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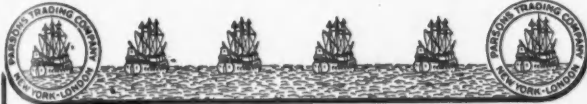
PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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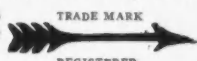
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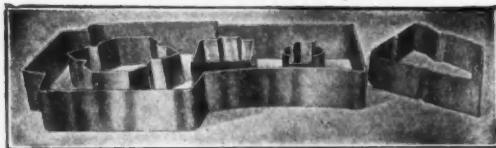
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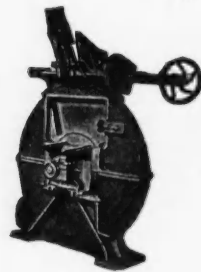


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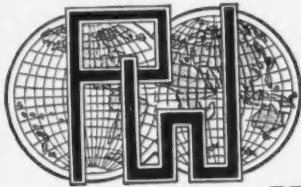
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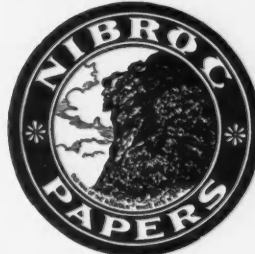
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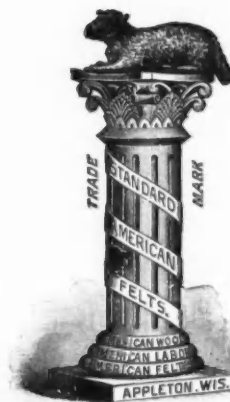
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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE
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LESLIE R. PALMER, President

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, March 7, 1918

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TRADE COMMISSION RESUMES NEWS PRINT HEARING

B. C. Howard of B. C. Howard Lumber Company Describes Conditions As "Awful and Ridiculous"—Forest H. Colby Recites in Specific Example Cost of Cord of Rough Wood Laid Down at Track Averages \$12 or \$20 Per Cord of Peeled Wood at the Mill—Walter Meigs Describes Abnormal Conditions—Fredrick C. Clark of Bureau of Standards Also Testifies.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1918.—Timber experts from Canada and Maine had their innings yesterday at the reopening of the news print investigation before the Federal Trade Commission. The timber experts were put on the stand by Henry A. Wise, attorney for the news print manufacturers, in an endeavor to fully set forth the wood value. As Attorney Wise expressed it, the cost of the manufacture of news print paper consists in from 40 to 50 per cent. of the value of the pulp wood and therefore wood costs in the manufacture of news print paper is a most important item.

Among Those in Attendance

Among those in attendance at the hearing yesterday were attorneys for the newspaper publishers, Guthrie B. Plant, Henry E. Davis, W. B. Allen and Stephen S. Gregory; Henry A. Wise and Claude B. Thompson, attorneys for the news print manufacturers; also Frank P. Glass, of the paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and A. G. McIntyre, paper expert of the same association; R. S. Kellogg, new secretary of the News-Print Service Bureau, and G. F. Steele, former secretary of the Bureau and now the Canadian Export Company; Philip T. Dodge, president; Owen Shepherd, treasurer, and H. R. Weaver, of the International Paper Company; L. Armstrong, of the Laurentide Company; Thomas L. Philipps, of the Minnesota, Ontario Paper Company, F. C. Clark, of the Bureau of Standards paper laboratory, and William C. Powers of Great Northern Paper Co.

B. C. Howard Is First Witness

The first witness called was B. C. Howard, of the B. C. Howard Lumber Company, Sherbrooke, Quebec. Mr. Howard told the Commission that his company was the owner of about 100,000 acres of timberland near Sherbrooke, and that the firm dealt largely in lumber and pulpwoods aside from this acreage. During the early part of his testimony Mr. Howard stated that it is a good investment to purchase timber lands and stumpage at this time and said that he was doing it as fast as he could. The farmers in his part of the country, Mr. Howard said, all sold wood and there is a great deal of competition in selling the pulp wood for the manufacture of news print paper. His own firm, he said, handles about 100,000 cords of pulp wood a year, aside from the regular lumbering and sawmill business which he does. He stated that the most of it is sold in the New England States of this country, saying that about 90 per cent. of it is sold in New York State. Asked what companies he sold pulp wood to, Mr. Howard mentioned the St. Regis, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, International Paper Company, and others. Conditions at this time, he said, "are awful and really ridiculous." He was referring to the shipping and other untoward conditions of the present time.

In the past, and even now, he said, there is a well fixed price for pulp wood. At this point attorneys for the publishers made strenuous objections to Mr. Wise asking the witness for a fair average price today for pulp wood per cord. The matter was discussed pro and con and finally the Commission sustained Mr. Wise. The same question, brought up several times during the course of the day's work, was objected to each time by attorneys for the publishers.

Various Ways of Obtaining Stumpage

Mr. Howard spoke of the various ways of obtaining stumpage.

Of purchasing the land outright, of purchasing the stumpage with so many years to cut the trees, etc. A fair average going market price for stumpage for pulp wood, Mr. Howard testified, is about \$3 per cord, he would buy at \$4 cord now, he said, but \$3 is a good average. This price was later sustained by other witnesses. Asked what he was selling his timber for, Mr. Howard told the Commission that he was not cutting timber on his own land and said that he would not sell it at the rate of \$3 a cord now. A cord of pulp wood, bought from the farmers, he said (rough four foot) is purchased by his firm at from \$9 to \$11 cord, while the peeled is bought at from \$13 to \$14 a cord and the prepared or rossed wood is purchased at from \$15 to \$16. That is, price on the ground.

Taking up the question of freight rates, Mr. Howard stated that the rate on 4 foot rough wood from his territory to his market was about 15½ to 16 cents per 100 pounds, or an average of about \$7 per cord. The rate on peeled wood average about \$5 to \$5.25 per cord and a charge is made at the port of entry, he told the Commission, of \$1 per car.

The Matter of Loading Cars

Taking up the question of loading the cars, Mr. Howard stated that formally an average price of 75 cents was about right, but that now sometimes it cost his firm as much as \$2 to load a car, owing to the car shortage and the scarcity of labor. Many times, he said, he had to hold laborers around waiting for the cars. He testified that while normally his firm loaded and shipped about 75 cars of pulp wood a day, they are now shipping only 1 or 2 cars a day, in spite of the fact that they have the timber to ship as much as normally.

Mr. Howard stated that his firm sold at both the point of destination and the point of shipment formally, but that now, owing to the bad conditions, he was selling almost entirely at the point of shipment and making the paper mill take the risk of shipment. He said that at least 90 per cent. of his sales now were sold f. o. b., point of shipment.

Taking up further the price of pulp wood, Mr. Howard stated that he was getting various prices for rough pulp wood. He said that he had a contract with the International Paper Company for about 10,000 cords a year at the rate of \$12 a cord f. o. b., the cars, and that he was getting \$13.50 a cord from the Underwood Paper Company. In some cases he is getting higher prices, he said. The peeled pulp wood is being sold f. o. b., the cars at from \$15 to \$16 a cord and the prepared or rossed wood at \$2 to \$2.50 more per cord. He said that he had sold some rough pulp wood delivered in the State of New York at \$19 a cord and peeled at \$20. He said, however, that he has sold for much higher prices than this.

The territory in which he works, Mr. Howard testified, produces about 500,000 cords of pulp wood annually, but this year, owing to bad weather and other unfavorable conditions, he did not believe that more than 350,000 cords would be produced. The hauling is very slow this winter, he said. He said that his firm would be satisfied if they were able to get about one-half of the annual crop to the railroad tracks, and he said he didn't know what would become of it after that. He said that more roughwood is now being cut, in proportion, than ever before. At this part of his testimony, Mr. Howard went into some detail in telling the commission of the operations from the time the pulp wood is cut in the woods to the time it is loaded on the cars ready for ship-

ment. He spoke of the present abnormal conditions and pointed out that he now had to pay additional insurance, as well as pay men to guard the wood, because he was unable to load the wood on the cars as soon as it was cut. It has to be piled and wait for cars, he said, and that has to be watched all the time.

Mr. Howard Cross Examined

At this point, Mr. Howard was cross-examined by Commissioner Colver and others, bringing out in detail the contract with the International at \$12 a cord. Mr. Howard again stated that he was getting \$13.50, \$15 and \$16 a cord for peeled pulp wood f. o. b. the cars.

Stumpage could be purchased five years ago, it was stated, at \$1 to \$1.50, a year ago it was \$2 and now it is \$3 or over. The timber men used to have to go to the paper mills, Mr. Howard said, to sell their wood and now the paper mill men are coming to him to buy and they are glad to get the wood at almost any price.

Mr. Howard testified that from six years ago to about two years ago pulp wood could be cut, peeled and delivered at the cars at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cord. Last year it cost from \$5 to \$6 for the same operation and this year, logging season, 1917-1918, it was costing from \$6.50 to \$7 per cord. In addition to the many other expenses, Mr. Howard stated that his firm had to purchase teams, and put in new camps and pay many other additional expenses. He is paying much more and getting much less than ever before. Taking up the question of helping out the jobber or the sub contractor to whom he lets out contracts to cut the wood, it was stated that under normal conditions this contractor or jobber would not be helped out, but Mr. Howard stated at present, in order to get the wood at all, these jobbers very frequently have to be helped out. Mr. Howard cited a case where one paper mill, in spite of the fact that he had a contract, offered to pay him from \$2 to \$3 more per cord than the contract price, so that he would not lose money on his contract. He therefore helped out the jobber. Profits used to be, for such dealers, he testified, about 50 cents a cord, but now the profit is about \$1 a cord. There are no discounts for cash, he told the Commission, in his transactions.

F. H. Colby Testifies

The second witness called was Forest H. Colby, the Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine and a forestry and timber expert. Mr. Colby testified that he had been doing work for the International Paper Company, the Great Northern Paper Company and other paper companies as well as his work as Commissioner. He also has acted as referee in many timber disputes, of which some 20 have been turned over to him by the courts of the State of Maine and some 50 by individuals, during the course of the past twenty years. He estimated that he has measured more than 100,000,000 board feet of timber each year. The annual cut of timber in the State of Maine, he said, is about 1,000,000,000 board feet—about 1,250,000 cords of which is pulp wood. The cut of this pulp wood on lands owned by paper mills, he said, is about one-half or perhaps five eighths of that amount, the other three-eighths or so being cut from lands owned by farmers.

Stumpage which is purchased by the mills from the farmer is cut in some instances by the farmer and in other instances by the mill itself. In speaking of pulp wood in the State of Maine, Mr. Colby asked that he be understood as referring to about 80 per cent. spruce pulp wood and about 20 per cent. balsam fir, as that is accepted as the average for the State. The pulp wood stumpage, he said, for the State in 1917 was about \$4 an acre. That, he said, was a very fair average. The prices ranged, however, he said, from \$2.50 to \$5, and he knew where prices higher than \$5 were paid. It was seldom purchased less than \$3. The price, however, is now rising, he said.

There is much competition among the Maine farmers selling pulp wood, he said, because the mills are all trying to get it. The

farmers are selling it rough, he stated, at from \$11 to \$12 a cord f. o. b. the cars or on the banks of the rivers. Peeled wood is selling at about \$2.50 more per cord. No shipments, practically, are now being sold at the mill, but everything g. o. b. the cars, and the buyer has to take care of the freight end of it.

The average haul of lumber in the State of Maine is about 200 miles, Mr. Colby said. He also spoke of the lands owned by the International Paper Company in Maine, and said that its lands, much of which he has cruised, ran about five cords to the acre. As a matter of fact, he thought that five cords to the acre was a fair average for the whole State of Maine, for pulp wood. This is worth about \$4 a cord, he said. The lands owned by the International in New Brunswick, which he has also cruised, run about five cords to the acre also, he estimated.

The cost of the rough wood from the stumps to the cars in 1917 was from \$6.50 to \$14 a cord, depending upon location and other things, with a mean average of about \$8 a cord, with an additional price of from \$2 to \$2.50 per cord for peeling. The loading on the cars should be added another \$1 to \$1.50.

Mr. Colby spoke of having sold, in December, 1917, part of an estate of woodlands in the State of Maine, consisting of 77,000 acres at a price of \$20.50 per acre.

Going into the proposition of the cost of drives of logs, Mr. Colby said that an average drive in his State of pulp wood costs about \$1.50 per cord, cheaper than the railroad haul, but there is a loss from the drive of from 3 to 5 per cent., with an average of 4 per cent., which in the end about evens up with the railroad fare. It is almost impossible, at this time, he said, to get cars in Maine for the shipment of pulp wood.

Taking up a specific case of the International Paper Company, Mr. Colby stated that a cord of rough wood laid down at the track averaged about \$12, or a price of approximately \$20 per cord of peeled wood at the mill.

C. D'Auteuil Called to Stand

The third and last witness called to the stand yesterday was C. D'Auteuil, of the D'Auteuil Lumber Company, of Quebec, who stated that his firm handles about 100,000 cords of pulp wood a year. Some of the timber lands, he said, were owned by the company, while frequent purchases of the wood are made from the farmers. In some parts of Canada, he testified, that he had been paying the farmers from about \$8 for rough wood to \$12 for peeled wood, and again from \$8.75 for rough wood and \$12.75 for peeled wood in still other sections. All of the pulp wood, which he handles is sold in the United States, Mr. D'Auteuil testified.

All of the selling is now f. o. b. cars, while it used to be both ways. At the present time he has a contract with the International at \$10.00 per cord, out of which he does not expect to make any money. It costs about 75 cents a car for loading he stated. He also stated that a short time ago he had a contract with the International to deliver at \$11 per cord and he could not deliver because of the higher prices. The International then made up the deficit and is paying \$18.50 for the same now. The witness was then cross-examined at short length and the hearing adjourned for the day.

Tuesday's Hearing

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1918.—The news print hearing was resumed yesterday morning before the Federal Trade Commission when Walter Meigs, of New York, of the Meigs Pulp Wood Company was called to the stand.

Mr. Meigs testified much along the lines of the witnesses of Monday as to the value of pulp wood, what was being offered his firm by the mills and what the pulp wood was being sold for. He stated that rossed wood was being sold by his firm at \$25.00 a cord in the Adirondacks. Peeled wood was being sold

(Continued on page 38.)

SHORTAGE OF CARS IN CANADA HAS AGAIN GROWN SERIOUS

Begins Again to Look as if Some Pulp and Paper Mills Would Have to Close Down Temporarily Owing to the Fact That They Cannot Ship Out Their Products to Keep Pace with Production—"Financial Times," of Montreal, Says Endeavor of the Canadian Government to Limit the Price of News Print in Canada to \$2.50 Is "Insensate Folly"—New Mills Start At Bagotville and Port Arthur.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., March 4, 1918.—After a temporary improvement, the car shortage in Canada is as bad as ever. Once more it begins to look as though some of the pulp and paper mills will have to close down temporarily owing to the fact that they cannot ship out their product to keep pace with production. Several of the pulp-making companies in this province now have from 6,000 to 10,000 tons of pulp in stock, while the Laurentide Belgo-Canadian, Donnacona and Price Bros. companies all have heavy stocks of news print in store waiting for cars. Unless considerable relief is forthcoming very shortly—and there appears little prospect of such relief before the opening of navigation—then the production of both pulp and paper will have to be slowed down. A considerable number of the Canadian cars in the United States have been returned to Canada, but the trouble now is that when they once more are despatched to the States they are not returned as promptly as had been hoped.

Newspaper Editor on the Subject

Edward Beck, formerly editor of the *Winnipeg Telegram*, in a letter to the Montreal press, says that after listening to Mr. Pringle's address before the Forestry Association in Montreal recently, "telling how he caused a suspension of the law of supply and demand for the benefit of the newspaper publishers, he was constrained to ask why the Government did not commandeer the news print commissioner and put him to work regulating the price to consumer of all our necessary food products. "If it be legally possible," he proceeds, "to compel the manufacturers of news print to sell their product to Canadian consumers at a much lower price than that prevailing in the open market, and without strict regard to all the elements entering into the cost of production, surely it ought to be equally possible for the Government to compel the producers of beef, bacon, bread, butter and beans to sell to consumers at a price irrespective of that prevailing in the open market and regardless of the cost of production, even though the food consumers have not the ready means of the publishers to compel consideration for their demands. What is sauce for the publisher should be savory for the food consumer. Put Mr. Pringle on the job without delay."

Effect of Canadian Price in America

The *Financial Times* of Montreal devotes its principal editorial this week to what it calls the "insensate folly" of the Canadian Government in attempting to limit the price of news print in Canada to \$2.50. It points out that the news print industry, in view of its large exports to the United States, is of the utmost importance in partly offsetting Canada's unfavorable trade balance, estimated at \$400,000,000. In the United States, it says, the publishers are pursuing exactly the same campaign as the publishers in Canada, but they have not so far succeeded in obtaining a lower price than \$3 a hundred. The *Financial Times* proceeds: "But they are still campaigning, and one of their chief arguments is that the three-dollar price is not merely providing an unnecessary profit to the American manufacturer, but is enabling the Canadian producer, in whom the American legislator cannot be expected to take

the slightest interest, to extort a similar profit from American consumers. And this argument is now being sharpened to a practically irresistible edge by the policy of the Canadian Government in refusing to endorse even the \$2.85 price recommended by its own Commissioner, and making the price \$2.50 paid to the manufacturer, plus 35 cents paid into court, as it were, for a future arbitration. . . . Their claim is that \$2.50 paper pays a reasonable profit to the makers—all that the poor wretches are entitled to. If that claim is upheld by the Canadian Government, what better evidence is required that it is preposterous to compel the American publishers to pay three dollars, not only to American paper manufacturers, but to Canadian manufacturers. Why should the American people pay these Canadians three dollars a hundred for eight times as much paper as the same Canadians are selling at home, at a 'fair price,' for \$2.50? Why should Americans give a Canadian news print manufacturer one cent more than the figure which his own Government has declared to be a fair price for his product at home? . . . The *Financial Times* believes that price-fixing of any kind in the paper industry is a piece of governmental interference for which no good excuse has so far been disclosed. But price-fixing which deliberately invites, not to say compels, the reduction of the price fetched by the whole amount of news print exported from this country, more than eight times the amount consumed at home, is not merely unjustified governmental interference. It is insensate folly."

New Mills Start Production

The Ha! Ha! Bay Sulphite Company, of Bagotville, Que., has just completed the construction and equipment of the first unit of its sulphite mill, with a capacity of 100 tons per day. Production started this week.

Another mill which has just started production is the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company, of Port Arthur, Ont. This company has erected a sulphite mill, and it made its first shipment of two cars of sulphite to Thorold last week.

It was the original intention of the company to include the manufacture of book papers, and a paper mill is to be added just as soon as the war is over and it is possible to obtain the machinery.

New Mill Proposed

Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Quebec, are reported to be contemplating the erection of a pulp and paper mill on the river Batiscan, near St. Narcisse.

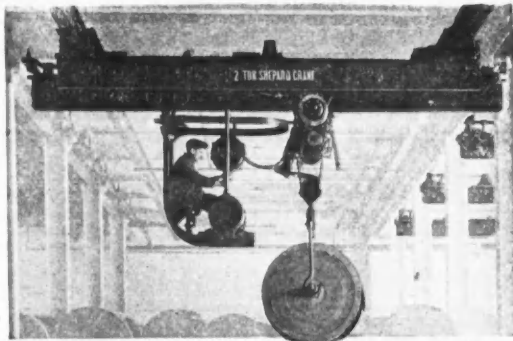
Howard Smith Paper Mills

A satisfactory year's operations was reported at the annual meeting of the Howard Smith Paper Mills here today. The statement showed a large increase over the production in 1916, earnings being so satisfactory that a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the common in August, another in November, and another on the first of February last. The company increased its capital in November, 1916, from \$525,000 to \$1,062,500, and acquired the Crabtree mill. This was operating on news print for several months last year until it began to be turned over to the finer papers, a work which will not be completed for several months more. Thus the company was operating two mills for a portion of last year in comparison with one during 1916. Late in the year the company arranged to export paper overseas, which added to its market, though little space could be obtained in the ocean ships.

The Stumpage Allowance

Victor Mitchell, K.C., of Montreal, a director of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, replies to the attack made by some paper on the stumpage allowance of \$2 allowed by Commissioner Pringle in the news print investigation. He says that the argument is put forward that the Abitibi Company paid far less than \$2 a cord for the limit, and that the company would be enabled to value its limit at from \$12,000,000 to \$16,000,000, for which it had paid nothing more than was allowed in the regular costs.

(Continued on page 14.)



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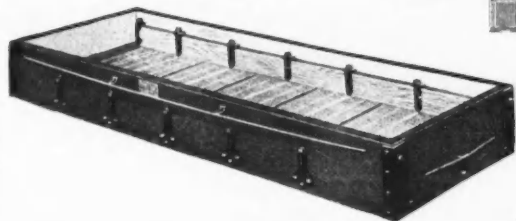
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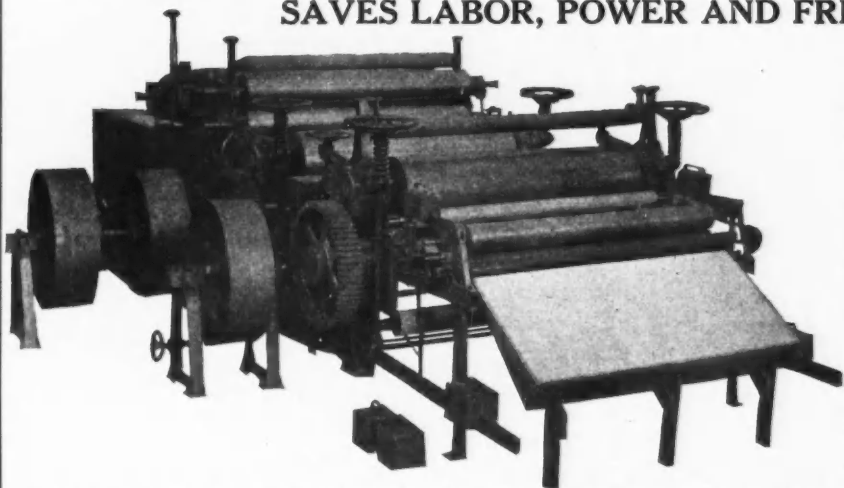
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PAPER BIDS CALLED FOR BY GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE

Specifications and Proposals Are Sent Out for Paper and Paper Articles for the Executive Department and Other Government Establishments for the Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1918—Over 200 Items Are Included in the Bids Called for—Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids for Various Lots of Paper—Paper for Other Departments—Book and News Print Production.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1918.—The General Supply Committee has just sent out specifications and proposals covering paper and paper articles for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, for the Executive departments and other Government establishments. These departments include the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, Department of Agriculture, Department of Justice, and also for field service mentioned in any particular item.

