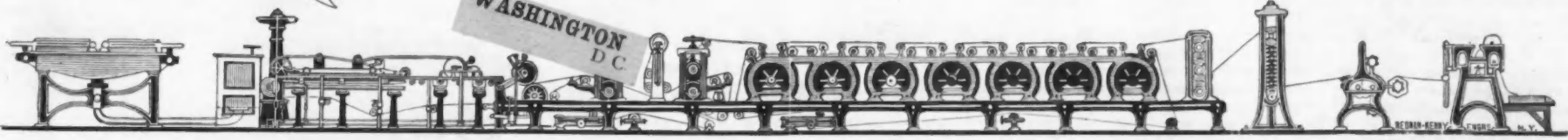


THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

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

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 35.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30, 1879.

WHOLE NUMBER 278.

Trade Topics.

The Art of Paper-Making.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

[Written Specially for THE JOURNAL.]

The construction of a mill for the manufacture of cellulose is still a matter of experiment. It is not pretended, therefore, that the following is the description of a mill in actual operation, but simply an expression of the writer's ideas (founded upon a practical experience in the manufacture of cellulose from fir, spruce, poplar, and bass-wood, with the Dixon, the rotary, and the ordinary stationary digesters) of what is the best form of a mill for this purpose. It is somewhat difficult in the absence of drawings to give a clear and distinct idea of plans and arrangements, but it will be my endeavor to make the meaning as plain as possible, trusting much to the intelligence and practical knowledge of the reader.

It is proposed to describe a mill with capacity to produce about five tons per day of white cellulose from poplar wood, or a proportionate quantity from other woods. For this purpose the apparatus and machinery required will be: Two steam boilers 5 feet in diameter by 16 feet long, made of steel $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, capable of sustaining a continuous pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, with the usual number of flues 3 inches in diameter, the fire-place to be 5 feet 6 inches wide by 5 feet long, furnished with gratings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with 7-16 of an inch openings. The chimney must be placed as close as practicable to the boilers, and should be not less than 100 feet in height. The flue from the boiler should be as short and direct as possible, and of sufficient capacity to insure a good draft.

There must be six iron tanks for preparing liquor, each of 10 feet diameter by 12 feet deep, made of the best tank iron, the shell 3-16 and the bottom 5-16 of an inch thick, the top to be bound around the edge with 2-inch angle iron, and each tank to be furnished with an iron agitator, having four heavy curved arms; the lowest one with drag chain attached. Each tank should also have a drop pipe, 3 inches diameter by 6 feet long, with a light chain fastened by an eyebolt to the upper end. On the lower end of the pipe, at the bottom of the tank, a double flexible joint is formed with two elbows, and connected through the shell with a stop-cock outside the tank, for the purpose of drawing off the liquor. By means of the chain and double flexible joint the pipe may be lowered as desired, and the clear liquor drawn off without disturbing the sediment. Two of these tanks will be used for purifying the black ash and four for making the soda ash into caustic soda liquor. Two tanks of precisely the same size and make, with drop pipe, but without agitators, are needed to be used for mixing and storing the liquor. Two more tanks of the same size and make as above, but with neither drop pipe nor agitator, will be wanted for storing the spent liquor previous to evaporation.

There should be two rotary digesters, each 8 feet diameter by 18 feet long, made of the best boiler iron, the shell $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and the heads $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, double riveted by hand, chipped and caulked inside and out. The heads should be set inside the shell, 9 inches from the end, as shown in the illustration, to admit of the cast iron heads being made the full size of its diameter, and fitted inside and riveted to the shell. The pressure of the steam is thus sustained wholly by the wrought iron, the cast-iron heads having only to carry and turn the digester and its contents. They are also placed in a better position to sustain the weight and do the work of turning the digesters than when they are riveted on to the heads. A pipe, E, arranged as a packing box, is screwed into the inside head and passes through the journal of the cast iron head, being further secured by a nut on the outside end, which projects far enough, thus making a passage way for the ingress of the steam, the same as in the ordinary rotary.

A strainer, D, is shown inside the digester fastened to the inside of the shell covering the blow-off pipe. This strainer, part of which is broken away, to show the blow-off, is drilled full of holes $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter and 1 inch apart each way, expanding to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch on the underside. These holes seem small, but they are amply sufficient to let the liquor through and hold the pulp back. The man-holes, C, are placed one on each end, but on opposite sides, for the convenience of emptying, as will be shown in the explanation of the method of working. There is, of course, a coil inside the digester for heating as usual; also a shower-pipe connected with a stop-cock or valve outside on the shell. The digester is turned at the rate of one revolution in five minutes by means of a gear fitted on the neck of one of the cast-iron heads inside the journal, and is driven

by a pinion or worm, as may be found most convenient.

One wood-cutter will be requisite. This machine consists of a heavy cast-iron disk, six feet in diameter, with three knives fastened to its face, near the circumference in an inclined position, so that the edge of the knife projects $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from the face of the disk. A cast-iron shute is set facing the disk in a line with the knives. On the lower end of this shute a bed plate is fastened, the knives passing it as close as possible without touching. The disk along with a driving pulley is fitted on to a heavy shaft and revolves at the rate of one hundred and fifty to two hundred revolutions per minute. The wood, in lengths of four feet, and from four to eight inches diameter, is thrown into the shute, and sliding down to the face of the disk, is very rapidly cut into chips of half an inch to three-quarters of an inch in length. The impetus acquired by the chips in the cutting, assisted by four projections on the periphery of the disk, is sufficient to throw them into a fan-blower properly set.

The fan-blower should be large enough to do its work easily. One with a 20-inch feed-pipe and a 16-inch discharge, running up to 1,500 revolutions per minute, will be sufficient to raise the chips thirty feet at the rate of one and a-half to two cords per hour. In placing the blower care ought to be taken to set it so that the chips will go from the chipper to the centre of the fan in a straight line. In putting up the discharge pipe all right angles and horizontal lines ought to be avoided. This discharge pipe ought, if possible, to describe a regular curve as it rises from the blower to the point of discharge, which ought to be in a room over the digesters, where the latter can be conveniently filled.

Paper-Making Notes.

By PAPYRUS.

The question of drying tub-sized paper by machinery seems to excite some interest. It is true, as stated in THE JOURNAL some weeks ago, that in Great Britain such papers are all dried by machinery; but it must be remembered that with the humid atmosphere of that country it is not possible to dry paper or anything else so quick as we can with the clear dry atmosphere of this country. Therefore, the system which is suitable for Great Britain may not suit the United States. In last week's JOURNAL a correspondent discusses the best method of accomplishing that mysterious process called setting the size. He seems to think that the paper ought to be cooled before it is sized, for the purpose of getting rid of the electricity; but the woolen drier felts used in Great Britain generate a greater quantity of electricity than the cotton drier felts we use here, and this fact may serve to modify our system of sizing and drying.

He seems also to think that the paper ought to lie some time after being sized for the purpose of setting the size. The tendency of animal size if kept in a moist state is to decompose or putrefy. Alum is used in the size principally to prevent this, and although to some extent it hardens it, yet its greatest use is to prevent this decomposition. The paper comes warm off the machine, passes through the warm size, is cut off in sheets which are piled up from three to five feet high. The only chance it has to cool a little is where it passes from the size tub through the cutter to the pile under the layboy. Here, then, we have the elements of decomposition, heat and moisture. The alum which has been used is the only thing which to some extent prevents these from doing their work on the size at once, but it only retards and does not entirely stop the decomposition. Everything which is piled up close, moist and warm, is in the best possible condition to hasten decomposition or putrefaction, and such is the state of tub-sized paper lying wet in bulk or hung up in a crowded loft deficient in ventilation. The disagreeable smell which much of the loft-dried papers have is sufficient to show that decomposition had at least begun before the paper was thoroughly dried, and I have known paper that laid twenty-four hours in reels after being sized have the same smell, although dried on a machine.

Paper passed through a solution of animal or vegetable gelatine and then through a pair of press rolls becomes what we call tub-sized. It is in reality covered and permeated with a thin film of gelatine. This gelatine shrinks largely in drying, and it is therefore necessary to dry it as slowly as possible to prevent cracking the

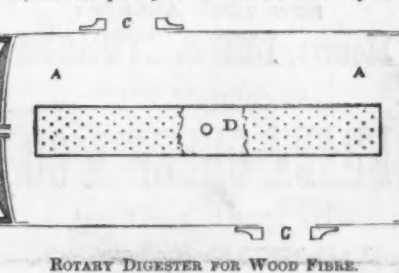
coat or film of size which the paper has received, and this slow drying is what we call giving the size time to set.

Evaporation—Does It Pay?

By WILLIAM ARNOT, F. C. S.

[Continued.]

