceful manner, it has been repeatedly decided that the keeping of patrols in front of or nearby the premises of the employer to prevent others from entering his service is illegal. The doctrine that there may be a moral intimidation which is illegal, announced by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in Vegelahn vs. Gunter, 167 Mass., 92, was among the first judicial steps in this country toward overturning the rule permitting peaceful picketing, and was the forerunner of a later rule that there can be no such thing as "peaceful picketing," and consequently that all picketing is illegal.

Noted Chicago Case.

In the case of the Chicago Typothetæ vs. Franklin Union No. 4. affirmed in 220 Ill., 355 (24 Cyc., 836), Justice Hand said: "The citizen, when engaged in lawful pursuits, must be accorded the right to walk the public streets of our cities and our public highways in absolute security, and to go to and return from his home and place of business or employment without being interfered with. To follow him, to spy after him, to stop him and threaten him, to put him in fear, to intimidate or coerce him are alike unlawful. Intimidation and coercion are relative terms. What would put in fear a timid girl or weak woman or man might not terrorize the strong and resolute. All alike are entitled to the protection of the law," and even stronger language was used by Judge McPherson in Atchison, etc., R. Co. vs. Gee, 139 Fed., 582, 584, in which he declared: "There is and can be no such thing as peaceful picketing, any more than there can be chaste vulgarity, or peaceful mobbing, or lawful lynching."

If the precedent here set should be followed generally it would be a severe blow to unionism, and labor organizations should remove the cause which prompted these unusually strong declarations of the "learned" judges before the right of picketing is universally denied them. The trade unionist is, as a rule, a fair minded, intelligent member of society who recognizes and respects the law, and while discontented in many ways with present conditions, he looks for a solution of the problem through legislative reforms, arbitration, conferences and conciliatory methods rather than by means of strikes.

Steps should therefore be taken by labor leaders to protect the interest of about 3,000,000 of organized workmen in this country by placing a check on the small minority of misguided members before their revolutionary tactics result in legislative and judicial action unfavorable to the large body of peaceful workmen who form the backbone of our industrial system.

Estate of George R. Finch Sells Limits.

ALBANY, June 10, 1907.—Fifteen thousand acres of primeval forest land in Township 47 in Essex County have passed to the State by purchase for the Adirondacks preserve. It belonged to the estate of George R. Finch, and cost the State \$6.89 an acre. The State owns only about one-third of the Adirondack forest preserve, and last year there was added by purchase \$6,000 acres at an average cost of \$4 per acre. Governor Black secured an appropriation of a million dollars, and there was plenty of land offered then. When the appropriations were refused during Governor Odell's term owners offered their land at \$1.50 an acre.

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

DILLON MACHINE CO. BUILDERS PAPER MILL MACHINERY

FROM NEW DESIGNS

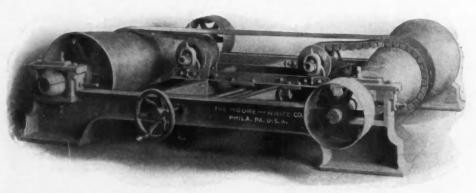
Beating and Washing Engines No. 1 and No. 2, Refining Engines, Stuff Pumps, Single, Double and Triple, all sizes, fitted with Dillon Patent Valve Seating; Wet Machines, Stuff Chests, Horizontal and Vertical, all sizes; Single and Double Paper Cutters, Backstands, Dillon Patent Calender Doctors and Feeds, Jordan Filling, Roll Bars, Bed Plates and Cutter Knives.



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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



James Leffel & Co., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

FOREIGN NOTES.

New Celluloid Industry.

Possibly in order to utilize substances produced in the course of their other processes, the United Artificial Silk Factories of Frankfort-on-Main also propose to make cellulose and artificial leather.

New Invention for the Wood Industry.

Mr. Aberg, of Granviks Saw Mill Company, Seskarön, Nederkalix, Sweden, is said to have invented a means for protecting sawn wood from becoming blue after it has been stacked in the timber yard.

Austrian Papers Advanced.

Eight of the leading Austrian makers of fine paper have issued a circular announcing that the increased cost of production necessitated an advance of 2 kronen per 100 kilos., equal to about onefifth of a cent per pound.

Workmen Shareholders in a Sulphite Mill.

Frans Kempe, principal shareholder of the Mo & Domsjö Company, Limited, has made his workmen an offer to become partners in his sulphite mill at Hörnefors and in his sawmill at Domsjö, both of which are located in Sweden.

New Kaolin Deposit.

Reports from Carlsbad speak of the discovery in Bohemia of a large deposit of kaolin, less adapted for ceramic purposes than for paper manufacture. Arrangements are being made for a yearly output of 600 to 1,000 carloads, specially intended for the paper industry.

Swedish Chipped Wood Market.

At the recent general meeting of the Swedish Chipped Wood Association an official statement recorded the fact that there was at present a good demand for chipped wood at satisfactory prices. Prospects for the immediate future of the trade were likewise reported to be favorable.

Home Made Papier Mache.

Attention is called by the Papier und Schreibwaaren Zeitung to the fact that old newspapers are used in England for the domestic production of what is really papier maché, being first cut small and then run through a grinding or chopping mill, such as is found in most kitchens. The substance is then modeled on a board into ornamental shapes, the process being known as "Maculature."

Envelopes, Paper Bags, Etc., in the New German Tariff.

It is of interest to note that among the future exceptions to the minimum rates granted on imports from America is the duty on envelopes, paper bags and certain other manufactures of paper, which since March I, 1906, have been paying the lower (or conventional) rates. The above named change forms, it is reputed, one of the conditions of the new arrangement between this country and Germany.

Russian Rag Exports.

According to the report of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce for 1906 the removal last year of the Russian export duty on rags (equal to 66 cents per 100 pounds), while it permitted the introduction for German consumption of special Russian grades, has in no way affected the home demand for German rags. Prices of the latter receded, however, to some extent during last year from the excessive point to which they had been forced.

Advance Prices for German Envelopes.

The German Envelope Manufacturers' Association announced in a recent circular an advance of 15 per cent. in its gross prices on account of the increased cost of raw materials and labor. The discount of 10 per cent. on the gross prices is maintained, as well as the further special discount of 10 per cent. on the net amounts of invoices, granted on condition that the customer buys from

members of the association. Penalties for infraction of this engagement are provided for.

Indestructible Paper.

Walter Rothschild, a British member of Parliament, is said to have finished his work on "Extinct Varieties of Birds," which, in accordance with the author's idea of an appropriate contrast, will be printed on practically indestructible paper, the result of many years of experiment. It is claimed for this paper that neither the printing ink used nor the colors in the engravings will decompose it. The Bulletin-Journal des Fabricants de Papier states that the publication of the work will cost \$100,000, while only 300 English copies will appear, which will be sold at \$100 each. Mr. Rothschild's position as a member of one of the richest families in the world explains the financial aspect of the matter.

The Peat Industry in Sweden.

According to the report of the Board of Agriculture of Sweden the peat industry has made much progress during the last years. For the furthering of the development of the peat industry the board expresses the following wishes: That the freight tax may be decreased; that the fireplaces in factories, dwelling houses and locomotives may be built so that the peat can be used as fuel in them; that the state loan for peat may be increased; that trials with peat machines may be made now and again; that the state may support constructors of economical machines for peat production and peat drying; that the state may employ a sufficient number of peat engineers.

Foreign Tariff Items.

The proposed new tariff in Portugal is said to be unfavorable to various products of the paper industry, similar reports coming to hand from Brazil. While new regulations in Greece allow the free entry of printing **paper** for use by the Society for the Propagation of Useful Books, an advance of one-third has been made in the duties upon lithographs, chromos, etc. The duties on tickets of all kinds have been doubled. It would seem as if a domestic Greek industry was being developed, with the attention of American manufacturers of printing machinery. The special free importations referred to above have to contain certain features, regarding which THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL has special information at the disposal of its readers.

Recovery of Cellulose for Use in Artificial Silk.

"A German patent has been granted to the Linkmeyer Artificial Silk Company, of Brussels, by which it is contemplated to profit by the fact that cellulose which has been dissolved in ammoniacal oxide of copper can, if recovered, be used for the production of threads with silky brilliancy. By the process in question a large proportion of the ammonia can be withdrawn by a specially constructed vacuum pump in such a way that the gases thus obtained can be immediately used again. In this manner ammoniacal solutions of considerable strength can be used to rapidly dissolve cellulose without any loss of ammonia taking place. In order to facilitate the withdrawal of the ammonia the mass containing it is stirred or kneaded in the course of the process in question.

A business man in Holland has a number of customers who wish to secure the names of some American manufacturers of paper bottles. He thinks they are made in Philadelphia.

At a recent meeting of the Trollhättan Pappersbruk Actiebolag (Sweden), a resolution was adopted authorizing the board to prepare plans for alterations in the factory building and for the installation of modern sulphite pulp machinery in place of the existing paper manufacturing plant.

The compulsory Sunday cessation of work has affected French paper factories, particularly the Gourands works, which also suffered from inundations during the early part of 1906. Profits for last year were therefore relatively small, only amounting to about \$20,000.



STATISTICS OF QUEBEC LIMITS.

The Consul at Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, Furnishes Valuable Data in Regard to the Timber Lands and the Timber Milling Output of the Province of Quebec.

In his annual review of the trade and industries of his district, Consul James H. Worman, of Three Rivers, furnishes the following information concerning the timber lands and the timber milling output of the Province of Quebec:

Lumber Mills and Output Largely American.