Bids are called for in 212 items. These items include the following varieties of paper and paper articles:

Bags, blotting paper, binders' board, boxes, bristol board, card-board, carpet lining, oil board, press board, vulcanized hard fibre board, strawboard, news-leather paper, tag board, tar board, M. F. book paper, covers, cover paper, carbon paper, carbonized computing paper, guide cards, index cards, folders for vertical files, manila paper, manila board, manila rope, news print paper, wrapping press copy paper, tissue, toilet, bond, ledger, onionskin, typewriter, writing paper, manila tag board, first-class chart paper, coated lithograph paper, India transfer paper, map paper, M. F. lithograph printing paper, S. & S. C. for lithographic color printing, linen mounted map paper, light blue paper, cloth lined, Elliott-Fisher billing machine paper, computing machine paper, gummed paper, impression paper, paraffin paper, tablets, tape, paper towels, mailing tubes and manila wrappers.

Other Bids and Specifications

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1918.—Bids are to be opened on March 8 at the Government Printing Office for furnishing 4,000 pounds of back lining paper for case-making machines in 24" rolls, basis of 24 x 36"—90.

Bids are to be opened for the following paper items on March 11 at the Government Printing Office. 4,000 pounds of 24 x 32 in.-80, red pressboard; 2,000 sheets of 36 x 48 in., gray pressboard; 3,000 pounds (300 reams) of 17 x 28 in., No. 8 yellow writing paper; 1,000 sheets of 15 x 21 in., flat parchment.

Government Printing Office Awards

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing the Government Printing Office with 7,700 pounds (200 reams) of 26 x 34½-in. white M. F. tablet writing paper at \$.0648 per pound. The same firm is also to furnish 500 pounds (1,200 sheets) of 26 x 38-in. No. 120 news board at \$.0439 per pound. Bids for both of these items were opened on February 20.

Bids for Panama Canal

On March 14, bids will be opened by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal for furnishing 1,300 boxes of black carbon paper, 8 x 10½"—4. Also for 450 boxes of the same 8 x 14"—4.

The following paper bids were opened last week by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal:

2,000 reams of 8 x 10½", No. 16, composition paper; Bishop Paper Company, \$1,080; Domestic Mills Paper Company, \$930;

Elsinore Paper Company, \$1,020; Graham Paper Company, \$800; United States Press, \$1,160; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company (a) \$920, (b) \$800; George W. Millar & Co., \$930; and Smith-Dixon Company, \$880.

400 reams of 8 x 14" mimeograph paper; Bishop Paper Company, \$320; Elsinore Paper Company, \$220; Import Paper Company, \$.52 ream; United States Press (a) \$284, (b) \$248; E. H. Walsh, \$312; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, \$188; and George W. Millar & Co., \$208.

100 reams of 17 x 22", No. 7¼, white onionskin paper; Bishop Paper Company, \$147; Import Paper Company, \$1.40 ream; Elsinore Paper Company, \$155; United States Press, \$220; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, \$125; and George W. Millar & Co., \$275.

The Republic Bag and Paper Company is to furnish the Panama Canal with 3,000 pounds of pink bond printing paper in 17 in. rolls at \$480.00.

The Old Dominion Paper Company will furnish 1,600 pounds of manifold tissue paper in 8½ and 16 in. rolls at \$494.40.

200,000 3½ x 6½ in. tag manila containers will be furnished by the Dennison Manufacturing Company at \$344.00. Bids for all of these items were opened on February 11.

Production and Stocks of Newsprint Paper for the First Two Weeks of February, 1918.

Reports from 32 newsprint companies operating 55 mills for the first two weeks of February, 1918 show the following results:

Week Ending	Feb. 10		Feb. 17	
	Tons		Tons	
Production	18,458		16,897	
Total Print	18,458		16,897	
Standard News	16,122		14,971	
Shipments	17,751		20,641	
Total Print	17,751		20,641	
Standard News	15,282		18,441	
Mill Stocks	33,291		29,397	
Total Print	33,291		29,397	
Standard News	27,157		23,939	

The figures show that mill stocks continue to decline until now they are not much more than half what they were on August 1, 1917. Production for the week of the 10th was 7,000 tons below the normal, and for the week of the 17th 8,000 tons below the normal, due to lack of fuel, Monday Holiday closing, strikes on the Pacific Coast, etc.

The three news-print mills at Niagara Falls have discontinued operations, so that the government can use the power for other purposes.

Book Paper Production in February

The following statement of statistics has been made public by the Federal Trade Commission relative to the production and stocks of book paper for the first two weeks of February.

Reports from 48 companies operating 74 book paper mills for the first two weeks of February, 1918, showed the following results of operations:

	Week Ending	
	February 10.	February 17.
	Tons.	Tons.
Mill stocks, first of week—		
Total book paper	29,171	29,357
Periodical paper	4,042	3,975
Produced during week—		
Total book paper	13,136	15,190
Periodical paper	4,452	5,094
Shipped during week—		
Total book paper	13,170	15,763
Periodical paper	4,527	5,122
Mill stocks, end of week—		
Total book paper	29,101	28,780
Periodical paper	3,966	3,950

NOTE.—Periodical paper includes that known by manufacturers to be used for printing magazines and periodicals. The total figures include the periodical book paper.

(Continued on page 26.)

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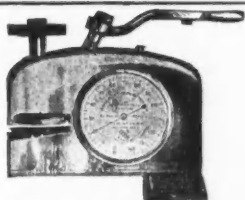
WRITINGS—BONDS—LEDGERS

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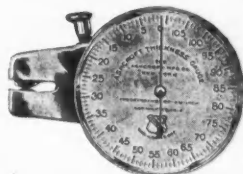
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MANUFACTURERS

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

FOR A MORE DIRECT ROUTE TO THE NEW ENGLAND STATES

Clifton A. Crocker Represents Holyoke Paper Manufacturers At Hearing in Albany Last Week At Which Project to Bridge the Hudson Is Considered—Some Details of the Deal by Which the British American Tobacco Co., of New York and London Became Interested in the Smith Paper Co. of Lee—E. C. Van Valkenburg, Manager for Past Year of Norman Paper Co. Resigns.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 4, 1918.—Clifton A. Crocker, president of the Crocker-McElwain Company and president of the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, represented the Holyoke paper manufacturers and others at a special legislative hearing at Albany last week, which was called to advocate improvement in the railroads so that the movement of coal to Holyoke and other parts of New England would be facilitated.

The measure which called to the New York state capital Mr. Crocker and others from New England concerns the right of the New York Central Railroad to construct a bridge across the Hudson River that would provide a more direct route into New England than the present one through the West Albany yards. In 1913 the New York Central obtained permission to build a high level bridge across the Hudson River, about twelve miles south of Albany, but opposition to this plan has now developed. The new bill introduced and aimed to kill the present one, calls for a single span structure, rather than the two span bridge. The entire cost of the undertaking, reckoned on the basis of a two-span bridge, as provided for in the enabling act of 1913, would be about \$15,000,000.

Acquire Interest in Smith Paper Co.

A controlling interest in the Smith Paper Company at Lee, Mass., has been purchased by the British-American Tobacco Company of New York and London. With the change of affairs, a reorganization of the Smith Paper Company has been effected. Although negotiations for this decidedly important change have been going on for weeks and probably months, yet very few besides the parties directly concerned are aware of this change.

The Springfield *Republican*, relating the story of the deal, in part says: "The circumstances relating to the change in the base of supply of cigarette paper had their beginning with the outbreak of war. France engaged in prosecuting hostilities, the ships of many nations being commandeered for the exigencies of munition transportation, imports falling off, keen American business men engaged in manufacture of cigarettes foresaw that the cutting off cigarette paper would spell famine for cigarette smokers and that immense capital would suffer.

"To obtain a supply of cigarette paper became the objective of these far-sighted men who control the tobacco trade in this country. Very naturally their attention was centered on the mills of the Smith company in Lee, for here for a decade had been made the finest tissue paper and the best India paper in the country. Then overtures were begun by the big tobacco interests in New York with the owners of the mills in Lee. These overtures were first for a supply of paper, but they resulted, in July, 1917, in the purchase of a controlling interest in the Smith Paper Company by the British-American Tobacco Company of London and New York. There followed the reorganization of the company with a capital of \$1,000,000. Its new officers are: President and general manager, William F. Smith, of Lee; vice-president, N. H. Busey, of New York; treasurer, Charles Donahue, of Richmond, Va.;

clerk of the corporation, Wellington Smith, of Lee. Mr. Busey has become a resident of Lee, as representative of the new interests."

Patriotic Activities

The three days' campaign to enroll the employes of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company regularly to buy war savings stamps, resulted in the enrollment of 398 out of the 513 employes of the company. In the three days the employes bought \$715.05 worth of War Savings Stamps. One employe took \$152.04 worth another \$99.12 worth and still another \$87.60 worth.

The twenty-second of the employes of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company left the plant last week to enter the United States army. He is Joseph Hogan, for several years connected with the order department of the company, and left for Camp Devens, at Ayer, with the final 15 per cent. He was given a farewell reception, and was presented with a wrist watch from his associates in the office, a purse of money from the papeterie department and a sum of money from the firm.

Changes by Paper Men

George B. Crosby, until the first of the year superintendent of the American Pad & Paper Company, a position he held for many years, left this city last week for St. Joseph, Mo., where he has accepted a position as foreman in the tablet department of the Western Tablet Company.

Earl C. Van Valkenburg, for the past year manager of the Norman Paper Company, division of the American Writing Paper Company, and for sixteen years connected in a prominent position with the concern, which included the superintendency of the Parsons Paper Company Division, resigned from his position last week, and left this week for Rochester, N. Y. He resigned to accept a more lucrative and responsible position, that of general manager of the Flower City Tissue Mills Company at Rochester. Mr. Van Valkenburg is widely known in the local paper making circles, and his many friends wish him the best of success in his new undertakings.

CAR SHORTAGE IN CANADA

(Continued from page 10.)

"You might as well say," says Mr. Mitchell, "that the Government has made the railways a present of the total value of the lands that they hold, and whose value they have developed after running their lines through them. The timber limits are not worth one dollar until millions of money have been spent on them by the company in the erection of paper mills. This new value should go to the people who put in the money. Again, you cannot capitalize the whole of the limit as worth so much at \$2 a cord, or whatever the allowance, figuring on the total estimate of cords in the limit. One-third or one-half of it might be wiped out in a single fire, and the value would disappear entirely. Moreover, in a large tract of land like these limits there is not an accurate estimate made, and the Government would naturally make the estimate as large as possible. The estimate has never been proved, and in any case the company never gets the full amount of the estimate off the limit. Then there must be considered the fact that in the operation of timber limits the nearest wood is taken off first, and that each year the cost becomes higher and higher."

Riordon's Profits Up

The annual statement of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company is to be sent out this week, and it is understood that it will show even greater profits than in 1916. Owing to the difficulty in securing cars the returns from sales in some directions will be less than in the previous year, including the quantity exported to Great Britain and other countries, but the profits are said to exceed those in 1916. This was in part due to the fact that the Merritt mill for the greater part of the year was turning out bleached sulphite in place of unbleached, and on the former the profits were higher.

Hydro Electric's HIGH QUALITY GROUND WOOD!

Can Ship Immediately!

MAY WE QUOTE YOU?

Value of Swedish Kronor during week ending
March 5th. Normal rate of exchange: 1
Kronor = 26.80 cents.

Feb. 26th—32.25	cents—increased	value	20.33%
" 27th—32.15	" "	" "	19.96%
" 28th—32.15	" "	" "	19.96%
Mar. 1st—32.05	" "	" "	19.59%
" 2nd—31.95	" "	" "	19.21%
" 4th—31.95	" "	" "	19.21%
" 5th—32.00	" "	" "	19.40%

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Michigan Agent—CALE B. FORSYTHE, Kalamazoo

NEW KALAMAZOO PAPER MILL TO BEGIN OPERATIONS SOON

Finishing Touches to Plant of Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. Being Rapidly Completed and Paper Probably Will Be Made Some Time This Month—Merrill B. King, Treasurer of the Rex Paper Co., Has Passed Examinations Admitting Him to U. S. Aviation Corps and Will Be Succeeded by Clarence A. Bradford—J. L. Tapley Resigns From the Monarch Paper Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 2, 1918.—They will be making paper in the new plant of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company sometime this month. At least that is the prediction of Jacob Kindleberger, president of the company. He is able to report that all work in putting the finishing touches on the new plant is going forward rapidly and will soon be fully completed.

The rag room is already in operation. Twenty girls have been engaged to date and they are busy sorting up stock for the beaters and cookers.

The 116-inch Harper machine, manufactured by J. H. Horne & Sons Company, has been turned over and fitted with the felts. It is planned to place the felts on the monster Pusey & Jones Fourdrinier next week. Another immediate task at hand is the tuning up of the 1,000 k. w. turbine engine.

"We are very proud of our new mill," said Mr. Kindleberger. "In every sense of the word it is a model plant and we are certain will prove a distinct addition to the industries of Kalamazoo. We have been fortunate in having no serious setbacks in completing the mill and should be making paper sometime during March."

Changes in Rex Paper Co.

Merrill B. King, treasurer of the Rex Paper Company, and son of John F. King, president and general manager of that concern, is now looking forward to service for the United States. He has passed his examinations, admitting him to the aviation corps and the call may come any time. Mr. King's departure will leave a vacancy in the Rex company's staff. This will be filled by Clarence A. Bradford, who joined forces with this concern about two weeks ago. Mr. Bradford started his work in paper mill circles with the King Paper Company, rising to the position of general sales manager. On the return of Phil. A. Baltz to this city he relinquished that position to become identified with the Rex Paper Company. In local paper trade circles it is generally looked upon as an excellent combination. Mr. Bradford is recognized as one of Kalamazoo's capable, courteous and progressive young paper makers and he has a bright future before him in his chosen field of endeavor.

Among other duties involved in his new position it is understood that he will have general supervision of purchase of supplies.

Illinois Envelope Co. Prospers

From 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 envelopes behind in its orders to date, coupled with the fact that an unusually large volume of business is pouring in daily, makes the ensuing year look like a very prosperous one for the Illinois Envelope Company. This concern, since its reorganization, has enjoyed a career of enviable success and advancement. At the present time the company has on its books orders for millions of envelopes.

C. E. McKinstry is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company, having held this position during its reorganization and since the revival. His son, Mark McKinstry, is general factory superintendent. In addition to a readjustment of the financial policies of the company, the factory has been entirely rearranged and brought up to the highest state of efficiency and

economy of production. A large amount of new and up-to-date machinery has been added during the past two years and other equipment is ordered and will soon be installed.

In the basement is located the stock room, where several thousand tons of flat paper is carried at all times. There is also a very complete and up-to-date printing plant on this floor.

The main floor is occupied by the general offices, shipping room and box and case making departments. The company makes its own packing cases, using two carloads of lumber each month for this purpose. A large loading platform, with a four-car frontage makes the handling of incoming and outgoing freight an easy matter.

The main manufacturing department is on the top floor. It is an unusually spacious, light and airy department and employees are permitted to work under enviable health conditions. The equipment is of the highest type and is constantly being augmented. One line of machines represents a value of \$130,000. Individual motors are used to drive the respective units.

During an inspection of the plant, Secretary McKinstry explained that provisions have been made for extensive enlargements, as soon as these can be carried out feasibly.

"Our only setback in recent years came in 1916 and was caused by the serious flood in June of that year," said Mr. McKinstry. "Our loss was in excess of \$35,000, but that has been taken care of and is now merely a matter of history. To prevent a recurrence we widened the channel of Portage creek and erected a heavy retaining wall of concrete on each side. These walls are strong enough to carry a heavy building. We have land enough on both sides of this creek and immediately adjoining our present plant to erect a building that will give us 150 per cent. increase over our present capacity. We have practically decided to make these enlargements as soon as there is an improvement in building conditions.

"Our maximum capacity at this time is 2,000,000 envelopes a day. We are far behind in our orders and are in receipt of all the business we can care for readily."

General Trade Notes

John L. Tapley, for the past six or seven years general sales manager for the Monarch Paper Company, has resigned that position and will at an early date become associated with another concern. Mr. Tapley and family have resided in Kalamazoo for over 12 years and have many friends here who will be pleased to know that his future business connections will probably permit of his continuing his residence in this city. He has a wide circle of acquaintances in the paper world and is recognized as one of Kalamazoo's substantial citizens.

Frank H. Milham, president of the Bryant Paper Company, accompanied by Mrs. Milham, is enjoying a much needed rest at Palm Beach, Fla.

Maine Timber Cut Exceeds Growth

BANGOR, Me., March 4, 1918.—According to Forestry Commissioner Colby, there are standing on Maine's fifteen million acres of forest land about thirty-five billion feet of spruce, six inches in diameter and over, with a slight sprinkling of fir; six billion feet of pine, three billion of cedar and one billion of hemlock. Commissioner Colby estimates the annual cut at about one billion feet and the annual growth at only one-tenth of that quantity.

Greenville Paper Co. Organized

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1918.—The Greenville Paper Company has been commissioned with a proposed capital stock of \$10,000. A wholesale paper and wooden ware business is contemplated. The petitioners are E. L. Atkinson of Anderson and W. E. Atkinson of Orangeburg.



Why is a Rotary Screen

In the new 1918 Bird Catalogue, the whys and wherefores of the Rotary Inward Flow Screen are discussed at length and its advantages over the flat screen are pointed out. In a word, the new rotary allows continuous production from Monday morning till Saturday night without time lost for washing screens.

Your copy of the new catalogue is ready to mail. Let us have your address.

General Sales Representative
T. H. SAVERY, Jr.
 1630 Republic Building
 Chicago, Ill.

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY
 East Walpole, Mass.

MORE ACTIVITY IN CANADA THROUGHOUT PAPER TRADE

Demand for News Print Is Steady and Strong and Book Paper Mills Also Are Fairly Busy—Indications in the Pulp Market Are That Prices May Get Back to Level of a Year Ago—Reports from Logging Companies Are That Only 75 Per Cent. of the Wood Taken Out of the Wood Last Year Will Be Taken Out of the Wood This Year—Exports and Imports of Paper and Pulp.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Can., March 2, 1918.—General activity throughout the entire industry is the order at present. The demand for news print is steady and strong and book mills are also fairly busy. Toilet and tissue mills are booked well ahead with orders, and at least one of them, the Garden City Paper Mills Company, of St. Catharines, has sent out notices to the trade withdrawing all prices. Board mills are doing a good business and coating plants are active. Box-making plants report a normal spring trade, and envelope factories are busy. Prices continue on the same level as before, with indications that as the season advances higher quotations will be substituted.

So far as pulp is concerned, there are indications that prices may get back very nearly to the figures of a year ago. Reports from logging companies are to the effect that not more than sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the output of last year will be taken out of the woods. This is due to the labor shortage mainly, though lack of adequate transportation facilities is also an important factor. As an indication of how serious the situation is becoming it may be noted that the ground wood mill of J. R. Booth at Ottawa had to shut down last week because the supply of wood had been interrupted through lack of cars. The market for sulphite pulp is active and prices firm.

Canada's Trade in Pulp and Paper

Statistics of Canada's exports and imports for the month of December last have just been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. No startling changes are to be noted in the figures covering exports of pulp and paper. Chemical pulp was exported to the extent of 461,170 cwt. and mechanical pulp to the extent of 227,424 cwt. The former figure was slightly larger than that for November, but considerably less than that for October, while the latter figure was much less than that for November and in fact the smallest of the year. Exports of printing paper amounted to 1,048,231 cwt., which was the largest total since September.

Probably more interest attaches to the question of values, which, in the case of printing paper is synonymous with news print. The value of news print paper for December was the highest in the history of the export trade. This is clearly indicated in the following table:

Exports of Printing Paper

Month.	Cwt.	Value.	Per Cwt.
January	926,073	\$2,129,415	\$2.29
February	835,660	2,158,398	2.58
March	1,283,642	3,434,180	2.67
April .....	.....	.....	.....
May	1,216,811	3,347,343	2.75
June	928,993	2,635,381	2.83
July	875,504	2,512,958	2.87
August	1,109,872	3,124,334	2.81
September	1,064,219	2,958,630	2.78
October	925,330	2,515,031	2.72

November	1,023,624	2,912,664	2.84
December	1,048,231	3,062,220	2.92
December, 1916	885,311	1,937,371	2.19
December, 1915	814,918	1,559,917	1.91
December, 1914	712,057	1,361,155	1.91

The value of chemical pulp was the lowest of the year in December.

Exports of Chemical Pulp

1917.	Cwt.	Value.	Per Cwt.
January	447,876	\$1,705,702	\$3.80
February	280,219	1,003,641	3.58
March	462,514	1,766,473	3.82
April .....	.....	.....	.....
May	543,520	2,173,276	3.99
June	365,522	1,388,297	3.79
July	355,747	1,237,214	3.47
August	417,258	1,465,623	3.51
September	485,531	1,742,288	3.58
October	567,573	1,962,286	3.45
November	459,803	1,617,295	3.51
December	461,170	1,562,549	3.38
December, 1916	362,513	1,172,264	3.23
December, 1915	408,201	794,312	1.94
December, 1914	218,845	428,164	1.95

The value per hundredweight of the mechanical pulp exported was \$1.48. This compares with \$1.67 in November; \$1.55 in October; \$1.46 in September; \$1.14 in December, 1916; 76 cents in December, 1915; and 81 cents in December, 1914.

Imports of printing paper, which comprises book paper almost entirely, after reaching the abnormal figure of 1,165,552 pounds in November, were back to 378,409 pounds in December, which is an average figure. In December, 1916, imports amounted to 364,484 pounds, and in December, 1915, to 298,799 pounds. It was about November that the representatives of the United States book paper companies were most active in Canada, and the high figure for that month was doubtless the result of their selling efforts. Since then much less American paper has come in.

Various Trade Activities

The Sidney Rubber Roofing Company, manufacturers of felt roofing paper, which has been negotiating with the city of Vancouver, B. C., for a site and free water, has decided to locate at Port Moody, B. C., instead. A factory costing \$125,000 will be built.

Satin white for the coating paper mills of the Dominion is now being supplied by the H. S. and T. Crystal Company, of New Toronto, which operates a plant with a capacity of about 15 tons per day.

The Provincial Paper Mills Company expect to have its Mille Roches plant in full operation next week, following the tie-up occasioned by the ice blockade in the St. Lawrence River.

The Lincoln Paper Mills Company, Merriton; the Interlake Tissue Mills, Merriton, and the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, Toronto, all held their annual meetings last week. In each case the reports were of a most favorable character and all the old directors were re-elected.

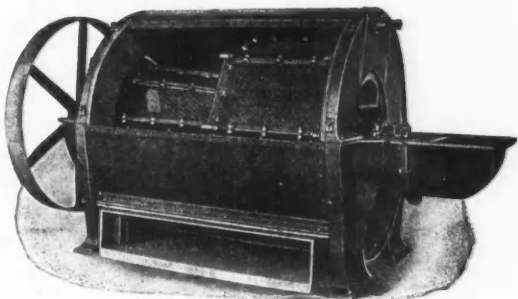
Opening Branch in Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 25, 1918.—W. J. Eisner, president of the Newark Paraffine & Parchment Paper Company, of Newark, N. J., has been in Columbus supervising the opening of their midwest branch to be located at 157-159 West Main street. B. R. Kaplan, former manager of the Newark plant, will be in charge of the local branch. Exquisite headquarters of the company are in New York.