Third—As to the influence of the cost and quality of fuel. It is a favorite question to put in reference to evaporation. How many tons of coal do you use to recover a ton of soda ash? and upon the answer the evaporator concerned is condemned or upheld. This is a very unfair way of looking at the matter, but as paper-makers themselves believe in it, inventors, so-called, of evaporating plant are not slow to produce testimony as to the power of their appliances in that respect. A mill is taken where no river-pollution question exists, the strongest of the lyes only are evaporated, the workmen are specially instructed and looked after, and first-class coal alone is allowed to be used—the result is, of course, highly satisfactory. The same plant is erected where both thick and thin must be taken as it comes, to keep riparian proprietors quiet; the coals, too, are dear or bad, and the supervision of the men indifferently attended to. Where are the fine results now? The fact is, that the quality of the coal is a most important consideration, and in view of the price to be paid for it, may decide the question of pay or not pay. I know one mill, for example, where good clean round dross, costing 3s. 6d. per ton, delivered, is used, and another where the only coals available cost 19s. per ton. Granted that the latter are superior to the former, it is not conceivable that they could be five and a half times better. In point of fact they have only one and a half times the heating power. It is further worthy of notice under this head that it may be quite possible to evaporate more cheaply with a coal of which three tons are required to recover one ton of soda ash than with a variety of which only two tons are required to do the work; the former costing 5s. and the latter 8s. per ton, or in some such proportion.



ROTARY DIGESTER FOR WOOD FIBRE.

Fourth—The nature of the evaporating plant is of some consequence. This will be best illustrated by a reference to the experience of the North Ek (Midlothian) millowners, who were among the first that were driven to use the process; it had not then been ascertained what would or would not pay. Not to speak of a variety of troublesome and expensive plans, the subjects of at least a score of patents, which were thrust upon them, the best that could be done with the workable furnace recommended by Mr. Richardson, with strong sparato lye, was to recover one ton of ash with from six to eight tons of coal of average quality. That furnace was really the germ of almost all the existing ones; from time to time improvements were effected upon it, many of them under my own eye and direction, with steadily improving results, until now, although essentially the same in principle, the appearance, stability, ease of working and economy of fuel, are all in striking contrast. The paper-maker, in considering as to the adoption of evaporation, ought to keep in view that this is a process altogether outside his line of business, and not likely to receive the same careful supervision that the production of his web does at the hands of his manager. He should, therefore, select a simple, easily-worked, strongly-constructed furnace, not liable to get out of order, and capable of giving fair results under the circumstances which obtain in the working of his mill. It has been found to be a matter of no little importance, in cases where river-pollution questions exist, to have an apparatus that may be safely relied upon to work for a full year on end without serious repairs. An evaporator of that character, easily managed, free from liability to explosions, and neat and tidy both in its get-up and at work, seems to me to be very much what the paper-maker should aim at securing. I have seen some very slovenly evaporating houses and furnaces in paper mills that were otherwise models of neatness and substantiality; such contrasts are neither seemly nor at all necessary.

But a good evaporating furnace will not necessarily give good working results. It is all

important to the securing of such that attentive and experienced men be got to work it. The management of the fires, the working of the liquor and magma in the hearths, the prompt discharge of the dry ash, and recharging of the hearths with liquor from the pans, and a score of other matters, all require skill and application. After the capabilities of a furnace and working staff, under reasonable supervision, have been ascertained, a very material improvement both in the out-turn of soda and reduction of coal will be found possible, if the men are given some little further inducement than a fair week's wages. Thus assuming that 25 tons of ash have been recovered by each furnace per month, with a consumption of 75 tons of coal, a fair arrangement would be to allow, say, 7s. 6d. per ton for every ton in excess produced, and 3s. for every ton of coal saved. Suppose, under this stimulus, 28 tons of ash are produced, and only 65 tons of coal consumed, the result to the men would be an addition at the rate of something like 6s. per week to their wages. To the mill-owner the result would be three tons of soda, at 80s. (if used on the premises much more) and ten tons of coal at, say, 7s. 6d.—together £15 15s., less £2 12s. 6d. paid to the men; gain, £13 2s. 6d. per month—a sum amply sufficient to meet the wear and interest on capital on the entire plant involved. Suffice it to add that such results have been attained in actual practice.

In view of the circumstances which I have just narrated it will not be expected that I should attempt to draw a line separating the paying from the non-paying spent soda liquors. Each case must be considered on its own merits, when all the circumstances have been carefully ascertained. I may state, in conclusion, however, that with the improved appliances now available it is possible to make both ends meet with even a very weak lye, and I have frequently found that while the actual process of evaporation yielded nothing in the way of profit, the improvements effected in the system of boiling, consequent on compulsory evaporation, have yielded a considerable annual saving.—*Paper-Makers' Circular.*

United States Treasury Department.

4,118.—Adulterated Caustic Soda—Duty on Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, Pa.: This Department is in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., transmitting the appeals (2,532 f and 2,533 f) of Messrs. Geo. T. Lewis and Menzies Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per lb. on certain so-called caustic soda ash, imported per Indians, May 12, and British Empire, May 6, 1879, which the appellants claim to be dutiable either at the rate of one-fourth of a cent per lb., as soda ash, or at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, as a preparation of salts not otherwise provided for. The merchandise in question is imported in air-tight iron drums, in the same manner as the ordinary caustic soda of commerce, and is a white granulated substance which is composed of about 46.00 per cent of caustic soda combined with carbonate and sulphate of soda, and differs from caustic soda ash in that the latter rarely contains over 10 per cent of caustic soda. It also appears that samples have been submitted to chemical experts, and that they pronounce the article to be caustic soda, reduced in strength by the admixture of salt while in a molten condition, and afterwards broken up. The experts also represent that the article is valuable only on account of its caustic qualities, and that it would have been a very pure caustic soda had it not been artificially treated with salt during the process of manufacture. While the article may not be identical with the caustic soda of commerce, it resembles that article both in material and the uses to which it may be applied. It is the opinion of the department that it was properly classified as assimilating to caustic soda, subject to duty at 1 1/2 cents per lb. Your decision is affirmed.—*July 29.*

The great test of turbine-wheels, which was to have begun at the Holyoke Company's flume next Monday, has been postponed to accommodate parties from distant States who did not decide to enter in time. It will probably not come off now for three weeks or more, and ample notice will be given. Some thirty applications have been made from all parts of the country. The test will be in charge of W. E. Worthen, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who has been called to Holyoke in relation to the Ludlow Reservoir.

Correspondence.

British Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

16 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E. C., AUGUST 16, 1879.

Everybody is going out of town for the holidays. The city is getting empty, and Saturdays especially present a dreary appearance. The seaside is a more attractive locale than the office. The weather is now warm and comfortable, and we are going to have a touch of summer just before the set in of autumn.

I have not very much trade news this week, as nobody is very much inclined to talk about business. The comparative enticements of Scarborough, Hastings or Margate seem to be the only topics really worth discussing. I see, by way of showing that I am speaking the solemn truth, that over 5,000 people crossed the channel from Dover to Calais last week.

However, poor correspondents have to derive their enjoyment from talking about these trips and wishing they could take them themselves. Under these circumstances, the subject is a painful one, and I must leave it.

I have heard from a few mills this week, and they report business as improving. One says: "We are very busy, and business is quite brisk." This mill, in the North, is always well supplied with large printing orders for railway work, so that its report must not in any way represent the state of trade at most of the mills making common printings.

On the other hand, I have received some rather plaintive accounts of business from paper stock dealers. One of our patrons says: "Trade is so dull we have no heart to advertise." Another says: "Business with us is so very quiet that we can't even afford to spend £5 in advertising." Both are dealers.

While speaking of advertising, I would say that this view is very incorrect. The worse business is, the greater should the strain be to get new orders. I think this is acknowledged to be correct. When a firm has all its time cut out to keep customers well supplied, it grows indifferent about hunting up business. The question then becomes, is advertising a good way to hunt up new business? I am not going to say anything about it except that business hours are 10 to 4 for advertisements, and the London office of THE JOURNAL is the real panacea for all poor and distressed paper stock dealers. I am awaiting the visits and orders of such customers, to whom I quote advertisements at perfectly ruinous prices to me. So cheap!

We have a little sensation over here just now in which you have a share. It is about waste papers, and might be headed

THE S. O. WASTE PAPERS AND WHAT BECOMES OF THEM.

Among the various Government papers consumed by the stationery office for the public service are telegram forms. Old ledger, account book, pamphlet, letter and circular papers are of course among the waste of the stationery office as well. These papers are of the best quality and accumulate in large quantities. The supply of stationery to the Government has been for some time a nice plum sucked and enjoyed by Waterlow & Sons, to whom the waste S. O. papers are returned as a set-off against the stationery, on certain conditions. One condition is that the pink and white telegraph forms, at any rate, shall not leave the United Kingdom, or shall be destroyed in the United Kingdom, which is much the same thing. To guarantee this Waterlow & Sons are bound down by a bond of £— I prefer not to state the sum, simply because I don't know what it is. Report says £200, and other report says £5,000, a lively margin for you to speculate upon.

On July 31 a sailing ship called the "Cornelius Grinnell," loading for New York, had on board, amongst other goods, some bales of paper stock. On the same morning at 6 A. M.—note the hour—two Treasury Office gentlemen appeared on the scene armed with warrants to search the "Cornelius Grinnell" for some bales of waste-paper, marked so-and-so, numbers and weight, &c. Accordingly, the bales were seized and opened, when lo! the S. O. wastepapers! No deception, for I myself have seen a bundle of telegraph forms, whole and just as they left the public, and dated within a few months of this day. These forms came out of one of these bales.

The bales were shipped by an East London dealer and were sold by him to another London dealer, who bought them for your side. I saw his bill of lading and samples of the parcel. I understand this trade has been going on for some time past, and a certain person, who used to figure in THE JOURNAL, was dying to get hold of these papers. As, however, he couldn't get them, he "split" the whole thing to our Government

which accordingly seized the vessel, as stated. The vessel was delayed nine days through this and sailed for New York on the 9th—a week ago.

