THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

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Improvements.

NEW ENGLISH BOILING PROCESS FOR PAPER MAKING.

The English *Paper Makers' Monthly Journal* contains a long account of experiments being made in the North of England, by several experienced gentlemen, on fibrous materials for paper making purposes. Mr Roeckner, the inventor of the new process, and who is well known to paper makers as having devoted a considerable portion of his life to the theory of treating wood fibre for paper making, was, while experimenting on this subject, engrafted with the idea that there were other fibres in existence which could be worked at a greater advantage, while being procurable in equally inexhaustible quantities, they offered the same inducements as are held out by the use of wood combined with that of enhanced profit. He immediately endeavored to devise some means of successfully overcoming their natural inadaptability, of which the present trials are the result. Throughout these experiments Mr Roeckner is being assisted by the experience and co-operation of an eminent chemist in the North of England, Dr. G. Lunge, President of the Chemical Association, at whose works the first trials of this new process were made, and subsequently they have been carried on at the South Tyne Paper Mills. So satisfied are the promoters of the great utility of the scheme, that they have fitted up machinery for these trials, not on a model or the usual experimental scale, but of a full size for general use; their ascertained *data* can therefore be confidently relied on, without the doubt which sometimes occurs, whether the same process on a small scale will answer equally well when brought into practical use.

The advantages arising from this new process are confined to the boiling stage, a boiler of an entirely new construction being used, whose principal feature consists of a vertical forced circulation of the chemical liquid, under a pressure of 45 lbs. It can be arranged in paper mills as easily as those at present used, at about the same cost, and is free from any of the drawbacks of the high pressure system. In these trials a double success has been achieved, it being proved that esparto, and grasses of that nature, can be boiled with a considerable reduction in the quantity of chemicals used and in a shorter time; also that other fibres procurable in unlimited quantities are perfectly suitable for paper making purposes, in that paper from them has been made and circulated. We append a few of the memoranda noted at the Tyne Chemical Works and South Tyne Paper Mill bearing on this subject:—

"Esparto grass is perfectly boiled with 4½ to 5 per cent. of caustic soda."

"Straw with 6½ to 7½ per cent. of caustic soda."

"Palmetto with 10 to 12 per cent. of caustic soda."

This new process must be of immense interest to paper makers, were it only for the saving of chemicals effected in the boiling of the fibres ordinarily used, but when we combine with this the fact that straw and palmetto are perfectly convertible into first-class pulps, costing much less than esparto, the advantages are manifold. The knots in straw, hitherto the great preventive to its extensive use, are entirely overcome, as are also the woody stems of palmetto; the different yields of these articles are well known to every paper maker, who will easily perceive the immense saving resulting this system over the ordinary one. When it is considered that palmetto, which has considerably better yield than Spanish esparto, is procurable at as cheap a rate as wood, paper makers may agree with the above named gentlemen in saying that it is not necessary to publish their *data* on the latter subject, further than by remarking that the yield is less and the cost of preparation more than in the case named.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that other grassical plants and fibres are yet being experimented on, and, doubtless, when these are completed, the whole matter will be brought under the notice of each of your readers.

IMPROVED MACHINE FOR GRINDING WOOD PULP.

Josiah S. Elliott, of Chelsea, Mass., and John Wood, of Everett, have invented an Improvement in Machines for Grinding Wood-Pulp.

It is with considerable difficulty that natural stones can be selected for pulp-grinding machines which will wear uniformly. A properly-made artificial stone, however, will always have the same grinding properties. Such a stone may be prepared as follows: We first reduce to a coarse powder a stone of the requisite hardness and grit (preferably emery—observing the instructions set forth in the several Letters Patent of the United States granted Stanislas Sorel for improvements in the manufacture of artificial stones and cements, viz., Letters Patent No. 53,092, dated March 6, 1866, Letters Patent No. 100,944, dated March 15, 1870, and Letters Patent No. 100,945, dated March 15, 1870. We use oxide of magnesium as a base, and mix with it, in a dry state, the fine powder above mentioned, substantially in the manner indicated in the first of the above named patents, and afterward moisten the mixture, as said patent directed, with chloride of magnesium or with any of the equivalents thereof, as set forth in the last of the above-named patents; the oxide and chloride of zinc may be substituted for the oxide and chloride of magnesium, in which case we mix the powdered stone in a dry state with about ten to about twenty per cent. in weight of the oxide of zinc, and moisten the mixture with the chloride of zinc until it will hold the shape given it by compressing in the hand. This mixture or cement may then be molded or tamped with sufficient force being used, to the form of natural stones which are frequently used in pulp-grinding machines; or it may be applied by a trowel, or by tamping, to the roughened surface of metallic cylinders or cones sometimes used in such machines—the grinding-surface thus prepared and applied being much more uniform in wear and much more durable than roughened metallic grinders or natural stones; and not only are such grinding instruments durable and uniform in wear, but, by regulating the size of the grains of powder to which the emery or other stone is reduced, as aforesaid, the grinding instrument may be adapted to the kind of wood to be reduced to pulp and do away with the necessity of straining the pulp, more or less.

PROCESS FOR TREATING SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM FIBRE.

A new process of treating sugar-cane leaf, bagasse, and sorghum for obtaining the fibre, has been invented by Theophile Harang, of Banana Grove Plantation in the parish of La Fourche, Louisiana.

The great bulk of such leaves or bagasse, and the consequent expense and difficultly of transporting the same to mills where the fibrous material may be extracted for use, make the same at present an unprofitable burden to planters, which it is most economical to destroy. In this manner enormous quantities of valuable material are utterly lost to the people and the government.

By the use of this invention planters will be enabled cheaply and conveniently to extract the fibre from their refuse sorghum or sugar-cane plant, and then transport the valuable matter to cities or places where it can be worked into paper or woven fabric. The fabric alone is not bulky, nd comparatively inexpensive to transport.

The following is a description of the mode of preparation and manufacture:

The leaves must be operated upon while green. The disintegration of the textile being difficult, and the leaves being brittle, they should be submitted to the action of hot water or steam and boiled before coming in contact with the rollers, as otherwise they will be cut or chopped up and yield nothing but dust or powder, or a finely-granulated substance resembling hominy or cornmeal.

The leaves, duly saturated with hot water or steam which is impregnated with lime, are next passed between a certain number of rollers—say three, more or less, sets—which gradually crush them, with intermediate combs or teeth to separate and disintegrate the fibres. They are then placed into large reservoirs or tanks, and suffered to remain there several days, until the non-fibrous matter has been satisfactorily dissolved. The fibre must then be washed, passed through the wringers allowed to dry, and finally submitted to the action of a gin, or of any machine that will properly clean and separate them.

The same operation is performed with regard to the bagasse and sorghum refuse.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER-BOARDS FOR BUILDINGS.

A new process for making paper used for building purposes water-proof, has been invented by Cyrus B. Ayer, of Beloit, Wisconsin.

Pass the plain building-paper, or paper used for building purposes, after its manufacture or while in the process of being manufactured, first through a solution, stronger or weaker, of salts, either of iron or zinc, or a mixture of these salts, the sulphates of these bases being preferred; and next through a sizing composed of one part soft-soap, (made of fat, potassa, and water,) and part water; or through a sizing, composed as above, and glue mixed, the solution of glue to be four parts water and one part glue, and when these solutions are mixed before being used, to be composed of a greater or less quantity of the one and the other solutions, according to the quality of paper being made by the process described. The insoluble salts of the fatty acids with the metallic base or bases, used as above described, form and combine in the texture of the paper, rendering it damp and water-proof.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SIZE.

The new process of decoloring animal size, used extensively in paper manufacturing, by filtering the crude size through animal charcoal, has been subjected to practical test during the past month at the Holyoke Paper Company with very gratifying results. The patentees are now experimenting upon a more extended scale, having lately built a large cylindrical tank eleven feet high and thirty inches in diameter, holding nearly a ton of the charcoal, through which the size is passed direct from the boilers. This single apparatus enables them to purify and deodorize from two hundred and fifty to five hundred gallons per hour, and the quality of the product far exceeds the expectations of the patentees, giving a chemically pure, deodorized, transparent size, from a very low grade of stock. The company has used a few thousand gallons of this manufacture and find it fully equal, if not superior, to the product obtained from the most costly French and English glues. When fully perfected it is confidently expected that this process will result in a very sensible reduction in the cost of the best quality of size, and to this end a test will be made next week, using exclusively a low grade of stock. The consumption of size by the local paper-mills is estimated to be over seven thousand gallons daily, and the saving of even a few cents per gallon, would be an important item in the economy of paper-making. The leading fine paper mills in town are now using the best quality of French and English glues, costing from twenty-two to twenty-five cents a pound, and it is believed that equally satisfactory results can be obtained by this process from stock costing from seven to fifteen cents. Time and tests will tell; meanwhile the idea is well worth a fair trial, and the attention of the paper-manufacturers in town.—*Holyoke Transcript.*

A new flume has been built at the Monument Mills at Housatonic, of which John M. Seely is agent.