“IMPROVED” KNOTTER

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

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



Knotter Design No. 2

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

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IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

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

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CIUDAD de GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA
HABANA, CUBA
SANTO DOMINGO, R. D.
MAYAGUEZ, PTO. RICO
SAN JUAN, PTO. RICO
FORT de FRANCE, MARTINIQUE
FORT au PRINCE, HAITI
LA PAZ, BOLIVIA
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SPECIAL-TIES

in Embossing and Hanging Stocks for Wall Paper Mfrs.

MILL SUPPLIES

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New Cuttings
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Jute Waste
Flax Waste
Old Rope
Bagging
Cotton Waste
Paper Stock
Animal Sizing
Gunny
Bagging

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED BY WELL KNOWN PAPER FIRMS

Terre Haute Paper Co. Increases Its Capital from \$100,000 to \$400,000 and Western Paper Co. Increases Its Capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000—Although Plans Have Not Been Divulged These Increases in Capital Are Supposed to Presage Extensive Improvements—Technical Association to Meet in Dayton—No One Chosen as Yet to Head the Kinnard Manufacturing Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, March 4, 1918.—The action taken by the Terre Haute Paper Company the latter part of last week, in increasing its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$400,000, is believed to presage an extensive improvement, though the projectors of the enterprise are unwilling at this time to divulge their plans.

The office of the company is located in this city, though the mills are at Terre Haute, Ind. It is a large enterprise at present, and the fact that several hundred thousand dollars are involved in the contemplated improvements indicates that the future move will be important. That a branch factory will be located in this city is one of the reports current. Another is that the changes will be largely concerned with the Indiana plant, which is owned by Daytonians largely. Edward B. Weston, of this city, is a controlling stockholder, it is understood.

Mr. Weston is at present identified with the balloon corps of the U. S. Army, having volunteered as an instructor some time ago. He turned his immediate active management over to associates and joined the balloon service, his past experience as an amateur and semi-professional in that branch of activities having equipped him for the task.

He owned the big balloon "Delight" for several years and usually took aerial voyages merely for the "sport" in sailing through the clouds.

At the same time the Terre Haute Paper Company secured its substantial increase, the Weston Paper Company, of this city, increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000, and the extent of the improvements planned by this firm is not made public. However, it is supposed to be in line with the extensions under consideration by the Terre Haute company, with which it has been associated in a mutual way, Mr. Weston being the controlling head.

The Weston Paper Company has long been one of the leading paper concerns in the country. Mr. Weston combined with his general paper business a manufacturing branch at one time. For many years the company has specialized on toilet paper and fixtures in connection with its usual run of high-grade papers.

Technical Association to Meet in Dayton

The Greater Dayton Association and other officials are expected to be alive to the fact that the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will be held in this city some time in the Spring, probably in May. This is the first time that the organization, which is national in extent, has ever decided to meet here, and it is expected the convention will bring many prominent members of the trade to the Miami Valley. Once they reach Dayton, they are bound to "radiate," like the network of interurban lines, and "cover" the entire valley.

Among those in Dayton and the valley who are identified with the association are George H. Mead, of the Mead Pulp & Paper Company; John F. Davis, of the Beckett Paper Company, Hamilton; Arthur H. Nevius, of the Miami Paper Company, West Carrollton; Homer E. Latimer, superintendent of the Mead Paper Company; Max Zimmerman, of the Charles Boldt Mills; W. A. Weber, of Middletown; George H. Harvey, of the Colin Gardner and Gardner-Harvey mills, Middletown, and others.

While no definite program has been announced, it is certain that the entertainment afforded by the local committee and the officials of the city will be in keeping with the importance of the event.

Presidency of Kinnard Manufacturing Co.

As far as known, no one has as yet been selected as the successor of the late William H. Stewart, acting president of the Kinnard Manufacturing Company. Trade reports connect the name of A. W. Lowrey, who for many years has been a sort of a managing director of affairs, with the presidency, though it is not known that he cares for the post. He is familiar with conditions both in the office and on the road and is eminently qualified to fill the position. The directorate of the company is composed of Ezra F. Kimmel, who was chosen to succeed the late E. J. Barney; E. C. Benedict and Frank H. Simpson, of Cincinnati; George B. Smith, J. Kirby, Jr., Charles J. Raymond, A. W. Lowrey and J. B. McClary, of this city. Mr. Smith served as president for a number of years, but recently tendered his resignation.

Mercantile Corporation Dinner

The Mercantile Corporation, which has the Government envelope contract, was the scene of an interesting event Thursday night when a dinner, planned and prepared by the Industrial Nurses' organization, was given in the large dining room at the Front street plant. Pink and white were the colors used for the table decorations, and the menus, termed "diet records," were couched in cleverly appropriate phrasings.

Dr. C. W. King, sponsor for the Mercantile Hospital; W. W. Bare, representing the United States post-office department; and Howard F. Marston, general manager of the Mercantile corporation, gave interesting talks telling what the nurses' organization meant to their employers, the Government and the people they served. Representatives of the National Cash Register Company, the Davis Sewing Machine Company, the Delco, the Dayton Metal Products Company, the Computing and Recording Company and a number of other large industries were in attendance.

During the week Mr. Marston addressed a meeting of German-Americans, members of fraternal orders and other organizations in the Federal building on the thrift stamp movement, urging liberal subscriptions. Sales are increasing by thousands each week.

Case Against Howard Paper Co. Assigned for Trial

The case of Randolph McAdams against the Howard Paper Company at Urbana has again been assigned for trial, and unless a postponement is ordered, will come up in the courts of Champaign county on March 26. McAdams as a stockholder is seeking an accounting and is said to have the backing of some of the local stockholders. The case had been assigned for hearing previously, but each time a postponement was ordered. Judge Kyle, of Xenia, is slated to hear the matter. The plaintiff is represented by Attorneys Duncan, Todd and Rarey, of Columbus, while the interests of the company are being looked after by attorneys McMahon & Craighead, of this city, and Deaton, Bodey & Bodey, of Urbana.

Back from Franco-Belgian Front

Arthur Quigley, brother of James Quigley, general superintendent of the Vulcanite company, Franklin, is sojourning with friends here, following his return from the Franco-Belgian front. Mr. Quigley was in Franklin at the breaking out of the war and decided to enlist with a Canadian contingent. As a result he met with every experience to be found in the shell-torn regions of France and Belgium, and he narrates many interesting tales of warfare after a three-years' service during which he was wounded several times. The business men and paper manufacturers of Franklin heard him relate his experiences at a club meeting last week. He also told his story in this city. After joining his brother, James, in Chicago, he will see the country before returning to Belfast, Ireland, his home.



GRATON
AND
KNIGHT

Save Coal

A TON of coal has gone up immensely in cost, but the power you obtain from it remains rigidly the same. It takes about 60 pounds of coal to develop one horse power for a working day. That is, a ton and a half per fifty-horse-power-day. That power should be delivered to your machines with the least possible coal consumption.

A Graton & Knight Standardized Leather Belt will transmit from 25% to 40% more power per inch of width than a belt of any material other than leather. Figure out what that means at the present price of coal.

Today every item must be carefully considered which will, in any way, increase the production of food, equipment, and ammunition. With this greater demand for production and the consequent heavier load on power equipment, the superiority of Graton & Knight Belts becomes more emphatic.

Whether you measure by length of service or maintained efficiency, Graton & Knight Standardized Leather Belts reduce your horse-power cost per year, increase production, and reduce machine interruptions.

Transmission of power is a more important item today than ever before and now is the time for you to get at the real facts concerning it.

Write for information on Standardization as applied to Leather Belting

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.

Oak Leather Tanners. Makers of Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Leather Packings, and Specialties

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Branches and Distributors in All Principal Cities

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Standardized Series

LEATHER BELTING

Tested by us for belting use

Spartan Double Leather
Belting, J. H. Duker Box Co.
Baltimore, Md.

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEES IN PAPER AND ALLIED TRADES

War Service Executive Committee at Washington Issues Booklet Containing the Names and Personnel of the Various War Services Committees—Booklet, However, Is Not Complete and in Some Cases Personnel, It Is Stated, May Be Incorrect—Committee Requests That Corrections Be Immediately Brought to Its Attention—Members in Paper Trade and Kindred Lines.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1918.—The War Service Executive Committee has just issued a booklet containing the names and personnel of the various War Service Committees. In this connection, it is announced that the booklet may not be complete and in some cases the personnel may be incorrect, owing to recent changes and the committee asks that any correction be immediately brought to its attention.

The committees of interest to the paper trade are as follows:

American Envelope Manufacturers' Assn.

C. R. Scudder, chairman, Saml. Cupples Envelope Company, St. Louis, Mo.
R. O. Brigham, Centralia Envelope Company, Centralia, Ill.
Lawrence E. Smith, 1716 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
H. W. Stuart, U. S. Paper Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. E. Whiting, Whiting-Patterson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Address: 6th and Cerre streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wall Paper Manufacturers' Assn. of U. S.

Henry Burn, chairman, Robert Graves Company, 3rd avenue and 35th street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. E. Lyons, Allen-Higgins Wall Paper Company, Worcester, Mass.
Frank Page, Becker, Smith & Page, Water street and Snyder avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. D. Uptegraff, Pittsburgh Wall Paper Company, Westinghouse building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. A. Huppuch, Standard Wall Paper Company, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
Hon. W. F. Bay Stewart, York Card & Paper Company, York, Pa.
George Tait, Imperial Wall Paper Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.
I. Baumgartl, Art Wall Paper Mills, Chicago, Ill.
Howard M. Heston, M. H. Birge & Sons Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
George H. Keim, Gledhill Wall Paper Company, 541 W. 34th street, New York City.
Address: care of Robert Graves Company, 3rd avenue and 35th street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Association of American Wood Pulp Importers

Henry Atterbury, chairman, Atterbury Bros., Inc., 140 Nassau street, New York City.
M. Gintzler, J. Anderson & Co., Temple Court Building, New York City.
S. Goldman, Perkins-Goodwin Company, 33 W. 42nd street, New York City.
Address: 140 Nassau street, New York City.

American Paper and Pulp Association

Represents also Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association and Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association.
A. B. Daniels, chairman, Adams, Mass.
A. D. Naylor, secretary American Paper & Pulp Association, 18 East 41st street, New York City.
F. L. Stevens, Stevens & Thompson Paper Company, No. Hoosick, N. Y.

A. W. Esleeck, Esleeck Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass.
C. W. Lyman, International Paper Company, 30 Broad street, New York City.

M. E. Marcuse, Bedford Pulp & Paper Company, Richmond, Va.
L. E. Nash, Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, Port Edwards, Wis.

F. S. Harrison, Halltown Paper Board Company, Halltown, W. Va.
W. J. Eisner, Newark Paraffine & Parchment Paper Company, 90 West street, New York City.

Phillips Kimball, Liberty Paper Company, 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York City.

Allison Dodd, E. H. Davey Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

G. F. Merriam, Holyoke Card & Paper Company, Springfield, Mass.

R. B. Harbison, West Carrollton Parchment Company, Dayton, Ohio.

B. A. VanWinkle, Hartford City Paper Company, Hartford City, Ind.

D. A. Smith, District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C.

W. A. Forman, Barrett Manufacturing Company, 17 Battery place, New York City.

Address: care of American Paper & Pulp Association, Adams, Mass.

Paper Box Industry

H. M. Hoague, president, New England Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, Lynn, Mass.

Frank E. Vincent, secretary, New England Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, Lynn, Mass.

Ernest Spaulding, president, Cambridge Paper Box Company, Cambridge, Mass.

E. P. Franke, president, The Geo. Franke Sons Company, Baltimore, Md.

C. M. Coover, president, Lebanon Paper Box Company, Lebanon, Pa.

W. W. Baird, Ohio Boxboard Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

W. B. Dickerson, secretary-treasurer, American Paper Box Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn.

Geo. E. Staebler, secretary-treasurer, Kalamazoo Paper Box Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

H. L. Stortz, secretary, Henry Schmidt & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corrugated and Solid Fibre Container Industry of the U. S.
Frederick A. Norris, chairman, Thompson & Norris Company, 212 Concord street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. P. Brunt, Mid-West Box Company, 1333 Conway Building, Chicago, Ill.

J. P. Hummel, Hummel & Dowring, Milwaukee, Wis.

Thos. W. Ross, Ohio Box Board Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. B. Fenton, Fenton Fibre Box Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Geo. W. Gair, Robt. Gair Company, Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chas. R. White, secretary, 1410 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Address: 212 Concord street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Washington Address: 1410 G street, N. W., rooms 20-21.

Felt Manufacturers' Association

W. A. Forman, chairman, Barrett Company, 17 Battery place, New York City.

H. M. Nicholls, treasurer Lockport Paper Company, Lockport, N. Y.

John M. Richardson, president Richardson Paper Company, Lockland, Ohio.

J. C. Collins, secretary and treasurer Certain-Teed Products Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

G. M. Graves, P. A., Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. (Secretary of Association.)

Address: care of Barrett Company, 17 Battery place, New York City.

(Continued on page 54.)



PROMPT FOR SHIPMENT
SULPHITE
AND

Ground Wood

APPLY
Perkins-Goodwin Co.
33 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK



PHILADELPHIA PAPER MEN TO DISCUSS TRUCK SERVICE

Question Will Be Taken Up At the Postponed Meeting of the Local Paper Trade Association to Be Held Friday Evening, March 15—Members Will Be Asked to Prepare Sheets Showing Their Freight Movement Within a Radius of the Philadelphia City Hall—Paper Dealers Generally Report No Change for the Better in the Freight Situation During the Past Week.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1918.—The Philadelphia Paper Trade Association at its special meeting on March 1 postponed until March 15 action upon the movement to substitute motor trucks for railroad transportation within certain areas in and around this city that Director General William G. McAdoo is expected to define. Francis A. O'Niell, president of the association, called last week's session for the special purpose of discussing a trade grievance that the organization is not prepared to make public as yet, and all the time at the disposal of the members was taken up in the hearing of complaints.

At the March meeting members of the association will be asked to prepare sheets showing their freight movements within a radius of about forty miles of the Philadelphia city hall, both incoming and outgoing. Mills in this vicinity and in cities that would be affected should the Director General ban all freight in a radius of forty to fifty miles, such as Coatesville, Downingtown (where several large paper board mills are located), and Jersey points, are deeply interested in the plan of the association to compile statistics as to the tonnage now moving.

Freight Situation No Better

Paper dealers generally here report no change for the better in the freight situation during the past week, and they are depending more and more on motor trucks to deliver even outside the city limits, and to bring in supplies from the mills. Paper stock dealers who sell to mills within a fifteen or twenty mile radius of the city have virtually abandoned trying to ship anything by freight.

Harry A. Jacobs, head of the Franklin Paper Company, of 718 Cherry street, has just returned from a short trip to mills in the vicinity of Richmond and other southern points. "Southern mills had far less difficulty during the Winter just ending than the plants in this section of the country and farther north," said Mr. Jacobs to the correspondent of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. "Weather, of course, had a lot to do with it, but many mills were able to get full supplies of coal and of raw materials and didn't lose an hour all Winter. I found business generally in a flourishing condition among paper men in the South."

Louis De Jonge & Co. to Move

Louis De Jonge & Co., formerly at 146 North Tenth street, has removed to new quarters at 116 and 118 North Seventh street. At the new store the company has about three times as much floor space as at its old headquarters. First floor and basement of the Seventh street place have been leased by the company. R. H. Hervey is manager of the Philadelphia branch. The additional space and other increased facilities will enable the firm to add to its present lines a complete stock of bookbinders materials.

Joins Auer & Twitchell

J. F. Auer, of Auer & Twitchell, announces that J. J. Deal, formerly with the D. L. Ward company of this city, is now manager of the White Paper department for Auer & Twitchell. He will have headquarters at the Philadelphia office. Another change made by Auer & Twitchell is the promotion of P. F. Melchoir, who has been with the firm since its inception, to be manager of

the gummed label and paper specialty department. For some time A. & T. have been planning to put up a new and modern factory to care for the increased demands upon their subsidiary, the Consolidated Paper Tube Company, now at Eighth and Sansom streets. It has been found impossible, however, to get any timber and Mr. Auer is now planning to use all steel construction. Machinery for the new plant already has been ordered. Building will start as soon as the contracts can be let.

Paper Business in Philadelphia District

The monthly report of business conditions in the Philadelphia District just issued for February by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve bank shows that retail trade in nearly all lines is running ahead of last year, both in quantity of goods sold and in value of sales. The report has the following to say of the paper market:

"The curtailment of the production of paper since the first of the year, incident to coal shortage and the difficulties of obtaining supplies because of the freight congestion, has resulted in an increase in the cost of production.

"Manufacturers have as yet been unable to obtain an increase in the selling price, necessary to offset the increased cost, and it is reported that in some cases paper is being marketed below cost. Such information as is available indicates that the manufactured stocks in the hands of mills and dealers are in the aggregate smaller than for many years past."

In connection with the statement that sales have been made below cost, it may be recalled that it was pointed out in this correspondence some weeks ago that dealers were complaining of price cutting. Nowhere in this district, however, has it amounted to anything more than an occasional order to cut down stocks that were looked upon as too large. In the last few weeks the tendency has been to stock up.

Bagley & Sewell May Engage in U. S. Work

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 4, 1918.—The Bagley & Sewell Company of this city will probably soon be engaged in the manufacture of government orders. It is expected that within a few days some definite arrangement will be made whereby the large and well equipped local plant will join in the work of speeding up government equipment for war purposes.

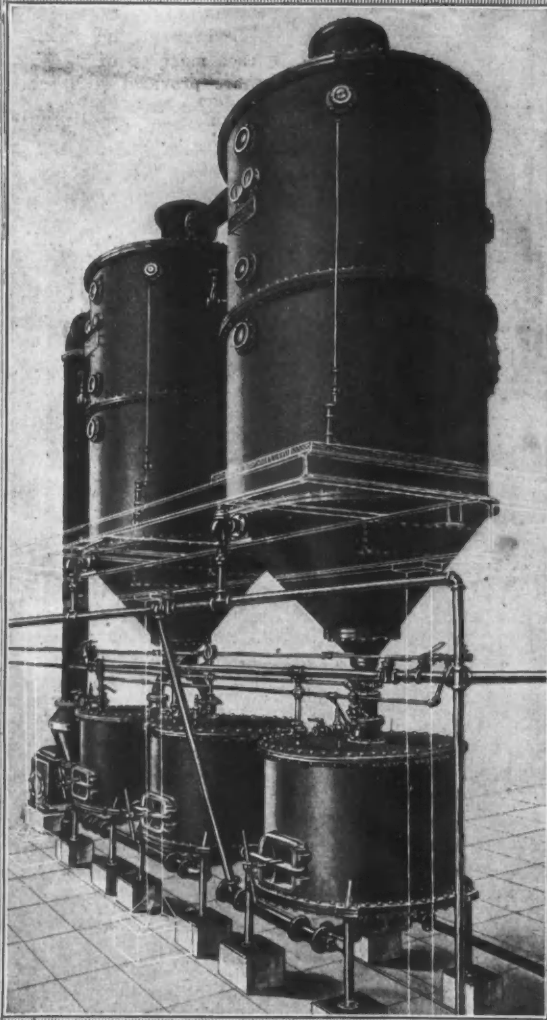
Patriotic sentiments have prompted the officers of this company to tender to Uncle Sam the use of the plant, and have left it to the ordnance department to specify just what equipment will be made here. The local officials have outlined the nature of their plant, and the order that will undoubtedly be placed will conform to the present equipment. It is known that the government is seeking all possible manufacturing facilities to speed up the war preparations and it is believed the good offices of the local concern will be eagerly accepted.

Bagley & Sewell Company manufactures paper making machinery and is well supplied with orders. It is probable that the company will continue as usual along this line, but whatever government order is accepted will be added to the regular business.

The local plant is not equipped for the manufacture of anything along the line of munitions, but is well equipped for the making of other lines of machinery which might be needed in the ship building department. It is known that a special effort is now being made along the line of co-ordination in this department which will mean the speeding up of the shipping requirements. It is believed that the government may see an opportunity of accelerating this construction by placing the manufacture of some of the parts that are needed in the engine equipment of ships with the local concern.

This company is not in the attitude of seeking big profits out of government orders, but rather in the attitude of placing its plant to government service and saying, "Here is our equipment, what can you suggest that we can do to help out."

ZAREMBA CRYSTALLIZING EVAPORATOR



**Reduce Production
Cost by
Making Your Own
Caustic and Bleach**

**CAUSTIC SODA
and Bleach sky-
high.**

Why not make your own by the Electrolytic Process and add the saving to dividends?

The Zaremba Crystallizing Evaporator is an important factor in the production of Electrolytic Caustic.

This is the type used by the following for the production of Electrolytic Caustic:

- The Jessup & Moore Paper Co.,
2 plants.
- Dill & Collins Co.
- W. Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.,
2 plants.
- Riordon Pulp & Paper Co.
- Eastern Mfg. Co.
- Brown & Company

Zaremba Co., Buffalo, U. S. A.

EVAPORATOR
— OF —
ZAREMBA
A TYPE FOR — **ZAREMBA** —
EVERY PURPOSE



Recent Incorporations

NATIONAL PAPER TRADES EXCHANGE, New York, paper and wood business, capital \$10,000. Incorporators—E. Herman, Arthur O. Ernst, Gilbert G. Newhouse, New York City.

PRESTON TRADING COMPANY, INC., New York, paper and wood pulp business, capital \$50,000. Incorporators—H. E. Herman, A. O. Ernst, G. G. Newhouse, New York City.

DUPLOCO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, carbon paper, New Brunswick, New Jersey; capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: Benj. Glueckfield, Jabez H. Helm, George R. Morrison, New Brunswick.

NEWARK PAPER STOCK COMPANY, Newark, New Jersey; capital, \$20,000. Incorporators: Angelo Pagano, Jacob Feinhals, Henry C. Beecher, Newark.

AUDUBON PAPER STOCK COMPANY, Manhattan, New York. Capital \$10,000. Incorporators: E. A. Engeman, W. H. Hitchcock, S. Ashe, 165 West 122d street, New York.

TIMBER & PULP COMPANY, Jersey City, New Jersey. Capital, \$125,000. Incorporators: Harry P. Coe, New York; Thomas M. Jacobson, Samuel G. Burk, Passaic.

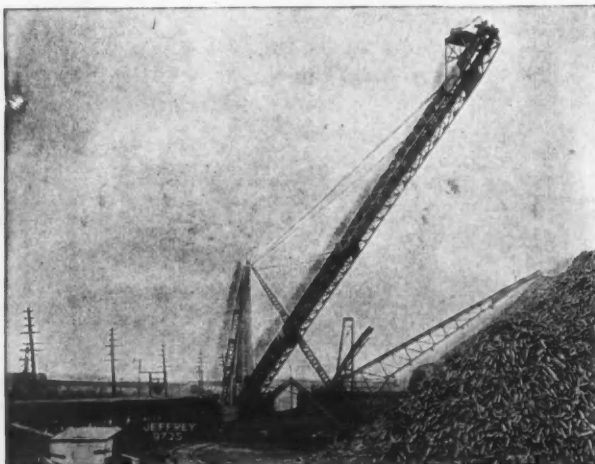
ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION, Rochester, New York. Capital, \$1,750,000. Incorporators: F. E. Gannett, E. R. Davenport, W. J. Copeland, Elmira.