"Americans were the first to organize milling companies to build sawmills in this consular district. Their operations have continued to this day, and, with three exceptions, the lumber industry of Three Rivers may be said to be in the hands of Americans or controlled by American capital. Besides the mills in Three Rivers there are ten or more large mills along the north and south shores, many of which are controlled by American capital, and exporting their products to the United States principally."

"Canadians are endeavoring to influence such Government measures as may force some American industries dependent on Canadian forest supplies to transplant to the Dominion. The farmers who have forests to cut, especially in Quebec and Ontario, oppose rigidly such legislation. The withdrawal of the United States from the Canadian lumber market would mean impoverishment to many of the owners of forest land.

Export of Pulp Wood-Quebec's Lumber Resources.

"When the tariff revision was under discussion in conferences held in this consular district pulp and paper manufacturers advocated an export duty on pulp wood, but the farmers successfully opposed the proposition on the ground that cutting pulp wood was the best means they had to obtain ready money during the winter months.

"This entire export of pulp wood goes to the United States, but yet it only constitutes 25 per cent. of the consumption of the pulp wood used by American paper mills, viz., 2,500,000 cords per annum. The Adirondacks supply 580,000 cords, or almost the same amount as Canada.

"The Premier and Minister of Crown Lands for Quebec in 1903 said that there were in this province 62,592 square miles of Crown lands under license and 100,000 square miles of absolute forest notthen under license, making a total of 162,000 square miles of Crown timber lands, amounting to 104,000,000 acres. Since that date the mileage under license has increased to over 67,000 square miles, and there are, besides these vast limits, some 20,000,000 acres of seigneuries and patented lots, of which by far the larger portion is timbered.

"A recent estimate of the timber supply in Quebec alone places the figures for soft wood logs at 155,000,000,000 feet; hard wood logs, 21,000,000 feet; pulp wood, 745,000,000 cords; besides 730,000,000 railroad ties and wood suited only for shingles and fence posts. The wealth in forests of the maritime provinces of northern Ontario, of the Pacific Slope, of the Saskatchewan Valley and the Far North is yet to be added."

Half Bleached Sulphite Pulp.

(Translated for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.)

A Swedish communication in the Papier-Fabrikant calls attention to the fact that the supposition that half bleached sulphite pulp can be replaced by mixing full bleached and unbleached in equal quantities has proved to be incorrect. An entire delivery had been for that reason thrown on the hands of a Swedish manufacturer.

From a technical standpoint it may be remarked that half bleached pulp (bleached with less chlorine) assumes a quite different character, more like linen, and is likewise much cleaner than mixed

pulp. In the unbleached sulphite contained in the latter there is always a quantity of a brown substance resembling bark, by which the paper is rendered dirty. The resinous components which preponderate in unbleached sulphite render difficult the manufacture of papers silky in character, owing to the effect of the glutinous matter on the presses. For these reasons the factory from which this communication emanates has determined on adhering to its old methods. The master bleacher is given a sample of pulp to which the shade of the product has to conform.

It is remarked incidentally that in half bleaching, as well as full bleaching, a definite quantity of chlorine (or lye) cannot be stated, as it is out of the question for one boiling to result exactly like another. The effects of chlorine vary, and the slightest influences may produce irregularities.

INITIATING THE "KID."

(Continued from page 38.)

second shutdown, and while I was freeing the calenders of wet paper, I did more serious thinking than I have ever done since. I was young and had my chance to become a machine tender, but it seemed to me that I was a little too cheeky in posing as an experienced man when I found how little I did really know. I thought to myself it would have been more practical to have told the superintendent that I had never run a machine, but imagined I could if he would give me a pointer now and then.

But I did really think I could run a machine when I told him so. While working backtender for other machine tenders, and seeing them change orders and start on orders without much trouble, I saw no reason why I could not do so. But I had not considered what judgment they had used in placing their machines at certain speeds to make certain papers, and I was not acquainted with the drying capacity or the furnishes used on papers of different qualities, and just at the moment I felt as if I did not know anything. It was just when I had decided to get out, without meeting the superintendent who hired me, that I met the man who did me a favor and afterward taught me thing's about paper making which made me a paper maker in the full sense of the word. I never forgot his kindness, and in later years was able to repay it in a way that he appreciated. He was an old machine tender who had left the machine and had gone to running beaters. He looked at me, and then around the machine room, and then he smiled as he came toward me and, putting his hand on my shoulder, said: 'Boy, have ye bit off more'n ye can chew?'

I looked up at him, for he was a tall, broad-shouldered old fellow, whose face made me decide at once to trust him. I told him just what I was and what I was trying to be, and from that moment I began to learn how to run a machine and make paper. We went to the weigh sheet table, and he took down on paper the size and weight of the order I was trying to make. He then asked me at what speed the machine was running, and I did not know. He then showed me a diagram of the machine's speed arrangement, which stated the speed of the machine when the step pulley belt was on a certain pulley, and also the speed it indicated by the different positions of the cone belt on the cones. He then began to straighten matters out for me. The beater helpers were told to clear the room of broke, the engine that furnished power to run the machine was slowed down, and the step belt thrown onto the slow speed step pulleys, and in an hour's time I was running along very well on the order I had vainly tried to start on. From my friend I had an invitation to call on him after supper, he having promised to tell me how and why he had done certain things in getting me out of my trouble. TRACY.

(To be continued.)

The Union of German Printing Paper Factories, Berlin, has increased its capital from \$91,000 to \$124,000.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Month Ended April 30, 1907, and for the Ten Months Ended April 30, 1907, Compared with Corresponding Periods of the Previous Years.

IMPORTS-PAPER.

| QUANTITIES. | | | | | VALUES. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------|---------------------------|------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER. | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | to Months Ended April 3 | | |
| | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 |
| Lithographic Labels and Prints | | | | | | \$362,592 | \$100,985 | \$8,126,611 | \$1,779,810 | \$1,246,018 |
| All other | | | | | | 591,753 | 384,097 | 5,812,132 | 8,968,728 | 3,401,715 |
| IMPORTED FROM | | | | | | \$96,565 | | | | |

PAPER STOCK.

| | QUANTITIES. | | | | | VALUES. | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| (See Wood Pulp.) | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | | |
| (or wood a mpr) | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| Rags other than Woolenlbs. All other kinds of Paper Stocklbs. | 15,027,082 | 7,209,744 | 132,598,956 | 128, 429, 289 | 128,076,748 | \$210,063 292,775 | \$118,086 246,064 | \$1,915,739 2,608,348 | \$1,854,496 1,718,601 | \$1,806,295 1,396,579 | |
| Total | | | Notes and has been been | | | \$502,858 | \$364,750 | \$4,609,082 | \$3,568,007 | \$8,202,874 | |

| | and the second second |
|-------|-----------------------|
| WOOD | PULP |
| 11000 | |

| | QUANTITIES. | | | | | VALUES. | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| IMPORTED FROM | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | |
| | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 |
| Germany | 1,610 2,560 2,141 11,750 | 748 978 657 11,687 | 18,492 21,734 15,108 124,464 | 7,096 14,783 18,207 97,797 | 6,023 14,327 10,158 111,884 | \$76,761 132,127 96,384 241,959 | \$40,417 54,262 31,800 235,624 | \$675,981 1,184,984 655,759 2,681,999 | \$375,220 806,118 586,736 2,105,758 | \$299,165 751,436 459,463 2,262,218 |
| Total | 18,061 | 14,065 | 174,798 | 132,823 | 142,887 | \$547,231 | \$362,198 | \$5,148,723 | \$3,873,882 | \$8,772,277 |

| | | | CHI | EMICALS. | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 0 | UANTITIES. | | | VALUES. | | | | |
| ARTICLES. | Month Ended Apr. 30, 10 | | ro Mon | ths Ended A | April 30, | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | |
| | 1907 | 1905 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1306 | 1905 |
| Caustic Soda | 559,385 518 9,253,660 | 026,616 6,245 7,916,272 | 5,679,798 29,362 89,574,959 | 8,556,277 73,606 92,455,720 | 15,444,055 78,296 76,666,104 | \$5,925 10,154 78,823 | \$6,364 112,102 67,298 | \$61,434 541,485 743,707 | \$82,102 1,339,099 747,462 | \$143,202 1,458,328 618,551 |

| | | | EXPOI | RTS-PAPE | ER. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | Q | UANTITIES. | | | VALUES. | | | | | |
| PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER. | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | Io Mo | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | |
| | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1006 | 1906 | |
| angings laving Cards | | | | | | \$27,998 18,991 | \$40,908 18,824 | \$254,705 160,501 | \$270,088 209,589 | \$268,00 189,05 | |
| rinting Paper | 6,821,472 | 9,244,250 | 106,878,724 | 116,843,745 | 86,428,216 | 192,174 109,387 424,083 | 259,982 72,530 412,805 | 3,119,271 1,009,747 3,822,806 | 8,078,305 811,731 8,551,815 | 2,518,99 823,20 2,946,48 | |
| otal | | | | | | \$772,683 | \$605,059 | \$6,367,090 | \$7,921,408 | \$6,746,47 | |

| | | QUANTITINS. | | | | | VALURS. | | | | |
|-------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | * EXPORTED. | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30. | | Month Ended Apr. 30, | | 10 Months Ended April 30, | | | |
| | | 1907 | 1900 | 1007 | 1906 | 1905 | 1907 | 1906 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 |
| Total | Ibs. | 2,110,006 | 2,546,060 | 20,840,597 | 24,000,490 | 19,699,065 | \$42,070 | \$49,581 | 9404,611 | \$498,907 | \$097,14 |