This is a very nice little game, indeed. Firstly, how about the bond? Will it be paid, will it be renewed, or will it be quietly looked over? Is it right to send away telegrams untorn, which are only a few months old? Is it proper to distribute our Government papers in this way at all, through a monopoly which injures the paper stock trade and robs the revenue?

The Government sells its dockyard stores, old canvas, ropes, &c., by public auction to the highest bidder, and get a good value for them. Why are not the S. O. wastepapers sold in the same way? They would fetch a proper market price, and be open to the trade to buy. They ought to be torn before leaving the S. Office. It certainly does not appear to be of much consequence if the present system is allowed to go on, but the facts are plain, and here allow me to say that they are likewise indisputable. It is no good for any journal disputing or doubting them, for I myself have seen all the documents, invoices, and have obtained these particulars immediately from the present holder of the confiscated bales, and allow me to state he will sell them cheap to anybody here.

The above yarn does remind me of Judas' scandalous conduct. The dealer who wanted to buy these papers and couldn't get them had applied several times for them doubtless. In fact, he had been denied thrice, and immediately the cock crowed!

A new firm has started in the paper stock line. It is Jacob & Nicholson, of Tooley street, E. C. I wish the firm well.

The prices of rags will be found below:

German Rags.—Market very quiet, though some contracts for best lines have been booked. N. W. L. C., new white linen cuttings, £25; N. W. C. C., new white cotton cuttings, £23 15s.; S. P. F. F., white linen, L, £25 12s. 6d.; S. P. F. F., do, IL, £20 5s.; S. P. F. F., do, IIL, £17 15s.; F. F., do, IV, £15 10s.; W. C., white cotton (C. S. P. F. F. and C. S. P. F. F. mixed), £14 10s.; L. F. B., I, blue linen, L, £15 10s.; L. F. B., II, do, IL, £13 5s.; B. C., dark blue cotton, prime, £13 5s.; C. P., colored prints, best quality, £10 10s.; J. B., jute baggings do., £7 15s. per ton. Terms: Free on board, Bremen or Hamburg, less 1/4 per cent. cash in a fortnight.

French Rags.—Market shows a little more animation, the same in wood pulp, where prices are stiffer, but no actual rise has taken place. New blue cotton and linen cuttings, £24 17s. 6d.; new blue linen cuttings, £26 15s.; new white cotton cuttings, £26 5s.; new light colored print cuttings, £14 17s. 6d.; new gray cotton cuttings and new gray linen cuttings, mixed, £23; white linens, No. 1, £27 10s.; do. No. 2, £22 15s.; do. No. 3, £17 5s.; white cottons, No. 1, £22; do. No. 2, £18; do. No. 3, £13 5s.; white cottons and linens, mixed, No. 1, £20 10s.; do. No. 2, £13 5s.; light-colored prints, £12 15s.; dark-colored prints, £8 10s.; blue linens, £18; blue cottons, £14 15s. per ton. Terms: Free on board London, less 1/4 per cent. cash in a fortnight.

Königsberg (Russian), are quoted ex steamer in London or Hull as follows: S. P. F. F., £25 per ton; S. P. F. F., £21; S. P. F. F., £18; F. G., £15; F. F., £14 5s.; L. F. X., £13 5s.

Esparto.—There is rather an improved demand for most qualities of esparto, but prices are without material change. Closing quotations are as follows, per ton, ex ship London: Spanish, fine to best, £8 12s. 6d.; do. good average, £8 5s.; Oran, good average hand-picked, £6 10s.; do. fair average, £6 5s.; do. ropes and broza, £5 2s. 6d.; Susa, fair average, £7 15s.; Gabes Regency, or Stax, good average, £6; Tripoli, good hand-picked, £5 15s.; do., fair average, £4 15s.

Jute.—Cuttings, £9 15s. per ton, ex store London; rope, £10 10s. per ton; threads, £10 5s. to £11 15s. per ton; warp ends, £9 15s. per ton; clean rags, £8 15s. per ton; common bagging, £5 to £5 15s. per ton; jute ravelings, £5 15s. per ton, all ex warehouse, London.

Sundry Fibres.—Manilla hemp rope, £12 per ton, in coils, f. o. r. London; Adanson's fibre, £9 per ton, ex store Liverpool and Hull; hemp cuttings, £8 15s. per ton, ex store London; palm leaves, £5 to £5 5s. per ton, ex ship London or f. o. r. Cardiff; palm leaf fibre, £4 per ton ex ship London or f. o. r. Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d. f. o. r. Cardiff; Indian grass, £3 5s. per ton, ex steamer London; flax waste, £16 per ton, ex ship London and Hull.

Wood Pulp.—There is a fairly good demand at present, more especially for aspen pulp and English unbleached pulp. Prices are without change, but an early rise would not be unexpected, as the supply scarcely keeps pace with the demand. Closing quotations are: Chemically Prepared—Bleached, £20 to £21 per ton; unbleached, £14 5s. to £17 5s. per ton, ex wharf Hull or London; ex ship Hull or London, per ton: Fine, dry, £8 10s. to £9 5s.; do. moist, 50 per cent., £4 5s. to £4 10s.; aspen, dry, £10 10s. to £11 15s.; do. moist, £5 to £5 7s. 6d.; do. dry flake, £10s. 10s.

Chemicals.—As anticipated, the week's business will not suffer from comparison with that of its predecessor. It has been distinguished by a fair amount of activity both on home and foreign account. Additional interest is being manifested in late autumnal supplies, and negotiations on this account are more numerous, while makers, apparently alive to their own interests, refuse to book orders for delivery a couple of months ahead, except at a tolerable advance. Consumers are slightly more tractable, and disposed to make their forward requirements known. To say the least this is prudent, especially when it is followed by the covering of their wants for a moderate time forward. As the close of the shipping season approaches values annually rise for at least a few weeks, without any further incitement that the little extra demand then engendered. Therefore, as this period draws near, the question of forward supply should be of considerable interest to consumers. Cream caustic soda continues in fair demand, though

prices are unchanged. In exceptional instances an advance is asked for forward delivery for this article, and also for white, but sellers find it very difficult to obtain. Bleaching powder continues in steady and sustained request, and makers generally are able to insist upon their own terms. Ash is unaltered. W. F. C.

Boston Notes.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, August 26, 1879.

Favorable accounts are coming in from all sections, and manufacturers and dealers are preparing for an active trade. Indeed the campaign has already commenced. The increased activity noticed in trade here gives some indications that business is starting up all round. Business men are returning from the mountains and the seaside, and by the first of September "Richard" will be "himself again."

Conversation with several agents here shows that the paper manufacturers in New England are cheerful at the business outlook. Although the demand is nothing to brag of just now, yet there is a general understanding all round that stocks are getting lower among the jobbers and retailers, and that consequently the mills will soon be required to run on full time in order to fill orders.

Quite a number of agents are in Maine and New Hampshire making contracts for bass and poplar wood, one prominent firm alone having already contracted for 1,000 cords at a single point. I notice that a company has been formed at Portland, Me., for the purpose of manufacturing a variety of goods from wood and other kinds of pulp by a new process. Among other things, kegs, tubs, pails, &c., will be made of paper. The process has been thoroughly tested.

During a brief visit to Lowell, a few days ago, among other industrial establishments visited was that of the Lowell Machine Shop, which manufactures paper machinery and furnishes plans for paper mills. This concern would find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in one or more of Howard Lockwood's trade journals.

A difference of opinion prevails among dealers as to the volume of paper stock on hand, some saying that the supply is considerably in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year, while others declare that the quantity is much less. However, as the case may be, there has been a perceptible improvement in the trade, occasioned, perhaps, by the protracted rains of last week, which prevented local shipments. Many dealers are inclined to look for higher prices; and Holyoke reports are to the effect that manufacturers are purchasing whites at that point at 4.15 delivered, which is a fraction higher than Boston prices.

Among the stationers and paper dealers there is nothing particularly fresh to report aside from the fact, as has already been intimated, that general trade is improving. Several New York houses have had agents here during the week with new novelties in the stationery line, and these agents have met with a degree of success in placing their goods in this market. A. J. L.

GROSVENOR, CHATER & CO., 68 Cannon St., London, E. C., PAPER-MAKERS.

GOLD MEDAL awarded PARIS, 1878. Superfine Hand-Made WRITING, DRAWING AND ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS. MACHINE-MADE WRITINGS, Tub-sized and Engine-sized, Loft-dried and Machine-dried BANK NOTE AND LOAN PRINTINGS, Charts and Blottings.

Wholesale and Export STATIONERS. Dealers in Whatman, Joynson, Hollingsworth, Turner, and other noted brands.

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DYE STUFFS AND Chemicals.

I carry large stock and ship promptly on receipt of order.

HORSFORD'S ANTI-CHLORINE. SUPERIOR to any other Anti-Chlorine in use. It is a very fine white powder, wholly objectionable to the most fastidious manufacturer. Adapted to fine Ledger and Writing Papers, Common Book or News, sized or unsized.

For Particulars, send to the Manufacturers for Descriptive Circular.

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RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, - - Providence, R. I.