Largest Pulp Stacker in the World

The illustration presented herewith shows clearly the general arrangement of the stacker recently erected for the Lake Superior Pulp & Paper Company at Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Canada.

This stacker was designed to solve the problem of storing of a certain quantity of 2 foot pulp wood upon an area which was limited and rather irregular in shape. For this reason a pulp stacker made with a rigid boom always extending in one direction could not be used satisfactorily as part of the area could not be served by such a machine.

For this reason a stacker, of the special design illustrated, was designed and built and is now operating satisfactorily. The wood is received in the cable conveyor, shown to the left, which comes from the slasher building delivering to the wood room. This conveyor has a capacity of practically 100 cords of 2 foot wood per hour and is a standard Jeffrey wire rope conveyor operating at a speed of approximately 100 feet per minute with circular flights spaced 3 feet centers. The trough of the conveyor is made on bents spaced 16 feet centers and one-half of the trough between the bents is hinged, allowing the trough to drop



BIGGEST PULP STACKER IN WORLD

down and by the use of these doors the wood is turned from the trough and dropped into the hopper of the stacker by which it is elevated and placed in storage.

The stacker consists of a structural steel frame about 40 feet square running on two standard gauge railroad tracks which are spaced 40 foot centers. In order to overcome the inequality of loading caused by the peculiar design, the stacker travels upon four trucks, two of which are six-wheeled equalizing trucks, the other two are four-wheeled equalizing trucks, the wheels so spaced as to make an excessive loading either upon the rails or ties of the track. Upon this truck is mounted a stiff-legged derrick with the boom swung back between the stiff legs. The mast of the derrick is open, allowing the boom to extend through it down to the ground so as to receive the wood from the stacker without the use of an intervening unit. This boom is 4 feet deep and 6 feet wide and is braced back to the top of the mast by three sets of double guys, each made up of four 2-inch wire ropes. These guys of course are provided with turn buckles, equalizing the strain upon them. The length of the boom from the center of the lower pin to the head shaft of the conveyor is 180 feet while the boom overall is practically 200 feet long. The distance from the head shaft to the track level upon which the stacker runs is 106 feet, allowing the stacker to pile pulp wood to a height of over 90 feet, with no chance of the wood interfering with the free swinging of the boom.

Upon the boom is a wooden trough in which travels one strand of Jeffrey No. 132 chain fitted with spurs and attachments every 5 feet. This chain travels at a speed of 140 feet per minute and the stacker has a nominal capacity of 40 cords of 2 foot wood per hour, although it has handled as high as 60 cords per hour for a short period.

The motion of the boom allows the stacker to cover the 40 foot space over which it runs between the tracks, adding many thousand cords to the storage capacity of the mill.

The special features of this design have given an elastic and economical scheme for the handling of wood and have proven very satisfactory to the paper company.

This stacker was designed, manufactured and erected by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE BIDS

(Continued from page 12.)

The figures show an increase in production and shipments and a small decrease in mill stocks.

LOSS OF TIME.

The reports for 244 machines showed the following loss of time for the first two weeks of February:

	Lack of Orders.		Lack of Coal.		Other Reasons.	
	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.	No. of Machines.	Hours Idle.
First week	23	444	28	2,138	242	1,385
Second week	7	502	21	1,200	216	5,369

NOTE.—Lack of coal and the order of the Fuel Administration were responsible for most of the loss of production. Eight machines for the first week, and nine for the second week, did not run at all on account of the lack of fuel. The loss of time by order of the Fuel Administration is included under "Other Reasons."

Antietam Paper Co. Opens Washington Office

The Antietam Paper Company, of Hagerstown, Md., has opened a Washington office in the Washington Loan & Trust building.

Pairpoint Paper Mill Burnt

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 4, 1918.—The tube and cone department of the paper plant of the Pairpoint Manufacturing Company was considerably damaged by water used to extinguish a fire which is believed to have started in the cone drying room on the third floor of the building.



Let HIM help solve your problem

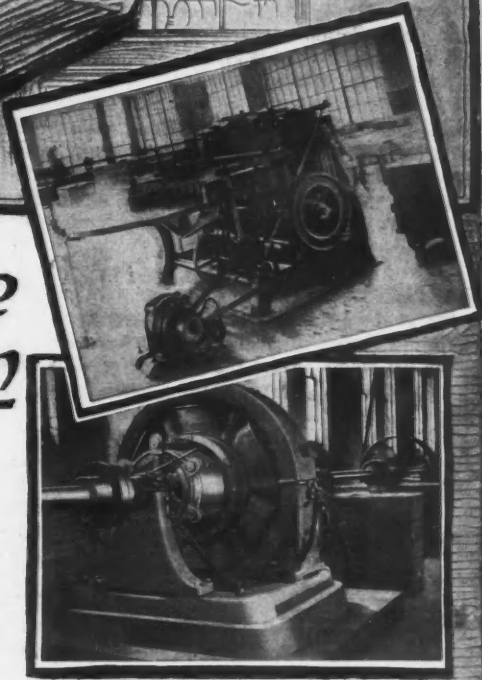
The task now confronting the industries of this country is to increase production in order to meet the gigantic demands of a world war, and this must be done with the flower of our man power diverted to military duty.

But how can it be done?

By the use of more equipment, better equipment and the speeding up of the equipment in hand.

Electric power properly applied will do much toward solving this most important and complicated problem.

Our engineering specialist located in your district, who is familiar with the details of your industry and the application of electrical equipment therein, will gladly give you his cooperation, without obligation, in an effort to overcome your difficulties.



General Electric Company

General Office

Schenectady, N. Y.

Sales offices in all large cities

7091

New York Jottings

The annual meeting of the New York Paper Trade Association will be held on March 14 at the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway.

Miss Effie N. Rosen, formerly the secretary of Judge Moore, Bureau of Statistics, Book Paper Manufacturers is now connected in a similar capacity with the News-Print Service Bureau.

The concern formerly known as the Panama Paper Company will in the future be known as the W. S. Hallahan Paper Company. The location will be continued at 115 Worth street; telephone Franklin 298.

Quite a flock of paper men were in town this week. Among those noticed were: J. R. Russell of the Marathon Paper Mills, J. Frank Gray of the Williams-Gray Company, Chicago, Ill., and Dick Crotteau of the Rapp-Crotteau Company.

The first number of the printed Monthly Bulletin of the News-Print Service Bureau has made its appearance. An interesting compilation of views as to whether breaks in news should be flagged or not is given. Summaries of foreign news print markets are also given.

Jake Seibert of Price & Pierce has just arrived from the West after an exciting trip dodging train schedules. Although Jake looks healthy and happy he says that he will be here only a short time, whence he will again depart for the West. Harry Hughes of the same firm is in Boston on business.

Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons plan to send out semi-monthly a complete list of the quantities, sizes and weights of Warren Standard Printing Papers carried in the firm's warehouses. Judging from the list which covers the first half of this month an unusually large stock is carried with a great variety of sizes and weights.

Because of the fact that the government needed space near the waterfront the floor on which the offices of Storm & Bull were located at 90 West street was commandeered. The concern has located itself at 2 Rector street on the mezzanine floor. The telephone numbers will be the same, viz., Rector 8563-64.

The steadily increasing business of the Elsinore Paper Company has made it possible for it to put on an additional motor truck to take care of its deliveries, and to assure their customers of getting prompt service. The new car is a Stewart Three Ton Truck. This firm is also taking on additional space at 133 West 24th street.

The friends of Frank A. Dunaway will be glad to learn that on Monday last he left the Broad street Hospital where he has been confined for several months with a broken knee bone. He states that his knee now is entirely cured and he expects to be back in the paper and pulp industry shortly with all of his old-time vim and energy.

The past week saw the stock of the International Paper Company reach new high levels for the present movement on the New York Stock Exchange. On Tuesday the common stock sold up to 33 $\frac{3}{4}$; the low last December being 18. The stock is being marked up by the manipulators to discount very

favorable earnings statements, it is said, which will be shortly issued by the company covering 1917.

The National Paper Trades Exchange, Inc., has been established at 33 West 42nd street. The exchange has been formed to create a clearing house where the buyer and seller of job and odd lots of paper and board may be brought together. The exchange plans to list all job and odd lots from every available source and to offer them systematically by mail, publicity and personal solicitation. The prime function of the exchange is to keep compiled card lists of all prospects with a comprehensive record of grades and sheet and roll sizes used by them so that whenever a job lot is offered through the exchange a list of buyers will be immediately available. L. C. Preston is president of the exchange. The telephone number is Murray Hill 106.

Secretaries Naylor and Freeman Resign

The resignation of A. D. Naylor as secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association became known during the latter portion of last week. Mr. Naylor resigns to take up an executive position with the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company.

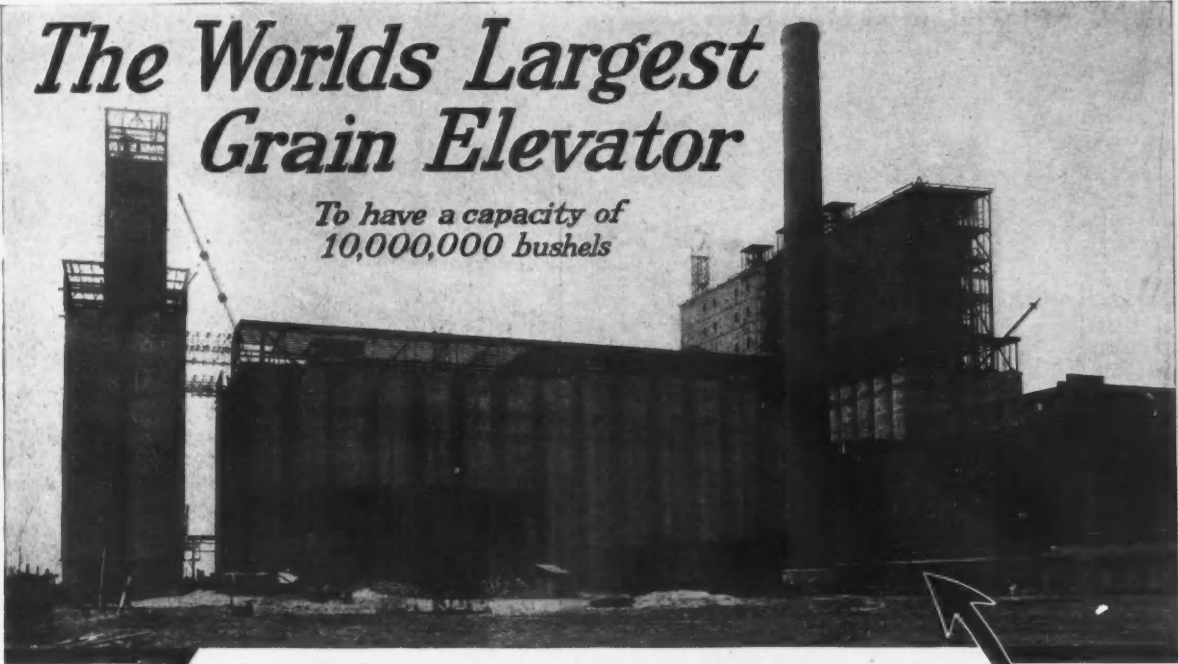
M. L. Freeman also tendered his resignation as secretary of the Pulp Manufacturers' Association. The plans of Mr. Freeman are as yet indefinite. H. H. Bishop will for the next couple of months, at least, fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Freeman's resignation. Mr. Bishop was formerly the secretary of the Wrapping Paper Manufacturers' Association.

The selection of the successor to Mr. Naylor is as yet uncertain; in the interim Mr. Naylor has consented to act. The probabilities are, according to those who are in touch with the situation, that some one who is not connected with the paper industry will be selected. F. A. Cole, in an executive position with the American Express Company, covering territory west of Pittsburg, Pa., has been talked of and recommended by persons in authority. Others, it is stated, are being considered but the officials having the matter in charge refuse to divulge this information until the executive committee acts which will be late this week.

Crepe Paper Bandages for Hospital Use

One of the most interesting examples of the needs of war time, forcing us to find substitutes, is the development of the crepe paper bandage. Heretofore gauze has been the only accepted material. The growing scarcity of gauze bandages, due to the abnormal use of them in the war hospitals of Europe, prompted the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass., to experiment with a bandage of creped white paper. Tests were made in the company clinic first and later when it was felt that the choice of paper and degree of creping was correct the bandages were handed over to surgeons in large city hospitals for their comments and criticism. The reply came back at once that this would be a boon at this time and they were then offered to the government and placed upon the local market. Many large drug jobbing houses have ordered and reordered and very recently the United States Government placed an order for a large quantity to be used in base hospitals over seas.

The bandages cannot be used as a substitute for gauze in every instance but eminent physicians say that they will take the place of between 50 per cent. and 70 per cent. of the gauze wrappings. They are not for use in direct contact with wounds nor should they be substituted for gauze when a wet bandage is desired. For almost all other hospital cases, however, they do admirably and their chief function will undoubtedly be for the outside wrapping of wounds. Their tensile strength is most unusual. They are easily applied and removed and can be burned without odor or offensive smoke.



The Worlds Largest Grain Elevator

*To have a capacity of
10,000,000 bushels*

The Westinghouse Underfeed Stoker

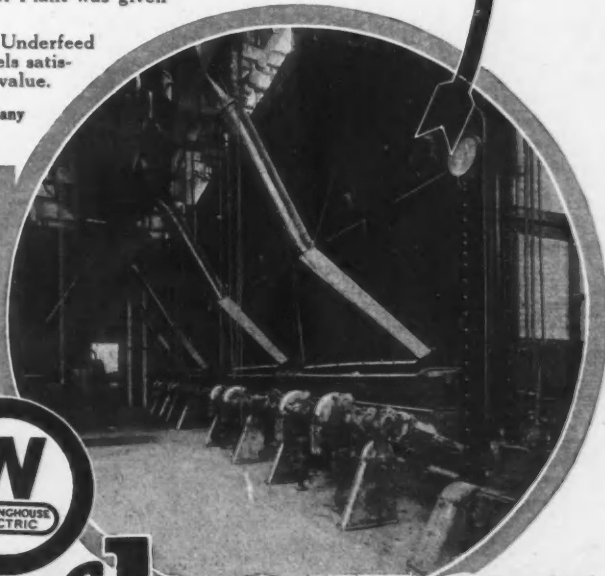
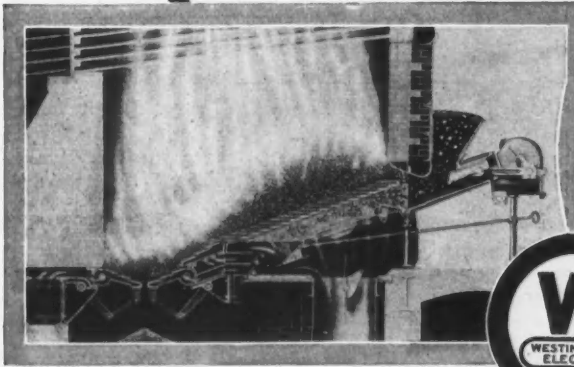
*---Selected for the Calumet Terminal Elevator of the
Chicago & North Western Railway Co.*

In the vast Calumet Terminal Grain Elevator was put the best in design and materials that engineering skill could devise—to make it in every respect the most modern, as well as the largest in existence today.

Naturally so important a part as the Power Plant was given the same careful consideration.

The selection of the Westinghouse Underfeed Stoker, which burns a wide variety of fuels satisfactorily, is a precaution of inestimable value.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



Westinghouse

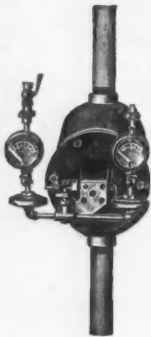
Underfeed, Roney and Chain Grate Stokers

A VALUABLE AUXILIARY TO EVAPORATOR EFFICIENCY

The P. & W. Liquid Level and Condensate Controllers have been found remarkably successful for automatically controlling the level and condensate in evaporators. Among their advantages may be mentioned the following:

Advantages for Liquor Levels

1. Will automatically maintain the liquid level in the evaporators under vacuum conditions at the exact height required.
2. Always keeps the liquor above the tubes.
3. Never allows the evaporators to get too full. Therefore, entrainment is eliminated.
4. Has increased the capacity of evaporators at least 10 per cent., by keeping the liquor at the level where it will circulate and boil to maximum.
5. Eliminates the uncertain human equation—thereby increasing production and reducing labor cost.

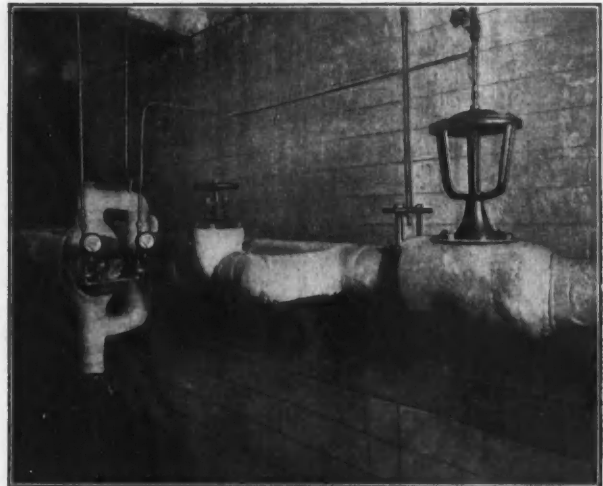


Advantages for Condensate Discharge

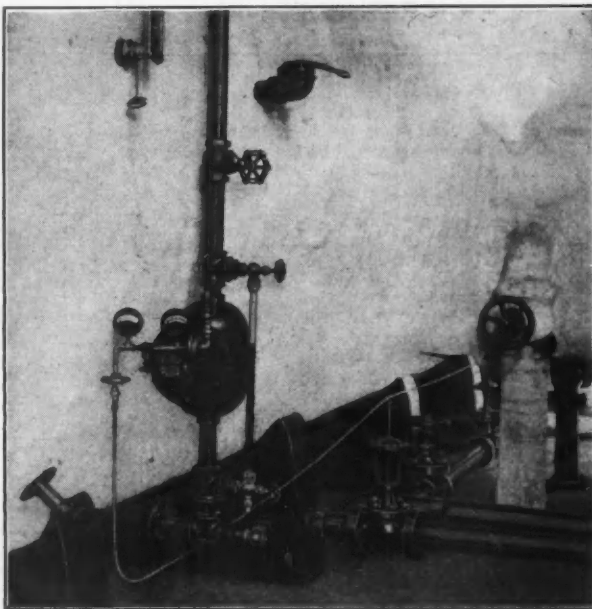
1. Will handle any volume of condensate, its limit being the size of the diaphragm motor valve.
2. Will pass vapor condensate from one steam chest to the other, thus utilizing the heat units of the condensate and eliminating condensate pumps.
3. Controls the speed of the condensate pump so that it cannot lose its suction.

The liquor level controllers are located at the height for the level to be maintained and at that level by means of compressed

An illustration is presented herewith showing the P. & W. liquor level controllers applied to a Standard Quadruple Effect at the plant of the Robeson Process Company, of Covington, Va. It

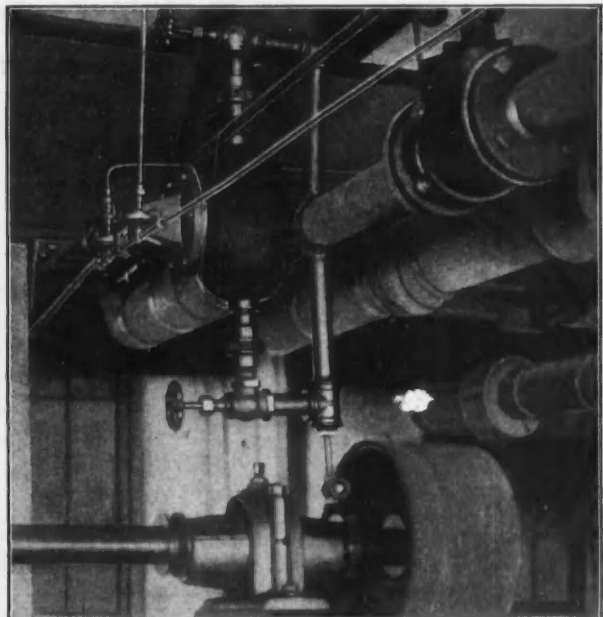


THE TAG P. & W. CONDENSATE CONTROLLER APPLIED TO 156 IN. PUSEY & JONES PAPER DRYING MACHINE AT NO. 5 MILL OF UNION BAG & PAPER CORP., HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.



THE TAG P. & W. LEVEL CONTROLLER APPLIED TO A STANDARD EVAPORATOR AT THE COVINGTON, VA., PLANT OF THE ROBESON PROCESS CO.

air actuate the liquor inlet valves, maintaining the liquor level within very close limits, without dependence on a man. So efficient is the operation of these controllers that the production of the evaporators is very materially increased, and a more uniform product is quite frequently the result.



THE TAG P. & W. CONDENSATE CONTROLLER APPLIED TO 156 IN. PUSEY & JONES PAPER DRYING MACHINE AT THE FENIMORE PLANT OF THE UNION BAG & PAPER CORP., HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

will be observed that the controller actuates two diaphragm motor valves on the liquor inlet pipes.

The controller for the condensate is practically the same as the one for the levels, but with a slight modification of the air valve

(Continued on page 32)

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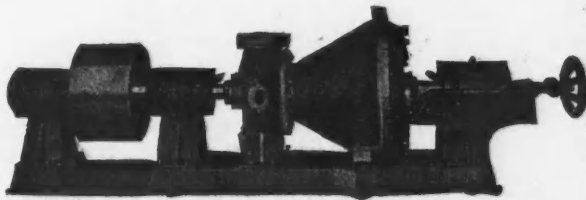
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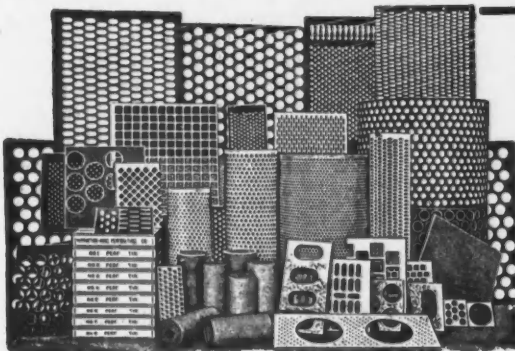


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Obituary

George Briggs Anthony

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 4, 1918.—George Briggs Anthony died at his home at 23 East street recently after a short suffering with an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Anthony would have been aged 72 years this month. In 1864 he moved to Adams and started what proved to be an unusually long and successful career as paper maker with the L. L. Brown Paper Company. Three years ago, the 50th anniversary of his uninterrupted connections with this company was observed in such a way as to warm the heart which this veteran paper maker had unstintingly given to his life work and to the company with which he had grown during its most important periods of development. He was director of the finishing department of the concern for nearly fifty years.