CONSUMPTION OF PAPER IN PITTSBURGH.

The manufacture of paper in the United States has grown within a few years to such an extent as to now rank as fourth in magnitude among the industries of the country. The vast increase in the number of newspapers and the magnitude of their editions—the increased market for book and periodical literature—the wonderfully increased use for flat papers, brought about by the many additions to the railway and transportation companies, the manufacturers and merchants, with a growing business requiring blank books, labor-saving forms, and for purposes innumerable—together with the fact that paper has been adapted to many uses but recently thought of—has within fifteen years brought this industry up from a comparatively insignificant trade, to one which promises to rival the strongest manufacturing interest in the country.

Pittsburgh does not consume an amount of paper proportionate with her importance as a manufacturing city. She has no large manufactories of printed products, for the supply of a far-reaching territory, like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, &c. Her trade in this particular is almost exclusively local. Yet the value of the paper consumed here, as shown below, and the amount of capital invested in its production, will give some idea of the paper business in the West and a large proportion of the South, as many cities similarly situated rank with her in this particular. The mills from which she draws her supplies of news, wrapping, and sack paper, are those of the Pittsburgh Paper Company, Steubenville, Ohio—news and book.

Frazier, Metzgar & Co., Pittsburgh, mills at Beaver Falls, Pa., and Latrobe, Ba.—wrapping.

Markle & Co., Pittsburgh; mills, West Newton—print.

Harvey & Co., New Castle, Pa.—sack.

Coshocton, Ohio, Mills—yellow wrapping, straw.

Godfrey & Clarke, Pittsburgh; mills at Monongahela City—sack.

Smith's Westmoreland Mills—straw wrapping.

The Harvey Mills, Wellsburg, W. V.—straw wrapping.

Spang's Mills, Blair County, Pa.—print.

The aggregate capital invested in these mills and the stock required to run them, foots up at $700,000, and their annual sales amount to $850,000. Of these sales the product is all consumed, or goes into merchandise in Pittsburgh, except to the amount of about $175,000 in print which goes abroad; leaving paper to the amount of $675,000 for home use, about one-half of which is print, or newspaper. The finer grades of paper, comprising extra book, super sized and calendered, flat and colored, are not made at any of the mills named, and as there are but some seventeen printing machines used a portion of the time on newspaper work, while there are seventy-five presses in use on these finer grades, which are far more expensive, it is safe to conclude that the value of the latter consumed in Pittsburgh is not less than that of the former, making a total, for all grades, of $1,600,000. This estimate is low, we are satisfied, and while it seems like an immense sum to expend for paper alone in a single city, it is not one-sixth part of what Philadelphia pays for the same product.

The largest consumer of paper in Pittsburgh is Dr. Hostetter, whose contract with the Pittsburgh Paper Company this year, for stock for ten millions of almanacs for 1873, which he is printing on ten Campbell cylinder presses, amounts to nearly $100,000.

Below we give the proportions of stock used at the Steubenville Mills in one month, for the production of 147,000 pounds of paper: 161,633 lbs. of rags, 26,185 lbs. old newspapers, 65,450 lbs. straw, 24,542 lbs. soda ash, and 14,000 lbs. chloride of lime, making 219,810 lbs. of stock and materials, or one hundred per cent. more than the product.—*American Manufacturer.*

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.

The use of this substance, which commenced with the art of Daguerre, has since extended to a variety of uses. As an antichlor, it is introduced into paper pulp to decompose the last traces of bleaching powder, which, if allowed to remain, attacks the paper and renders it brittle and friable. So much of this salt is now used that one establishment alone in Lancashire makes three to four tons a week. This salt is made in two or three ways. Kopp's method is to form it by a double decomposition with carbonate of soda and hyposulphite of lime. This substance can be readily obtained by oxidizing the soda waste and submitting it to the action of carbonate of soda, and evaporating resulting solution of hyposulphite of soda to the point of crystalization. It is also formed by first converting the sulphate of soda into the sulphide by heating with carbon, dissolving in water, and treating by a current of sulphurous acid until the reaction is acid, neutralizing with a little caustic soda and evaporating to crystallization. Sometimes stacks of coke are used to bring the sulphide of sodium and sulphurous acid in contact, the solution of sulphide trickling downwards and the sulphurous acid gas ascending.—*J. Lawrence Smith, in Am. Chemist.*

A factory for the construction of the Chromatic Printing Press is to be built at Canton, which will employ 400 hands.

Pittsburgh wants to have an Industrial Exhibition.

Manufacturing News.

A new mill is being built at Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio. It will make Manilla paper.

The new paper mill at Neenah, Wisconsin, is nearly finished.

Middletown, Ohio, contains eight paper mills, which turn out nearly eighteen tons daily, valued at about $4,000.

Mr. John H. Tangeman, Lockland, Ohio, proposes to build a Wrapping mill next season about four miles below Middletown.

Messrs. Lewis, Manning & Shultz are running Print paper at their new mill at Miamisburg, six miles south of Dayton, Ohio.

We are under obligations to J. J. Merwin & Co. of Holyoke, Allen Bros., of Sandy Hill, and Owen Bros., of Housatonic, for favors received.

The Hurlbuts of South Lee have just commenced to put in a foundation for a new paper mill.

Whenever you meet with any interesting items of news about paper in reading the papers, just clip and forward them to us.

Allen & Co.'s paper-mill, formerly at Burlington, Iowa, has been removed to Council Bluffs, in the same State.

Mr. Frank Scribner, executor of the late William P. Drake, at Ashland, N. H., is running the paper-mill owned by the latter.

The Boston *Traveler* says that Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, is likely to be an aspirant for the Congressional seat now occupied by Mr. Crocker.

H. T. Barker, of the Hallowell Manufacturing Company, Maine, and a son of C. I. Barker, agent of the Bates cotton mill of Lewiston, Maine, has been appointed to take charge of the Hampden mills in Holyoke.

A large paper-mill is to be built at Belleville, Illinois, and persons are negotiating for purchase of property there for the site, on which the mill building will be begun shortly.

A new pulp mill is shortly to be erected at Harden's Falls, by Messrs. Claudmar & Plummer; It will be two stories high, 72x36 feet in size, and will employ from ten to fifteen hands.

Evans & Lowell's new mill at Salcarappa is on the site adjoining Lisk & Weston's flour mill. It will have four 36-inch paper machines, with a capacity for turning out two tons daily.

The burnt mill at Fort Edward, N. Y., belonging to Hodgeman & Polser, is being repaired. One machine is already set up, and a second is nearly ready at Worcester.

At South Hadley Falls, Mass., the following taxes were paid: Hampshire Paper Company, $2,422.27; Carew Paper Company, $1,301.81; the highest individual tax is Joseph Carew's, $754.23. Agawam Manufacturing Company, $138.75.

The New England Card and Paper Company has been recently started at Springfield, Mass., by C. M. Gage, late of Nashua, N. H., and Wm. B. Smith, formerly of Hartford, Conn. They make enameled paper, card-board, etc.

About ten days since, the building occupied by John E. Potter & Co., book publishers, No. 611 Commerce street, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000, loss fully insured.

Messrs. Dow & Davis's new mill, which was built last year at Warner, Mass., is run in the summer season on straw boards, and in the winter on shingles, &c.; they have also a machine shop, where they manufacture W. S. Davis' (of this firm) patent turbine water-wheel, etc.

A set of paper car-wheels on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City, have run over 160,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels, it is said, will only run 60,000 miles.

Pultz, Walkley & Co., paper bag makers, of Plantsville, Conn., have purchased the Horton & Stearns mill at Westfield, Mass., and now manufacture paper for their own consumption. Crane Bros. have only one mill there, in which they employ sixty hands in the manufacture of fine writing and ledger papers, and as a specialty long linen-fibred paper for batting, etc.

Mr. H. Powell Ramsdell, of Newburg, N. Y., called July 27th, and informed us that he is running the old O'Connor mill at that place, and is turning out 5,000 lbs. of rag book paper daily, using both steam and water. Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co. are his New York agents.