SECOND TO NONE. THOROUGH. THE ONLY PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR ASSORTMENT and CUTTING OF RAGS AND WASTE PAPERS. John Pfeffer & Co., GHEENT, BELGIUM. PARIS, LONDON, BRUGES.

CUT RAGS Seamed and Dusted Ready for Use. SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OF Waste Papers AND BAGGING. Absolute Uniformity Guaranteed.

NEW YORK AGENTS: Messrs. LEE & STURGES, 23 Beekman Street.

FRANK GREEN & CO., 193 Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E. C.

BRITISH PAPER MAKERS' AGENTS.

Superfine Hand-Made ACCOUNT BOOK, BANK NOTE, AND CHEQUE PAPERS. Machine-Made Writings, Drawings, Bank Posts, Cartridges, Printings, And all the Best Marks of Paper.

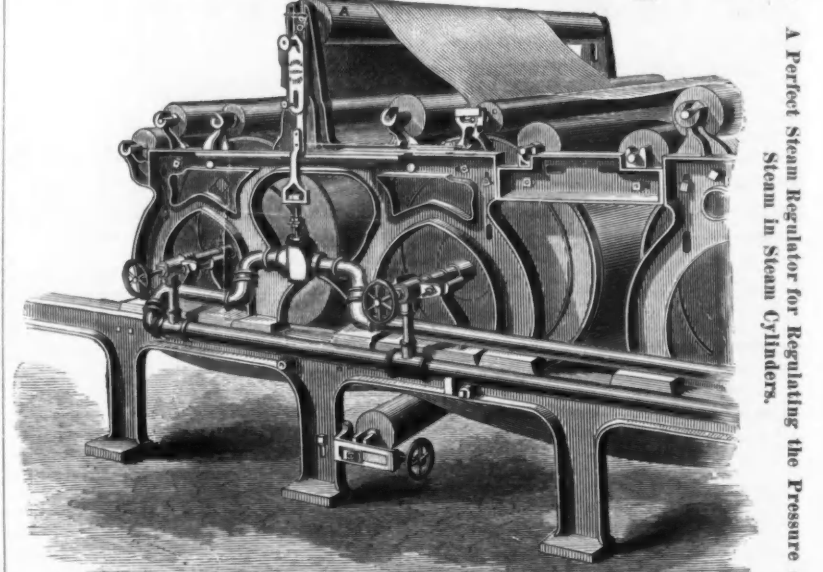
F. N. DAVIS, BELOIT, WIS., MANUFACTURER OF PATENT Paper Barrels & Paper Barrel Machinery.

BUILDING PAPER, Heavy Compressed Paper Boards, Of any thickness, perfectly water-proof, finished and decorated in any size and style to order.

P. W. GALLAUDET, Banker & Dealer in Commercial Paper.

Nos. 3 and 5 WALL STREET. Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Business Paper and other Securities.

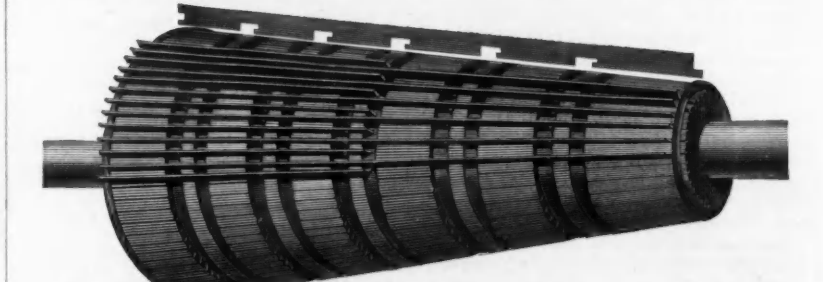
RUSSELL PAPER CO., LAWRENCE, MASS., Offer Paper Manufacturers the following Valuable Improvements in Paper Machinery: The Automatic Steam Regulator,



This is the only complete Regulator, as all others now in use only imperfectly regulate the pressure of steam from the boiler, while this not only controls the pressure of steam from the boiler, but, by the contraction and expansion of the paper itself, insures uniformity in dryness, regardless of thickness of paper, or change in speed of machine, etc.

Among the many Manufacturers who are using the AUTOMATIC STEAM REGULATOR, we would name as those who have had it longest in use: Messrs. Jessup & Moore, Philadelphia, have 7. Bulkeley, Dunton & Co., New York, have 2. W. W. Harding, Philadelphia Inquirer Mills, has 2. Niagara Paper Co., Niagara Falls, have 2. Geo. W. Wheelwright & Son, Boston, have 3. Russell Paper Co., Lawrence, Mass., have 6. Messrs. S. D. Warren & Co., Boston, have 7. Taggard & West, Rock City Falls, N. Y. Gardner, Howland & Son, Mechanicsville, N. Y. Sugar River Paper Co., Claremont, N. H. Atlantic Mills, Elwood, N. J. S. A. Rudolph, Philadelphia. Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., Baltimore. Smith, Dixon & Co., Baltimore. Winnipiseogee Paper Co., Franklin, N. H., have 4. Fall Mountain Paper Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., have 5. Wilkinson Bros., Birmingham, Ct. Albion Paper Co., Holyoke, have 3. Crocker Paper Co., Holyoke. Montague Paper Co., Turner's Falls. C. H. Dexter & Sons. Remington Paper Co. Smith Paper Co. Wilder & Co., Ashland, N. H. Earles, Palmer & Co., Skaneateles, N. Y. Andrus, McChain & Lyon, Ithaca, N. Y. J. A. Bacon, Lawrence.

PATENT CONE FOR JORDAN ENGINE.



This Cone possesses material advantages in construction over the ordinary cone, and can be repaired speedily at the mill and at much less cost than the ordinary cone.

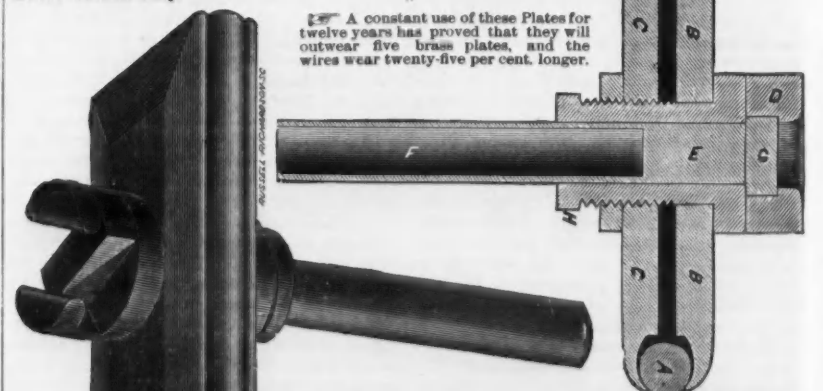
This Style of Bar is also used in the construction of the roll for an ordinary Tub Engine. REFERENCES: S. D. Warren & Co., Contocook Paper Co., C. W. Wheelwright & Son, Remington Paper Co., Bowdoin Paper Co., Winnipiseogee Paper Co., Fall Mountain Paper Co., Albion Paper Co., Geo. E. Davis, Winnipiseogee Paper Co., Fall Mountain Paper Co., Fisher & Clegg, Holyoke Machine Co.

CARROLL'S PATENT-LOCKING EMPTYING VALVE.



Patent Hard Rubber Suction-Box Plates.

REFERENCES: S. D. Warren & Co., Cumberland Mills, Maine. Messrs. Jessup & Moore, Manayunk, Penn. Ledger Mills, Manayunk, Penn. W. W. Harding, Esq., Manayunk, Penn. Messrs. G. W. Wheelwright & Sons, Fitchburg, Mass. Messrs. Tilston & Hollingsworth, Dorchester, Mass. Fall Mountain Paper Company, Winnipiseogee Paper Company, Vernon Paper Company, Seymour Paper Company, Hollingsworth & Whitney, Lowell Machine Shop. Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass. Smith Paper Company, Lee, Mass. Niagara Falls Paper Company, New York. Messrs. A. C. Denison & Co., Mechanics Falls, Me. Remington Paper Company, Watertown, New York. Lawrence, Mass. Smith, Winchester & Co. Rice, Barton & Fales, Worcester, Mass.



The following Paper Makers are using the Suction-Box Heads: S. D. Warren & Co., Knowlton Bros., Watertown Paper Co., Winnipiseogee Paper Co., Fall Mountain Paper Co., Hudson Cheney Paper Co., Geo. E. Davis, Smith, Winchester & Co., Rice, Barton & Co.

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DIRECTORY.

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

NEW YORK HOUSES.

Paper and Paper-Makers' Supplies.

- ANDERSON, J. F., Jr., & Co., 34 Beekman st.
BARRITT & CROTTY, Dealers in Paper and Twine, 85 Centre st., N. Y.

Rags and Paper Stock.

- ATTEBURY BROS., 253 & 255 Front st.
BEEBE & O'CONNELL, Commission Paper and Paper Stock Dealers, 78 Duane st., N. Y.

- GILDEA, PATRICK, 445 and 447 West 13th st.
HARLEY, GEORGE, 362, 365 & 367 Third st., N. Y.

- KEENAN'S, OWEN, SON, Established 1840, 448 Pearl st., N. Y.
KENDALL BROS. & GODDARD, 66 John st., cor. William, N. Y.

- LIBMANN, JOSEPH, & CO., New Rags a Specialty, 3 Howard st., N. Y.
LYON, J. W., & CO., 35 Park st.