S. Clair Miller

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 4, 1918.—S. Clair Miller, 38 years old, a former well-known local paper mill superintendent, died last week at the State Hospital in Monson, after a long illness. When his health began to fail, Mr. Miller retired from the paper trade and went to Denver, Colo., where he remained for a year. His first connection with the paper trade came as machine tender at the Crocker Manufacturing Company division of the American Writing Paper Company. Later he became superintendent of the George C. Gill Paper Company division, and still later was transferred to the superintendency of the Albion Paper Company division, where he remained until his health failed, four years ago.

Edward Anderson Hinkle

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5, 1918.—Edward Anderson Hinkle, first vice-president and one of the founders of the Globe Ticket Company, who was widely known among paper men, died last Friday in his apartment at the Hotel Walton, of heart trouble. Mr. Hinkle was a pioneer in the printing art, but was chiefly known for his inventions which made possible the big success of the Globe company. He had been living at the Walton while a new home was being constructed at Rydal, Pa. Mr. Hinkle was born March 22, 1857, at Springfield, Ohio, and was a son of General W. W. Hinkle. He was one of the first to recognize the advantages of the rotary press and with Mr. Fowler, was the inventor of the Fowler printing press. He was a prominent member of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia and also belonged to the Automobile club. His wife survives him.

AID TO EVAPORATION EFFICIENCY

(Continued from page 30.)

movement. Its application, in a sense, is a new wrinkle, and one that, so far, has worked out splendidly. It is especially adapted for handling large volumes of condensate, as its only limit is the size of the diaphragm motor valve, and that can be anything from 1 in. to 12 in., or larger.

Some idea of the actual capacity of this controller may be gained by referring to the illustration showing the application to a paper drying machine at the No. 5 mill of the Union Bag & Paper Company, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Coming back to the condensate control of a quadruple effect, the usual equipment is a trap for the first body and condensate pumps without control for each of the others.

The tag equipment eliminates the trap for the first body and the two condensate pumps for the second and third bodies.

As exhaust or live steam is used for heating the first body, the P. & W. condensate controller is connected to the hot water return system.

By means of the P. & W. condensate controllers, the condensate from the steam chest of the second body is passed over into the steam chest of the third body and from the steam chest of the third body into the steam chest of the fourth body.

The elimination of two condensate pumps is desirable, because of the saving of steam to operate them and the further saving of the heat units passed from one steam chest into the other. This arrangement has worked out splendidly.

The fourth body must necessarily be equipped with a condensate pump to take away the final condensation, but here again the controller comes into play, because it governs the speed of the condensate pump, so that it will be speeded just enough to drain the condensate to the level required, consequently the pump never loses its suction, and never needs to be reprimed while the evaporator is in operation.

These controllers are operated by means of compressed air, which must be clean and dry, and of a constant pressure of 15 pounds. There is no particular trouble in having air of such pressure and in such a condition.

These controllers and auxiliary equipment are manufactured by the C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., from whom additional information regarding them may be obtained.

Houpt Paper Mills, Ltd., Assign

The Houpt Paper Mills, Ltd., Camden East, Ontario, Canada, have made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Daniel J. Albertson as assignee. Inability to complete the building of their mills through scarcity of skilled labor, delays in obtaining machinery, and transportation difficulties, are given as the chief reasons for the financial troubles. Although the incomplete work of the previous fall was continued at the earliest possible moment last spring, it was found impossible, from the aforementioned causes, to get the buildings for specialties and high grade lines completed before the very early and very severe winter set in and again stopped the work, making it impossible for the company to get into the market with these profitable lines.

Also, the general and utter breakdown of transportation has prevented the bringing in of supplies for, and shipping out the manufactured products of, that portion of the mill which started producing late in the fall. The resources are reported in excess of the liabilities.

Taggarts Paper Co. Gives Thrift Stamps

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 4, 1918.—Taggarts Paper Company has initiated a thought of thrift in the minds of its employees by presenting each with a 25-cent stamp and card with the pay envelope of Wednesday. The 164 men employed at the Great Bend and Felts Mills plants are given little reminders, which, while small in intrinsic value, may start them along the road toward saving their spare change instead of wasting it. They were informed that more stamps could be purchased at the offices of the company at any time.

Boston Paper Trade Dinner

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., March 5, 1918.—The 32nd anniversary of the Boston Paper Trade Association will be held at the Algonquin Club on Wednesday evening, March 20. Among the speakers are Hon. Andrew J. Peters recently elected Mayor of Boston and former Congressman, also Hon. Henry A. Barnhart, Congressman from Indiana. Owing to the increasing attendance at the annual affairs of the association it has outgrown the dining halls of the club and this year will occupy the main dining room, thus affording everyone present to see and hear all that is going on. Formal invitations will be sent out within a few days.

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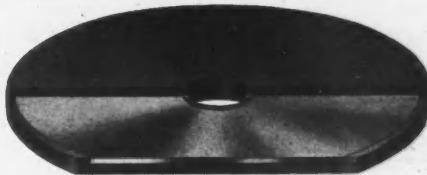
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Editorial

Vol. LXVI. New York, Thursday, March 7, 1918 No. 10
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

Trade Associations

A most interesting address was recently delivered at a meeting of association secretaries in Chicago by R. S. Kellogg, recently appointed secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, on "The Legitimate Functions of Trade Organizations." The address attracted considerable attention, more especially perhaps because of the views that have been expressed recently by certain Government officials. Mr. Kellogg shows that he has made a serious study of the subject and he certainly makes out a strong case for trade associations in the arguments presented by him. He asserts that: "The times we are passing through and those soon to come make business organizations a fundamental requirement.

"The public was schooled for so long in the old theory that competition was the life of trade that only recently it is possible to preach generally the true doctrine that co-operation is the source of progress.

"Blind competition in trade and industry could result only in scant measure, inferior quality and sharp practices, bringing undue profits to the dishonest man and bankruptcy to the honest one with the public not receiving the service to which it is entitled.

"Economists have long recognized this, but it has taken the costly lessons of financial disaster and poor service to teach the business man and the public the fundamental truth that co-operation and square dealing are the only bases upon which it is possible to erect an enduring structure adequate to the demands of modern conditions.

"Henceforth business is to be done in the open under the purifying light of publicity—whether it be the furnishing of a utility, the supplying of a great commodity, or the safeguarding of a democracy. Problems in organization, standardization, legislation, regulation, production, and distribution crowd upon us. Hereafter no participant in the activities of trade and industry may with safety to himself think only of his own selfish interests. He must take the broader view or lag behind in the race."

After enumerating a comprehensive list of what he terms the legitimate functions of a trade association, Mr. Kellogg says:

"I am ready to maintain that everyone of these activities can be so conducted as not only to be above suspicion of illegality, but also beneficial in ultimate results to the trade or industry concerned, and likewise to the public that is served. The fact that in perhaps many cases in the past, and possibly a few at present, organizations are violating the law in carrying out some of the lines of activity here listed, or others not mentioned, is no sound basis for any wholesale indictment of trade organizations. These organizations are fairly entitled to be judged by their large accomplishments for good, by the stability of conditions, and the honesty of practices for which they are responsible, and not by the occasional black sheep that is found in every flock. If there has been any service which above all others trade associations have rendered to the public, it is through the adoption and maintenance at heavy

expense to themselves of standards of quality and service, without which it would be impossible for the business of this country to be conducted, or the public to receive the quality of goods and service which it has learned to demand."

The speaker handles the matter of prices in a particularly interesting manner. He says:

"The question which has most often caused trouble in trade organizations and which above all else leads to inquiry and suspicion on the part of governmental authorities—municipal, state or national—is association action with reference to prices. In a nutshell, no two men or firms which are competitors in business have a legal right to agree as to the prices which they will charge a third man, and any trade organization which is a party to price agreements of this sort or to agreements which restrict or allot production or distribution, or divide territory, is traveling upon very thin ice. No association can afford to have anything to do with the long list of practices classed as unfair by the Federal Trade Commission. It may escape prosecution, but no one can tell when it will get into trouble. On the other hand, while John Smith and James Jones have no right to agree upon the price, as competitors in business, they will charge Henry Brown for their products tomorrow, they do have the right to tell each other prices which Henry Brown or any other buyer of their commodities actually paid them yesterday, and they may do this through the medium of their association. They also have the right through their organization to learn what are the items of cost entering into the production of the commodity they sell or the service they furnish.

"The outstanding fact today is that the Government is depending everywhere upon trade and industrial organizations for the means with which to wage the fight for world democracy, and the Government itself within the last few months has told firms and individuals who have not heretofore been associated, that if they wish to do business with the Government they must get into organizations and do business as organizations and not as individuals. This is a revolutionary change in attitude toward trade organizations, the full significance of which is probably not appreciated by many. It is no rash prediction to say that this recognition of the necessity for industrial organization will continue during the reconstruction days that are to follow.

"Stability of reasonable prices, reliability of standard products, and efficiency of service are the watchwords of today. Co-operation is the guide for their attainment, and co-operation is impossible without organization."

These are convincing views regarding the value and legitimacy of trade organizations and it is good to know that they are making an important impression.

Wages in the Paper Trade

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just published the figures of employment for the month of December. In connection with the changes in wages paid during that month in the paper industry the bureau says:

"Reports from three plants show changes in the wage rates. One plant reports a 10 per cent. increase to 60 per cent. of its forces 5 per cent. increase to its entire force, and a third, 75 cents per day, increase to all its employees."

Reports were received from 47 paper mills in both December, 1916, and December, 1917. In the former month and year there were 25,506 employees, diminishing slightly in December, 1917, to 25,485, or 1 per cent. The payrolls in the mills, however, increased from \$373,752 for the 47 mills in December, 1916, to \$434,153 in December, 1917, or an increase of 16.2 per cent.

Reports were also received from 47 paper mills for the months of November and December, 1917. In November, 1917, there were 23,555 employed in the 47 mills, increasing in December to 24,133, or an increase of 2.5 per cent. The payrolls decreased from \$410,757 in November to \$409,263 in December, a decrease of .4 per cent.

All Americans Can Serve

Every man, woman and child in this country, who wants to serve the country, can serve it and serve it in a very simple and effective way, Secretary McAdoo says. That service is to lend your money to the Government. Every 25 cents loaned to the Government is a help at this time and practically every man, woman and child by making some trifling sacrifice, some denial of a pleasure, or giving up some indulgence, can render the Government that support.

Every 25 cents will do something to help a wounded American soldier, wounded fighting for the American people and American liberty. Every cent loaned the Government contributes something for the safety and strength and success of our soldiers and sailors, equipping them, maintaining them, clothing them, feeding them, and giving them artillery and ammunition and all things needed for their efficiency and triumph.

The Secretary of the Treasury says this question is before every American—"Are you willing to help the fighting men of our Nation, and in helping them to help yourselves? Are you willing in helping them and helping yourselves to make liberty supreme throughout the world and to make the atrocities, the infamous and unspeakable crimes against civilization committed by Germany impossible forever in the future?"

Under the leadership of Mr. Paul E. Vernon, the New York paper trade will carry on a vigorous campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps, and as usual the paper trade will "do its bit" willingly.

Inquiry from Paper Section, Bureau of Standards

The Paper Section of the Bureau of Standards is at present cooperating with one of the government departments in regard to several special papers that are greatly needed for some important war work. One of these papers is very similar to the wood pulp "Cellucotton" which has been found to work so well in replacing absorbent cotton in surgical dressings. The other paper product which the paper section is attempting to develop is in many ways very unlike the ordinary sheet of paper, for the reason that it must have property almost diametrically opposite to those properties usually associated with the average sheet of paper.

The principle requirement of the paper in question is porosity. It must allow the passage of air with the smallest amount of pressure. The sheet is, of course, unsized and the percentage volume of air space to volume of space occupied by the fibers must be very high.

An unbleached soda pine pulp seems to be most suitable for the work in question. Both beaten and unbeaten samples were tried

out and results indicate that the unbeaten pulp gave best results. Samples were first made up with a small hand sheet apparatus. Some of these sheets were dried under high pressure, others under low pressure, and still other samples were taken off the hand mold with the least possible pressure. The samples that had received the lightest pressure, that is, the least compressing of the fibers, gave very promising results.

The results, as shown with the hand sheets, were then duplicated on experimental paper machine. Difficulties were encountered in securing a sheet that was porous to the degree desired. The Bureau is not equipped with a suction couch roll or suction press rolls, and it was a difficult matter to prevent a sheet or fibers from becoming too compact, thereby greatly increasing the pressure required to allow a certain volume of air to pass through a definite area of the paper in a definite time.

Recently a paper has been produced on the Fourdrinier machine that gives promise of fulfilling the requirements. Briefly it was produced with the smallest possible shake, smallest possible amount of water in the stock, high suction at the boxes, and the couch and press rolls so adjusted as to give almost no pressure on the paper. The paper was dried at fairly high temperature (about 10 pounds) and with dryer felts run as slack as possible. The paper is not calendered at all. The most suitable weights are 50 and 100 lbs., 25 x 38, 500.

From the results so far secured it seems evident that a machine to make this paper should be equipped with suction couch on the Fourdrinier part and suction press rolls. Preferably, the paper should be handled between felts through the press rolls to prevent needlessly compressing or compacting the fibers. A single cylinder machine, equipped with a suction couch and suction press rolls, would also be suitable.

The Paper Section of the Bureau of Standards would appreciate receiving samples of paper which anyone in the trade has that may seem to meet the conditions as outlined above. It would also be desirable to have the names of any mills that are equipped to make such a sheet of paper, especially those equipped with suction sheet and suction press rolls. Interested parties may address Paper Section, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Remember that everything is sacrificed to get a soft, fluffy, porous sheet of paper, and there is a possibility of good business and, best of all, it's patriotic work. The Bureau would like to hear from someone.

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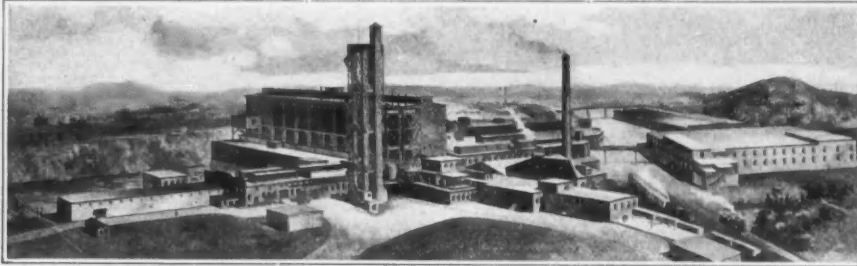
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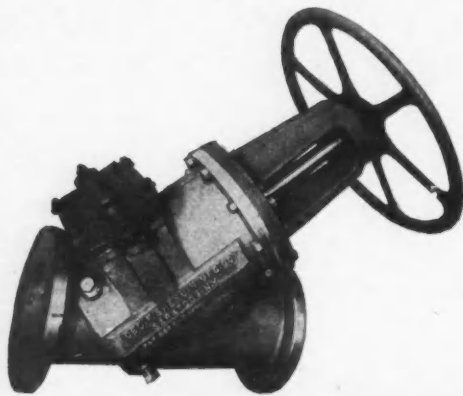
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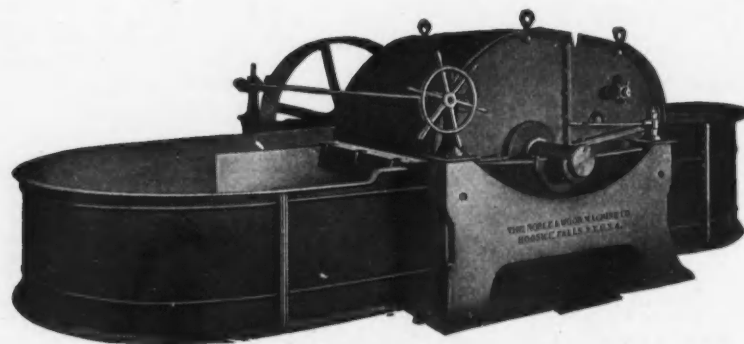
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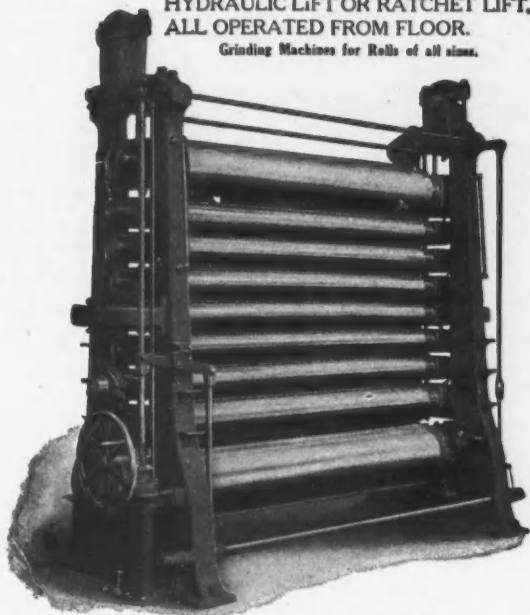


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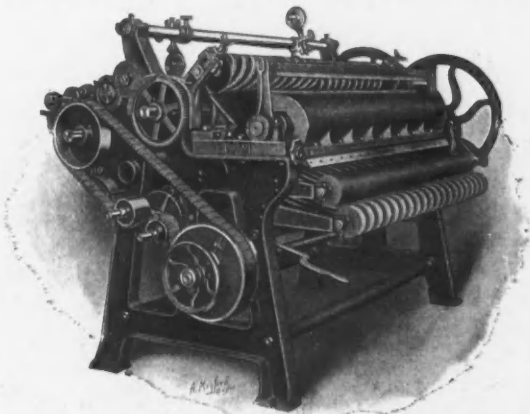
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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RESUMES NEWS PRINT HEARING

(Continued from page 9.)

by his firm, he stated, at \$21.50 a cord in New York State alongside the track.

During the course of Mr. Meigs' testimony attorneys for the publishers and the manufacturers had long arguments as to the construction to be put on the New York agreement, as to whether the price had to be set April 1 or not.

C. H. Davis, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was another wood expert called by the manufacturers. He told the Commission that stumpage was costing him from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a cord, but that he had purchased none at \$1.00 during the past year. The going price in Vermont last year, he said, was \$5.00 per cord for stumpage. The wood runs about 5 to 8 cords per acre. He said that he is now paying the farmers from \$11.00 to \$12.00 per cord on the cars for rough wood.

To Show Photo Films

Attorney Wise has come to Washington to do the "trick right." He has with him six reels of photofilms showing the operation of cutting trees from the forest right up to the time the news print paper is completed. He will show the reels to the Commission some time this week.

Paper Makers' Organizations Heard

During the afternoon the officers of the various paper makers' organizations were heard relative to wage increases. Those who testified before the Commission included: J. T. Carey, president and George J. Snyder, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Paper, Pulp & Sulphite Workers; Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; J. J. Keepler, of the International Association of Machinists; and John Flynn, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Mr. Carey was the first witness called. He spoke of the general custom of the agreements between the various associations and the manufacturers, and that one agreement would terminate the coming May. He stated that in spite of the agreement some manufacturers have voluntarily raised wages of the workers because of the increased cost of living, while others have refused because they were not getting enough for their paper. Mr. Carey said that owing to the fact that they have asked for increased wages he believed that the Commission would like to know about the proposed increase.

The skilled paper makers, he told the Commission, are asking an increase in wages of 45 per cent more than the wages of 1916, and the unskilled labor of 11c per hour more. Also that they will ask for an 8 hour day instead of the present 9 hours day, and a guaranty of 50 weeks' work per year. Also six holidays during the year instead of three as at present and 36 hours' layoff at the holiday time instead of 24 hours. Mr. Carey also told the Commission something of the scale of wages paid. The others who spoke told the Commission practically the same as Mr. Carey. Mr. Snyder spoke to the Commission about the strikes in the west in the news print mills and something of what the workers were up against, as he expressed it.

Testimony of Frederick C. Clark

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1918.—Frederick C. Clark, chief of the paper laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, was called Wednesday as a witness for the Commission. He made the following statement:

At the request of the Federal Trade Commission I have been assigned by the Director of the Bureau of Standards to assist the

Commission in certain phases of their news print paper investigation.

The Bureau of Standards has been a firm believer in standard specifications, it having been instrumental in developing standard specifications for paper covering the needs of the Government service. I have examined the standard form of contract now in use and the form of contract proposed by the publishers at the hearing before the Commission on January 7, 1918, and have also read the further discussion of this subject in the transcript of hearings held on February 4, 1918.

My testimony will be confined to a discussion of the specifications, basis of weight, and testing of news print paper.

Standard Form of Contract

The specifications contained in the standard form of contract are as follows: "The said paper shall be of *substantially* the same average quality as sample attached to this agreement and of *approximately* the following basis of weight: 24 x 36—32/500 inches. There are two points in this specification that are stated in such indefinite terms as to render the specification a detriment rather than of any assistance to either parties to the contract.

The word *substantially* in the expression, "shall be of *substantially* the same average quality as sample attached," is not specific enough. Furthermore, a specification which is a part of a contract should not be based on a sample of material that is sure to deteriorate before the expiration of that contract.

The question of strength is not specifically mentioned in the standard form of contract, though it is implied, since reference is made to the quality of the sample attached. The interpretation that a strength specification is implied in the contract was brought out in the discussion between Messrs. Wise and McIntyre (pages 359-360 of February 4, 1918). Mr. Wise's argument against the inclusion of a definite minimum bursting strength in the standard form of contract is in substance as follows: "A definite bursting strength is unnecessary for the reason that the purchaser may easily determine what the strength is by making a test of the 'sample attached.'" But, as I understand it, the test made by the purchaser is not a part of the record of the contract and the result of the test would not be known to or binding upon the manufacturer.

Mr. Wise's statement (pages 359-360 of February 4, 1918) implies that the bursting strength cannot be accurately determined, and therefore should not be included in the specification. This argument conflicts with his former statement, which indicates that the purchaser should make his own test of the "sample attached."

If the Mullen tester is as inaccurate as it is claimed, and there is as much variation in the test of a single sheet as also is claimed, then there is all the more reason why the purchaser should not make his own tests. The bursting strength should be settled by mutual agreement.

Form of Contract Proposed by Publishers

The specifications in the "form of contract" proposed by the newspaper publishers have evidently been written without regard to the finished product desired, as it is impossible to manufacture a news print paper that conforms to these specifications and moreover they contain meaningless clauses from the standpoint of the testing laboratory.

The weight specifications proposed by the publishers state the contract basis as a maximum. This provision would virtually compel the manufacturer to run all his paper under weight in order not to incur the penalty. The only satisfactory method of specifying the weight of paper is to state the basis and then allow a minimum and maximum variation from this basis.

The publishers' specifications call for a strength of not less than

(Continued on page 42.)