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BRITISH TRADE FIGURES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The Imports of Paper for Consumption in the United Kingdom Since 1902 Show an Increase of About \$6,000,000-The Exports Increased About \$2,000,000.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, England, June I, 1907 .- The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions during 1906, compared with the four preceding years. has just been published. The statistics relating to paper show the following:

Five Years' Paper Import and Export Figures.

| IMPORT | S. | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|------------|
| 1906 | 9,031,330 | cwts. | £5,728,505 |
| 1905 | 8,061,341 | 46 | 5,256,065 |
| 1904 | 7,350,540 | - 66 | 4,940,619 |
| 1003 | 7,258,696 | 66 | 4,850,183 |
| 1902 | 6,470,915 | £4. | 4,537,674 |
| Export | S. | | |
| 1906 | 1,427,753 | cwts, | £2,063,816 |
| 1905 | 1,344,893 | ** | 1,939,767 |
| 1904 | 1,260,201 | 54 | 1,876,797 |
| 1903 | 1,146,498 | 64 | 1,795,850 |
| 1902 | 1,081,823 | 86 | 1,672,704 |
| RE-Expo | RTS. | | |
| 1906 | 105,461 | cwts. | £122,123 |
| 1905 | 97.982 | 46 | 90,858 |
| 1904 | 1 39,560 | ** | 115,614 |
| 1903 | 158,471 | 66 | 124,289 |
| | | | |

1902..... 115,430 " The imports last year, allowing for re-exports, were of the value of £5,606,385, or £3,542,569 in excess of exports. The imports of paper for consumption in the United Kingdom show an increase, comparing 1906 with the year 1902, of £1,170,836, and exports an increase of only £391,112.

Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

It will interest many readers to know the actual imports of paper from and exports to foreign countries and British possessions. The following is the official compilation:

| IMPORT | e | |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| A ME ORA | From | From |
| | Foreign | British |
| | Countries. | Possessions. |
| 1906 | £5,488,490 | £240,015 |
| 1905 | 5,014,178 | 241,887 |
| 1904 | 4,803,402 | 137,217 |
| 1903 | 4.748,557 | 101,626 |
| 1902 | 4,427,498 | 110,176 |
| Export | S. | |
| | To | То |
| | Foreign - | British |
| | Countries. | Possessions. |
| 1906 | £806,439 | £1,257,377 |
| 1905 | 731,236 | 1,208,531 |
| 1904 | 650,210 | 1,226,587 |
| 1903 | 631,001 | 1,164,849 |
| I902 | 586,040 | 1,086,664 |
| RE-Expo | RTS. | |
| | To | To |
| | Foreign | British |
| | Countries. | Possessions. |
| 1906 | £64,648 | £57.575 |
| 1905 | 44.549 | 46,309 |
| 1904 | 59,629 | 55,985 |
| 1903 | 49,093 | 75,196 |
| 1902 | 43,305 | 58.820 |
| | | |

Of the total value of the imports of paper into the United Kingdom last year over 95 per cent. was due to the arrivals from foreign countries and under 5 per cent. from British possessions. In regard to the exports of British paper, shipments to foreign countries amount to 39 per cent. of the total value, and to British possessions 61 per cent. While we import from foreign countries £5,488,490 worth of paper, the demand on the part of foreign countries for British paper stands at only £806,439. British possessions buy from us £1,257,377 worth of paper, and sell to us £240,015 BRITON. worth.

Standardization of Weights and Sizes of Paper.

(Translated for The PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.)

In connection with the movement in Germany in favor of a combination of paper manufacturers, one of the principal difficulties which such a combination would endeavor to remedy is that of the multiplicity and variety of the kinds of paper used, which are, moreover, frequently ordered in small quantities, expensive to make. In dealing with this branch of the subject, the Papier-Fabrikant remarks that standardization would represent material advantages, not only to manufacturers but also to dealers and consumers, who are now obliged to carry a number of various kinds, losing interest and depreciating in value if kept too long in stock. The small special orders, which manufacturers are now obliged to execute at considerable expense and trouble, are practically the continuance of a custom in vogue when the paper industry was a handicraft, and when small quantities could be produced without loss.

Attention is called to the fact that in the United States and Mexico there is much more uniformity in sizes and weights than in Germany.

In French book papers there are practically only four different sizes, of which 95 per cent, of the product is composed. At a recent Swedish discussion of the subject the advantages to the bookbinding industry of standard book sizes were urged by several authorities, and a resolution was adopted which called for a thorough investigation of the question. The charging of extra prices for special sizes was approved at the Swedish conference, as being only a fair compensation for the extra trouble involved.

A New Book Treats of Peat and Its Uses.

The chief importance of peat at the present time is as a source of fuel, and the authors of a new book on that subject state the only satisfactory method for its economical conversion for domestic and manufacturing purposes appears to be to take it direct from the peat bog and on no account handle it before it is ready for transport, burning or charring, except by machinery of some description. The principal methods and classes of machinery that have from time to time been adopted for utilizing peat are described, reference being made not only to the successful, or at least partially successful methods, but also to several failures, with a view to prevent future investigators from working on similar lines.

There are seven chapters in the book, viz.: (1) Formation, growth and distribution; (2) specific gravity and analyses; (3) methods of digging, cutting and dredging; (4) drying; (5) peat fuel manufacture; (6) nature and uses of peat as a fuel, and (7) uses of peat otherwise than as fuel. Many experiments have been made to manufacture paper from peat, and the authors mention attempts in Ireland in 1835, and in France in 1854. Various processes are described, particularly Karl A. Zschorner's, Callender's and Brin's.

Some useful tables are published showing analyses of peat, steam tests, etc., and among other valuable features of the work may be mentioned the bibliography, list of patents from 1900 to the present time, and copious index. The authors of the book are Philip R. Bjorling and Frederick T. Gissing. It has 173 pages and sixty illustrations. Charles Griffin & Co., of London, England, are the publishers.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

GEORGE F. HARDY, M. AM. SOC. M. E. CHARLES E. EATON, M. Am. Soc. M. E. JAMES P. BROWNELL, C. E. EATON & BROWNELL 309 Broadway, New York **Consulting Engineers and Architects** Paper, Pulp and Fiber Mills, Water, Steam and Electric Power Develop-Consulting Engineer ment, Examination of Properties. Consultation Reports SMITH BUILDING WATERTOWN, N. Y. SPECIALTY: Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills, Examination of Mill Properties, Water Power Developments WHEELWRIGHT FILLER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY THE PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND **Emerson** Laboratory WHEELWRIGHT'S "FA" PAPER FILLER ENGLISH CHINA CLAY ANALYSIS OF Sulphite, Sulphate and Soda Pulpe Bleached and Unbleached. Agents for BECKER & CO., LONDON. Paper and Raw Materials ALSO MECHANICAL WOOD GEORG v. d. BUSCHE, HAMBURG. PULPS. **177 STATE STREET** SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MORTON E. COBB A. HOLLIS WHITE COBB & WHITE EDWARD A. BUSS Ground Wood Pulp Consulting Engineer and Mill Architect **85 WATER ST., BOSTON** AGENTS Especial attention given to rearrangements and extensions of N. S. WOOD PULP AND PAPER CO., Limited. LA HAVE PULP CO., Limited. existing properties. 141 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Telephone No.: 183 Main, JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO. A. D. LITTLE INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS Temple Court Building, New York H. J. Skinner R. D. Gilbert S. H. Ayers C. H. Jumper H. S. Mork C. F. Woods L. J. Willien W. M. Davis E. G. Bailey F. A. Olmsted H. P. Carruth R. B. Sosman S. G. H. Fitch CABLE ADDRESS : "TRIPLEX," N. Y. J. H. Wallace W. L. Bowker F. E. Greenwood A. U. Jaastad J. F. Sickman F. L. Smith ARTHUR D. LIT **Chemical Expert and Engineer** CHEMICAL CONTROL OF MATERIAL AND PROCESSES W. DEAN F. **93 BROAD STREET** BOSTON (Formerly of Dean & Main) Mill Engineer and Architect Specialists in the Chemistry EXCHANGE BUILDING, 53 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS. Cellulose and Paper and Pulp Mills. Steam, Hydraulic and Electrical Develop-Paper Making ments. Examinations and Reports of Projects.



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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

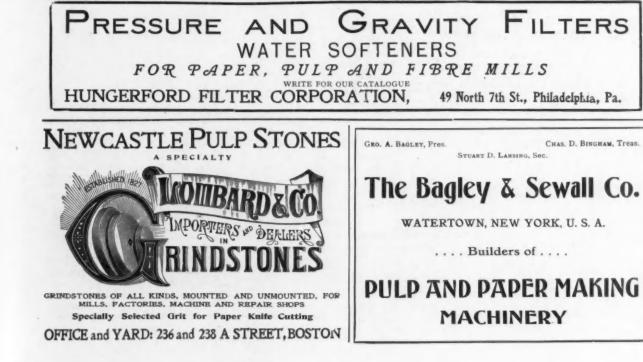


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IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK.