- McQUADE, ARTHUR J., Foreign & Domestic Woolen and Cotton Rags, 835 & 837 E. 13th st., N. Y.
O'MEARA, M., 27 Centre st.

- SERGEANT BROS., 78 William st., N. Y.
SMITH, THOMAS, 30 Heister st.
TAYLOR, M. A., 398 Broome st.

- TAYLOR, E. W., Packer of the celebrated Brand Diamond T. Rags, 1 Reade st., N. Y.
WARD, OWEN, 448 & 450 West 39th st.

- PFLUGNER, J. C., 404 & 406 W. Forty-first st., N. Y.
TUCKER, JOHN, Dealer in Paper Manufacturers' Stock, 301 & 303 William st., N. Y.

- HELLER & MERZ, Ultramarine, 55 Maiden lane, N. Y.
KLIPSTEIN, A., Elephant Brand Alumina Cake, 32 Platt street, N. Y.

- LEVINSTEIN, J., CAMPBELL & CO., Blackley Blue, 42 Duane st., N. Y.
RIKER, J. L. & D. S., 45 Cedar st.

- SERGEANT BROS., 78 William st., N. Y.
ORRS & CO., Printing and Hanging Mills at 107, Office, 39 Park Row, New York.

Rags, Paper and Paper Stock—(Continued).

- WALSH, D. J., & CO., 5 South Front st., Philadelphia. All Kinds of Woolen Rags Bought for Cash.
FLOCK & POLLAK, Paper Stock, 206 to 226 West Third st., and 39 to 57 McFarland st., Cincinnati, O.

- DORAN, A., Wholesale Dealer in Paper and Paper Stock, 6 & 8 Union st., Bridgeport, Conn.
B. FEISENTHAL & BROS., Paper, Bags, Twine, Woolen & Cotton Rags, 156-160 N. Desplaines st., Chicago.

- GRAHAM & BRO., H. B., Paper Warehouse and Stock Dealers, St. Louis, Mo.
HARRIS, M. & BROS., 403 & 405 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill. Branch Houses: Dubuque, Ia.; Burlington, Ia.

- NATIONAL PAPER CO., Holyoke, Mass. Dealers in Paper and Paper Stock. Stock sold on Commission.
RICHMOND & CO., F. H., Paper and Paper Stock Warehouse, Cotton Waste Dealers, Providence, R. I.

- WINKLER, ISAAC, & BRO., Wholesale Dealers in Woolen Rags, Paper Stock, and Manufacturers' Supplies generally, 18 & 20 Main st., Cincinnati, O.
TUCKER, E., SONS, Straw Boards, Paper and Paper-Box Mach'y, 106 Trumbull st., Hartford, Ct.

- HOLYOKE WIRE WORKS, For rdinner Wires and Dandy Rolls. BUCHANAN, BOLT & CO., P. O. Box 463, Holyoke, Mass.
STANDARD WIRE WORKS, Belleville, N. J.

- McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for "Androscoquin Wood Pulp Board."
FOREIGN HOUSES.
Wood Pulp and Wood Pulp Boards.

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

Table with columns: Aniline Colors, Alum, Alumina Cake, Bleaching Powders, Soda Ash, Soda, Bicarb., Soda, Caustic, Soda, Sal, Ultramarine, Books, Newspapers, Engravings, Ink, Lead Pencils, Paper, Steel Pens, Stationery, Slate Pencils, Clay, Jute Butts, Jute Rejects and Cuttings, Paper Hangings, Paper Stock, Terra Alba, Waste.

Table with columns: General Merchandise, Paper, Paper Stock, &c. For the year ending May 23, 1879. For the year ending May 24, 1879. For the year ending May 25, 1879. For the year ending May 26, 1879.

EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c. from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for the week ended Aug. 27, 1879, with Aggregates and Values.

Table with columns: Paper, books, cases, to Danish West Indies, 3; to Argentine Republic, 3; to British Honduras, 34; to Havre, 2; to Liverpool, 6; to United States of Colombia, 3; to China, 1; to Venezuela, 1; to Bremen, 2; to Mexico, 2.

IMPORTS OF Rags and Paper Stock at the Port of New York, since Jan. 1, 1879, from the following Ports, showing quantities from each Port.

Table with columns: Rags, Paper Stock, Manila, Waste. Bales, 1,816; Paper Stock, Bales, 1,792; Manila, Bales, 466; Waste, Bales, 279.

Table with columns: Bales, 65; 373; 5,607; 1,716; 1,537; 111; 1,422; 7,924; 2,249; 2,783; 3,266; 140; 11,454; 12,093; 5,328; 85; 5-6; 1,026; 9; 625; 19; 8; 1,949; 30; 105; 147; 17; 261; 123; 30; 1,197.

Table with columns: Paper, reams, \$1,450; \$4,949; Paper, pkgs., 159; 1,468; Paper, cases, 15; 575; Books, cases, 47; 3,076; Rosin, bbls., 2,314; 6,647; Stationery, cases, 105; 8,821; Totals, 34,090; \$25,536.

Table with columns: General Merchandise, for the week ended August 30, 1879, \$6,311,877; Paper, &c., for the year ended May 27, 1879, 2,889,492; Paper, &c., for the year ended May 28, 1874, 1,783,877.

Table with columns: NEW YORK IMPORTS. FROM AUGUST 22 TO AUGUST 29, 1879, INCLUSIVE. Rags, &c. E. Storey Smith, Daniel Steinmann, Antwerp, 118 ba. linen and cotton rags.

Table with columns: BOSTON IMPORTS. FROM AUGUST 21 TO AUGUST 27, 1879, INCLUSIVE. J. Willcot, Atlas, Liverpool, 1 cs. Boston Athenaeum, by same, 2 cs.

Table with columns: PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS. Paper. Charles Beck, Lord Clive, Liverpool, 5 cs. A. Ward, by same, 1 cs.

Table with columns: BALTIMORE IMPORTS. Books. R. Schumacher & Co., Straaberg, Bremen, 1 cs. R. Schumacher & Co., Hibernian, Liverpool, 2 cs.

Table with columns: STAR CLAY COMPANY. OFFICE: No. 220 South Second St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS: Mertztown, Berks County, PENNSYLVANIA.

Table with columns: SMITH, WINCHESTER & CO., South Windham, Conn., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER MACHINERY CONSISTING OF FOURDRINIER AND CYLINDER MACHINES, Washing and Beating Engines.

Table with columns: AIR-DRYING MACHINERY FOR DRYING SIZED PAPERS. Sole Manufacturers of the JORDAN PATENT BEATING ENGINE, Which has no rival for clearing the stock for fine papers.

A. A. A. Cobb & Co., by same, 5,545 bs. butts; 742 bs. rejections. Ralli Bros., Lucile, Calcutta, 6,096 bs. butts. Edmonds Bros., by same, 1,634 bs. rejections.

Soda Ash. Linden & Meyer, Liverpool, 113 cks. J. L. & D. S. Riker, by same, 39 cks. W. F. & F. C. Sayles, Minnesota, Liverpool, 25 cks. Howe & French, Canopus, Liverpool, 10 cks. refined ashes.

Caustic Soda. E. B. Fowler, Brazilian, Liverpool, 30 drums and 30 bbls. Bleaching Powder. Morey & Co., Iberian, Liverpool, 100 cks. W. F. & F. C. Sayles, Minnesota, Liverpool, 50 cks. Warren & Co., Canopus, Liverpool, 330 cks.

Sal Soda. Warren & Co., Canopus, Liverpool, 280 bbls. China Clay. J. Henry Blanchard, United States, Savannah, 48 cks. Morey & Co., 1 y same, 52 cks. Hide Cuttings. Order, Woodside, Buenos Ayres, 7 bs. Baeder, Adamson & Co., Canopus, Liverpool, 156 bags.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS. Paper. Charles Beck, Lord Clive, Liverpool, 5 cs. A. Ward, by same, 1 cs. Soda Ash. Order, Lord Clive, Liverpool, 70 tes. Order, J. V. Troop, Liverpool, 65 tes.

Caustic Soda. Order, J. V. Troop, Liverpool, 194 drums. Bleaching Powder. Order, J. V. Troop, Liverpool, 111 tes. Cryolite. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Alba, Lvgtwt, 550 tons.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS. Books. R. Schumacher & Co., Straaberg, Bremen, 1 cs. R. Schumacher & Co., Hibernian, Liverpool, 2 cs. Stationery. W. T. Walters & Co., Hibernian, Liverpool, 1 cs. Paper Hangings. L. C. Dieter, Hibernian, Liverpool, 1 cs.

STAR CLAY COMPANY. OFFICE: No. 220 South Second St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS: Mertztown, Berks County, PENNSYLVANIA.

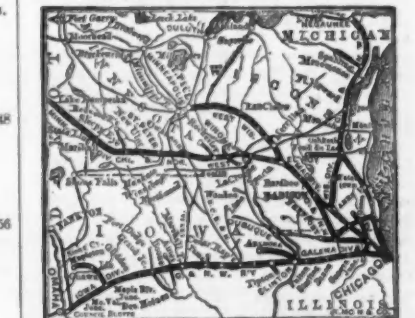
SMITH, WINCHESTER & CO., South Windham, Conn., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER MACHINERY CONSISTING OF FOURDRINIER AND CYLINDER MACHINES, Washing and Beating Engines.