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Inquiry

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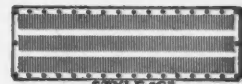
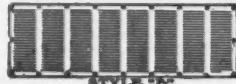
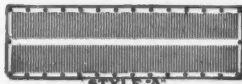
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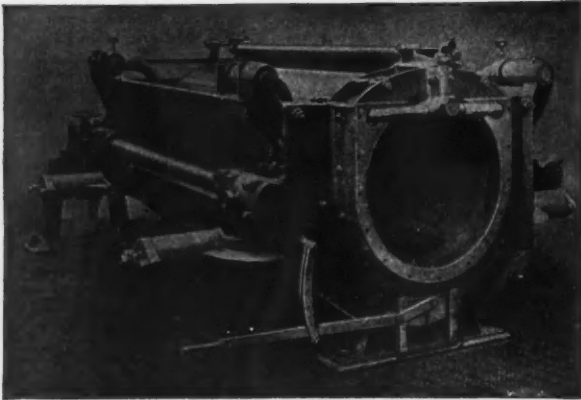
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Requires little attention and power. Practically no repairs and no waste screenings.

Increases Production

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The advantage of this screen is that it can be adapted with slight change for use in Sulphite mills and where the saving amounts to considerable.

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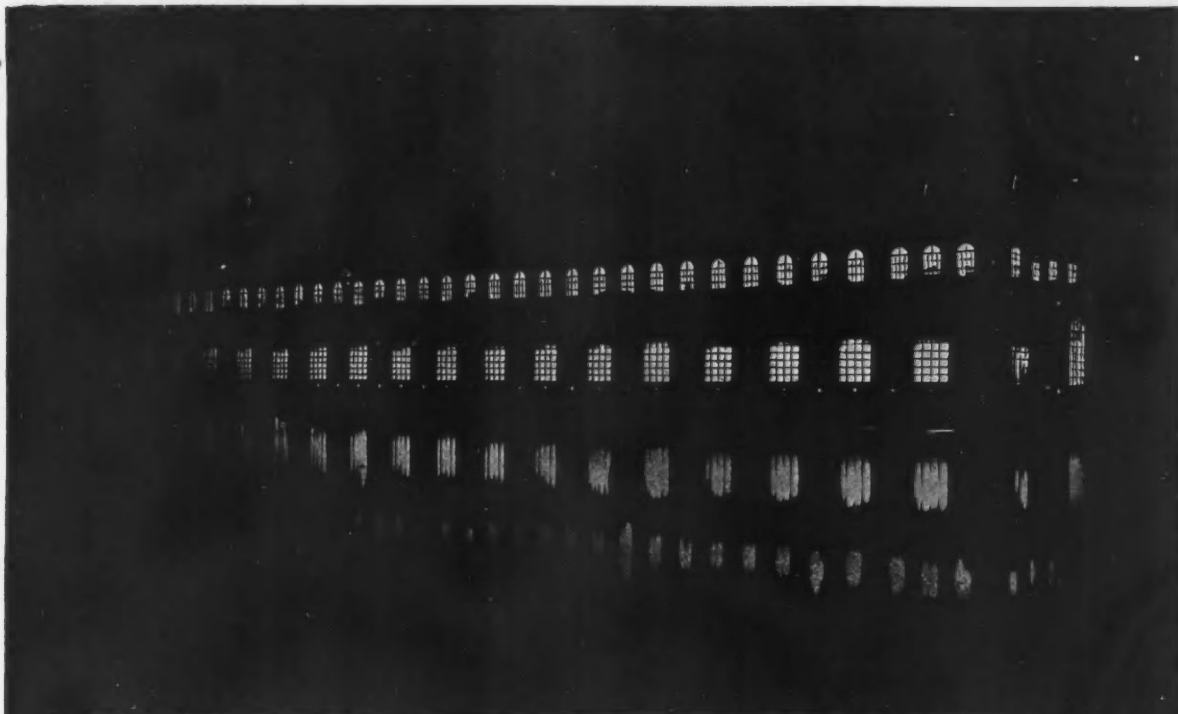
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Eleven 23 H.P. Oil Pump Drives (as illustrated below) are located in the Keokuk Power House. Seventy-two 24 H.P. drives are employed at Panama for operating the safety gate hoists. The largest chain drive in the world (5000 H.P.) drives a generator in a western power plant.

Your plant, no matter how large or small, can employ silent chain drives somewhere to good advantage—for driving pumps, governors, fans, blowers, exciters, compressors, individual machines of all sorts, and lineshafts. It is your duty to investigate these wonderful conservers of power.



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Please send me your 1918 Diary and Data Book, containing much general information, and specific details concerning Morse Silent Chains.

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RESUMES NEWS PRINT HEARING

(Continued from page 38.)

10 pounds on the Mullen tester. A specification for bursting strength is certainly desirable, but I believe 10 points is somewhat higher than really necessary.

A specification for the proportions of stock (ground-wood and sulphite) such as is proposed by the publishers, should not be included in a news print contract. In the first place, no known method of analysis or examination is accurate within 10 per cent., and in the second place, a publisher is buying printing surface and not pulp, and therefore gains nothing by an attempt to specify the fiber content.

Under the heading for Sizing, is the clause—"One-eighth of one per cent. free rosin." This clause is not at all clear. Is news print paper supposed to contain one-eighth of one per cent. of free rosin, or is the manufacturer supposed to add that much free rosin? What is free rosin? How can it be determined and what would be the value of the results after it is determined. Rosin, free rosin, and combined rosin are one of the great unsolved problems of the paper industry.

News print paper is made of approximately four parts ground-wood and one part unbleached sulphite. Using the most approved method for determining total rosin in paper, we find that ground-wood, as it is made, will contain from 0.4 to 1.4 per cent. of total rosin. Unbleached sulphite will contain from 0.3 to 1.2 per cent. total rosin. The finished news print paper will contain from 1.0 to 2.1 per cent. Thus the natural total rosin content of both ground-wood and sulphite is far greater than the amount stated in the publishers' form of contract. This being true, it is useless to place a limitation upon something over which not even a manufacturer has any control.

Rosin size is not a detriment to the finished news print paper but is an added expense. It is also a needless part of the specification that complicates without in any way relieving or helping the situation. It should be entirely eliminated.

The proposed specifications of the publishers require a natural color. This is not only very indefinite, but also a needless requirement, for it is absolutely unessential whether the color of a news print paper is a yellow natural, or a reddish natural or a bluish natural, because the differences in any case are so very slight that no one but a critic would give them any consideration.

No filler or loading is allowed in the specifications proposed by the publishers, yet it is an established fact that a small amount of filler or clay would add greatly to the printing qualities of news print paper, which it seems to me is what the publisher should be especially concerned about.

The last part of the specifications proposed by publishers in regard to moisture, is even less clear than the rosin specification. It would appear that in testing the paper for moisture content, the sample should be placed in a constant temperature oven, in which the temperature is held at 100 degrees centigrade and the relative humidity is held at 60 per cent. If this is what is wanted, then the clause is a detriment to the specification as it would be almost physically impossible to obtain such conditions.

If this moisture clause is inserted to prevent the manufacturer from shipping a very damp sheet of paper then it should be stated very differently. The natural moisture content of most hydroscopic material is approximately 8.5 per cent. at 65 per cent. relative humidity and 70 degrees Fahrenheit. This moisture content or "regain," as it is usually spoken of, will increase or decrease with corresponding changes in both relative humidity and temperature and will increase as high as ten per cent. in very humid weather. A small amount of moisture in news print paper is an advantage rather than a disadvantage as it tends to increase the strength of the paper, and produces a smoother finish and causes less trouble from static electricity on the web printing press.

There are three phases that must be considered in writing a specification for any material.

First—The material used.

Second—The method of manufacture.

Third—The suitability of the finished product for a particular purpose.

Under material used, there can be no question that ground wood and sulphite are entirely suitable.

Under methods of manufacture, the publisher need only be interested in ensuring himself that he will receive the product he has found most suitable, and this he does when he states a weight basis and strength enough to run through his web press. The manufacturer's intent in this part of the specification should be recognized by stating the allowable limits of weight variation and the minimum bursting strength allowed.

Under the third part, "suitability of the product for a particular purpose" should come in those considerations which will ensure that the finished newspaper will be readable, all of which may be covered in a short general clause.

I am not going to attempt to express myself on the allowable limits of weight variation or minimum bursting strength that should be allowed, in a contract for news print paper, for the reason that I have been too long out of touch with the actual production of news print paper. These points may easily be determined by tests, however. It would be a comparatively simple matter to have made up a series of rolls of 7, 8, 9 and 10 point strength. These rolls should then be run on the same press and by competent press tenders, to see what the results would be.

There has been considerable criticism of the Mullen tester as an unreliable testing device. The criticism is no doubt merited, but the fact remains, that if the apparatus is used correctly and by some one above the grade of a day laborer, satisfactory results may be obtained. This is proven in every paper testing laboratory in the country.

The specification suggested is as follows:

Standard News Print Paper

Weight—24 x 36, 500; 32 pound basis.

A variation of not more than —* per cent., above and below the weight basis, shall constitute a good delivery, and the paper shall be paid for at the actual weight. A variation above the per cent. allowance, if accepted, shall be paid for at the calculated basis of weight.

Bursting Strength—shall be not less than —* points, as determined by the Mullen tester. In case of dispute between the seller and buyer regarding the bursting strength test, a final test should be made under standard humidity conditions of 65 per cent. relative humidity and a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Color, finish and formation—The color, finish and formation of the paper delivered shall be reasonably uniform, and the paper should not contain an excessive amount of shives and coarse woody particles.

Among Others Who Testified

William C. Powers, of the Great Northern Paper Company, and Mr. Hanson, of the Boston *American*, also testified before the Commission Wednesday morning. Mr. Hanson contradicted testimony given at a former hearing by A. G. McIntyre.

*Figures not available at time of going to press.

Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades contains an unusually large number of revisions. Order now from the Lockwood Trade Journal Company, 10 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Two Reasons why we Guarantee "Test Special" Rubber Belting

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Dear Sirs:

We have your recent letter asking our opinion of the "Test Special" friction surface rubber belting which you have furnished us.

We are glad to tell you that this belting has proven very satisfactory and we consider that we are getting very efficient results by its use. As you know we used the "Test Special" to belt up our saw horse at Thorold, Ontario, in the Fall of 1914. The mill has operated at full capacity from the start and we have not been required to make any changes in this belting to date. The fact that we had very good success with smaller loads of your belting prior to our building the Thorold mill led us to believe that we would receive equal satisfaction with your product at Thorold. We are pleased to tell you that our anticipations in this direction have been fully realized.

We have been agreeably surprised by the fact that we have had no such trouble as is usually caused by the stretching of belting on new equipment. All the belts are in first class condition and (from their present appearance) are good for a long time of service.

We are glad to recommend "Test Special" belting to anyone who wants efficient belt service.

Yours very truly,
 THE NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING COMPANY
J. L. ...

Pedluma Box Company, Inc.
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Gentlemen:

Your last shipment of "Test Special" rubber belting came duly to hand. Please accept our thanks for promptness in filling this order.

We are now using this brand of belting on a good part of our plant and have found it so satisfactory that we are replacing all worn out belts with "Test Special". We have placed this belt on big speed machines and in places where severe strains and overloads are carried and our experience is that it carries the loads and lasts longer than the best grade of leather or Manila belting.

We find that it is not affected by heat or moisture, will not tear out at the lacing and will last for six months on a run that wears out the best grade of leather belt in three months. We do not hesitate to recommend "Test Special" belting for use for any purpose for which a belt is used.

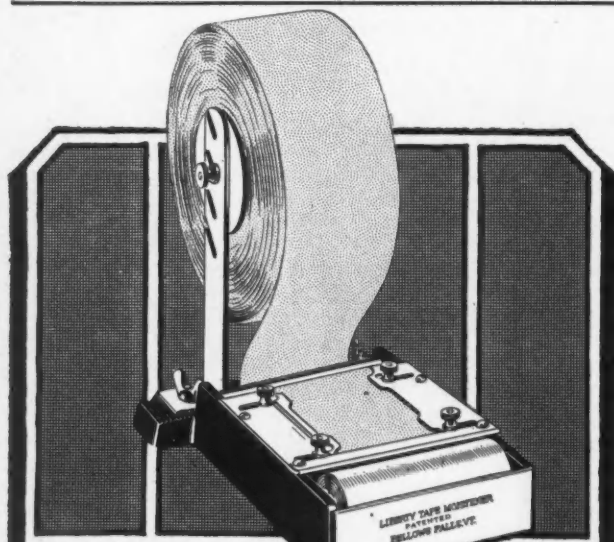
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 Per *V. L. ...*

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The even, efficient moistening of every bit of the tape used—speed and simplicity in operation—solid rust proof construction—make the

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Mills: Bellows Falls, Vt.

New Grinder Regulator

To maintain a steady maximum from electrically driven grinders in pulp mills, the General Electric Company has developed a regulator which maintains a practically constant load on the grinder motors. These regulators are in practical operation.

The regulator maintains a practically constant load on grinder motors at any predetermined value, so that the current variations are held within such narrow limits that their influence on the electric system is practically negligible. This result is accomplished by automatically regulating the water pressure on the pockets by means of a motor operated throttle valve.

The regulator consists of a small induction motor which is connected through series current transformers to the feeder lines



NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC GRINDER REGULATOR

of the grinder motor... The rotor of the regulator motor rotates through a small angle and actuates the throttle valve of the main water supply to the grinder, automatically reducing the water pressure when the load on the grinder motor starts to increase and conversely opening the throttle valve and increasing the water pressure to compensate for a falling load.

While this regulating device is simple and strong mechanically, it is also very sensitive to the load changes and smooth in its operation. Actual service tests show that with a single three-pocket grinder, with instantaneous changes in load as great as 33½ per cent, the fluctuations on the driving motor feeder circuit did not exceed two per cent.

While the results achieved by the regulator on the electrical system are excellent, the most important effect of its use is the very considerable increase in production secured. Without the regulator the grinder must of necessity operate for varying periods at reduced output when the pockets are being filled, whereas with the regulator in operation such reductions in load are instantly corrected by the changes in water pressure, so that the motor-driven grinder set, when provided with this regulator, is always operating at its maximum rate of production.

Iroquois Stock Sold for \$184,000

Troy, N. Y., February 25, 1918.—The sale of 2,115 shares of the Iroquois Pulp & Paper Company to John K. Walbridge of Saratoga for the sum of \$184,604.45, disposes of a large portion of the proceedings in the matter of the bankruptcy of former Governor John A. Dix.

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the Best authorities in the
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made Stuebing Trucks, THEIR
CHOICE.

Stack your goods on inexpensive
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Paper manufacturers generally recognize the value of **starch** in the manufacture and coating of paper.

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

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

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EXPERIMENTING WITH NEW PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL

Imperial Institute of the Indian Government Publishes Results of Its Experiments with Leaves from Western Australia, Timber from East Africa and Bark from Rhodesia—All the Materials Tested Are More or Less Suitable for Paper Making, Though They Are Inferior to Most of Those at Present Employed—Eceidiocolea Leaves, However, Are Valuable Raw Material.

The Imperial Institute, according to the Indian Government *Trade Journal*, has recently published the results of its experiments with three new paper making materials, *Eceidiocolea monostachya* leaves from Western Australia, *Neoboutonia macrocalyx* timber from East Africa, and the bark of the *Brachystegia Randii* from Rhodesia.

E. monostachya, F. Muell., is a rushlike plant belonging to the natural order Restiaceae and is found only in Western Australia. The stems or so-called "leaves" are erect, rigid, and rather slender

made from esparto, straw and bamboo, but in some respects superior to all three.

From the results of this investigation it is clear that these *Eceidiocolea* leaves would form a valuable raw material for the manufacture of paper. They could not be exported from Australia to the United Kingdom in the raw state, as such materials bring low prices, but they could be used in Australia for the manufacture of pulp and paper of high quality, either for local use or for export.

Fiber of Little Value

A sample of the leaves and a small specimen of fiber extracted from them were submitted to fiber experts. They reported that the fiber was somewhat harsh for spinning purposes and was short, brittle and deficient in strength, and they considered it of little or no commercial value. A few experiments were made at the Imperial Institute on the extraction of fiber from the leaves. This proved to be a difficult and tedious operation, though it may be somewhat easier when fresh leaves are used. It seems unlikely that any existing fiber-extracting machinery could be used for the extraction of the fiber, and special machinery would probably have to be devised. In view of the poor quality of the fiber as extracted by hand, it scarcely seems worth while to consider the question



RIVER RAISIN PAPER CO. PLANT AT MONROE, MICH.

and vary in height from 2 to 5 feet. They bear a number of sheathing, brown scales at the base, the upper part being bare except for a single sheath just below the terminal flowering head. Early in 1916 a sample of the leaves was sent to the Imperial Institute from Western Australia for the purpose of ascertaining whether the material would be of commercial value as a source of fiber for paper making or other purposes. The leaves were digested under pressure with 16 parts by weight of caustic soda of 4 per cent. strength, for four hours at 140 degrees C., and yielded 44 per cent. of pulp. This yield is about the same as that from Algerian (Oran) esparto grass (42 per cent.). The pulp is, however, inferior in appearance to that obtained from esparto, and the unbleached *Eceidiocolea* pulp makes a darker-colored paper, while the pulp is somewhat difficult to bleach.

Furthermore, the paper prepared from *E. monostachya* leaves shows small bright-yellow specks, due to the presence of a waxy or resinous substance of which the leaves yield 2.7 per cent. on extraction with alcohol. This defect can be, to a very large extent, prevented by more drastic treatment, e. g., by boiling the leaves with 20 parts instead of 16 parts by weight of caustic soda, and this treatment also considerably improves the color of the bleached pulp—though it must be added that at the same time it reduces the yield of dry unbleached pulp from the air-dry leaf from 44 to 39 per cent., and the paper shrinks considerably on drying.

Good Pulp Material

Specimens of the leaves and of bleached and unbleached paper prepared from them by normal treatment were submitted to certain paper manufacturers, who were of opinion that the material would produce a paper having some of the characteristics of papers

of special machinery, but it might be possible to prepare the fiber from the fresh leaves by a retting process such as that used for jute or flax, and it was suggested to the Australian authorities that a few pounds of fiber should be prepared in this way if possible for further examination and commercial valuation.

Large-Scale Experiments Still Needed for *Neoboutonia*

Neoboutonia macrocalyx, Pax (natural order Euphorbiaceae), attains a height of 50 to 60 feet and a diameter of 15 to 20 inches. It is peculiar to tropical Africa, being found in Uganda, East Africa Protectorate and German East Africa. According to information supplied by the conservator of forests of East Africa the tree is abundant in the forests of the Kikuyu Escaroment and Aberdare Mountains in that Protectorate, where it grows at an elevation of 7,000 to 9,000 feet. It reproduces itself readily from seed, and the young trees are fast growing. When growing in dense formation it produces a straight bole free from branches. The timber is difficult to saw into boards or scantling on account of its "woolly" nature, and it is of little value in the building or joinery trade. The only use to which it might be put would be for making rough crates, but at present there is no demand for these in East Africa.

With a view to ascertaining the value of the timber as a source of pulp for paper-making specimens were sent to the Imperial Institute in January, 1916. The wood was mostly yellowish in color, with grayish markings. It had a "woolly" surface and was soft and light. Attempts to smooth the surface of the wood by planing were unsuccessful, and the freshly sawn surface, although not showing loose fibers, was very soft. The timber was free from knots.

(Continued on page 48.)



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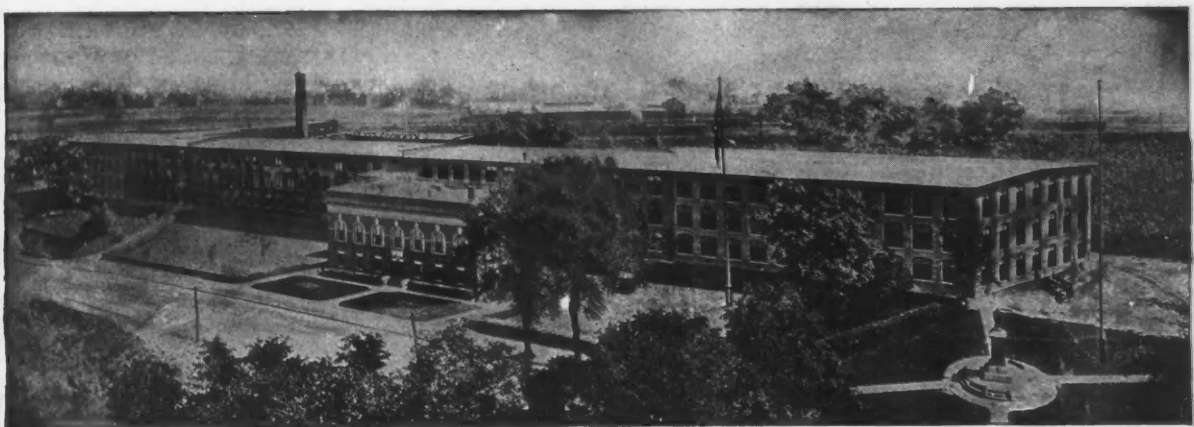
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Manufacturers of Kenwood Felts and Jackets for all kinds of Paper and Pulp.
Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.

EXPERIMENTING WITH NEW PAPER MAKING MATERIAL

(Continued from page 46.)

Four paper-making trials were carried out at the institute. In experiments Nos. 1 and 2, 16 parts, and in experiment No. 3, 20 parts of 4 per cent. of caustic soda were used, and in experiment No. 4, 24 parts of 6 per cent. soda. Under the conditions of experiments 1, 2 and 3 the wood was not thoroughly broken up, but it could be converted into a workable pulp by prolonged beating. The unbleached pulp thus obtained produced a brown paper which did not shrink on drying and was opaque. The pulp bleached easily and yielded an almost opaque paper of good strength.

More drastic treatment, i. e., under the conditions of experiment 4, reduced the wood to a condition in which it was easily converted into pulp. The color was considerably improved by this treatment, which, moreover, was attended by a loss of only 4 per cent. in the yield of unbleached pulp (46 per cent., as against about 50 per cent. from experiments 1, 2 and 3). The pulp bleached easily and yielded an opaque and almost white paper, which did not shrink on drying.

It is evident from the foregoing results that the wood of *N. macrocalyx* yields a good pulp when it is treated under conditions similar to those of the "soda" process employed for pulp manufacture from spruce and other soft woods. The fibers are rather shorter than those of spruce wood, but the pulp felts well, bleaches easily and makes a strong paper. The yield of pulp is rather higher than in the case of spruce, and the timber should therefore form a good source of paper pulp.

Experiments with *Brachystegia* Bark

A sample of *Brachystegia* bark was received from Rhodesia in September, 1916, together with herbarium specimens of the tree. The herbarium specimens were submitted to Kew, where the plant was identified as *Bracystegia Randii*, Bak. f. (natural order Leguminosæ). This is a large tree, known in the vernacular as "musasa," and is exceedingly common throughout the greater part of Mashonaland. The timber is soft and of little value commercially, although it is much used by the natives for hut building. The sample received at the Imperial Institute consisted of ribbons of the inner bark of the plant. The material was mostly of a light brown color, but a fair proportion was dark reddish-brown.