From January 1 to June 11, 1907.

| Whence Imported. | Ragn. | Old Papers. | Chemical Fibre. | | nila ock. |
|---------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|
| | Bs. | Bs. | Tons. | Bs. | Coils. |
| Antwerp | 16,776 | 145 | 2,083 | 11,338 | 139 |
| Barcelona | 379 | | | 628 | |
| Bordeaux | 756 | | | 478 | **** |
| Bremen | 1,781 | | | 1,429 | 88 |
| Bristol | 138 | **** | | 35 | 2,665 |
| Central America. | 196 | | | 51 | 164 |
| Christiania | | **** | 1,195 | | |
| Copenhagen | 1,584 | **** | 4,661 | 2,570 | 268 |
| Genoa | 145 | | 580 | 2,634 | 339 |
| Glasgow | | 213 | **** | 226 | 73 * |
| Hamburg | 6,592 | | 2,133 | 7,740 | 441 |
| Havre | 12,221 | | | 683 | 80 |
| Hull | | 74 | 00 | 3,081 | 4.600 |
| Leghorn | 381 | | | | |
| Liverpool | 1,392 | 602 | 220 | 5.021 | 1,140 |
| London | 2,632 | 1,655 | | 3,601 | 1,832 |
| Marseilles | 1.971 | | | 288 | 405 |
| Newcastle | **** | | | | |
| Rio Janeiro | 18 | | | | |
| Rotterdam | 3,187 | | 255 | 4.571 | 369 |
| Stettin | 891 | | 2,222 | 1,126 | |
| Trieste | | | 1,443 | **** | 128 |

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For the Week Ended June 8, 1907.

| Aniline Colors Bleaching Powder Books | Quantity. 1,446 309 322 | Value. \$74,264 2,761 50,674 |
|--|--|---|
| Brimstone Clay Engravings | 47 | 2,558 |
| Gunny Jute Butts, etc. Newspapers Paper Paper Hangings. Paper Stock. Printed Matter. | 503 148 2,694 156 5,635 797 | 5,166 4,322 278,986 5,551 \$0,893 84,194 |
| Soda Ash Soda Caustic Terra Alba Talc | 40 8,534 | 145 8,047 |
| Twine Ultramarine Waste Wood Pulp | 5 35 3,114 | 179 8,276 17,582 |

NEW YORK IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended June 11, 1907.

Paper.

Henderson Brothers, Ethiopia, Glasgow, 11 bs. Ault & Wiborg Company, Vaderland, Antwerp,

- Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 60 cs. W. Seyd, by same, 10 cs.

- Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 60 cs. W. Seyd, by same, 10 cs. G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 85 cs. I L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 42 cs. American Express Company, by same, 30 cs. Kupfer Brothers, by same, 34 cs. Herman Lips, by same, 94 cs. Merchants' Despatch Company, by same, 20 cs. Steffens, Jones & Co., by same, 4 cs. L. C. Wagner, by same, 9 cs. Paul C. Zuhlke, by same, 7 cs. F. J. Burke, by same, 3 cs. T. J. Burke, by same, 3 cs. Thos. Meadows & Co., Minneapolis, London, cs.
- S cs. Wilkinson Brothers & Co., C. F. Tietgen, Co-
- F. Hubbs & Co., by same, 112 rolls, 48 bs. W. Sheldon & Co., Lancastrian, Antwerp,

- C. F. Hubbs & Co., by same, 112 rolls, 48 bs. G. W. Sheldon & Co., Lancastrian, Antwerp, 53 bs. F& D. Burke, by same, 3 cs. L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 44 cs. W. Heuermann, by same, 9 cs. Japan Paper Company, by same, 49 cs. Metropolitan Bank, by same, 49 cs. W. Stursberg, Schell & Co., by same, 139 bs. Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 18 cs. National Park Bank, by same, 6 cs. A. A. Post & Co., Trojan, Rotterdam, 14 cs. G. Amsinck & Co., by 'same, 24 cs. American' Tobacco Company, Majestic, Liver-pool, 165 cs.

R. F. Lang & Co., Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, 11 cs. hangings. L. C. Newman & Co., by same, 2 cs. Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., by same, 3 cs. L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 7 cs. Henry Lindenneyr & Son, Francesca, Trieste, 313 pkgs. printing. American Trading Company, Indrapura, Yoko-hama, 28 cs. Cornes & Co., by same, 10 cs. S. Porcella, Regina, Genca, 12 cs. Behn, Brown & Co., Patricia, Hamburg, 2 cs. bangings.

- hangings.
- ngings. Ballou, Dickson & Co., by same, 10 cs. W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Campania, Liverpool,
- Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, Patricia, Hamburg,
- 7

- C. D. Stone & Co., by same, 27 cs. L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 27 cs. Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 95 rolls, 9 cs. Robert Mayer & Co., by same, 14 cs. S. J. Rose & Frank, by same, 14 cs. G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 33 cs. L. Reusche & Co., Campania, Liverpool, 2 cs. Western Union Telegraph Company, by same, 41
- I Cash Mast & Co., Sannio, Genoa, 3 Es. I B Mast & Co., Sannio, Genoa, 3 Es. W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., St. Louis, London, 8 . hangings. E. C. Roberts & Co., by same, 4 ca. hangings. E. Dietzgen & Co., K. A. Victoria, Hamburg, cs
- 12 05
- American Trading Company, by same, 9 cs. L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 39 cs. Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 100 rolls, 21 cs.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

- Chas. Harley, Allianca, Central America, 110 bs. old rope. F. Salomon & Co., Noordam, Rotterdam, 118 bs.
- anilas. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, by same, 35 bs. ma-
- nilas. Salomon Brothers & Co., Virginia, Genos, 104
- . manilas. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, by same, 68 bs. ma-
- Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Trojan, Rotterdam, 1,049 ba manilas. Salomon Brothers & Co., by same, 56 bs. ma-
- nilas. A. Katzenstein, by same, 100 bs. manilas, 107 bs.
- rags.
- ⁸⁸. Katzenstein, Toronto, Hull, 21 bs. manilas. G. W. Millar & Co., by same, 212 bs. rags. Felix Salomon & Co., by same, 140 bs. manilas. A. Katzenstein, Grosser Kurturst, Bremen, 46 bs.
- manila
- manilas. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Regina, Genoa, 138 bs. manilas. Felix Salomon & Co., by same, 269 bs. manilas. E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 177 bs. bagging. A. Katzenstein, Arconia, Rotterdam, 61 bs. mar-
- nilas
- nilas. A. Katzensein, Regina, Genoa, 32 bs. rags. Felix Salomon & Co., Patricia, Hamburg, 67 bs. rags. 71 bs. manilas. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, by same, 62 bs. ma-
- nilas, 77 bs. rags. Atterbury Brothers, Co., by same, 95 bs. ma-nilas, 77 bs. rags. Atterbury Brothers, California, Havre, 379 bs.
- rags. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 230 bs. rags. M. Gottesman & Son, Hestia to Baltimore, 101
- coils rope. John H. Lyon & Co., Pretoria, Hamburg, 144
- bs John H. Lyon & Co., Hudson, Havre, 105 bs.

Bleaching Powder.

rags.

- A. Klipstein & Co., Zeeland, Antwerp, 130 cks. J. L. & D. S. Riker, Cevic, Liverpool, 60 cks. A. Klipstein & Co., Mobile, Antwerp, 130 cks. A. Klipstein & Co., Vaderland, Antwerp, 25 cks. A. Klipstein & Co., Cambino, Antwerp, 58 cks.

Wood Pulp.

F. Bertuch & Co., C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen, 102 bs., 125 tons. R. Helwig, Vaderland, Antwerp, 553 bs., 100

- tons. R. Helwig, Lancastrian, Antwerp, 552 bs., 100
- tons. Felix Salomon & Co., Patricia, Hamburg, 1,150
- bs., 205 tons. M. Gottesman & Son, Badernas to Philadelphia, 120 bbls.

China Clay.

J. B. Moore & Co., Victorian, Liverpool, 60 cks. F. A. Reichard, by same, 60 cks. Moore & Munger, by same, 10 cks.

BOSTON IMPORTS.

From June 3 to June 10, 1907, Inclusive.

Paper.

A. H. Davenport, Arabic, Liverpool, 1 cs. wall paper. Metropolitan News Company, by same, 1 cs.

- paper. Reichner Brothers, by same, a cs. paper. W. H. Guild & Co., by same, 6 cs. periodicals. American Express Company, Romanic, Naples, 1 cs. paper, t cs. books. American Express Company, Winifredian, Liv-erpool, 2 cs. tissue paper. N. J. Bartlett & Co., Saxonia, Liverpool, 24 cs. books.

- N. J. Bartiett & Co., by same, 5 bs. periodicals. W. H. Guild & Co., by same, 4 cs. books. R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 3 cs. books. B. D. Webber, by same, 7 cs. paper. Dennison Manufacturing Company, by same, 7
- Commission Manutacturing Company, by same, 7 cs. tissue paper. Thomas Groom & Co., by same, 1 cs. parchment. American Express Company, by same, 6 cs. books.
- ooks. Stone & Downer Company, by same, 2 cs. paper. Jennings & Graham, by same, 1 cs. books. C. E. Lauriat & Co., Sarmatian, Glasgow, 3 cs. books.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Winifredian, Liverpool, 126 coils manilas. John A. Manning Paper Company, by same, 251 Colls manilas. Train, Smith Company, Sarmatian, Glasgow, 202 bs. waste paper, 119 bs. manilas. True & McClelland, by same, 15 bs. rags, 72 bs.

Holingsworth & Vose Company, by same, 54 Holingsworth & Vose Company, by same, 54 Pags. manilas. American Express Company, by same, 96 bs. waste paper, 71 coils manilas. Order, by same, 185 bs. waste paper, 12 bs.