There are three mills at Sandy Hill, N. Y., which are all busy, as the water supply at that place is unaffected by drought. These mills are those of Allen Bros., and N. W. Wait & Son, both for making wall paper, and Howland & Miller, for making manilla.

At Baker's Falls, just below Sandy Hill, the old Teft mill, which was burned last year for the third time is being rebuilt by W. H. Miller, formerly of Howland & Miller, and will make manilla. It will have two machines, and turn out between twelve and fourteen tons per week. The new building will be of brick.

The Chatham *Courier* says, "We know of a first-class location for a manufacturing enterprise, to be run by steam power."

Mr. C. F. Davis will rebuild his paper-mill recently burned, and Messrs. Clark & Van Deusen are to have the contract for the machinery.

Orr & Co.'s paper mill at Pittstown has lately been fitted up with two double Leffel's turbine water wheels, and the head and fall increased about twelve or fourteen feet.

The Chatham *Courier* well deserves the name of an enterprising paper, and is full of items of interest, especially local news, which are the life of every journal. Its record of information about the paper mills in that vicinity is also very full and complete, and we have found much valuable matter in its columns.

Extensive improvements are being made at the paper mill of the Columbia Paper Co., at White Mills, N. Y. They have put in two large boilers, and will erect another stack. When the arrangements are completed, the mill will be run entirely by steam when the water is low.

The London Paper Makers' Club is still concerned over the subject of a more complete organization of the Association of Paper Makers, and they will shortly issue a circular for the purpose of obtaining the views and co-operation of paper manufacturers throughout Great Britain.

Messrs. Frazier, Metzger & Co., of Pittsburgh, Penn., are running two mills at present. One located at Latrobe, Penn., 40 miles from Pittsburgh, and now making two tons per day of Straw Wrapping, and the other at Beaver Falls, which is a large stone mill, turning out 5,000 lbs. Manilla, Coffee, and Roofing.

The first paper mill in Western Pennsylvania was built in 1798, near Brownsville, on the Monongahela river. It was called the Old Redstone Mill, and was torn down a long time since. The first paper mill in Pittsburgh, Penn., was built in 1823, and the building is now occupied for steel works.

There are no mills in Western Pennsylvania making a good article of Book or Fine paper. One reason is the scarcity of good water, the water in this section being strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur.

From Dayton, Ohio, to Cincinnati, located mostly on the Big Miami river, there are 27 paper mills now in operation, and making nearly sixty (60) tons paper daily. There are also three large mills in the same locality now in the course of construction.

Mr. C. F. Markle, Pittsburgh, Penn., is now putting a 120 horse power engine in his Mill-Grove mill. Mr. Markle appears to be full of business at both his mills. He is also very largely engaged in manufacturing "coke."

The Owen Paper Company, at Housatonic, has put in one of the most substantial foundations for a new paper mill in the country. This mill is located some 150 rods below their present mill, is to be 480 feet long, 70 feet wide, and three stories high. It is to be of pressed brick made in Hudson.

The new Keith mill now building at Turner's Falls, will contain two machines, and be ready to begin operations in September. John Keith is the owner and manager, and the mill is expected to be one of the best in the country. When fully completed it will contain four machines, though half that number is all the present complement. Its capacity will be about five tons per day of writing paper.

The following officers of the Felton Paper Co., were chosen at the annual meeting on the 31st inst.: President, W. Felton; Treasurer, H. A. Chase; Clerk, C. P. Chase; Directors, W. Felton, C. H. Smith, Frank Holister, Edwin Chase and Joseph E. Chase.

While the paper mill of Messrs. Morris & Boice at Chatham, N. Y., was being repaired lately, the water was let off from the pond in order to make some repairs to the dam and remove the gravel. When the water gate of the dam was closed to allow the pond to fill up, something gave out and allowed the beam at the dam to move from its regular position, causing a break at the bottom, so that it is feared a new dam will have to be built.

The recently organized Bridgeport Paper Co. has a capital stock of $100,000, with the following officers: President, S. E. Dean; Vice-President and Treasurer, A. H. La Monte; Secretary, William K. Seeley. The company own a valuable water-power and dam, buildings partially erected, boilers, engine, water-wheel, etc.; they also own the right to use valuable machinery for reducing vegetable fibre to pulp; by this process the raw material is mashed while boiling under a high pressure of steam, thus saving one-half of the alkali ordinarily used.

In our late notice of the paper manufacturing interests of Lawrence, we omitted to fully describe Mr. Jas. Bacon's mill, of which Mr. Geo. W. Seowerns is superintendent. It has three Fourdrinier machines—one 84-inch, one 73-inch, and one 62-inch, making six and a half tons of paper per day of No. 1 book, No. 2 book, and Nos. 1 and 2 news, employing from 65 to 70 hands. There is also a leather-board mill run by Davis, Rook & Co., of four engines, and one 54-inch cylinder machine, which turns out 2,500 pounds of very fine board per day.

G. F. & F. Cushman have just started a mill at Lisbon, N. H., for the manufacture of paper pulp from poplar wood.

The number of mills in working order in England, in 1871, was 273, and the number unoccupied or still, 14; the number in working order in the same year in Scotland was 60, and the number unoccupied or still, one. The Irish mills show a tendency to declining.

Messrs. Oglesby, Moore & Co., Messrs. Sutphin & Wrenn, and Messrs. Wardlow, Thomas & Co., located at Middletown, Ohio, are all running their mills to their full capacity. The first named firm have two mills, one on Book, the other on Wrapping. Sutphin & Wren make Printing, and Wardlow, Thomas & Co. Manilla paper.

Mr. Peter Adams is enlarging his mill at Newburgh, N. Y., by lengthening the machine and finishing building and adding a wing to his machine-room, in which he is placing a steam-engine to drive the paper machine. He is also about to add another large steam-boiler to the works. When these improvements are completed the mill will be able to make three tons of paper per day. This with Mr. Adams's mill at Buckland, Conn., which produces nearly two tons daily, makes him one of the largest manufacturers of the country, and shows our young paper-makers how integrity, industry and perseverance will advance a poor boy to honor and wealth in our own trade.

G. W. Erwin & Co., Middletown, Ohio, have just started up a new mill on Manilla paper. The mill contains four 500 lb. engines—one 68-inch double-cylinder machine, two large stacks of rolls, and two turbine wheels. Capacity, two tons daily. Mr. Erwin is also connected with Messrs. Harding, Erwin & Co., whose mill is located some three miles below Middletown, and which is at present making nearly 3,500 lbs. daily fine papers.

H. V. Butler, of New York, so suddenly killed by being thrown from his carriage at Stowe, was widely known as one of the wealthiest and most successful paper manufacturers in the country, and as recently President of the Paper Manufacturers' Association of the United States. He carried on an extensive paper mill at Paterson, N. J., and was among the first to supply fine Book Papers to the trade. He had spent several summers at Stowe, where he had nearly competed an elegant summer residence and grounds at an expense of more than $85,000.

Messrs. A. Hill & Sons, Middletown, Ohio, are now making three tons No. 1 Manilla paper daily. Mr. Hill started here some eight years ago with two engines and a 36-inch machine. The mill now contains six engines from 3 to 700 lbs.; one 56 and 62-inch double-cylinder machine, and also a 100 horse power engine to run the mill during the short-water season. Messrs. Hill & Sons are doing a very prosperous business, and are well known as manufacturers of a first-class Manilla paper.

The paper-mills at Ashland, N. H., of H. Carter & Wright, Land & Co., were purchased last summer by Wilder & Co., 100 and 102 Milk street, Boston, at acost of about $30,000, and have been refitted and refurnished with improved machinery; they have five 40-inch, and four 30-inch engines, with two machines 54 and 84-inch rolls, capable of turning out about three tons of the best wrapping paper a day. The machinery is driven by two "Hustin wheels" under about fifteen feet fall.

Messrs. Beech & Wood have bought W. S. Ritchie's mill, and are now making bogus manilla. They intend to enlarge next fall, and will put in a patent machine for making manilla from straw, by boiling and grinding straw simultaneously under high pressure of steam. This mill will contain twelve engines of 600 lbs. capacity each, and two large machines, which will turn out from four to five tons of fine writing paper per day. The building will be five stories high, and of brick. The water supply is estimated to be equal to 1,200 horse-power, and is one of the finest in the State. The mill will be ready by January 1st.