A small quantity of fiber was prepared by boiling with dilute sodium carbonate solution, but it was found to be much interlaced and therefore unsuitable for spinning purposes. It seems possible that by retting the bark ribbons a coarse fiber suitable for rope making might be obtained, but it is unlikely that such fiber would be of much value.

The results of three paper-making trials carried out at the institute gave a yield of 35 per cent. of pulp when 16 parts of caustic soda were used, 32 per cent. when 24 parts were used, and 34 per

cent. when 20 parts were used. The unbleached pulp was in all three cases of dark color and made a strong, opaque, dark-brown paper. The pulp bleached easily and quickly and gave a white, opaque paper which did not shrink on drying and was of good quality.

It seems unlikely that a fiber of value for textile or cordage purposes could be prepared from this *Brachystegia* bark. The bark is more likely to be of use for making paper, though it yields only 33 per cent. of unbleached pulp, which is distinctly low for a paper-making material; but the pulp is of good quality and the bark would no doubt be salable if offered in large and regular quantities. The export of the bark from Rhodesia is, however, not likely to prove remunerative, as it would probably not realize more than £5 (\$24) per ton in normal times in the United Kingdom, in competition with baobab bark, which contains 60 per cent. of cellulose and is worth £7 to £8 (\$34 to \$39) per ton. It would therefore be necessary to convert it into "half stuff" in Rhodesia and ship it in this form to Europe. For the manufacture of "half stuff," soda and other chemicals would be required, as well as considerable supplies of fuel and water, and in view of this it is doubtful whether a pulp industry would be remunerative in Rhodesia. In this connection the quantity of bark likely to be available and the cost of collection are important factors, but information on these points is not yet available.

To Be Superintendent at Millinocket

BANGOR, Me., February 25, 1918.—J. A. F. Nevins has arrived at Millinocket from East Millinocket and taken up his duties as superintendent of the mill in succession to Ingleton Schenck, who has been transferred to the Madison mill of the Great Northern Paper Company.

Mr. Nevins, who has been superintendent of the East Millinocket mill, is well versed in the art of paper making, having spent all his working life in that pursuit. He was born in Franklin, N. H., and his first work was in a paper mill, when he entered the employ of the International Paper Company in the mill in his home town. Starting in at the bottom of the ladder he slowly, by faithful service, worked his way steadily upward. After some years spent at Franklin he went to Palmer Falls, N. Y., as night superintendent. Afterwards he went to Ticonderoga for a year and spent a similar period at Fort Edward, N. Y., at each of which places he was superintendent. The year 1913 saw him joining up with the Great Northern Paper Company's forces, going to East Millinocket to take charge. Concluding four and one-half years there he has now been appointed to Millinocket, the company's largest plant.



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The Arthur D. Little, Inc., organization offers you the benefit of its thirty years' experience in the solution of all problems pertaining to the manufacture of paper. We offer you the advice of our large staff of experts; we offer you our very complete equipment, including the use of the Experimental Paper Mill.

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Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 words or less, first insertion \$1.00.

Situations Wanted, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Help and Miscellaneous Wants, and small For Sale Ads, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Answers can be forwarded care Paper Trade Journal, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 10 East 39th street. And all should be addressed as the advertisement directs in every case and not simply to the paper.

Cash must accompany order.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesman to sell on commission with house carrying line of paper and card board. Satisfactory arrangement can be made with the proper party. Address Box 110, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN—Wanted skilled beaterman understanding coloring, book and writings. Apply Toronto Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd., Cornwall, Ont., Can.

SAFETY ENGINEER—Wanted for Canadian pulp and paper mills. Must be able to take care of safe-guarding, educational work, etc. Give full particulars of education and previous experience. Enclose copy of references. State age, married or single and salary wanted. Address Box 89, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Two first class back tenders, steady work, good pay, eight hours. Address Box 90, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Boss loft man by Canadian high grade paper mill. Must not be afraid to work and also able to get results from his help. State references and salary expected. Address Box 91, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Boss beaterman, who understands making felt and roofing papers. Sober and steady. Good wages to the right man. Address Box 92, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Steady, reliable and capable man to grind rolls for paper machines. Middle aged man preferred. Address Box 93, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class millwright for paper mill. Must be reliable, steady work, good salary. Address Box 94, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Back tender for 60 inch four-drainer. Must be sober and steady. Wages \$4.20. Address The Walsh Paper Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

WANTED—Back tender and finisher in small board mill in south. Write full particulars to Gulf Paper Mills Co., Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE:—

One 136" Horne Fourdrinier
One 92" Dillon Single Cutter
One 124" Black-Clawson Cutter
and one thousand other items
for Paper Makers. Address:

The Shurtle Brothers Machine Company
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HELP WANTED

SALESMAN—We have one of our best territories open for a high grade salesman. An unusual opportunity for man with thorough knowledge of fine writing paper. Address Box 95, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tenders, back tender and millwright by small New England paper mill. Address Box 96, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tender, back tender and finisher for box board mill, located in the Middle West, operating on the eight-hour tour system. Good wages, steady work. Address Box 97, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A No. 1 pipe fitter for high pressure steam and general pulp and paper mill work. Also have openings for several good millwrights. Good positions for right parties. Address Box 61, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED in mill making crepe and tissue papers. Liberal salary to right man, state previous experience, age, married or single, and give references. Address Box 66, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTED for binders' board mill. Will be given complete charge if found satisfactory. Mill located near New York City. Apply Box 62, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN—Desire first class beaterman, on ledger, writing and book papers. Beating for two machines making 24 tons per 24 hours. Rate 49c. per hour—8 hours per day. Address Box 63, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPER CALENDER MAN—Desire a first class super calender man. Rate 35c. per hour—10 hours per day. Address Box 64, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT. Paper mill construction and maintenance. Address with full particulars to Box 65, care Paper Trade Journal.

SPECIAL ENVELOPE AND PAPER BAG SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, state experience, firms you have been connected with, if you are competent to organize a plant for hand and machine made envelopes and bags, plant located in the Middle West, also state salary expected. Address Box 67, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A young man familiar with pulp and paper mill conditions, as traveling salesman by a concern manufacturing a broad line of special pulp and paper machinery. Territory United States and Canada. Previous selling experience preferred, but not necessarily essential. Excellent opening for right man. State age, experience, married or single, and salary expected. Address Box 68, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTED on roofing felts. Must have references. Apply to Box 69, care Paper Trade Journal.

CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER, 8-hour Wisconsin mill, rate 47 cents per hour. Address Box 70, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTED in large mill making book paper. Good wages and eight-hour shifts. Address Box 71, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED, MILLWRIGHT for one machine book mill in New England. Must be sober and steady. Good wages for right man. Backtender also wanted, three shifts. Address Box 73, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Fourdrinier machine tender for one machine mill making absorptive papers and colors. Address Box 74, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 51.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES—One 84" Double Cylinder Machine, first and second presses, 36 dryers, calenders, Reel and Winder, Marshall Drive. One 60" Fourdrinier, first and second presses, 18 dryers, 3 stacks of calenders, reel, slitter, Marshall Drive.

WET MACHINES—Two 48" Wet Machines for Board, one 72" Sandy Hill, one 84" Bagley & Sewall.

PAPER CUTTERS—One 112" Horne; 44", 41" Finlay; 76" Hamblet.

RAG CUTTERS—One Taylor Heavy Type Rag Cutter, triplex bed knife.

REAM CUTTERS—One 48" Acme; 76", 38", 48" Cranston; 55" Seybold; 42" Sheridan.

BOARD CALENDERS—One 45" Farrel; 65" Downingtown.

SUPER CALENDERS—Two 62", one 53", four 45" stack super calenders.

PRESSES—Six Hydraulic Presses, one Boomer & Boschert Screw Press, one Filter Press.

JORDANS—One Jordan Refining Engine.

PUMPS—One 9" x 12" Goulds Triplex, several triplex stuff and suction pumps; two triplex Hydraulic Pumps.

SLITTERS—One 50" Black & Clawson, 110" Kidder, 40" Kidder.

Two Shredders.

Two 7' x 25' Rotary Boilers, complete with drive. Two Kollergangs with stones.

One Lombard Governor.

Two Centrifugal, two Wandell Screens, twelve

Three Pocket Grinders.

One 96" x 14 1/2" Millspauch Suction Roll.

Two Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burners.

Four Barkers.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, B Branch, Mass.

FOR SALE

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

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

COATER—One 43" double Waldron coater.

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

CYLINDER MOULDS—Two moulds 30" dia., 79" face.

DRIVES—One Moore & White No. 9 A.

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

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

JORDANS—Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

MACHINES—One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

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

ROTARIES—About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN—One Wandel screen.

Also a lot of other machines which have not yet been listed. Write us for anything you want.

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

Mills Machine Company

LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 50.)

HELP WANTED

WANTED GOOD MACHINE TENDER on roofing stock. Mill working 8-hour shift. Prefer man familiar with sheathing paper also. Good position in New Jersey. Address Box 80, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Good, sober, steady machine tender and beaterman for box board mill. Good wages to right parties. Two tours. Address Box 72, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Salesman for a New York house to sell chemical and ground wood pulps; one with connection in the Eastern territory preferred. Give reference and experience. Letters treated in confidence and will be returned if desired. Address Box 85, care Paper Trade Journal.

TWO MACHINE TENDERS AND TWO BACK TENDERS for cylinder machine running specialties. Also two beatermen on rag and combination stock. Two tours, steady work and good pay. Address Box 41, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class machine tender and back tender for felt mill. \$4.00 a day for machine tender, \$3.00 a day for back tender. Steady employment. No booze fighters need apply. Address Box 45, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Experienced trimmer man. Good position for the right man. State experience and full particulars. Apply Ware Coated Paper Co., Ware, Mass.

WANTED—Two back tenders for Harper fourdrinier machines making lightweight specialties. Wages \$3.50 per day for twelve hours. Address Box 46, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION OPEN FOR GOOD SOBER MACHINE TENDER AND BACK TENDER in writing mill, located in good city in middle west. Address Box 719, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Salesman—thoroughly experienced in selling paper mill equipment or machinery used in allied trades. Acquaintance with territory in New England and Atlantic States preferred. Interview by appointment. Correspondence confidential. Address Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT ROOFING FELT MILL SUPERINTENDENT now employed desires to make a change. Can prove ability and give satisfactory reason for changing. Address Box 109, care Paper Trade Journal.

MARRIED MAN, 17 years' experience, familiar with selling and office work, thoroughly acquainted with paper, twine, bags, etc., seeks position with one who appreciates good, honest, progressive man. Best references. Address Box 107, care Paper Trade Journal.

MASTER MECHANIC WISHES TO MAKE CHANGE, 25 years' practical experience, 10 years in pulp and paper mills, thorough knowledge of engine and boilers. Address Box 98, care Paper Trade Journal.

CALENDER FOREMAN WISHES POSITION on coated papers. Has also had first class experience on finishing end, both coating and book mills. Steady and reliable, knows how to handle help, been employed at present position for long time. A trial will prove my worth. Address Box 99, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION as machine tender or back tender by a Polish man with 5 years' experience on fourdrinier and cylinder machines. Strictly temperate. Address Box 51, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT WISHES to make change, 16 years' practical experience on book, envelope, cover papers and specialties. Has had wide experience on colors. Can give first class references. Address Box 100, care Paper Trade Journal.

TISSUE SUPERINTENDENT WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A CHANGE. Experienced on toilet, copying, waxing and specialties. Good on colors and can get maximum production. Used to all kinds of stock and equipment. Address Box 101, care Paper Trade Journal.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, not in draft, college education, university business training; specialty advertising and selling; smashing paper sales record; \$40,000 on box stay alone; will consider good connection on paper or board where ability is recognized and properly rewarded. Address Box 908, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT NOW EMPLOYED WOULD LIKE TO MAKE CHANGE about April 1. Experienced on felt for saturating, combination and high test container board. First class references. Address Box 75, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTS POSITION. Have had several years' experience on all grades of tissue and all kinds of machines. Married and steady. Address Box 82, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN as superintendent or assistant superintendent of board mill. Practical experience in the manufacture of board, handling help and office work. Desires position where executive ability will count towards advancement. Address Box 49, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL PAPERMAKER—Position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Age 45 years, excellent colorman, technical school training, wide experience in colored specialties. Good references. Address Box 53, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE with good mechanical ability wants position in a mill making tissues, manilas or specialties. Address Box 54, care Paper Trade Journal.

BEATERMAN OPEN FOR POSITION. Well experienced on all grades of box, pulp and test boards. Married, steady and sober. Can furnish good references. Address Box 26, care Paper Trade Journal.

HIGH GRADE SUPERINTENDENT DESIRES TO MAKE CHANGE, used to making boards, news, kraft, specialties and wrapping. Know how to get results, good on repairs, construction and remodeling. Sober and reliable. Will go anywhere. Good references. Address Box 55, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, either substantial interest in fine paper jobbing house of medium size or association with young salesman having trade and \$1,000 or \$2,000, as partner to start same. Can supply money capital. Fifteen years' experience in paper trade. Best reputation and references. Reply confidentially what you can offer to Box 102, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE—Water power, low operating expenses, fully equipped, must be sold at once, or would sell interest to right party with small capital to invest and could take charge of operating. Price and terms reasonable. Address Box 103, care Paper Trade Journal.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR FOR SALE. One 160 tube double effect Swenson evaporator in first class condition. For full particulars address Box 104, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—1 single cylinder paper machine, suitable for making 8 point chip board, to trim 74 inches. Address Box 105, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—1 cylinder tissue machine complete, trim 68 inches. Address Box 106, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Slitters and Rewinders: If you are in the market for a 2nd hand or thoroughly overhauled slitter and rewinder, of any description, do not fail to call upon us, as we always have a selection of such Kilder machines available. Address Gibbs-Brower Co., 261 Broadway, New York City.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED with parties having good paper mill for sale. Address Box 78, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—One pair Hamilton corliss engines 16x36. Fine condition. Heavy board calendars, rolls 24x36. Machine complete, was made by the Farrell Foundry & Machine Co. Eight dryers, 36x62, complete. Address Box 59, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED

Position as works or technical manager or superintendent, by a thorough technical and practical trained man; well up in all grades; experience in foreign mills. Good chemist, member of Technical Association. Can produce results. Good reason for changing. 35 years of age, married and strictly temperate; best references. Address BOX 76, care Paper Trade Journal.

PICKQUICK



This is IT

The Best

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ROLL

in the U. S.

Write us for samples and prices. Salesman Wanted. New York

THE H. NORWOOD EWING CO. Woolworth Bldg.

WANTED

Master mechanic and plant engineer for paper mill and coating plant. Technical graduate with practical experience preferred. Will pay good salary to the right man, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Address

FALULAH PAPER COMPANY, Fitchburg, Mass.

That idle machinery can be quickly turned into cash by inserting an ad. in these columns.



KEEP IT UP!

Put some of your steam into the whistle that keeps sounding out this constructive slogan—

SAVE WITH PAPER

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment and Waxed papers are Serving the country by Saving food. The Prattler each month suggests how. Drop us a line and we will put you on the list.

SAVE WITH PAPER

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.,
Kalamazoo, Michigan

COLLINS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SAMUEL R. WHITING, Pres. and Treas.

Manufacturers of
LOFT DRIED PAPERS
LEDGERS
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WRITING PAPERS

Mill: North Wilbraham, Mass.
Main office:
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SAVE LABOR by using a REVOLVATOR

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A Revolvator reduces the time necessary to handle and pile heavy loads, the men are relieved of the strain of lifting same and the warehouse can be stacked all the way to the ceiling, thereby utilizing the floor space to the best advantage. Write for Bulletin PT42.

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357 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.



FOURDRINIER WIRES

In All Widths Up To And Including 250 Inches

CYLINDER FACES
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Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

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Jobbers supplied with Bag Machines anywhere in the United States, any number, part payment down, balance of payment from one to five years, to responsible parties.

We claim to have the fastest machines made.

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Agents for Canada

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., London, England
Foreign Agents

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When you want quantity and quality and lowest prices, write us.
Packing Houses and Warehouses, Chicago, Ill.

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900 Michigan Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Directory

Cards under this heading will be charged for at the rate of \$30 per annum for each card of three lines or less, payable in advance. Each additional line \$10.

Architects and Engineers.

CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Architect and Engineer, 208 North Laramie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHAPMAN, C. A., Inc., Paper Mill Architects and Engineers, 28 Jackson Boulevard E., Chicago, Ill.

FERGUSON, HARDY S., M. Am. Soc. C. E., Consulting Engineer, 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

HARDY, GEO. F., M. Am. Soc. M. E., Consulting Engineer, 309 Broadway, New York.

SNOW, S. M., Mill Architect, Engineer, Paper and Pulp Mills. Steam and Water Power plants. 55 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers, Temple Court Building, New York Manufacturing Plants and Power Developments. Reports of Industrial Properties, Appraisals, etc.

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WE manufacture metal skylights and ventilators for paper and pulp mills. **E. VAN NOORDEN CO.**, 944-52 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

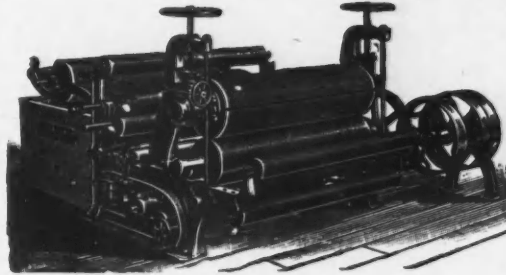
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Revolving Paper Cutters Rag Cutters Cylinder Paper Machines Washing and Beating Engines



Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders
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GOLDSTEIN, R. & SON, Baltimore, Md. Cotton Rags and Paper Stock.

GRUNDY & SONS, LTD., JAMES, Chorley, England, supply new and old rags of highest quality for paper makers. Enquiries solicited.

HILLS, GEO. F., 108-112 Cliff Street, New York.

JACOB & CO., Alexander, Wapping, London, England. Supply all classes Waste Papers and Shavings, Paper Making, Rags, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Paris Office, 3 Cite d'Hauteville.

LIVERPOOL MARINE STORE CO., Liverpool England. L. M. S. Wood Tag, Manila, Rope and Star Brands (Registered).

McGUIRE, MICHAEL, 100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York.

ROSENBAUM, INC., L., 316 Lafayette St., New York City. Packers exclusively of new cuttings.

SIMMON'S, JOHN, SONS, Paper and Paper Stock. 28 and 30 South Marshall Street (formerly Decatur Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Machinery.

DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, experienced builders of special machinery with well equipped modern shop, can quote low prices in machine building. Send drawings, 126-128 West Fontaine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

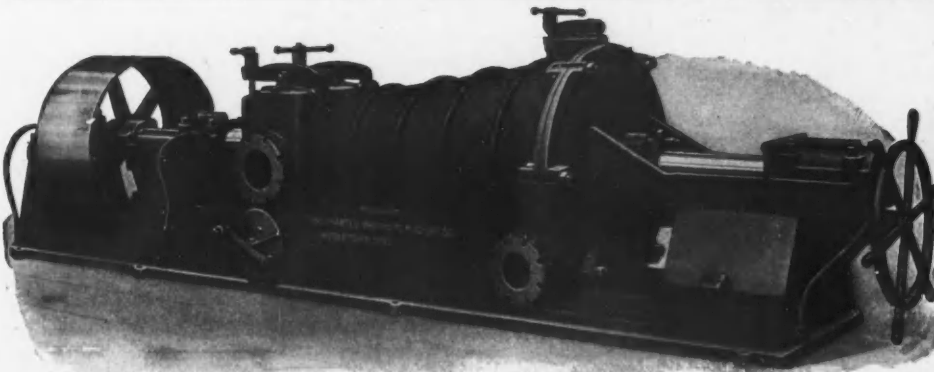
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Straw Pulp.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING CO. Produce Exchange, New York. All other kinds of Pulp.

PAUL C. ZÜHLKE
320 BROADWAY
EXPORT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Job Lots, Rejections, Side Rolls Wanted
SPOT CASH paid for jobs in bond paper, white or colors, any grade that will cut down to 11 x 17, any weight. Send samples, with lowest spot cash prices. No lot too small, and none too large.
MIDWEST PAPER CO., 732 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.



The
Shartle Bros.
Machine Co.
Middletown
Ohio

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1918.

No appreciable change developed during the past week in the general paper situation, with manufacturers' quotations still largely withdrawn because of the uncertainty of the securing of raw material.

The question of delivery still is the greatest single factor in the market, with embargoes proving as strong barriers as they ever have been. There has been no appreciable relief to the railroad congestion and consumers are placing orders locally wherever they think a chance of delivery at a near date is favorable. Other factors in the market are subordinate to this one. Prices continue firm and are slightly higher as compared with the prices prevailing some months ago.

The leader of the market continues to be kraft, which is still quoted in rather nominal figures, none going lower than 7.50c. per pound and some going considerably higher. It is thought that the firm tone in kraft will continue, owing to the firmness exhibited by kraft pulp. In tissues the market continues to rally, with jobbers taking stock wherever they can find it and secure delivery. The coal shortage has influenced to a large degree the situation in tissues.

It is known that there are many jobbers who have large supplies of tissues bought many months ago which they held over the dull season which terminated last month. These jobbers are selling some of their stocks now, but the large bulk is being held for still higher prices. The same is true of other grades of paper. Some jobbers, such as those mentioned, have large stocks of tissues, others have large quantities of other varieties. Thus, jobbers' stocks are uneven and the effort is being made to straighten them out.

The book paper market is active with publishers of magazines reporting greater magazine sizes than ever before. The number of weekly publications using book paper shows an increase, the number for January being 142, while the number of monthlies for the same period was 223. The demand from these periodicals is very strong and keeps the mills going at a lively pace. The demand for lithograph book paper continues lively, with advertising circulars and posters coming out more frequently than was the case some months ago. The wave of economy seems to have spent itself, at least in this direction. Coated and enameled papers are strong. These paper are quoted at 8c. and higher, with lithograph a half cent and upwards higher.

There has been practically no change in the news print situation with a continued strong demand from publishers. When the final figures for the month of February are issued it will be seen that the shutdowns due to the lack of fuel have raised havoc with production figures. Embargoes still hinder the transportation of print paper from New England and other sections. Contract rolls run from \$3@3.25 f. o. b. mill.

Bond papers are strong and are higher in price. Fine writings are situated similarly. Manila papers are following the rest of the market and exhibit strength with a demand that is of growing proportions. The board market is so situated that orders are being filled that have been placed some time ago. Quotations are still withdrawn, with the board mills running as strong as their coal supply permits.

The export market still is attractive to many in the trade, despite the hindrances of restricted shipping space and the need of licenses.

Mechanical Pulp

The market shows a restricted demand just at present with prices firm at the level they have held for some months past.

The determining factor in the demand is the uncertainty of

delivery, which makes buyers hesitate to place orders now except for delivery at a much later date.

The cutting in the woods continues to be of fairly large size, with some shortage being felt, naturally, in the supply of labor available for use in the lumbering operations.