John H. Lyon & Co., Marquette, Antwerp, 213

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Arabic, Liverpool, A cks. J. L. & D. S. Riker, Winifredian, Liverpool, 42 cks. Linder & Meyer, by same, 74 cks.

China Clay.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended June 8, 1907.

bs. rags.

DO der

operated.

bined.

Finland

Muller, Schall & Co., East Point, London, 179

American Express Company, by same, 77 bs. American Express Company, by same, 77 0s. Waste paper. Order, by same, 64 bs. paper stock. Order, by same, 119 bs. rags. J. L. & D. S. Riker, Haverford, Liverpool, 78 cks. bleaching powder. J. L. & D. S. Riker, by same, 386 cks. bleaching rounder.

Guaranty Trust Company, by same, 53 bs. old rags. Brown Brothers & Co., by same, 77 bs. old rags. Brown Brothers & Co., by same, 54 bs. packing

paper. Order, by same, 53 rolls paper. F. Bertuch & Co., by same, 600 bs. wood pulp. Brown Brothers & Co., by same, 720 bs. sulphite pulp. John H. Lyon & Co., Crown Point, London, 64 bs. books and pamphlets.

Dejefors sulphate cellulose mill, of Swed-

Owing to the labor disturbances, the three

Considerable enlargements are being made

to the sulphite mill of the Nokia Aktiebolag,

Swedish Employers' Associations have com-

en, has been completed, and will soon be

Moore & Munger, Arabic, Liverpool, 287 cks. Soda Ash. Linder & Meyer, Winifredian, Liverpool, 40 cks.*

coils manila rope. John H. Lyon & Co., by same, 164 bs. rags. Bleaching Powder.





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Cards under this heading will be charged for at the rate of \$15 per annum for each card of three lines or less. Each additional line \$5.

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F ARWELL, E. S., Mem. A. S. M. E. Consult-ing Engineer; Specialties, Mechanical Equip-ment, Heating, Ventilating and Fuel Economy. 109 Broadway, New York.

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R. R. ROBERTS, Lockport, N. Y. Inspection and development of water power. Design and superintendence of construction of pulp mills.

S NOW & HUMPHREYS, Mill Architects, En-gineers. Paper and Pulp Mills. Steam and Water Power Plants. 85 Water St., Boston, Mass.

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WILSON, H. P. & H. F., Manufacturers of Steel Wire Bale Ties, for baling all com-pressible material. 577 and 579 Tenth Ave., New York City.

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B ROWN & SELLERS, Manufacturers of Four-drinier Wires, Wire Cloth, Dandy Rolls, etc. Holyoke, Mass.

FEDERAL WIRE CLOTH CO., Harrison, N. J. FOURDRINIER WIRES. CYLINDER MOULDS.

Jute Butt Brokers.

CABOT, RAY & CO., Ai Water Street, New York.

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W^E manufacture metal skylights and ventilators for paper and pulp mills. E. VAN NOOR-DEN CO., 944-52 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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deadening felts. JEKSEY CITY PAPER COMPANY, Fourdrinier Tissues, White, Colored and Copying; Roll Tissues, all widths, to order. Cornelison Ave. and Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

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B ALDWIN & WIGHT, 25 Grant Place, Wash-ington, D. C. Experienced in securing patents on paper making machinery.

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BRUNELAT & L'HERMITTE & BREST (France). Paper stock, all grades, new and old. Mungo and soft rags. Write for the prices. BOYLE, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York. C HASE & NORTON, High Grade Shavings and Book Stock a Specialty. 277 Water Street, New York.

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 HOFELLER, THEODORE, & CO., Buffalo, N.Y. We pay the highest market price for vecond hand Alkali Bags and all kinds of second nand Burlap Bags.
 HOFELLER, THEODORE, & CO., Buffalo, N. We pay the highest market price for Old Brass Wire Cloth and Old Paper Mill Felts.

II UGHES, LAURENCE, II UGHES, LAURENCE, Asgo to 237 Union Ave., Brooklyn, New York. ANDAU, MARCUS, 150 Nansau street, New York. Domestic and Foreign Paper Stock and Raga. Cable Address, Daulan, A B C Code, fifth edition.

L ENHART, J. I., 246 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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MURPHY, DANIEL I., 39 North Water Street, Philadelphia

Philadelphia S IMMONS', JOHN, SONS, Paper and Paper Stock, as and 30 South Marshall Street (for merly Decatur Street), Philadelphia, Pa. JOHN SINNOTT PAPER STOCK COMPANY. COTTON and WOOLEN RAGS a Specialty. 504-506 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York

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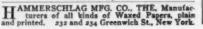
Straw Board. MANHATTAN STRAW BOARD CO., 141-145 Wooster St., New York. C. E. HAWKINS, Treas.

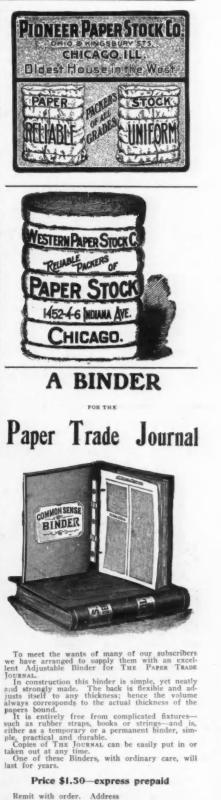
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FREESE, JEAN, 132 Nassau St., New York.

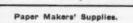
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Waxed Papers.





57



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

Want and For Sale Advertisements

Two GOOD, SOBER MACHINE TENDERS wanted on binder board machines; good pay, steady work; new mill. Address XII, care Paper Trade Journal.

58

CIVIL ENGINEER with fifteen years' experi-ence in building pulp and paper mills, steam and hydraulic developments, is open for engage-ment. Address Hustler, care Paper Trade Journal.

I DESIRE TO REPRESENT in Philadelphia charge of book paper department in wholesale house. Address XV, care Paper Trade Journal.

PRACTICAL PAPER AND PULLP MILL SUPERINTENDENT wants position; thor-oughly practical and up to date; competent to con-struct, operate and maintain largest plant, handle help and produce the goods. Address Production, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER wants position on Four-drinier or cylinder. Address B. M. C., care paper Trade Journal.

SITUATION WANTED as boss beaterman in writing or book mill by young man; ten years' experience; first class references; good color man; sober and steady. Address M. B., care Paper Trade Journal.

A GENTS WANTED-A first class German cardboard manufacturer gives representations for all the great places of the United States of America. Address Fancy Paper, G. F. Schacht & Co., Leipzig, Germany.

FIRST CLASS MAN with a practical experi-ence wishes position as superintendent or as-sistant; used to wood or rag stock; Fourdrinier or cylinder machines. Address Mill Manager, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION; twenty-five years' experience; book, news, ma-nila, fibres, express and specialties; up on soda and sulphite fibres; can come at once; good references. Address Prudential, care Paper Trade Journal.

Position WANTED in paper mill where there is a chance to learn and for advance-ment; have mechanical engineering education; five years in paper and pulp business; also familiar with experimental work; would accept almost any opening; can give highest reference. Address Clark, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-The present address of William Leahy, a supercalender man. If he will an-swer this want notice, X, care Paper Trade Jour-nal, he will receive news that will be of interest to

MACHINE TENDER WANTED, \$3 per day; hacktender, \$2 per day; Harper machine on tissues. Address R., care Paper Trade Journal.

F^{OR} SALE—Small water power wrapping mill; finest shipping point in United States; near low stock market, running, with fine trade. Address Water Power, care Paper Trade Journal. FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER open for engagement; have had twelve years' ex-perience on all grades paper; married man; am temperate and steady; references furnished. Ad-dress B. S., care Paper Trade Journal.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN having large trade in New York City in all kinds of papers de-sires to communicate with reputable wholesale paper firm, with a view of buying an interest, or would form partnership with missman who has some capital, trade and experience; have excellent references. Address Sincere, care Paper Trade Lowenal Journal,

FOR SALE

Water Power; will develop fifteen hundred horse power; also 25 acres of land, located at Pyrites, N. Y.

Apply to

Shartle Bros. Machine Co. MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

WANTED AT ONCE-Two machine tenders; must have a thorough knowledge of Four-drinier and cylinder machines; also understand running rope papers. Address H., care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED as boss machine tender, or machine tender; used to fast running on large machines; good references. Address B. B., care Paper Trade Journal,

COMPETENT PAPER MAKER wanted, one who understands running wet machine in air dried board mill. State qualifications and address Montezuma Fibre Company, Montezuma, N. Y.

TWO GOOD MILLWRIGHTS wanted, capa-ble of looking after repairs and new work in a sixty ton sulphite pulp and paper mill; good wages and steady work for good, reliable men; prompt reply desired. Address O., care Paper Trade Journal.

Two BACKTENDERS WANTED, experi-sober young men; mill in large city in West. Ad-dress Mill, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTED, familiar with running a four cylinder paper machine on sheathing paper; two tours; to the right man \$2.60 per tour. Address Tours, care Paper Trade Journal.

GOOD, RELIABLE SUPERINTENDENT wanted for a manila and fibre mill (one 92 inch Fourdrinier machine), with chemical soda mill in connection; must also be thoroughly acquainted with mill construction and repairs; give particu-lars and references; communication will be con-sidered confidential. Address Soda Chemical, care Paper Trade Jouranl.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent or foreman of ground wood mill; middle aged uan; fifteen years experience; twelve years in last position; good education, temperate and re-liable. Address P. O. Box 622, Berlin, N. H.