AIR-DRYING MACHINERY FOR DRYING SIZED PAPERS. Sole Manufacturers of the JORDAN PATENT BEATING ENGINE, Which has no rival for clearing the stock for fine papers.

CHILLED IRON & PAPER ROLL SUPER CALENDERS. Plate Calenders. Chilled Stack Calenders, Rag Cutters, Hand and Power Cutting Presses, Stop Cutters.

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Is the oldest, best constructed, best equipped, and hence the most reliable railway corporation of the West. It is to-day the leading railway of the West and Northwest.



MAP OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. The popularity of these lines is steadily increasing, and passengers should consult their interests by purchasing tickets via this line.

RICH'D LACEY & CO. 133 Pearl Street, New York. BROKERS IN JUTE BUTTS AND REJECTIONS. P. O. Box 5429.

STAR CLAY COMPANY. OFFICE: No. 220 South Second St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS: Mertztown, Berks County, PENNSYLVANIA.

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THE HATCH PATENT Stop Cutter, The only Cutter that can be regulated to cut between water marks of writing papers. SCREENS, BRASS AND NICKEL PLATED. The latter warranted to wear twice as long as brass.

GUN METAL COVERED ROLLS. FOR SIZE AND PRESS ROLLS. STEVENSON WATER WHEELS Shafting and Mill Gearing Generally.

The Paper Trade Journal

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF The American Paper Trade.

Weekly, \$4.00 per annum. Single Copies, 10 Cents

NEW YORK: SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

Advertisements cannot be received for insertion in the current week later than 9 A. M. on Friday.

THE JOURNAL contains the latest and fullest information relative to the paper trade in all parts of the world, including descriptions of new appliances and processes for making paper, experiments with new fibres and other materials, a record of the water supply, with the latest manufacturing news in all arts of the country.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum, \$1

Communications on matters of interest to the trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters.

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

BRANCH OFFICES. New England Office: J. F. RIDAY, General Manager, 36 & 38 BROADWAY STREET (Wesleyan Building), BOSTON, MASS.

Western Office: 8 LAKEVIEW BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. Philadelphia Office: 702 CHESTNUT STREET. Detroit: F. H. DEANE & Co. (Agents for Michigan).

FOREIGN GENERAL AGENTS. W. F. Catchside, 16 Paternoster row, London. Elfwing & Co., Stockholm, Sweden. John L. Sprague, Gibraltar, Spain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. As THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized vehicle of communication in matters of trade interest, we will be glad to receive correspondence from all parts of the country.

Subscribers to THE JOURNAL can be supplied with the best cloth binder in the market. Deliverable at the publication office. Price, \$1.25.

Readers of this paper who avail themselves of the information obtained from its columns, by advertisement or otherwise, are requested to notify their correspondents of the source of their information.

TRADE is improving. We speak generally, and referring to our market report we might even apply our remark specifically. Going over the different reports of business here and in other parts of the country there is nothing to dispute the statement we have made.

The British trade are still in the "dumps," but we notice that there is a change, however slight, in the tone of the reports from Great Britain.

WE print to-day a report of a suit brought to recover the price of a sample bale of rags, which formed the basis of a purchase which, it is alleged, did not compare with sample. We give considerable space to this report because, although the money amount involved is small, it covers a question of difference which frequently arises in the trade and from which reclamations and law suits have origin.

ANENT advertising. Our London correspondent tells us of people who find business too poor to advertise. If these people persist in such methods of thinking they will find themselves too poor for anything.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has refused to abate the tax on paper, rejecting the amendment of Mr. Laroche-Joubert to abolish the duty on and after December 1, 1880. This result has been taken to heart by the French paper trade, and it is alleged that the deputies have not fulfilled pledges which were made favoring the repeal.

Communications.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received. Correspondents are requested to write only on one side of the paper.

Up in Vermont.

St. JOHNSBURY, Vt., August 21, 1879. To the Editor of The Journal: It is a long time since I wrote to THE JOURNAL. I have been very sick and of course had not the inclination, even if I had the subject.

Changes, Removals and New Firms.

Samuel & Proud, stationers, Denison, Texas, have dissolved partnership. The Terre Haute Express Printing Company, Terre Haute, Ind., has sold out.

The firm of Baker & Archer, printers, Philadelphia, Pa., has been dissolved. Chas. T. Baker continues.

J. S. Barron & Co., proprietors of the Clarendon Press, Manning, S. C., have sold out to Henry Moore.

B. M. Chambers, publisher of the St. Louis Times-Journal, St. Louis, Mo., has sold out to James P. Beck.

W. W. Bailey & Bro., printers, Carlisle, Ind., are out of business, and have removed to Vincennes, same State.

J. M. Bolton & Bro., paper manufacturers, South Bend, Ind., have dissolved partnership. Bolton & Clark succeed.

F. A. Packard & Co., paper dealers, Boston, Mass., have dissolved partnership. F. A. Packard continues under the same name and style.

The St. Louis Times-Journal was sold at private sale, on Saturday, to James P. Beck, of St. Louis, for \$50,000, and A. S. Mitchell was installed as managing editor.

The firm of Reid Bros. & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in books, stationery, &c., London, Canada, has disposed of its retail book and stationery interest to J. I. Anderson & Co.

The firm of Green & Loomis, publishers of the Medina Gazette, Medina, Ohio, has been dissolved. F. R. Loomis has sold his interest to Reuben W. Clark. The firm name now is Green & Clark.

The firm of Billings, Harbourn & Co., stationers, of San Francisco, Cal., consisting of George E. Billings, John W. Harbourn, Alex. M. Robertson and Charles B. Turrill, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Charles B. Turrill. The three remaining members of the firm will continue the same business under the same firm name.

Failures.

The Times Company, publishers, Vincennes, Ind., has failed.

R. A. Marsh, printer, Amherst, Mass., has called a meeting of his creditors.

The stationery house of J. L. McCoskey, St. John, N. B., has been closed by the sheriff.

The firm of D. M. Bishop & Co., publishers, San Francisco, Cal., has applied for relief in bankruptcy.

The stock of C. E. Perry, bookseller and stationer, Elora, Province of Ontario, Canada, has been advertised for sale by assignee.

W. C. Watson, stationer and notion dealer, of Kansas City, Mo., has been in the city several days, endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors at twenty cents on the dollar.

At a meeting of the creditors of Robert A. Marsh, proprietor of the Amherst Transcript and job printing office, Amherst, Mass., claims to the amount of \$4,139 were presented, of which \$1,216 were secured, \$684 preferred claims, and \$2,288 unsecured. The assets are \$2,004.

The Secretary of the Stationers' Board of Trade has gone to Dayton, Ohio, on business connected with the bankruptcy proceedings of Payne, Holden & Co. It is understood that the creditors who are secured by mortgages have made an offer of compromise, and the Stationers' Board of Trade, having the interest of the larger part of the creditors in its hands, will endeavor to effect the most speedy and satisfactory settlement possible.

Adolph G. Dunn, the assignee of Lewis W. Schmidt, book publisher, 34 Barclay street, filed his schedule a few days ago, which shows liabilities of \$26,925.73, nominal assets, \$45,161.98 and actual assets of \$13,185.45.

Actual assets of \$13,185.45. Among the creditors are Samuel D. Babcock, New York City, \$1,244.78; C. A. Amerman, Cleveland, Ohio, \$441.55; W. H. Parsons & Co., New York City, \$159.00; Knoblauch & Lichtenstein, New York City, \$4,000, secured by mortgage on electrotypes of school books; Louis W. Amerman, Cleveland, Ohio, \$7,000; J. H. Bachmann, Bremen, Germany, \$144; F. W. Christern, New York City, \$25.50; S. W. Green, New York City, \$253.01; C. Anger, New York City, \$161.79; C. Rumpfer, Hanover, Germany, \$450; Cheroumy & Kienle, New York City, \$143.25; Gustavus Freygang, Hoboken, N. J., \$360.30; Helen Hodgskin, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1,880; Anna Schmidt, Hoboken, N. J., \$1,000; Sophia Hegewisch, Hoboken, N. J., \$104.35, and various other amounts of which \$8,780.17 is due to parties in France and Germany.

Chattel Mortgages.

[In the appended list, R. signifies a renewal of a pre-existing mortgage; b. s., bill of sale; and real, a mortgage on real estate.]

NEW YORK CITY. Mortgages. Adams Bros. \$207. L. Borker (R) 945. Klim, Linder & Bauer (R) 1,965. C. & F. Schmolze (R) 1,800. BROOKLYN. T. J. Marcellus 884. EASTERN STATES. C. W. Keyes, Farmington, Me. (Real) 800. WESTERN STATES. Ingersoll Bros., Chicago, Ill. 218. Dietrich & Wiehe, Milwaukee, Wis. 47. A. Gromer, Milwaukee, Wis. 321. Geo. West, Golden, Col. 500. Hill & Adams, Morrison, Ill. 373. A. W. Bagg, Detroit, Mich. (R) 953. Wm. Beers, Cincinnati, O. 100. C. H. Jahn et ux and Sophia and Lenoir Jahn, Cincinnati, O. (Real) 1,000. T. F. Zaiser, (of Zaiser & Homan) Cincinnati, O., b. s. 250. Wiseman & Harvey, Cleveland, O. 2,000. Croy, McFarland & Co., Dayton, O. (R) 1,486.