The present cost of operations prevents the lowering of prices. Added to this is the fact that thousands of cords of pulpwood are lying at railroad sidings in the pulp wood country awaiting transport.

The level for prices continued to be \$30@34 f. o. b. mill in the East.

Chemical Pulp

The tone of the market continues strong, with business, however, rather quiet.

The import situation has not changed with only one shipment as far as is known having come into American ports during the past month.

Of course, there is much that may be said to justify these high prices such as the figure at which the pulp was bought, the freight cost, that of labor, insurance, storage, etc. But it is nevertheless true that to a large extent the American consumer will use domestic grades, wherever he finds it compatible with his product. As told last week, the lowest price that the Scandinavian mills will accept for their No. 1 unbleached sulphite is \$120 per ton, ex dock.

The price quotations range for the various grades of pulp have shown no marked change over last week.

Rags

There have been no developments tending to show any great change over last week. New rags are still strong, the mills taking them as fast as they can and with very little being stored, as far as can be learned. The other grades of rags are fairly strong and are moving. Roofing continues in restricted demand. No. 1 roofing is quoted \$2@2.15.

Waste Papers

The dullness prevalent in this market still continues. The better grades of paper stock are in good demand comparatively, but the cheaper grades are off.

The price range reflects the tone of the market. Hard white shavings are quoted \$3.65@3.75, with No. 2 hard whites at \$2.80@3.

The local dealers with the paper market having shown more activity expect that the mills will buy more confidently. The delivery of supplies to the mills is very slow and uncertain, and it may be added is proving an additional cost to the packer who sends his labor and truck to the terminal and waits for hours, in the end returning to the plant with his packings unloaded.

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEES

(Continued from page 22.)

The National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers

Wm. Pitt, chairman, Irving-Pitt Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.

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Chas. S. Brewer, Standard Furniture Company, Herkimer, N. Y.

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Wm. H. Rodington, Sanford Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Henry S. Dennison, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.

Wm. O. Day, U. S. Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass.

Geo. E. Parmenter, American Crayon Company, Waltham, Mass.

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Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1918.

It is exceedingly difficult to secure spot material or supplies for prompt shipment in the New York chemical market. As a result there has been no difficulty felt in keeping prices at the high levels which some varieties have attained. Business is therefore restricted.

ALUM.—The railroad embargo is the chief factor in the market for this product. Spot stocks appear to be dwindling, according to some dealers. Prices and market conditions continue nominally unchanged, however. Lump ammonia is quoted at 4.50@4.75c. per pound. Chrome ammonia rules at 19c. per pound, with chrome potash at 22@23c. per pound.

BLEACHING POWDER.—For future shipments the asking figure is 2.75c. A steady tone is evident in the market; outside of this there is very little to note in the present market. Export drums are quoted at about 3c., depending upon the size of the tare. Second hands are said to be offering the domestic drum at a half cent cheaper.

BRIMSTONE.—The nominal market which has existed in this product for the past months has not changed with regard to the peculiar situation it is in. The rail embargoes make it very difficult for consumers other than those engaged directly on war work to obtain supplies without considerable delay. Supplies are moving, however, as fast as possible from the mines. Nominal quotations of \$30@35 per long ton at the mines are given.

CASEIN.—There is little feature to the present market. The domestic season is now upon us and increased production will result. The attitude of the Food Administrator toward the production of casein from milk supplies is being discussed in the trade. The price level is about 18c. per pound, and slightly lower, depending upon the quality desired.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Some paper mills are readjusting their contracts at present, and as the market is in an uncertain period any way, this fact has increased the nervous tone. There has been considerable slackening in demand. A vigorous export demand has arisen, however, which, it is claimed has offset the dropping in domestic demand. Prices are somewhat lower. The 76 per cent. product was held at 4.75@5c.

CHINA CLAY.—The demand continues in this market. Prices as a rule change rather infrequently and show no change over last week. Foreign clays in bulk are quoted, ex dock, at \$9.75@17 per ton, with cask quotations, of course, higher. Domestic clays are quoted \$7.25@8 f o b, southern mines.

ROBIN.—The amount of actual business transacted in the local rosin market was not very great, with an increasing number of inquiries reported however. There has been no appreciable change in the price range. Grades E, F and G are held at \$7.05, \$7.10 and \$7.15, respectively.

SODA ASH.—The general market situation has not changed. Price levels are firm with very little variation over last week. Barrel quotations are 3.25@3.75c. per pound. Quotations for bags are somewhat lower.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe Pearl starch, in bags, \$4.71; in bbls., \$4.84. Buffalo corn starch, in bag, \$5.14; in bbls., \$5.27. Globe powdered starch, in bag, \$5.11; in bbls., \$5.27. Eagle finishing starch, in bag, \$5.36. Crystal T. B. starch No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bag, \$5.66; in bbls., \$5.93. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bag, \$5.61; in bbls., \$5.78.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—A small trading market is being carried on at present with the firmness evident in price

range. This continues to be 2@4c., depending upon quality desired.

TALC.—A practically nominal condition exists in the market in this product. Consumers are taking considerable quantities whenever the railroads make delivery.

Germans Wearing Paper Trousers

Paper trousers are now being worn by a large proportion of the male population of Germany, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam. Whole suits for men are being sold, which contain practically no fabric except paper, but the demand for paper fabric far exceeds the supply. Collars are now selling in Berlin for nearly 75 cents each, and shoe laces of paper yarn are 15 cents a pair. Paper for ordinary purposes has become so scarce that some provincial newspapers are using low grade colored papers.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 55.)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		Chip Board (ton)	@ 60.00
Bonds . . . . .	.09 @	Straw Board (ton)	@ 55.00
Ledgers . . . . .	.10 @	News Board (ton)	@ 65.00
Writings—		Wood Pulp Board	@ 77.50
Superfine . . . . .	.18 @	Old Papers	
Fine . . . . .	.15 @	Shavings—	
Fine, No. 2 . . . . .	.10 @	No. 1 Hard White	@ 4.10
Books, S. & S. C. . . . .	.06½ @	No. 1 Soft White	@ 3.00
Book, M. F. . . . .	.06 @	No. 1 Mixed	@ 1.40
Book, Coated . . . . .	.08 @	Ledger & Writings	@ 2.50
Label . . . . .	.09 @	Solid Books	@ 1.23
News, Sheets . . . . .	.03¼ @	Blanks	@ 2.00
News, Rolls . . . . .	.03¼ @	No. 2 Books, light	@ 1.10
Manilas—		Extra No. 1 Manila	@ 2.00
No. 1 Manila . . . . .	.05½ @	No. 1 Manilas	@ 1.75
No. 1 Fibre . . . . .	.05¼ @	Folded News (over-	
No. 1 Jute . . . . .	.10 @	issues)	@ 1.15
Sulphite, No. 1 . . . . .	.08½ @	Old Newspapers	@ .85
Kraft Wrappings . . . . .	.07 @	Mixed Papers	@ .40
Common Bogus	2.25 @	Gunny Bagging	@ 3.75
		Manila Rope	@ 5.75

TORONTO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		Sulphite, bleached	@ 110.00
(Mill Prices to Jobbers)		Sulphate	@ 85.00
Bond—		Old Waste Papers	
Sulphite	11¼ @	(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)	
Light tinted	12¼ @	Price purely nominal; market dead.	
Dark tinted	13¼ @	Shavings—	
Ledgers	15 @	White Env. Cut.	@ 3.25
Writings	10 @	Soft White Book	@ —
News, f. o. b. Mills—		Shavings	@ 2.25
Rolls (carloads)	\$2.85 @	White Blank News	@ 1.25
Sheets (carloads)	3.25 @	Book and Ledger—	
Sheets (over 2		Flat Magazine and	
tons)	3.50 @	Book Stock	
Sheets (less 2		(old)	@ 1.15
tons)	4.00 @	Light and Crum-	
Book—		pled Book Stock	@ 1.10
No. 1 M. F. (car-		Ledgers and Writ-	
loads)	9.25 @	ings	@ 1.65
No. 2 M. F. (car-		Solid Ledgers	@ 2.00
loads)	7.25 @	Manilas—	
No. 3 M. F. (car-		New Manila Cut.	@ 1.50
loads)	7.00 @	Printed Manilas	@ .75
No. 1 S. C. (car-		Kraft	@ 2.50
loads)	9.50 @	News and Scrap—	
No. 2 S. C. (car-		Strictly Overissue	@ .80
loads)	7.50 @	Folded News	@ .70
No. 1 Coated and		No. 1 Mixed Pa-	
litho.	12.25 @	pers	@ .45
No. 2 Coated and		Domestic Rags—	
litho.	11.25 @	Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto.	
No. 3 Coated and		Per lb.	
litho.	10.50 @	No. 1 White shirt cuttings	@ .08¼
Coated and litho.		No. 2 White shirt cuttings	@ .05¼
colored	12.50 @	Fancy shirt cuttings	@ .05¼
Wrapping (car		No. 1 old whites	@ .04¼
lots)	4.25 @	Thirds and blues	@ .03¼
Pulp			
(f. o. b. Mill.)		Black stockings, nom.	@ 2.25
Ground Wood	\$32.00 @	Roofing stock No. 1	@ 2.15
Sulphite, easy bleach-		Roofing Stock No. 2	@ 2.00
ing	70.00 @	Roofing Stock No. 1	@ 2.15
Sulphite, news grade	55.00 @	Gunny bagging	@ 3.75
		Manila rope	@ .85¼

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48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

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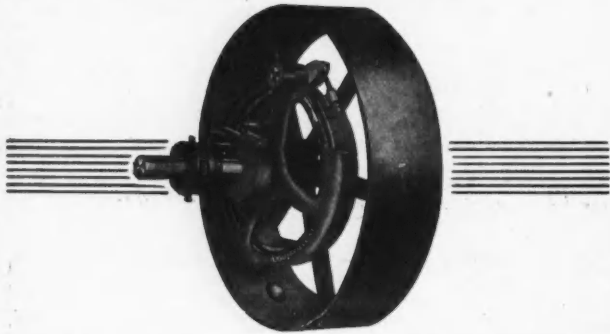
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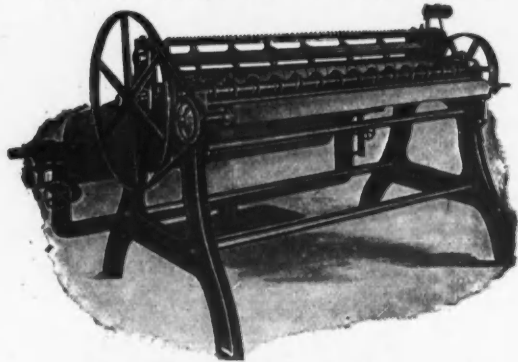
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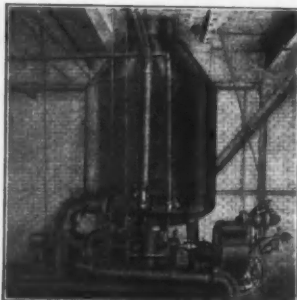
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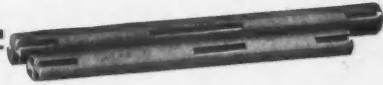
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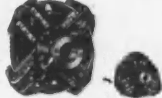
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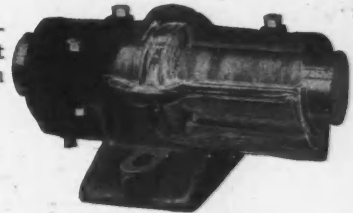
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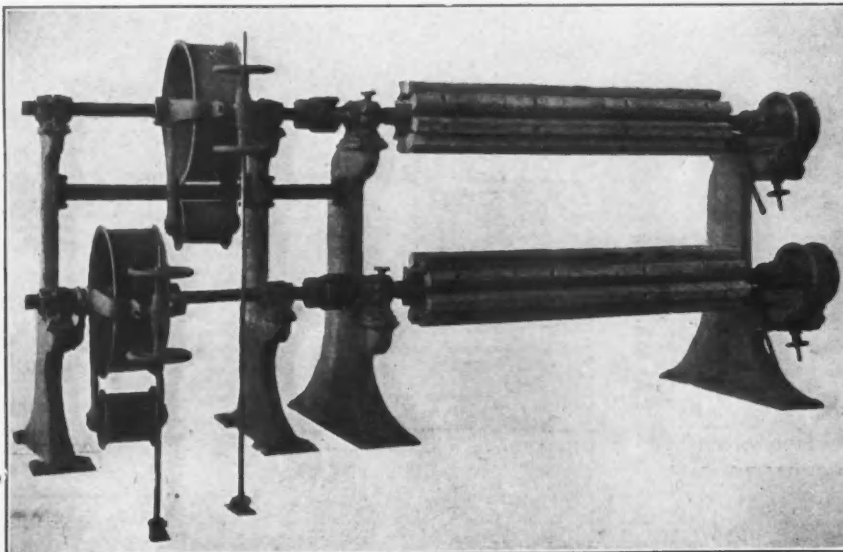


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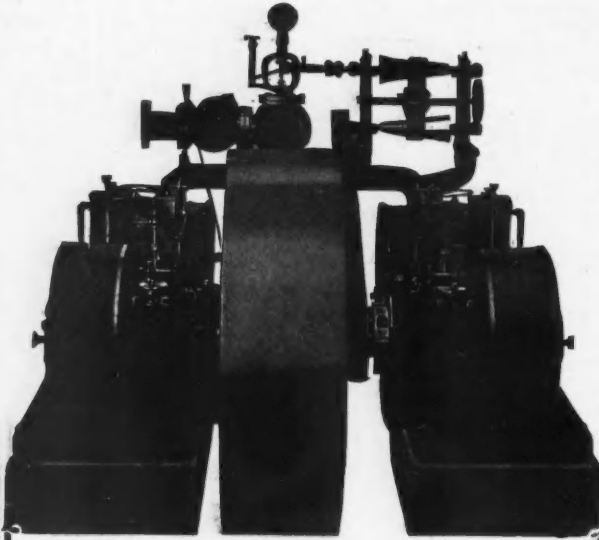


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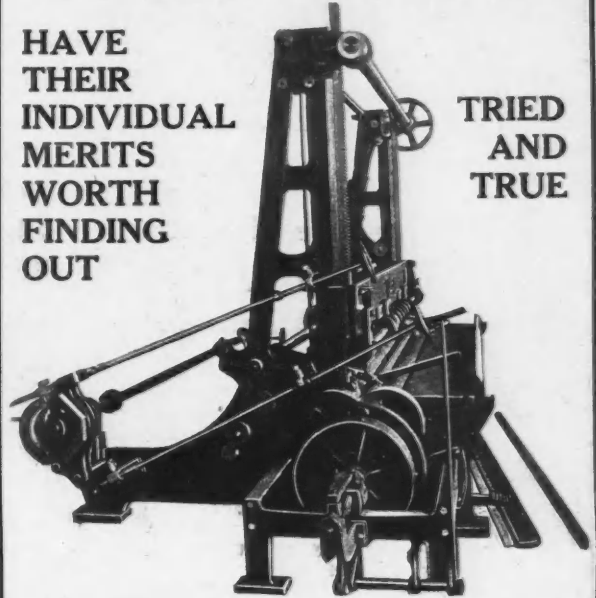
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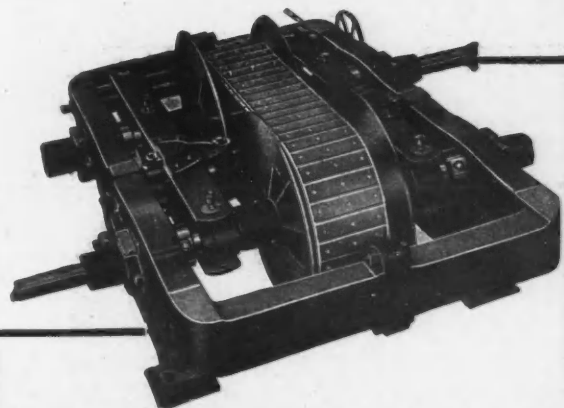
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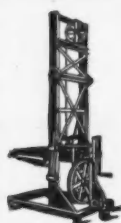
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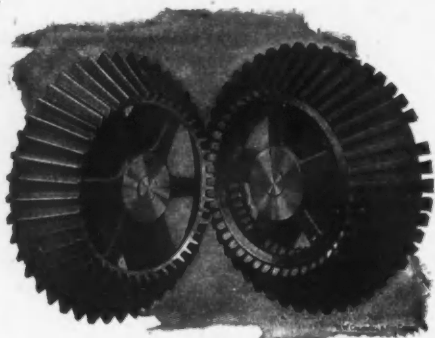
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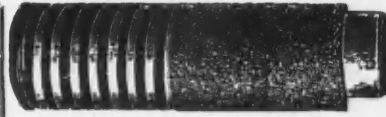
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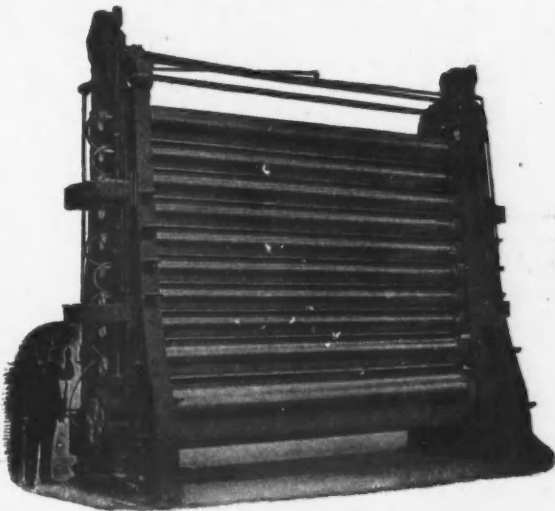
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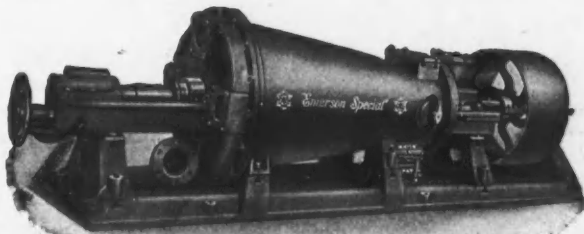
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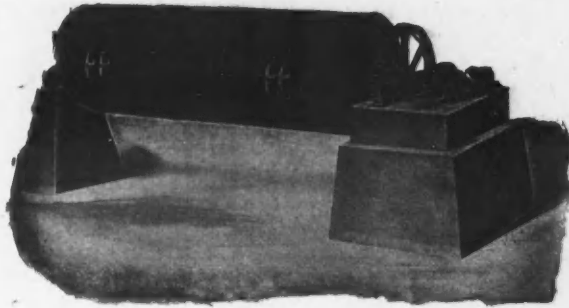
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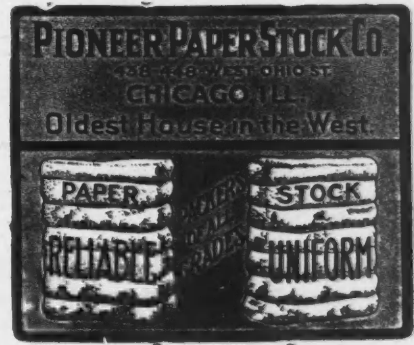
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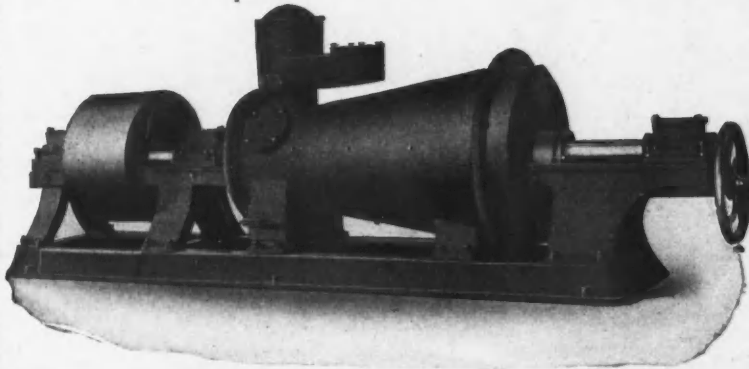
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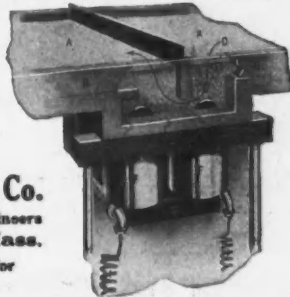
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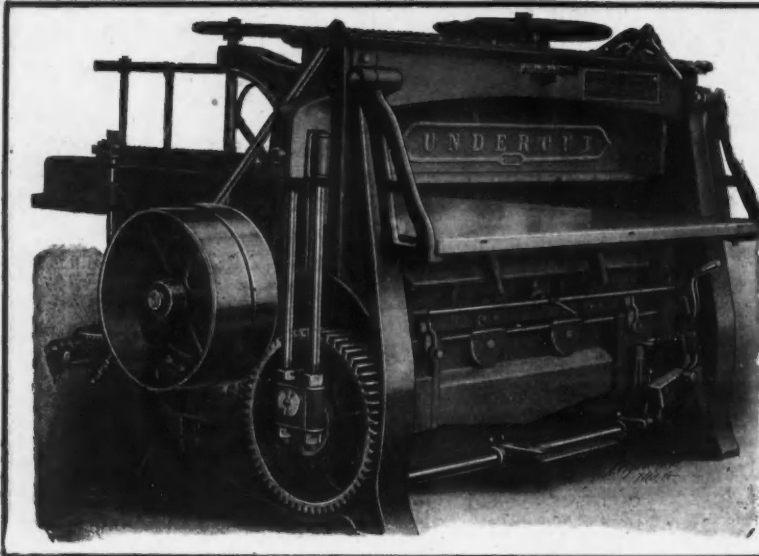
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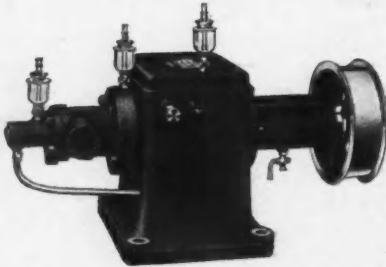
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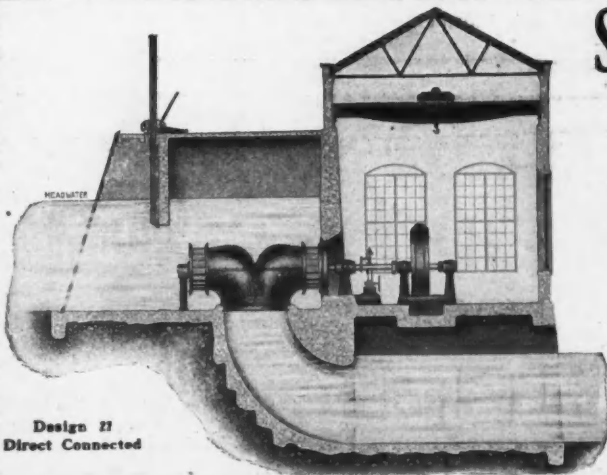


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