In a late issue we gave a brief account of the burning of part of the Winnipiscogee Paper Mill at Franklin, N. H., on July 7th. The building burned stood alone and was used as an engine-room, bleach-house and rag-room. It was totally consumed at a loss of nearly $50,000, fully insured. The building near by, containing two valuable Fourdrinier machines, fortunately escaped unhurt. The mill had been running night and day, and was full of orders, so that the loss owing to the delay due to the fire will be considerable. The owners, however, with commendable energy began at once to erect a new bleach-house on the site of the other at a greatly advanced cost and with many improvements. They have also erected a temporary bleaching establishment in the open air, and though only able to run two-thirds of the work, they are turning out a large supply of paper, nearly four tons daily, we believe. The establishment employed some forty men and twenty-five women. This is the second mill which has been burned on the same spot, the other having been destroyed in 1837. The supply of water is ample at Franklin, as the Winnipiscogee and Pemegensett rivers meet here to form the Merrimack. The Merrimack *Journal* at Franklin, with great enterprise, issued an "extra," with a full account of the fire, to which we are indebted for some of these particulars.

The walls of the new brick bleachery building, on the site of the burnt structure, at Franklin, N. H., are nearly ready to receive the roof, while the foundations of the spacious additional building, running 70 feet down river, are going in with great dispatch.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

In Virginia and Maryland there has been a severe spell of dry weather.

The springs and streams of Delaware are low, and there is but little water in the Brandywine.

The supply of water in the Welland canal is very low, but navigation is not impeded.

Great damage has been done to the mills in Alabama by the late heavy floods.

The rain fall for the month of July was 0.2 inches, the largest amount that has fallen in July for six years.

Richmond, in Western Massachusetts, is so short of water, that the cats are sent by rail to Hudson to be drowned.

A dryness prevails throughout Southwestern Connecticut, especially along the line of the Furmil river, and the mills are suffering from want of water.

At East Hampton, Mass., there is a good supply of water, but Bridgeport, Conn., has been rather stinted of late.

The Connecticut river, August 5th, stood at 3 feet ten inches above low water, the highest point known at this season for many years.

Great improvements are being made at Sterling, Ill., which will double the water power tnere, and increase the manufacturing facilities greatly.

There has been a great lack of water in the Northwest. The Wisconsin is so low, says the Grand Rapids *Reporter*, that the fish talk about using Spalding glue to keep their scales on.

TERRIBLE FLOOD AT HOLYOKE.

On the morning of August 8th, the wall of the Upper Level Canal, at Holyoke, gave way between the two head gates, at the new Massasoit paper mill. A raging flood poured through the breach, carrying everything before it for a distance of 200 feet, and emptying itself into the second level of the canal.

The spectacle revealed was one of wreck and ruin. About fifty feet of the heavy stone canal wall was demolished, and a hole fifty feet wide and from thirty to fifty feet deep was ploughed along the northerly side of the Massasoit mill to the other canal. The large underground tail race, constructed of brick, was torn to fragments, the pen-stock was broken down in the centre, and the walls of the mill were undermined for a considerable distance. Had it not been for the prompt closing of the gates at the dam the mill itself would have been swept away. The canals having been drawn off to meet the emergency, all of the mills necessarily suspended operations in the departments requiring power, giving thousands of operatives an enforced holiday. The Water Power Company also promptly commenced to rebuild the coffer dam in the upper canal north of Dwight street, about one thousand feet above the point where the break occurred, and when this work is accomplished and the bank of the lower canal is made secure, the water will be let on and the mills will resume operations. The damage done by the flood is estimated to be about $20,000, which will probably be distributed among the several corporations whose sites are involved.

The cause of the accident is uncertain. The Holyoke *Transcript* says the most lucid explanation we have heard is that the accident is a retributive "visitation" for the common practice of drawing off the canals and making repairs on Sunday, but why these particular corporations should be selected for an example was not disclosed. The Massasoit Paper Co., upon whom the loss falls the heaviest, by reason of the delay in the completion of their new mill occasioned by the destruction of its race-way and pen-stock, were nearly ready to commence operations, and were intending to start the wheels in a day or two. At the time of the accident the gates had not been opened and the pen-stocks were empty.

The whole loss is variously estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000. The Massasoit mill, which was nearly ready to commence work, cannot be put in running order for several months, and the Hampton mill will be obliged to suspend for want of water, as it is located below the coffer dam. The "Newton lot," where the disaster occurred, is now owned by these two mill corporations and by the Warren Company and Jared Beebe of this city. The previous owners, D. H. and J. C. Newton, purchased it of Mr. Bigelow, of Clinton, the carpet-manufacturer, who received his title from the *first* Holyoke Water Company. The premises therefore were now in possession of the present Holyoke Water Company, and the works which broke away in the first place were not built by the Newtons. The streets of Holyoke presented a lively scene, as 6,000 mill hands were out of employment, and thousands came from all quarters to view the scene of disaster.

The *Holyoke Transcript* thinks the late accident to the canal bank at that place a blessing in disguise, as it may lead to greater care in future by providing safeguards against the necessity for a general suspension of manufactures, in the event of an accident to one mill, or a group of mills, on either of the three levels. Under the latter head, it has been suggested that a system of gates or coffer-dams, built at proper points in the several levels, would entirely obviate this drawback. Three hydraulic engineers have examined the locality and will make a report on the probable cause of the accident.

The Paper Trade Journal

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
Paper Makers and Dealers, Stationers, Publishers and Printers.

Published semi-monthly, at $2.50 a year.
Single Copies, ... *10 Cents.*
CHAS. F. WINGATE, ... EDITOR.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1872.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED.

Communications on matters of interest to the trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters, and if used will be liberally paid for. Items of news, and facts of all kinds in relation to the state of the mills, etc., will also be gladly received.

☞ All communications must be addressed to
HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 14 Park Place, New York.

A BRIEF RETROSPECT.

With this number of the JOURNAL the first quarter of its existence ends, and hence it may not be improper to say something about ourselves. The circumstances of the establishment of this JOURNAL were as follows: During a long and close connection with the trade, particularly with dealers in paper makers' supplies, we became convinced that a trade organ was needed, and that if properly conducted it would be supported. It was evident, however, that such a periodical should not in any case emanate from a house in the same trade, nor cater to the interests of any one person or clique. This journal was not started until its proprietor had taken an entirely indepependent position as publisher, and it has been conducted solely for the general good of the whole paper trade and not for the furtherance of mere individual interests.

We are happy to state that like most enterprises based upon sound and legitimate principles, the JOURNAL is a success, and a very gratifying one. From the start we have received encouragement and patronage from the leading mills and dealers East and West. We have spared no expense of time or money in order to obtain useful and late information, and while thanking our friends and patrons for their kind support, we assure them that every effort will be put forth to make this journal the best of its kind published, feeling confident that the better we make it the more liberal our patronage will be, as but few business men are reluctant to expend money in a direction that promises them such ample returns.

Our aim has been to give the trade a first-class paper, and we think the JOURNAL can already bear comparison with any similar technical periodical in the country. Our market reports are as full and complete as they can be made. We have spared no pains nor expense to get the latest information about improvements in making paper. All but one of the foreign paper trade journals besides some fifty American newspapers are upon our exchange list, and the cream of their contents is carefully culled or translated by competent scientific gentlemen. Our agents abroad have orders to send us every book, newspaper, document, or even article having the least bearing upon paper production and manufacture, which will be reproduced for the benefit of our readers. Every patent issued, either at home or abroad, is sent to us, and while an abstract of each will be printed in the JOURNAL, the full specifications will be placed on file, and may be consulted by visitors at our office.

Our record of manufacturing news speaks for itself, and will be kept as full and accurate as possible. We would remark in this connection that we have for some time past been engaged in the compilation of a "Directory" of the paper trade in all parts of the country; and we are giving close and careful attention to this work, which we propose to issue shortly in handsome style. It will be as complete in all its details as our large facilities will enable us to make it, and we would say, furthermore, that we propose to sell it for a proper and reasonable sum, and not to give it away.

We have conferred with leading manufacturers and dealers East and throughout the West as to how such a work should be compiled, and now make this general announcement, knowing how cordially the trade will welcome it. We hope to have it in press at an early date, but intend making it complete, even should its publication be delayed somewhat by this aim.

THE WATER QUESTION.

We have endeavored to obtain as full details regarding the state of the water supply in all parts of the country as possible, and the information of this kind which we now lay before our readers will enable them to see at a glance in what sections of the Union drought now prevails, and where the mills are working with their usual activity. This information cannot fail to prove of value to our readers, and we shall try to keep it always as full and fresh as possible.

THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

In spite of the complaints of dull times usual in the dog days, it appears that trade this year has been above the average for briskness. The Boston *Journal* says the 'boot and shoe buyers from the West have made liberal purchases, and there is a good promise that the dry-goods and clothing trade will be good this fall, owing to the fact that the stocks in the hands of retailers throughout the country are said to be quite light. The crops at the West are abundant and should we have no drawback the crops in New England will be good, and thus impart an impetus to trade. The manufacturers of cotton goods and of dress goods look forward to another six months of prosperity, the majority of them having assurances already that their product will all be taken, at remunerative prices. The changes in the tariff will affect the grocers to some extent, but not, it is believed, unfavorably. It is generally admitted that for the past two years trade has been conducted upon sounder principles than ever before, and though competition has reduced the percentage of profits, the character of those to whom credit is given has been more carefully looked after. There is some complaint among capitalists that good dividend-paying investments are scarce, and the brokers say that the dividends paid in July did not seek reinvestment with the rapidity which was anticipated. The great trouble to-day among capitalists is not, we imagine, a lack of sound securities, but a desire on their part to obtain investments which are not only safe but pay a large rate of interest. There are plenty of speculative investments offering, which will pay we'l, though perhaps a shade risky, but the old adage, 'nothing venture nothing have,' is still applicable to investments. Stock sales are dull, and will continue so for ten days. The money market is very dull, and good business paper is quickly taken at low rates. There is nothing in the immediate future that seems to prevent a good fall trade.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BRADLEY R. HARD.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1872.

The undersigned having heard of the death of Mr. BRADLEY R. HARD, and desiring to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, invite the Paper Dealers of New York—of which Mr. Hard was an esteemed member—to meet at the store of Vernon Bros. & Co., 65 and 67 Duane street, on Friday, August 2d, at 12 o'clock, noon.

VERNON BROS. & CO.
BULKLEY, DUNTON & CO.
B. MYERS.
H. C. HULBERT & CO.
PERKINS & GOODWIN.
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.
W. H. PARSONS & BRO.

At a meeting of the Paper Trade held at the office of Messrs. Vernon Bros. & Co., Friday, August 2d, to express a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Bradley R. Hard, Mr. W. C. Dunton, of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., was called to the chair. Mr. Geo. F. Hicks, of W. H. Parsons & Bro., was appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us our worthy and esteemed friend Bradley R. Hard, who during an honorable career as a merchant in the city of New York for nearly a quarter of a century, endeared himself to all who were in any way brought into contact with him, by his Christian character, upright dealings and truly estimable conduct as a citizen. Therefore,

Resolved, That we the Paper Dealers and others connected with the trade tender to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy and commiseration in their great sorrow and affliction.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral obsequies at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. F. Anderson, jr., No. 385 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, and a copy suitably engrossed be presented to the family of the deceased.

NEW YORK, August 2d, 1872.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Western subscriber has sent us the following enquiry, to which we would be glad to receive replies from experienced paper makers:

"What is the best speed for the surface of an engine-roll to travel when only rag stock is used? Also, what will prevent foaming in a rag engine most economically? Y. A."

NEW PAPER MILL AT COLLINS' DEPOT, MASS.

Work at Collin's Depot, in connection with the new Collins' Paper Company, which has been thus far somewhat delayed, is now being vigorously pushed forward, and there is no livlier place at present than the Wilbraham banks of the Chicopee river. Some two hundred men are now at work upon the dam, the canal and the mill buildings, and the close of the summer will see them all well on the way to completion. The foundations of the dam are nearly in and the masonry well under way. The foundations are heavily timbered, thoroughly filled with cement, and the masonry is to be of Monson granite, and all the work thus far is of the best and most substantial character. The excavations for a long raceway are progressing rapidly, and the walls of the main building are already complete to the top of the basement story, and being pushed upward as fast as the material and men for the work can be had. The timbers are also largely on the ground, and being made ready for service, so closely, that a few weeks more will see the buildings rapidly nearing completion. The neighborhood of Collins' Depot never looked so much like business as it does to-day. The boarding-houses will be put under contract soon, and the place will assume something of the aspect of a thriving village before the close of the season. Mr. G. H. Peck, formerly of Lee, but for some time past a resident of New York, has recently been appointed the business and managing agent of the Company, and comes to his new position about the 1st of September, with such general and high commendation as to ensure good and competent management of the Company's affairs, and make of it a most successful undertaking. The water power is abundant, and the location so favorable for manufacturing purposes, that other enterprises will doubtless be undertaken another season, and the location bids fair to assume a business position of no small importance.—*Springfield Union.*

Mr. Peck, the manager, was formerly connected with Brautigam & Watson, of this city, and is well known to the trade. EDS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"MEMBRATINE."

PITTSBURGH, August 2, 1872.

The material known as "Membratine" is made from a paper manufactured expressly for this purpose, and therefore (although the result produced is an article as different from paper as black is from white) it will be of interest to our readers to know something of its manufacture. The paper used is made almost entirely of a low grade of rags, without size or clay; in fact, it might pass for a very cheap class of blotting paper. It is of a reddish color, and is run into rolls about 24 inches wide. It weighs about equal to 24x36—60 to 90 lbs. to the ream.

A roll of paper is placed on an axle at one end of a very short and simply-arranged machine about four feet long. On the same level with the roll of paper is a wooden roller about six inches in diameter, and directly under and about 18 inches below this is another roller turning in a tub containing a chemical mixture, of which chloride of zinc is one of the ingredients. The paper is simply passed over these rollers through this bath of chemicals, and from thence to an iron cylinder about three feet in diameter. Around this it is rolled in its wet state, layer after layer, till it becomes of sufficient thickness, when it is cut across the face of the cylinder, and after being measured it is placed upon its edge in a long tub containing water. In this it is left 24 hours and is then removed to the house-top, and in one day's time the sheet of wet paper is transformed into "Membratine." The chemicals which the paper absorbs while passing over the machine are almost entirely left in the water during its 24 hours soaking. The more thoroughly the chemicals are drawn from it, the harder is the "Membratine." To call this article *paper* after it is dried would be a misnomer. The simple operation through which it passes completely changes its nature, and it is transformed into another material, as iron is changed into steel by tempering. The first impression upon seeing a piece of "Membratine," and being told that it is made of paper, is that the result is arrived at by immense hydraulic pressure, but it is simply laid out to dry, and the sun hardens it. The water in which it is soaked is afterwards boiled down and from 50 to 90 per cent. of the chemicals used are recoved, thus reducing the cost to very little above that of common paper. This last process of recovering the chemicals is under a special patent taken out by D. W. Hanna, and is of great importance. But we now have "Membratine" in the *rough.* To what use can it be put? In the first place, it can be cut, sawed, planed, turned in a lathe, into any form or shape as easy as wood can be handled. It can be made at one-tenth the usual cost into any article that is usually manufactured from *Gutta Percha;* it can be worked in imitation of ivory articles of all kinds, except billiard balls. It can be used for inside soles for boots and shoes, and has even been worn as outside sole leather; while from it has been made an excellent article of gas and water pipe, it being especially well adapted to the latter purpose, as it is claimed that it will not affect the water in the least. It can be made into panels for doors or railway cars; saw handles and carriage bodies can be manufactured from it; and a car-wheel made entirely of it, except the bolts and a very narrow rim or flange, has been tried and pronounced successful. The result was superior to that with the car wheel referred to in No. 3 of the JOURNAL, that being simply a body of compressed straw-board bound and covered with steel and iron. By a simple change in the manner of treatment, "Membratine" can be made pliable, and on being properly painted and coated makes an almost indestructible oilcloth and substitute for enameled leather. Another very important purpose to which this curious material has been put, the writer of this can himself vouch for (as having carefully examined it in all its workings), is its substitution for that all-important article, "Babbitt Metal," for lining journals. The writer was shown a journal lined with "Membratine" upon which a shaft had been running for months with no perceptible effect except causing it to become smoother than glass. At least 100 journals in different factories in this city are lined with this material, upon which the oil works almost without being discolored. I now come to the most practical part of this letter, and would mention that the factory which I have examined is now turning out upwards of 5,000 washers made from "Membratine," every day, of different sizes and thicknesses, and these washers are far more serviceable and work much more satisfactorily than leather ones. They are perfectly even, and of uniform thickness; they can be fitted to axles in one-half the usual time, and they are more durable, and also smoother.

A description of this material would be incomplete if it did not mention the names of the parties now pushing the enterprise. Mr. A. T. Schmidt took out the patent in April, 1870, and is now associated with D. W. Hanna in developing the business. They have met with deserved success in introducing their washers, and under their discreet management I have but little doubt of their ability to profitably manufacture this unique material into a vast variety of articles. I carried away a number of specimens of "Membratine," and will display them for examination at the office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL on my return.