Attached.

The stock of J. C. Parkhurst, publisher, Aylmer, Province of Ontario, Canada, has been attached.

The stock, &c., of W. F. Graham, publisher of the Meriden Republican, Meriden, Conn., has been attached.

Personals.

Thomas Strahan, dealer in paper hangings, Boston, Mass., is dead.

Jere Horton, of Westfield, Mass., late senior partner in the firm of Jessup & Laffin, is about to remove to York, Pa., where he will take a position in the mill of his uncle, Alfred Jessup.

H. C. Hulbert has just returned to the city after a short vacation with his family at one of the seaside resorts on Long Island Sound. Mr. Hulbert has been much improved by this brief relaxation from business, and seems to have all of the vigor of youth.

John S. Bradford, the well-known packer of paper stock, and proprietor of the Clepington Steam Waste Works, Dundee, Scotland, arrived with his family in this city from Europe by the Canada on Thursday. Mr. Bradford will make his headquarters while in the city at the office of his agent, R. B. Briggs, 62 Duane street.

Mayor Whiting and family, of Holyoke, reached home on Monday. A complimentary parade and serenade took place the following evening. The procession moved through some of the principal streets to Mr. Whiting's house on Elm street, where the band played several airs. Mr. Whiting responded, speaking especially of the fear which foreign manufacturers have of American competition. At a London hotel where he stopped were three agents of American manufacturers, arranging for agencies for the sale of their goods. He thought that in twenty-five years our manufactures would be exported more freely than the agricultural products now are.

In Town.

H. C. Hulbert, South Lee, Mass.; L. Richards, Unionville, Conn.; T. H. Hulbert, North Manchester, Conn.; J. A. Kimberly, Neenah, Wis.; E. G. Oglesby, Middletown, Ohio.

Fires.

J. M. Clark, bookseller, Hillsdale, Mich., has been burned out.

A fire broke out in a rag warehouse in the rear of the Cleveland Paper Company's establishment, Cleveland, Ohio, on last Saturday night, and communicated to the main building. The net loss of the firm is \$30,000. The insurance on the building is \$14,000; on stock, \$51,000; on machinery and presses, \$5,000, and on furniture, \$1,000.

The large paper mill at Middle Granville, Washington County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire early on last Sunday morning. The mill was running on full time, and the fire throws twenty men out of employment. The loss is estimated at \$15,000; insured for \$10,000. The building was owned by the Saratoga County Bank, of Waterford. The mill was operated by Barber & Stickney.

The purest kaolin mine in New England, if not in the country, is said to have been found on Daniel S. Palmer's farm at Ledyard, Conn., and it is now being worked by the Lantern Hill Siliceous Works, with headquarters at Mystic Bridge. The mine is struck from 1 to 10 feet below the earth's surface, and the percentage of kaolin is said to be 97.83.

A Law Suit About Rags.

In the First District Court on Thursday, the suit of Fett & Sengstak against the Seymour Paper Company was heard before Judge Clancy. The suit was brought for the value of a sample bale of Hamburg rags marked F. F., the sale of which was the origin of a contract of warranty. The answer to the complaint shows that on August 15, 1878, the plaintiffs sold and delivered to the defendant twenty-three bales and three bags of F. F. rags, weighing in all 24,935 lbs., at 3 1/4 c. per lb., amounting to \$810.39; that such rags were purchased in consequence of the transaction as to said sample bale, and on the representation and assurance that they were of the same quality, and in all respects like the sample. The defendant's on August 23, 1878, gave plaintiffs as to said last purchase their negotiable promissory note at four months for \$810.39, which defendants paid at maturity.

It is stated that after the giving of this note, and when the rags were opened to be used, it was found that they were not of the quality required by the sample. That 2,711 lbs. consisted of iron, tarred canvas, painted canvas, and other material useless for the manufacture of the paper for which the rags were bought, and against the use and custom of the trade as to such grade of merchandise, and for which useless and refuse matter at 3 1/4 c. per lb., it is claimed, the plaintiffs wrongfully received from the defendants the sum of \$88.10, and the defendants expended \$5.40 freight thereon, making in all \$93.50, which last sum, with interest thereon from December 27, 1878, the defendants set forth as a counter claim to the plaintiffs' cause of action.

The first witness examined was Charles E. O'Hara. He said he was President and Treasurer of the Seymour Paper Company; that he was acquainted with one of the plaintiffs; that early in August, 1878, Mr. Fett called on him at his office, and wished him to buy some Hamburg F. F. rags; that he said the firm had not bought any of that class of rags for some time, but that one bale could do no harm; that Mr. Fett said he should send a sample bale, and that it was forwarded to the mill on August 8, and that this bale was all right; a few days later Mr. Fett called in reference to it, and witness said he would take the rags at 3 1/4 c. per pound; the other bales were brought in during the following week and sent to the mill; witness gave a note for the bill of rags payable in four months; the rags were not opened until after the bill was given; the first bale was not included in the bill; Fett & Sengstak afterwards sent for pay for the one bale of rags, and payment was refused because of rubbish found in the bales.

The Court—Why do you conclude that it was a breach of contract? Mr. O'Hara—Because the bale was a sample bale, and I said I would give 3 1/4 c. if the others were as good as that; on refusing to pay for the sample bale, Mr. Fett asked me why I opened the other bales, and I replied that it was "damned nonsense" to talk like that. Mr. O'Hara then went on to explain the opening of bales and difficulty of repacking, &c.

On cross-examination by plaintiffs' lawyer, Mr. O'Hara denied that in a conversation with Mr. Fett he referred to the rags being damaged previous to shipment from New York.

The Court—Why was the bill made out for the 23 bales and three bags and the one bale left out?

Mr. O'Hara—Well, it was left out; I bought the 23 bales and three bags on condition that their contents were similar to those of the sample bale. I said I would not take them if they were not similar, but would give a certain price if they were. Witness said he believed a separate bill had been sent for the one bale as he had a memorandum from the firm's books to that effect.

James H. Carpenter was then sworn and said he was an employee of the Seymour Paper Co. in various capacities, mainly in purchasing and handling rags. He said that he was in charge of the mill in September, 1878; was notified of the bad quality of the rags in that month, and in various stages of opening and handling found rubbish that should not have been there; it is not possible to ascertain rubbish without opening; I have seen bales of Hamburg packing scores of times; did not see those particular bales in New York; I recognized them as Fett's packing; it is generally known that Mr. Fett's father packs them in his own house; the refuse was canvas, iron ring bolts, and other things not identified with linen rags; the weight of refuse was over 2,000 lbs.

By agreement of counsel the testimony of Charles T. Barton, sworn to on June 24, 1879, on behalf of defendants, was then admitted in evidence and submitted to the court.

The defendants' evidence being now all in, the plaintiffs' lawyer asked the Court whether there was a breach of warranty, and was answered in the negative, whereupon the former moved for judgment, which motion was denied, as the Court said he thought that the defendants were entitled to some recompense for the refuse, as this could not be used for the purpose for which the rags were bought.

Hugo C. Fett was then examined and said: When I sold the 23 bales I did not tell Mr. O'Hara they were anything like the first bale; Mr. O'Hara said he would like to take some low class of goods and that one bale could not do any harm; he took one bale at 3 1/4 c.; I called on him some days after and he said he would not take the stock; that it was not what he wanted; and when I was leaving his place he called me back and said he would take it at 3 1/4 c. per lb., and give a four months' note, to which I agreed. (Here the note was offered in evidence.) He bought subject to examination, and sent me word one or two days after that the goods were damaged; I then sent back a messenger to tell him that if he did not like the goods he need not take them; I don't know whether it could be told that the rags were damaged if not opened; they were packed in Berlin and shipped from Hamburg; we never allow anything for refuse;

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Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1879.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The monetary situation was characterized by an easier feeling, and the rates for call loans to Stock Exchange borrowers ranged from 4 1/2 per cent. with the great bulk of the business at 6 per cent.

The posted rates to-day are: Sterling 60 days, \$4.81 1/2; sterling, sight, \$4.83 1/2; cable transfers, nominal, \$4.83 1/2 @ 4.84 1/2; commercial sterling, prime long, \$4.79 @ 4.79 1/2.

THE PAPER TRADE.—The month just about closing, although numbered among the duldest of the year, shows an aggregate amount of business done, which is said to be much in excess of the same month of last year.

The Winnipeg Paper Company, of Franklin Falls, N. H., has begun an extension of its upper mill, in order to add another first class Fourdrinier of the largest capacity, of which it has now three in its two mills, running day and night.

The new wood fibre mill which Newton Bros. are building on the lower level canal at Holyoke is progressing rapidly, and it is expected will be in working order before the close of fall.

It is stated that D. H. & J. C. Newton, Holyoke, are about to build another paper mill, to be located alongside of and in connection with the new wood fibre mill which they are erecting on the lower level canal.

MIDDLE STATES.—Howland & Co.'s paper mill, at Sandy Hill, N. Y., is now running at full time, and turning out about three tons of grocery bag paper per twenty-four hours.

Geo. West is setting a tubular boiler at his new mill at Ballston Spa, N. Y. He intends this to be one of the finest paper mills in this country.

John McLean, of Ballston Spa, is setting a boiler with the Jarvis setting at his paper mill.