WANTED-Complete stack, including rolls and frames, of heavy chilled iron friction calender rolls. Apply to Lenox, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Beatermen for first class box board mill; state experience and wages expected. Address X. O. Z., care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Millwright and assistant millwright for two machine paper mill; state experi-ence and send references. Address A. B. C., Eare Paper Trade Journal.

A GOOD MACHINE TENDER, experienced on book, news and manila papers, wishes to change. Address K. H., care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Sober, reliable cylinder machine tender; one familiar with building paper preferred; must give good references from former employers. Address C. M. T., care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED by foreman on colored covers, book and lithograph specialties; wenty-five years' experience. Address Wool, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE-Three "Hercules" water wheels in perfect order, one 45 inch left hand, one jo inch right hand and one 24 inch right hand. Knowlton Brothers, Watertown, N. Y.

OFFICE MANAGER-By young man; ther-oughly up to date in modern methods of ac-counting and paper mill costing; familiar with buy-ing of supplies and placing outputs; highest refer-ences. Address A. B. Z., care Paper Trade Jour-rel

DRACTICAL PAPER MAKER, twenty-four PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER, twenty-four years ot age, speaks and writes French fluently, with two years' experience in practical paper making, and who completed the course at the tech-nical school for paper makers in Vienna, seeks situation as first assistant to the proprietor or superintendent in some first class mill; can fur-niah best references from leading firms making fine papers, writings, etc., in Germany and France. Apply under chiffre E. N. 146, care Gustav Ferd. Schacht & Co., Leipzig, Germany.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC., ADS. CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

1.10

SULPHITE SUPERINTENDENT would like experience in the manufacture of high grade sul-phite; best of references as to habits and ability, and satisfactory reasons for desiring to change. Address Reliable, care Paper Trade Journal.

MASTER MECHANIC wants position; thor-oughly practical, up to date, in large pulp and paper mills; experienced, competent, efficient and temperate. Address Good Results, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER MAKER specially trained in making fine papers, etc., who has also had experience in engineering work, wants situation in paper mill where he has the chance to become a partner. Kindly apply under J. W. 147, care Gustav Ferd. Schacht & Co., Leipzig, Germany.

WANTED A Cylinder Machine to trim from 70 to 100 inches. Must be in good order. State full particulars. Address

"KEYSTONE," CATE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

PENN CARD & PAPER CO. Paper, Cardboard and Envelopes We will move to our own building

No. 20 N. 6th St., Philadelphia

Mills who want to place goods on sale in this city will please write us at once, before moving.

FOR SALE

A 102 inch DUPLEX HAMBLET CUTTER, with roll stands, five back shafts, three knives, four pairs of slitters; one year old and in excellent condition; may be seen running. Address Cutter, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED

Old Brass Wire Cloth, Scrap Brass, Second-hand Soda Ash, and all other kind of second-hand bags.

THEODORE HOFELLER & COMPANY, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108 Teirace BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR SALE Paper and Pulp Machinery

1-72⁸ Fourdrinier Paper Machine, completed. 10-10 and 12 Flate Gotham Screens, 1905 make, used only 9 months. 4-N. K. Grinders, 36x50, stone. 3-Bagley & Sewall 3-Pocket Grinders. 10-Stack Chilled Calenders, 38⁴, 65⁸, 80^{*}, 84^{*}, 86⁸. 1-55⁶ Acme Paper Trimmer. 3-Drum Winders, 50⁴, 73⁶, 95⁶. 3-Manning Winders, 50⁴, 73⁶, 96⁶. 6-Corlise Engines. erross compound and simple, from 50 H. P. to 1500 H. P. Large lot Dryers, 38⁴ to 120⁶ face. Lot Fan and Centrifugal Pumps.

All our machinery thoroughly rebuilt in our own shops when so stated.

When in the market for new or second-hand rebuilt machinery and beaters, inquire of

F. H. DAVIS & CO.,

161 Devonshire Street Boston, Mass.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO. Successora to Clark & Spencer FOR SALE One rotary boiler, butt strapped, quadruple riv-eted, almost new, good for high pressure. One mew rotary boiler, 72 inches diameter, 20 feet long. Several others 84 inches diameter, 20 LEE, MASS. feet long. One compensating winder. Two Jordan engines. One large rag cutter. One 6a inch revolving cutter. One 6a inch revolving cutter. One 6a inch Black-Clawson cutter, rebuilt with Hamblet expansion pulley. One 8z inch four bowl upright reel. One 8z inch four bowl upright reel. One 3a inches diameter, 13 inches face, clutch pulley. feet long. Rag Cutters, pulley. One 20 inches diameter, 7 inches face, clutch One so incase pulley. One dinker. Two supercalenders. One stack, 72 inch calenders. Also one breaker stack, 72 inch. One stack 36 inch board or breaker calenders. Two Umpherston engines, large size. One 8 plate 12326 screen. One 9 foich Fourdrinier part for a machine, 46 One wire. One 5 inch Fourdrinier part for a machine, 46 feet wire. One rag duster. One rag duster. Three dryers, 36x5. Six 1,000 pound all iron beaters. Three New England two pocket grinders. One right hand sox48 and one left hand sox48 Corliss engines. One ayak Brown engine. One sox48 Brown engine. One suction how waxing machine. One suction how, 68x84%, for 6s inch to 66 inch machine, brass perforated cover. Reeves drive for large machine. Hydraulie lift complete, made for heavy Farrel calender. COVER PAPER FOR SALE An odd lot of Old Gold Cover Paper 20 x 26 1/4-35-500. Super and extra strong. About 3 tons. Will sell at a bargain. lender. One double Hamblet cutter, 103 inches. One 36 inch plater. Lot of rubser belting. Sample sent on application. Address Perkins & Squier, 60 MILLS MACHINE CO.. Duane Street, New York. Lawrence, Mass. DIGESTERS FOR SALE

Four 7 ft. by 24 ft. Welded Steel Digesters, for Soda Pulp Manufacture, in best condition. For full description and price. Address, H. J. PFIESTER, WINTON PLACE, OHIO.

For Sale ONE AUTOMATIC DOOLEY GRINDER

capable of grinding rolls up to 84" face, when attached to framing of machine to suit position of rolls; provision made for take up of grinder belt; lathe tool attachment for truing up emery wheel; speed 700 r. p. m., 20" diam.; standards provided to grind rolls singly when not convenient to do them in the machine. Address Grinder, care Paper Trade Journal.

Soda or Sulphate Mills FIR WOOD

in their manufacture, who are interested in simple methods of getting valuable by-products, will please apply to C. S., care of Paper Trade Journal.

Manufacturers of Paper MIII Machinery, **Revolving Paper Cutters**, Cylinder Paper Machines, Washing and Beating Engines. Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders, Fan and Stuff Pumps.

Engine Roll Bars and Bed Plates, Cylinder Molds, Marshall Drives, Slitters and Rewinders, Reels, Dryers with Improved Packing Boxes, Wet Machines, **Gun** Metal and Rubber Rolls.

Rolls Reground.

FOR SALE

Two 64 inch Gavett Cutters practically as good as new, with two extra knives; these cutters have been replaced by others more suitable to the particular grades of paper we are now making. For further information apply to Nash, care Paper Trade Journal.

CHEMISTRY OF PAPER MAKING WANTED

A second-hand copy of Chemistry of Paper Making wanted, in good condition.

Address BOOKS, care Paper Trade Journal.

APER MACHINERY FOR SALE

Owing to the sale of one of our mills, we have on hand for immediate disposal a quantity of paper making machines including

2 paper machines (Fourdrinier), 76 and 72 inches wide. The 76 inch machine gives a remarkably high finish.

4 stacks of super calenders-one 9 roll Holyoke Stack, 45 inches on face; one 9 roll Holyoke Stack, 37 inches on face; one 9 roll Pusey & Jones Stack, 37 inches on face; one 8 roll stack, 33 inches on face.

- 4 Jordan Refining Engines.
- 8 Emerson Beaters.
- 5 Washing Engines.

4 Paper Cutters-2 Hill Cutters, 72 inches wide; one Findlay Cutter, 72 inches wide; one Sanborn Guillotine, 36 inches wide.

Also rag cutters, dusters, rag boilers, etc.

APPLY TO THE

TILESTON & HOLLINGSWORTH CO. 35 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

MARKET REVIEW

Office THE PAPER TRABE JOURNAL,

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1907.