H. L.

On Monday, the 5th inst., David Thomas, a boy about 17 years old, in the employ of Messrs. A. V. Dupont & Co., Louisville, Ky., while adjusting a belt to the rag-cutterr, was in some way caught by the wheel and thrown violently against the rafters of the mill. He was instantly killed, his ead being completely crushed.

HYDE PARK, AUG. 15th.

Baker's paper mills, at Blue Stores, Columbia County, were destroyed by lightning. Loss, $10,000, partially insured.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1872.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Not much change to note, money being freely offered at 2 to 4 per cent. for call loans upon prime securities.

The best commercial paper is quoted at 7 to 8 per cent. per annum discount.

Foreign Exchange has been very steady for the last few days. The prices of Bankers' Sixty Days' Sterling Bills have been from 108⅜ to 108¾; short sight do. 109⅜ to 09¾.

Gold opened at the Board:

Thursday, August 1	115⅛	closed	115¼
Friday, " 2	115⅜	"	115⅜
Saturday " 3	115⅛	"	115⅜
Monday " 5	115⅛	"	115⅜
Tuesday " 6	114⅞	"	114⅞
Wednesday, " 7	115⅜	"	115⅛
Thursday, " 8	115⅛	"	115⅜
Friday, " 9	115⅜	"	115⅜
Saturday, " 10	115⅛	"	115⅜
Monday, " 12	115⅝	"	115⅜
Tuesday, " 13	115⅛	"	114⅞
Wednesday, " 14	114⅞	"	114⅞

From 1 to 5 per cent. has been paid for carrying; borrowing flat.

THE STOCK MARKET.—The market has been moderately active during the past fortnight, and the dealings have been large in the aggregate.

Governmenuts remain inactive, with no important changes.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—The market at first showed signs of animation, but soon fell off again, the business being not near as large as anticipated. Though there are large numbers of buyers here, their purchases are small—only enough for their current wants. Some of the regular dealers think prices will decline this fall.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—The market for Domestic Rags shows a slight change for the better, and there is a break in the general inactivity which prevailed at the time of our last quotations. The prices are somewhat firmer on higher grades of Rags, and there is a small advance on lower grades also. Owing to the favorable reports from the new crop of rye straw, in New York State, prices have a tendency downward, and are quoted at 90c. to $1, instead of $1 to $1.05, which were the rates of a fortnight since.

GUNNY BAGGING shows no marked change in the rates, and we still quote at 3⅛c. to 3⅜c. per lb.

MANILLA ROPE shows some slight change, and we quote the market at 5 to 5¼ for ordinary, and 4 to 4½ for tarred rope.

OLD PAPERS.—There is a slackness about the market for Old Papers, and no perceptible change to report.

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCK.—The market for English Rags is almost the same, the only change noticeable being in the price of Manilla Tarred Rope and Jute Ropes. The arrivals are as large as usual, one party alone reporting 1,000 bales Hamburg during the past week or ten days. The only noteworthy change in price is for Hamburg Gunny Bagging No. 1, which is quoted at 3⅜to3½c., and Burlap No. 1 at 3½c. Leghorn and other Mediterranean Rags are unaltered in prices.

The market for Straw Wrapping is not brisk, though equal to the average of the present season. Prices are about the same, and we make no change in our quotations.

JUTE BUTTS.—The market for Jute Butts is somewhat weaker, with but small arrivals and a pretty heavy stock in hand. We note the following late sales: 1,500 and 2,000 bales at 2⅝c. currency on the spot; 500 bales sixty days, same price; 1,000 bales to arrive, 2¼c. gold. The present rate may be quoted at 2½ to 2⅝c., the market being quiet, with a little more inquiry.

The arrivals since the 1st inst. have been 5,696 bales by the F. N. Thayer, Kandish, Buckinghamshire. Up to July 20, there was on the way to the United States, in addition to what had been previously reported, about 3,650 bales. The stock in hand is estimated at 6,500 bales, and the deliveries in Boston and New York about 5,000 additional bales.

CHEMICALS.—There has been considerable activity among Chemicals and a firm market. We have to report a number of sales, as follows: Twenty-five tons Refined Ash at 4c. currency; fifty casks Bleaching Powders at 4 to 4 1-16c., from store; fifty casks Bleaching Powders at 3⅞ to 4c., in port. The above were mostly job lots. Also, 100 tons Caustic Ash at 3⅛c.; 200 casks Bleach, 3⅞ to 4c. currency; 500 Bicarb, 5⅛c. gold; 200 drums Caustic Soda at 6¼ to 6⅜c. gold. Bleaching Powders are quoted generally at 3⅞ to 4⅛c. currency.

ROSINS.—The market is in seller's favor, with a moderate business doing. Sales for the 14th inst. include 1,000 bbls. good, strained and low, No. 2, at $4; 350 bbls. low No. 2 at $4; 200 bbls. strained at $3.87½; 40 bbls. opaque at $4.50, and 200 bbls. pale at $5 and $5.50. We quote good strained at $3.90 and $3.95; No. 2 at $4 and $4.50; No. 1 at $4.75 and $5.50; extra pale and virgin at $5.75 and $7.

THE PAPER MARKET.—The late break in the canal at Holyoke, with the consequent temporary stoppage off the mills there, has naturally had some effect upon the market here as elsewhere, but the mills are now mostly at work again, and the effect of the accident was but brief. The water supply generally is good, though in some localities there have been signs of drought. Great activity in respect to building prevails in all sections of the union, and a large number of new mills are going up, particularly in the Eastern and Western States.

COAL.—There is an utter stagnation in the Coal trade.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Prices Current.

RAGS, ROPE AND BAGGING.

White Shirt Cuttings, No. 1	10½@11
" " 2	@9
Mill Assorted Whites	8⅞@9¼
Unbleached Muslins	@
City Whites	7⅜@8
New Canton Flannels	@
New Cotton Strips, light	6@6½
" " dark	5@5¼
No. 2 Whites	5⅛@6
Cotton Canvas	7⅜@7½
Linen "	5⅛@5⅜
Country White Rags	8⅛@8⅜
Country Mixed	3½@4
Seconds, (City)	3⅛@3⅜
" " extra	3⅜@3⅝
Colors per 100 lbs	80@1.00
Manilla Rope	5@5¼
" " tarred	4⅛@4⅜
Hemp "	@
Gunny Bagging	3@3⅜
Kentucky "	5⅛@5⅜
Burlap "	2⅞@3⅛
Mixed "	3⅛@3⅜
Hemp Twine Stock	5⅛@5⅜
Woolens, soft	12@
" carpet	5@5⅜
" old seam cloth	10@
" new clips	15@18
" unseamed	3@4
Jute Butts	2⅜@2⅝
Jute Waste	2@3
Straw, long Rye per 100 lbs	90@1.00
" short "	85@90
" Oat	70@80
" Wheat	60@65

SHAVINGS AND OLD PAPER.

White Collar Cuttings, all paper	8⅛@8⅜
" " muslin lined	7@
" Envelope "	7⅜@8
Hard White Shavings, No. 1	7⅜@7⅝
Soft " " 1	7⅛@7⅜
White Shavings, " 2	6⅛@6⅜
Mixed Shavings, part white	5@5¼
Imperfections, No. 1, best folded sheets	6@6⅛
" " Heavy stock	5@5¼
Book Stock, No. 1	4⅜@5
" " " 2, light	4⅛@
Prints	@2
Pure Manillas	4⅜@5
Bogus " and Hardwares	2⅛@
Commons	1⅛@1⅜
Binder's Board Cuttings	@2
Straw Board Cuttings	1⅛@1⅜

ENGLISH RAGS, &c.

New Cuttings, linen	@
" " cotton	9⅞@10⅛
Fines, linen	@
" cotton	7⅜@7⅝
Outshots, cotton	6⅜@7
Seconds, cotton	4⅜@5⅛
Thirds	3⅛@3⅜
New Print Tabs	@6
Checks and Blues	5@5¼
Light Prints	@4⅛
Colors	3⅛@3⅜
Light Fustians	4⅛@4⅜
Jute Ropes	3@3⅜

ENGLISH OLD PAPERS AND SHAVINGS.

Hard Shavings, No. 1	7⅛@7⅜
Soft " " 1	6⅛@6⅜
White and Colored Shavings, No. 1	@5¼
" " " No. 2	3⅞@4
Cream Shavings	8@8⅜
Paper Collar Cuttings	8@8⅜
Ledgers, Briefs and Letters	6@
New Newspapers and Pamphlets	5⅛@5⅜
Old " and Letters	4⅛@4⅜
Books, Solid	6@6¼
Old Blank Books	6@6⅜
Brown Papers	3@3⅜
White and Buff Railway Sheets	@4⅛
Railway Tickets	2@2⅛

HAMBURG RAGS, &c.