There is a very good jobbing demand for all classes of Manillas. Hardware Wrappings and Flour Sack Papers are called for to a considerable extent, and dealers ask firm prices for good qualities.

JUTE BUTTS.—The market continues firm, and business is confined to jobbing lots at full prices. The sales during the past week aggregate about 1,500 bales.

WOOD PULP.—Wood Pulp continues in very fair demand for most all varieties, although not to the extent that any of the mills are pushed to fill orders.

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCK.—There has been some improvement in the demand for this class of stock during the past week, but this has been small and confined mostly to Jute and Bagging qualities.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—The market continues steady with a fair demand. The increased inquiry for No. 2 Whites has imparted a little firmer feeling to the market, and some holders whose stocks of this grade are running quite low are asking 2 1/2 c., an advance of 1/2 c. on last week's sales.

BAGGING, &c.—The market for Bagging during the past week has improved in demand, and gained additional firmness in price, upon the strength of an advance in prices abroad.

OLD PAPERS.—With the exception of Folded News, which on account of the hanging-paper mills having started up again has been in better demand, there is no new feature to report.

STRAW.—Continues in good demand, and is firmly held at previous quotations. We quote old and new Long Rye at 50 @ 60c.; short do., 40 @ 45c.; and oat, nominally 35c., all cash.

ROSINS.—The movement is slack, but prices generally are fairly steady. The lower and medium grades are held a degree firmer, but the higher qualities are unchanged.

CHEMICALS.—Chemicals are yet only in a moderate amount of demand, but prices remain quite steady. As compared with the sales of the previous week, Bleaching Powders are a trifle off, and Prussiate has advanced to 2 1/2 c.

2 1/2 c.; 50 tons Aluminous Cake at 1 1/2 c.; 10 cks. yellow Prussiate Potash at 3 1/2 c., and 5 cks. Bichromate do. at 12c.

COAL.—There has been very little doing in coal during the past week. The usual monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company took place on Wednesday.

PRICES CURRENT. NEW YORK MARKET.

Paper Market.

Table with columns for Paper Market and Dealer Selling Prices. Includes items like Ledger and Record, Flat Caps, Fine, etc.

Woolen Rags.

Table with columns for Woolen Rags. Includes items like Comforthor Stock, White Woollens, etc.

Rags, Rope and Bagging.

Table with columns for Rags, Rope and Bagging. Includes items like White Shirt Cuttings, Mill Assorted Whites, etc.

Shavings and Old Paper.

Table with columns for Shavings and Old Paper. Includes items like White Collar Cuttings, White Envelope Cuttings, etc.

English Rags, &c.

Table with columns for English Rags, &c. Includes items like New Cuttings, cotton, Essex Lines, etc.

Table with columns for Checks and Blues, Light Fustians, Dark Fustians, etc.

English Old Papers and Shavings.

Table with columns for English Old Papers and Shavings. Includes items like Hard Shavings, Soft Shavings, etc.

Hamburg Rags, &c.

Table with columns for Hamburg Rags, &c. Includes items like Linen Cuttings, S P F F, square bale, etc.

Old Papers.

Table with columns for Old Papers. Includes items like Old Book Paper, Old Printed Books, etc.

Leghorn and Genoa Rags.

Table with columns for Leghorn and Genoa Rags. Includes items like S S, No. 2 Linens, T T, No. 3 Linens, etc.

Alexandria Rags.

Table with columns for Alexandria Rags. Includes items like Whites, Blue, Colors, etc.

Memel Rags.

Table with columns for Memel Rags. Includes items like S P F F, F F, F G, L F B, etc.

Chemicals, Coloring Materials, &c.

Table with columns for Chemicals, Coloring Materials, &c. Includes items like Alum, lump, Alum, ground, Alum, pearl, etc.

BOSTON MARKET.

Paper Stock.

Table with columns for Paper Stock. Includes items like Mill Assorted Whites, Cotton Canvas, etc.

Leghorn Rags.

Table with columns for Leghorn Rags. Includes items like S S, No. 2 Linens, T T, No. 3 Linens, etc.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods such as Alexandria Rags, Smyrna Rags, Constantinople Rags, and Chemicals.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Table listing market prices for Paper Stock and Rag and Paper Stock in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Table listing market prices for Rag and Paper Stock in Chicago.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Market Report. Business shows a further improvement and paper-makers who have lately entered into large engagements are freely buying. Exportation also shows more activity and for some qualities advanced prices are being paid.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Table listing market prices for Paper Market and Paper Stock in Philadelphia.

Table listing market prices for Paper Stock in Philadelphia.

Table listing market prices for Leghorn Rags in Philadelphia.

Table listing market prices for Russian Rags in Philadelphia.

Table listing market prices for Chemicals in Philadelphia.

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Advertisement for BURNHAM'S Standard Turbine WATER-WHEEL. Prices reduced. Pamphlet free.

Advertisement for J. Henry Blanchard, Chemical Broker, No. 36 BATTERYMARCH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Advertisement for 'Excelsior' South Carolina Clay, Phenix Aluminous Cake, and WOOD PULP.

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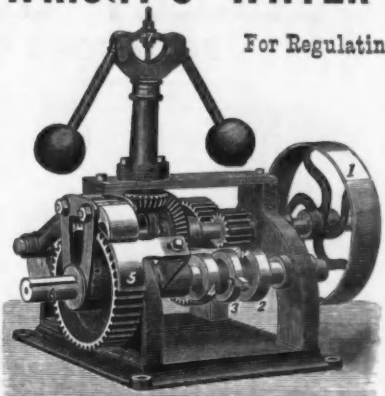
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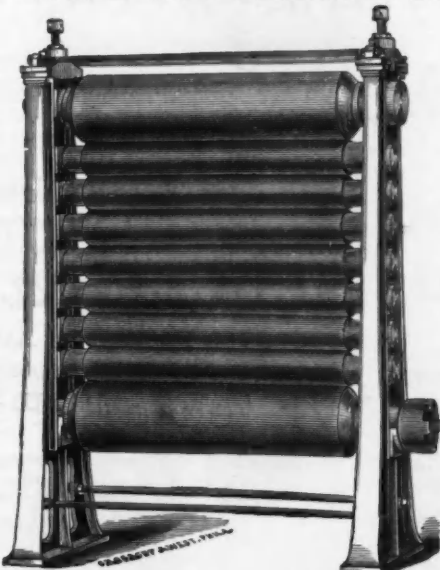
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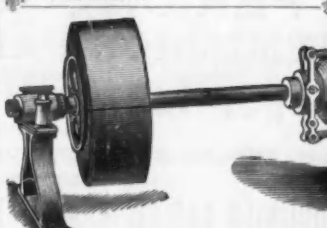
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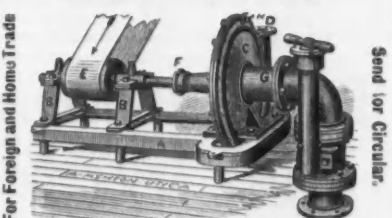
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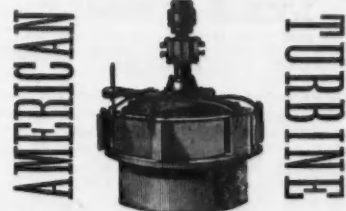
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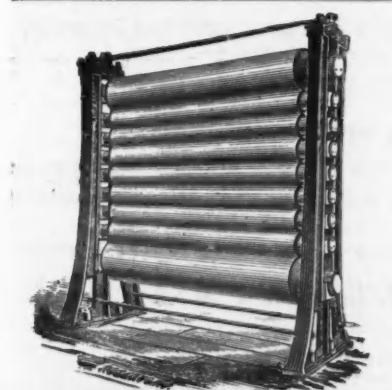
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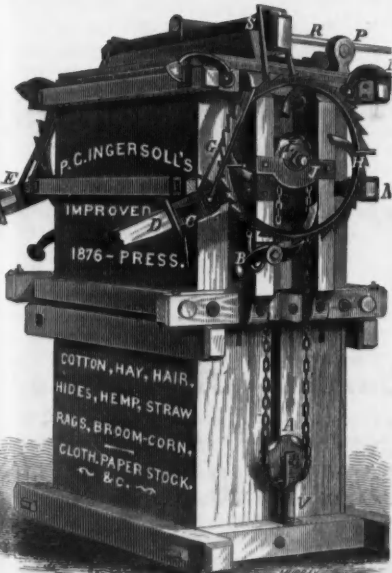
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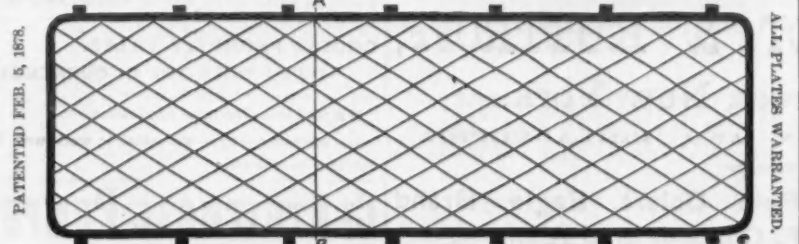
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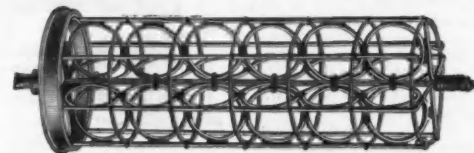


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