FINANCIAL.—Money on call during the week ruled at $1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Monday the rates were $2\frac{@2}{2}$ per cent. with closing transactions at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Tuesday the rates were $2\frac{1}{4}\frac{@2}{2}$ per cent, with closing transactions at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Time money on 'Change $3\frac{1}{2}\frac{@33}{4}$ per cent, for thirty to sixty days, $4\frac{@4}{2}$ per cent, for ninety days to four months, and $4\frac{3}{4}\frac{@5}{2}$ per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable for choice single names. Latest quotations on trade securities are as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|--|-------|--------|
| American Writing Paper Company, 58 | 83 | 84 |
| American Writing Paper Company, com | 134 | 21/4 |
| American Writing Paper Company, pref | 193/2 | 20 1/2 |
| International Paper Company, com | 1338 | 1334 |
| International Paper Company, pref | 72 | 74 |
| International Paper Company, 6s | 105 | 105 |
| International 58 | 88 | 88 |
| Union Bag and Papes Company, com | 5.34 | 63/8 |
| Union Bag and Paper Company, pref | 58 | 60 |
| United Box Board and Paper Company, com | 1 78 | 21/1 |
| United Box Board and Paper Company, pref | 1034 | 113/8 |
| United States Envelope Company, com | 30 | |
| United States Envelope Company, pref | 95 | 102 |

PAPER.-All grades of Box Board were pretty active in the beginning of the week just previous to an almost general advance by the manufacturers in prices on every grade of board, with the exception of Patent Coated. On the different grades of paper, excepting News paper, the market remained in much the same position as during the past week, and new business was still reported as being on the decrease. With News paper the market remains quite active, and the publishers are not meeting with any great success in placing orders for extra supplies. Prices, too, are reported as showing a marked upward tendency, and the manufacturers seem to think that 3 cents for News will be a fact before long. The local paper houses have noticed that new business has been gradually decreasing in volume of late, as there has been a sharp falling off in trade in all the large distributing centres. Some jobbers are still being subjected to unnecessary delays in getting their supplies from the mills. This is no doubt due to the arbitrary methods of the railroads. The agitation against them by the different States and the national Government has really been a detriment rather than a help to the interests of shippers. The dealers are doing a fairly brisk retail business on the finer grades of paper. On the other classes of paper which are usually sold in bulk the demand is far from active. The mills report that they still have no fault to find with trade, and the majority of them are in full operation.

| Bonds | 0.07 | 40 | Butchers' 2.15 @ 2.40 |
|---------------------|---------|------|---|
| Ledgers | | 20 | Fibre Papers 2.90 @ |
| Writing- | - | | Hardware |
| Superfine | 11 @ | | Brown Glazed 31/2 @ - |
| Extra fine | 11 (3 | 17 | Black 41/4@ - |
| Fine | 73/2 @ | 9 | Light Red 41/200 - |
| Fine, No. 2 | 7 10 | 8 | Tissues- |
| Engine Sized | 6 (2) | 73/2 | White and Col- |
| Book, S. & S. C | 6 0 | - | ored, 20x30 45 🚇 50 |
| Book, M. F | | - | Manila No. I. |
| Book, Coated | 51/4 @ | - | 24x36 50 10 60 |
| Coated, Lithograph. | 6 10 | 8 | Manila No. 2 45 @ - |
| News | | 2.75 | Manila Bogus 21/4 @ 23/4 |
| Side Runs | 2 28 @ | 2.35 | Common Bogus 11/ @ 1.60 |
| Label | | 33 | News Board, ton 38.00 @41.00 |
| Manila- | 572 18 | | Straw Board, ton 33.00 @ 36.00 |
| | -110 | | |
| No. 1 Jute | 5 1/4 @ | | Chip Boards |
| No. 2 Jute | 434 @ | S | Paper Stock Boards. 35.50 @ 38.50 |
| No. I Wood | 3.05 @ | 3.40 | Wood Pulp Board 44.50 @47.00 |
| No a Wood | 200 @ | | a second s |

WOOD PULP.—Reports regarding water conditions are somewhat conflicting. Alternately high and low water seems to prevail in many sections. There has been some improvement in the output lately, and contract deliveries are being made more promptly. Orders for additional quantities are going mostly to the Canadian mills. The domestic manufacturers are apparently not in a position to accept much additional business, consequently their offerings have recently been rather light.

WOOD FIBRES.—The activity in Foreign Sulphites was not quite so brisk this week. Delays in transit and impending labor troubles in the mills abroad seem to have unsettled the market somewhat. The biggest Bleached sulphite plant in Norway is still down, owing to the strike. The paper manufacturers here whose source of supply has been shut off by the strike at this mill now realize that they will be in a serious predicament before long. The mills making Unbleached are talking higher prices on additional lots for this year's delivery. The domestic mills are nearly all sold up for the balance of the year, and some of them are apparently out of the market. Some of the mills making both Bleached and Unbleached are confining themselves almost entirely to the bleached article at present. Additional orders can only be placed at very high prices. Quotations remain very firm. We quote:

| Per Freezer 30 merer | | | | |
|---|----------|------------------------------------|------|------|
| Sulphite, foreign- Bleached, ex dock 3.2 | 3.25 | Soda, Domestic- Bleached | 2.15 | 234 |
| Unbl'h'd, ex dock 2.2. Sulphite, domestic- | 2.45 | Soda, foreign- Unb'd Spruce, ex | | |
| Bleached 2.6 | 3.05 | dock | 2.35 | 2.45 |

BAGGING.—What little movement there is in Bagging is hardly noticeable. The market as a whole is practically at a standstill. The Rope market was a little weaker this week, and some sales were reported to have been made as low as 35% cents. We quote:

| Gunny, No. t- Domestic Foreign Mixed Bagging | 11/10 | 134 132 | Manila Rope, for- eign Domestic Rope New Burlap Cut- | 3%@ 3%@ | 4% |
|---|-------|--------------|---|------------|-------|
| Wool Tares, light Wool Tares, heavy. | 11/20 | 1 34 1 34 | tings Flax Waste | 3 00 | 2 1/4 |

FOREIGN RAGS.—Importations are still of small volume, owing to the big curtailment in the demand from the mills. The market at present is only fairly active. Importers expect an active demand for New Cuttings if the strike at the sulphite mills abroad is not settled within the next few weeks. Quotations remain on a firm basis. We quote:

| German Blue Cot- | 13/2 @ | 1 56 | Old Linen, Old Linen, | Gray | 434 | 534 4% |
|--|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|---------------|
| Dutch Blues Light Print New Mixed Cuttings New Light Cuttings | 1.50 @ | 13/1 1.90 23/2 | German Cottons Old Linen | | 1.10 | 1.30 |

DOMESTIC RAGS.—The demand, while not very heavy, is pretty well distributed over all grades of stock. Collections have been held in check by the unseasonable weather. The mills are very bearish. Prices remain pretty firm, despite the small movement. We quote:

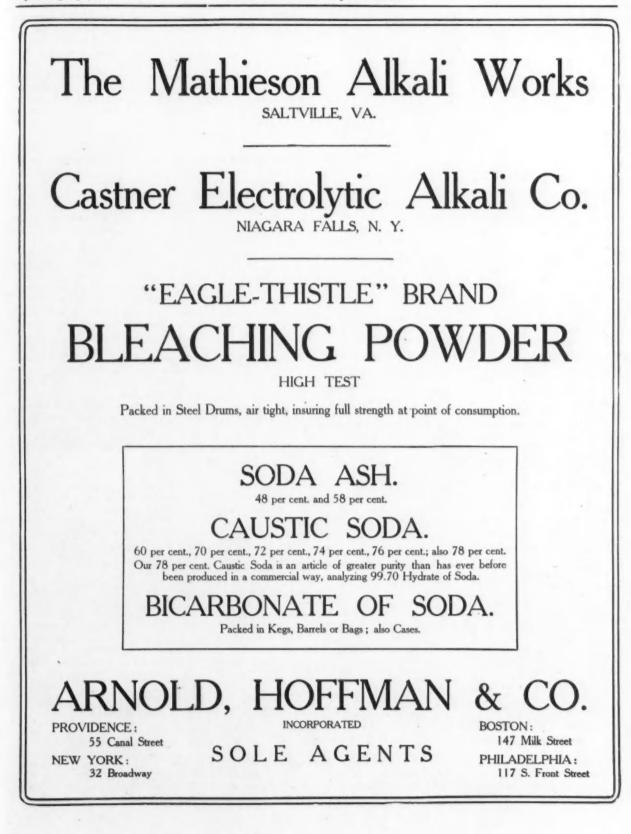
| New Shirt Cuttings, No. 1. New Shirt Cuttings, | 5%@ | 6 | No. 1 Whites Soiled Whites, street | 1.40 11 | 1.45 |
|--|------|------|--|---------|----------|
| No. Fancy Shirt Cut- | 4 @ | 454 | Soiled Whites, house No. 2 New Yorks Streets, 25 | 1.15 40 | 2% 1% |
| tings New Blue Cottons. New Mixed Cottons | 4 00 | 4% | Thirds and Blues No. 1 Satinettes Mixed Satinettes | 1.50 @ | 1.75 |
| New Black Cottons, soft | 1360 | 1.75 | Satinettes, s'g't Tailors' Seconds | 1.05 00 | 1.10 |
| New Black Cottons, Mixed | | 1.50 | Hard Back Carpets. | 70 | 80 |

OLD PAPERS.—Hard and Soft White Shavings continue to move quite freely. All low grade stock has experienced a good movement. Some grades seem to be a little scarce. Quotations are being firmly maintained. We quote:

| No. 1 Hard White | | | | No. 1 Old Manila | 80 | | 90 |
|--|-----|----------------|--|---|----------|----|-------|
| Shavings 2.40 No. 2 Hard White | | 2.50 | | No. 2 Old Manila New Box Board | 50 | | 60 |
| Shavings 2.20 No. 1 Soft White | | 2.30 | | Chips | 45 45 | | 50 |
| Shavings 1.08 | | | | Bogus Paper Mill Wrappers | 50 | ĕ | 55 |
| No. z Col'd Shav's. 83 No. z Col'd Shav's. 50 | ē | 90 60 85 | | Strictly Overissue | 55 | - | |
| No. 1 Flat Stock 79 No. 1 Crumpled | | - | | News | 60 | | 65 |
| Sheet Stock 70 | | 80 | | News | 55 | | 60 |
| No. I Book Stock St | . @ | 65 | | Broken News | 40 | 88 | 45 |
| Solid Ledger Stock, 1.6 Ledger Stock 1.3 | 5 @ | 1.70 | | No. 1 Mixed News. Straight Straw and | 45 | 0 | 50 |
| No. 1 White News. 1.14 White Paper 1.00 | | 1.20 | | Other Boxes Mixed Straw and | 40 | | 20 |
| Extra New Manila | | | | Other Boxes | 35 | | 45 |
| Cuttings 1.3 New Manila Cut- | 5 @ | 1.40 | | No. 1 Mixed Papers Com'n Papers | 37 % | e | 423/2 |
| tings 1.0 | 5 0 | 1.15 | | com a superstation | 30 | - | 32 |