LINENS.

Linen Cuttings	@8⅜
S P F F F, square bale	@8⅜
" " long bale	@8
S P F F, square bale	7⅜@7⅝
" long bale	6⅜@6⅝
S P F, square bale	@6
" long bale	@5⅜
S E F, square bale	5@5⅛
F F, quare bale	4⅝@5
F F B square bale	4⅛@4⅜
L F B square bale	3⅞@
S G L, quare bale	2⅛@2⅜
S F X, square bale	5⅛@5⅜
Extra Fine Blue Linen, light color	5⅝@6
L F B, square bale	@5¼
" long bale	@5⅛
Gunny Bagging, No. 1	3⅜@3⅜
Burlap " " 1	@3½

COTTONS.

Shirt Cuttings, square bale	8⅛@8⅜
" " long bale	@8⅛
O S P F F F, square bale	7⅜@8
" " long bale	7⅛@7⅜
O S P F F, square bale	5⅞@6
" " long bale	5⅛@5⅜
O S P F, square bale	4⅛@4⅜
F R, square bale	4⅛@
" long bale	4⅛@4⅜
O F X, square bale	3⅞@
" long bale	@3⅜
Extra Fine Blue Cotton, light color	5⅜@6
" " " "	@4⅜
O F B, square bale	3⅞@4
" long bale	3⅞@
Cotton Canvas	@8

ROPE.

T R (tarred)	4⅛@5⅛
W R (white)	4@4⅛
M R (manilla)	5@5⅛

OLD PAPERS.

Old Book Paper	5⅝@6
Old Printed Books	5⅛@5⅜
Imperfections	@5
White Shavings, No. 1	6⅛@7
" " " 2	5⅝@6
Blue Writing Shavings	6@
Colored Papers	2@2⅛
Printed Papers	4⅛@4⅜
Writing Papers	4⅛@5

LEGHORN AMD GENOA RAGS.

P P, No. 1 Linens	7⅞@8⅛
S S, " 2 "	6⅞@7
T T, " 3 "	5⅞@6
P, No. 1 Cottons	7⅛@7⅜
S, " 2 "	5⅛@5⅜
T, " 3 "	4@4⅛
R R, linen stripes	5⅛@
R, ordinary "	3⅞@4
C B	@
C S	@
C C	3⅛@3⅜
Q	3⅛@3⅜

ALEXANDRIA RAGS.

Whites	3⅛@
Blues	3⅛@3⅜
Colors	2⅛@

TRIESTE RAGS.

S P F	@6
S F F	@5⅜
S F X	@5⅛
S F B	@5

MEMEL RAGS.

S P F F	@6⅛
F F	5⅛@5⅜
B G	4⅛@
L F B	@5⅛

KONIGSBURG RAGS.

S P F F	@7⅛
S P F	@6⅛
F F	@5⅜
L F B	@5⅛

SPANISH RAGS.

W L Whites	@7⅛
D L Whites	@5⅛
C C Whites	@3⅜

GENOA RAGS.

P Mixed Whites	@8⅜
S "	@7
T Dark "	@5⅜
B Blues	@4⅜
I Prints	@4⅛
F Fustians	@4⅛

CHEMICALS, COLORING MATERIALS, &c.

In quoting Bleaching Powders, Soda Ash and other materials, we give the regular New York wholesale prices, and in this connection we will remark that parties who order a few casks Bleach, or any article in small quantities at a time, cannot expect to purchase at the lowest figures.

Alum, lump	3⅛@3⅜
" ground	3⅜@3⅝
" porous	3⅜@3⅝
" potash	3⅞@4
Anti-Chlorine	5⅞@7
Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch	19@20
" " American, cur'y	20@21
Bleaching Powders, Deacon's	4@4⅛
" " Sullivan's	4@4⅛
" " Johnson's	4@4⅛
" " Crossfields	4@4⅛
" " Kurtz's	4@4⅛
" " Smith & Mawdley's	4@4⅛
" " North of E	3⅞@4⅛
" " McClellan's	3⅞@4⅛
" " Allhusen's	3⅞@4⅛
" " Connaugh Quay	3⅞@4⅛
" " Evans & McBride's	3⅞@4⅛
" " Burnett's	3⅞@4⅛
Caustic Soda; 60 per cent. gold	6⅛@6⅜
Clay, China, English, per ton	24@24.50
" " " to arrive, gold	20@21
" South Carolina per ton	16@17
" Terra Alba, English, per ton	@35
" " American, per ton	18@20
Copperas, American	1⅛@1⅜
Extract Logwood, cur'y	9⅛@10
Lime, common ... per bbls	@1.25
" lump ... " "	1.75@
Prussian Blue, dry	35@70
Prussiate Potash, American, cur'y	39⅛@40
Orange Mineral	11@11⅛
Rosins, common strained ... per bbls	3.30@3.75
" good "	3.90@3.95
" low, No. 2	3.75@4.00
" good, " 2	4.00@4.50
" low, No. 1	4.00@4.75
" good, " 1	4.75@5.50
" pale	5.00@5.75
" extra pale	5.75@7.00
Sal Soda, Allhusen's, gold	2⅛@
" " Allen's	2⅛@
" " Burnett's	2⅛@
" " Jarrow's	2⅛@
" " Kurtz's	2⅛@
" " Kenmir's	2⅛@
" " Lee's	2⅛@
" " Tennant's	2⅛@
Soda Ash, gold, Allhusen's	3⅛@3⅜
" " " Crossfield's	@
" " " Chance's	@
" " " Gamble's, refined	3⅛@
" " " Hutchinson's carb	@3⅜
" " " " caustic	@3⅛
" " " Haslehurst's	3⅛@3⅜
" " " Jarrow's	@
" " " Johnson's, carb	@
" " " " caustic	@4⅛
" " " Kurtz's	@3⅜
" " " Kenmir's	@
" " " Lee's	3⅛@3⅜
" " " McClellan's	@
" " " Marsh's	@3⅜
" " " Muspratt's	@
Dark "	3@3⅜
Black Calicoes	3@3⅜
First Canvas linen	5⅛@5⅜
Second "	5@
Third "	@
Essex Fines	8⅛@8⅜
London Fines, cotton	8@8⅛
" Seconds	4⅜@5⅛
" Thirds	3⅛@3⅜
Black Bagging	5@5⅛
Gunny " No. 1	3⅛@3⅜
Mixed "	3⅛@3⅜
Burlaps " No. 1	3⅛@3⅜
Rope, Manilla	5@5⅛
" " tarred	4@4⅛
" " " Tennant's	@3⅜
" " " Tyne Co's	@
" " " Wilson's	@3⅛
" " " Well's, T. & E. carb	@3⅜
" " " " " caustic	@
Soluble Blue	75@80
Spanish Brown	1⅛@1⅛
Sugar Lead, white	@17⅛
" " brown	12@13
Sulphuric Acid, 60 degrees	@
" " 66 "	1⅛@2
Twines, large, 3 ply	19@20
" small, " "	20@23
" large, 2 "	19@21
" small, " "	21@24
" " " " in skeins	20@23
Ultrrmarine	20@40
Venetian Red, American	1⅛@1⅛
" " English	2⅛@2⅜
Vitriol, Blue, cur'y	11⅛@12
Yellow Ochre	1⅛@1⅛

PAPER MARKET.

Book, super sized and cal'd	20@21
" " " tinted	21@22
" extra machine finish	17@19
" " " " tinted	18@20
Book good quality, all rag	15@17
" " " " tinted	16@18
" No. 1, Shavings and Imperfections	15@15⅛
" " 2, " " "	14@14⅛
News, No. 1 Rag Fourdrinier	13@13⅛
" ordinary rag	12⅜@12⅜
" straw	12@12⅛
Colored Papers, Double Mediums	16⅛@17
" " glazed "	19@20
" " tobacco	11@14
" " tissues, 20 x 30, per ream	@2.25
White Tissue, 20 x 30, per ream	1.50@1.75
" " 24 x 36	2.25@2.50
Manillas, Flour-sack, cream	18@19
" " drab	15@17
" Rope	
" " bleached	16@17
" " unbleached	14@15
" No. 1 light weight	13@13⅛
" " 1 heavy "	12⅛@13
Manillas, Ordinary Wrapping	11@
" No. 2	9⅛@10
" bogus	6⅛@9
Tissue Manillas, full count, weight and size. 11 x 15 other sizes in proportion	@36
Hardware, light colored	12⅛@13⅛
" No. 1, glazed	9⅛@10
" " 2, "	8@9
Binder's Boards, per ton	80@120
Straw "	75@100

Straw Wrapping, basis 15 x 20–10lbs. 20 sheets.