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TWINES.—Business continues of fairly good proportions. In some quarters the recent scarcity is still prevalent. Prices display a strong upward tendency, and more advances are expected. We quote:

| Sisal Hay Sisal Lath Yarn | 8.0 | 11 1/2 9 1/2 8 | Marline Jute, 7 Marline Jute, 8 & 9 | 9% 0 8% 0 | 10% 9% |
|---|-------|----------------------|--|--------------------|-----------|
| Jute Rope Jute Twines, 18 Jute Wrapping, 2 to | 634 @ | - | B. C. Hemp, 18 B. C. Hemp, 24 B. C. Hemp, 36 | 18½@ 18 17%@ | 1975 |
| 6 ply- No. 1 No. 2 | 13 8 | 14 | B. Hemp, 34 B. Hemp, 36 Mixed Hemp, 8 & 9 | 19 0 | - |
| Jute Twines, 24 Jute Twines, 36 | 16 0 | 13 17 1534 | Amer. Hemp, 4%. | 15% | = |
| Marline Jute, 412 Marline Jute, 6 | 11%0 | 12% | B. Hemp, 18 | 19% | 3036 |

Philadelphia Markets.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, June II, 1907.—The growing scarcity of several grades of stock, particularly of No. I Soft White, Hard Whites and the distinctly Philadelphia line known as Crumpled Manilas, has compelled an increase in quotations for these goods. But such small quantities are on the market that in most cases the price is nominal merely. Dealers cannot supply a demand of any considerable volume. The oldest stock dealer cannot recall a time when at this season of the year the market was so depleted as it is today and when quotations were so firmly held. Though Crumpled Manilas and Hard and Soft Whites are practically exhausted, Ledgers and Writings are almost as scarce and outside prices are prevailing. So long as the soda pulp famine continues and there seems to be no sign of relief—the trade believes that paper and rag stock values will remain high.

The rag market is declared to be very firm, with much greater demand for such diverse grades as Whites, Blues, Street rags and Hard Felts than supply. The little dealers are holding on to their stock for better prices, and though the mills are reported to be trying to bear the market through a united effort determined upon at the recent Atlantic City meeting, they are not having success, and as a matter of fact are placing orders at ruling quotations. Altogether conditions are entirely satisfactory to the stock men. Quotations as revised follow, outside rather than inside prices prevailing:

| | PAPER. | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| Bonds y C Ledgers y C Writing— | 40 News | 51/2 |
| Superfine 12 Extra Fine 9 Fine 7 Fine, No. 2 7 Fine, No. 3 6 | 15 Manila, No. 2 2 0 11 Common Bogus | 3 |
| Book, S. & C | 9 Best Tarred, 3 ply 70 @ | 55 |
| Gunny, No. 1— Foreign 1.90 @ Domestic 1.90 @ Scrap Bagging 75 @ | Baccine. Wool Tares, heavy, 1.90 a. 2% Wool Tares, light., 1.25 a 1.4 2.00 Manila Rope, No. 1. 3% a 85 New Burlap Cuttings 1% a | |
| Shavings | 2.20 Extra No. 1 Manilas 90 1.4 2.00 Folded News (over- 1.1 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.6 <t< td=""><td>55 65 50 40 40</td></t<> | 55 65 50 40 40 |
| | ER.C | и Т. |

CHINA CLAY.—There has been practically no change in the market since last week. The demand continues good, and quotations have ruled steady at \$11@17.50 for Imported and \$8@9 for Domestic.

TALC.—There has been no abatement in the demand. Business has been of such large volume that the mills are behind on regular shipments. Prices are being maintained on a firm basis at \$9 and upward per ton. ROSIN.—Prices took a decided drop this week in sympathy with a similar decline at Savannah. The decline was caused by the manipulation of the market in the South. Receipts are quite liberal, but consumers are confining their purchases to actual requirements. Grade "F" was quoted at \$5.15.

ALKALI.—Increased deliveries on outstanding contracts were noted during the week. The market has been devoid of special features, but prices continue unchanged on the basis of 90@95 cents for 48 per cent, f, o. b. works. On high test orders 82@87¹/₂ cents is still being quoted.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The demand for fair sized spot lots has been quite seasonable, but the bulk of the business has been confined to regular contract deliveries. Orders are placed at 1.25@ 1.30 cents for standard make. Carloads are held at 1.25 cents and up, seaboard delivery. English is quoted at 1.30 cents.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There is a seasonable demand for quantities on spot. Additional orders for future delivery are also being placed. Quotations remain firm on the basis of 1.75@1.80 cents, and 10 cents higher for 60 per cent., f. o. b. works. Powdered is quoted at 23%@3 cents, point of delivery.

SAL SODA.—Additional offerings have been rather small, and regular contracts continue to absorb the bulk of the available supply. Orders are taken at 70 cents, f. o. b. Sales of concentrated are being made at 13% cents and upward.

ALUM (SULPHATE OF ALUMINA).—The market remains substantially the same as during the past week. Shipments on regular orders are quite heavy. Prices continue on a steady basis, \$1@1.75 per 100 pounds being the ruling quotation.

BRIMSTONE.—The labor troubles on the docks at New York have interfered with deliveries on regular orders. Outside of this business has been seasonably active. Prices remain unchanged at \$22.12½ and up, point of delivery.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—Additional sales of moderate lots for this and next month's delivery are reported. Sales are made on the basis of 5@5½ cents for old and 5¾@6 cents for new process.

Canadian Manufacturers Interested in Australian Market.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Оттаwa, Canada, June 10, 1907 .-- J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial agent in New Zealand and Australia, reports that producers of paper in Canada show renewed interest in that market. The varied prices of the paper imported prevent an accurate estimate of the average cost per pound, but an estimate is that about 35,000 tons of news paper are consumed in Australia and New Zealand. Three publishing firms of Sydney have given their estimates: One at 1,200 tons, the second at 1,800 tons, and the third at 3,500 tons per annum, with prospects of considerable increase. There would apparently be an importation of over 12,000 tons per annum in the one city. Owing to the high price of timber out of which Australian butter boxes have been made, Mr. Larke says "experiments have been made with butter boxes made from wood pulp. The experiments show it to be free from any odor or taint likely to affect the butter injuriously and to be strong. If shipped empty it would be a very bulky cargo, and the freight has suggested the formation of a company for the manufacture of the boxes. Should this be done it will open up a new market for Canadian pulp. As yet action has not been taken." G

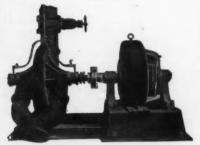
A Paper Town Painted Green.

BROKAW, Wis., June 10, 1907.—This town will be a green town hereafter. The Wausau Paper Mills Company has awarded a contract to William Laatsch of this city to give each house in the village a new covering of paint—green, with white trimmings. The only buildings of a different color will be the clubhouse, the new church, and the paper mills. Mr. Laatsch expects to begin work in a week or two. There are fifty-two houses in the village.

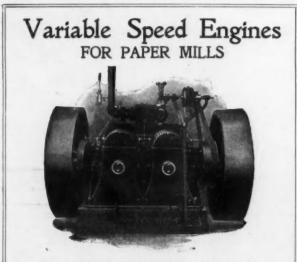
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R. D. WOOD & CO. 400 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA Centrifugal Pumps



Belt Driven or Direct Connected with any Power <u>NEW IMPROVED, HEAVY, INDESTRUCTIBLE,</u> <u>CONVENIENT, EFFICIENT</u> Specially Adapted to Paper and Pulp Mills CAST IRON PIPE, FIRE HYDRANTS, GATE VALVES AND INDICATOR POSTS



Are you interested in an Engine which is capable of being instantly set to run at any speed within wide limits, simply by turning a small hand wheel, and which will govern well at any speed within these limits? We build such an Engine, which is in successful use in a number of the most progressive paper mills of the country. Let us know the conditions under which you operate and we will be pleased to give you further information.

THE BALL ENGINE CO. ERIE, PA.



View of the Plant of the Laurentide Paper Co., Grand Mere, Quebec. 2,250 H. P. Murphy Furnaces in operation. WHICH—A high grade furnace with slack coal OR—An inferior furnace with high priced coke. MURPHY IRON WORKS, ⁷ Walker Street, DETROIT Branches in all large cities.

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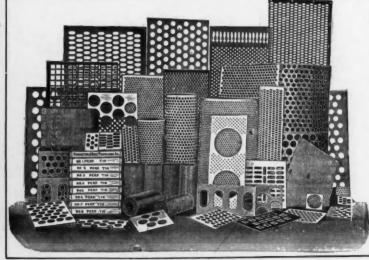
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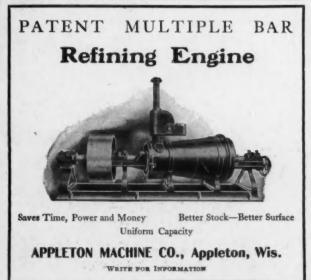
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