36 x 40	@2.15
30 x 40	1.90@2.00
24 x 36	1.40@1.50
22 x 32	@1.30
20 x 50	92@95
16 x 22	@65
18 x 28	75@80
18 x 26	70@75
15 x 20	45@48
14 x 18	37@40
13 x 18	35@37
12 x 16	32@35
11 x 15	27@28

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK.

White Rags, No. 1	7 @7½
Seconds	5⅛@5⅜
Cotton Mixed, all Cotton	4⅜@
Mixed Cottons	3⅛@
Rope, Cable	4⅜@
Bagging	3⅜@4
Print Papers	3 @3⅜
Common Papers	1⅛@
Books, Pamphlets, etc.	5 @
Woolens, Wrapping	1 @1⅛
Soft Woolen Rags	6⅛@7
Hard Woolen Rags	2⅛@3

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Report by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, August 13th.

There is not much doing here in business of any kind, owing to the heat and the usual slackness at this season of the year. The market on paper and paper stock is dull, and the prices of paper are ranging lower than at the time of our last report. H. L.

BOSTON MARKET.

PAPER STOCK.

City Whites	8⅛@8⅜
Mill Assorted Whites	9@
Cotton Canvas	7@
" " No. 2	5@
Linen Canvas	6@
White Shirt Cuttings	9@10
Country White Rags	8⅛@
Country Mixed Rags	2⅞@2⅞
No. 2 City Whites	4⅜@
Seconds	4⅛@4⅜
Colors	2⅛@
Manilla Rope	5@
Hemp "	4@
Gunny Bagging	2@3⅛
Kentucky Bagging	4⅜@5
Hard Woolens, old	1@
Soft Woolens, old	12⅛@14
Hard Woolens, new	4@
Soft Woolens, new	20@
Commons	2@
Jute Butts	2⅛@3
White Collar Cuttings	6⅛@
White Envelope Cuttings	7@
No. 1 Hard White Shavings	7@
No. 1 Soft " "	6⅛@
No. 2 White Shavings	4@4⅛
Mixed Shavings (3-4 White)	3⅛@4
Imperfections	4⅛@
Light Prints	4@
Manilla Envelope Cuttings, new	3⅛@
Manilla Papers, old	3@3⅜
Hardware and Manillas	2@
Straw Board Cuttings	1⅛@
Binders or Tar Board Cuttings	1@

LEGHORN RAGS.

P P, No. 1 Linens	7@8
S S, No. 2 "	6@7
T T, No. 3 "	5@6
P, No. 1 Cottons	7@8
S, No. 2 "	5@6
T, No. 3 "	4@5

NEW PAPERS.

Superfine Book Paper	18@20
Fine Book "	15@17
No. 1 Rag News "	13⅛@14
Ordinary Rag Newspaper	12⅜@13
Straw Newspaper	12@12⅛
No. 1 Manilla	14⅛@15
Ordinary Wrapping Manilla	11@13
No. 2 Manilla	10@11
Bogus Manilla	8⅛@
Straw Wrapping	4@
Hardware No. 1	10⅛@
" " 2	9⅛@
Straw Boards ... ₩ ton,	75@85
Binders' Boards "	@

BOSTON CHEMICALS.

Alum, English lump, per lb.	3⅛@
" " ground	3⅜@
" American "	3⅜@
" " lump	3⅜@
Anti-Chlorine	@6⅛
Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, gold	@18⅛
" " American, cur'y	@21
Bleaching Powders	@4⅛
Clay, English, per ton	@25
" American	@17
Copperas, American, per lb	1⅛@1⅜
Lime, common, per bbl	1.50@1.55
Prussian Blue, per lb	67@75
Prussiate Potash, American	41@42
Rosin, common strained, per bbl	@4
" No. 2	4⅛@4⅜
" No. 1	5@5⅛
" Pale	5⅜@6
" Extra Pale	7@7⅛
Sal Soda, N. C., per lb	@2⅛
" American	@2⅛
Soda Ash	4@4⅛
Soluble Blue	@80
Sugar Lead, white	@17⅛
" " brown	@13
Sulphuric Acid, 66 degrees	1⅞@2
Terra Alba, per ton	@35.00
Ultramarine, per lb	22@35
Venetian Red, per lb	@2⅛
Vitriol Blue	12@12⅛
Yellow Ochre	1@3

Trade Fair.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PAPER STOCK.

City Whites	8@8⅜
Mill Assorted Whites	@8⅜
White Cotton Canvas	7⅛@8
Linen Canvas	@5⅜
White Shirt Cuttings	10⅛@10⅜
Country White Rags	@8⅛
Country Mixed	3⅜@4⅛
Thirds and Blues	5⅛@5⅜
Kentucky Bagging	@5⅜
Colors	3⅜@4
Manilla Rope	@5⅛
Hemp Rope	
Gunny Bagging	4¼@4¾
Hard Woolens, old	@3⅜
Soft Woolens, old	@1
Soft Woolens, new	10½@11
Hard Woolens, new	2@2½
Mixed Shavings	@1¾
White Collar Cuttings	5⅛@6
White Envelope Cuttings	[illegible]
No. 1 Hard White Shavings	[illegible]
No. 1 Soft White Shavings	8⅛@[illegible]
No. 2 White Shavings	7⅛@[illegible]
Colored Shavings (¾ White)	6⅛@7
Solid Imperfections	[illegible]
No. 1 Prints (News and Writing)	[illegible]
Ordinary Prints	[illegible]
Manilla Envelope Cuttings, new	[illegible]
Manilla Papers, old	5⅛@[illegible]
Hardware and Manillas	[illegible]
Straw Board Cuttings	[illegible]
Binders or Tar Board Cuttings	1⅛@[illegible]
Common Papers	[illegible]

LEGHORN RAGS.

P P, No. 1 Linens	8⅛@[illegible]
S S " 2 "	7@7½
P, " 1 "	7⅛@[illegible]

NEW PAPERS.

No. 1 Glazed Hardware Paper	[illegible]
" Unglazed Hardware Paper	[illegible]
" Manilla Paper	[illegible]
No. 2 Manilla Paper	[illegible]
Bogus Wrapping Paper	[illegible]
Hatters' Tissue, 24 x 36	[illegible]
Tea Papers, 14 x 20	[illegible]
" 13 x 18	[illegible]
" 12 x 16	[illegible]
Binders' Boards ₩ ton,	[illegible]
Tissue Manilla, 11 x 15	[illegible]
" " 12 x 16	[illegible]
" " 14 x 18	[illegible]
" " 15 x 20	[illegible]
" " 24 x 36	[illegible]

ENGLISH TRADE REPORT.

Paper Makers' Journal.—JUNE 29th.

There is little change to record in the condition of trade during the past month. Mills are still full of orders, or are, at all events, busy in completing the demands of the season, and there is ample evidence that advanced prices can easily be maintained, while in some cases further advances may be made. There have, it is true, been some rumors of a disposition on the part of certain makers to give way a little under pressure brought to bear on them, but it may be hoped that the suspicion is unfounded, since there can be no doubt that present rates can be securely insisted on; and if the trade is to preserve its position a further advance may be absolutely necessary, in view of the enormous charges for coals and chemicals, which are even now so difficult to encounter. Another very serious embarrassment in relation to the prices of manufactures is the present condition of the labor market, and it cannot be doubted that this alone would justify such an advance as has already been made.

FOREIGN RAG MARKET.

Since about the middle of July, the demand for [illegible] especially for strong fibres, was good, and several [illegible] both for American and English accounts, were [illegible] prices asked.

In Baltic ports stocks are small, and on account [illegible] good demand, and sales being effected without [illegible] lower the prices, holders expect higher rates for [illegible] for forward delivery. French and Hamburg Rags offered more freely.

Wood Pulp and Wood Flour in fair demand.

L. KNOBLAUCH.

60 KING WILLIAM STREET, London, E. C., 31st July, 1872.

RAG MARKET IN THE VICINITY OF PARIS.

AUGUST 1st, 1872.

The exportation, specially of White Rags, is [illegible] and produce an increase in the prices. The [illegible] and Indiennes are offered with a reduction of $0.90 [illegible] per 100 kilog. Dealers are encumbered by those [illegible] on account of a diminution of offers and of [illegible] occasioned by the scarcity of water and the [illegible] orders.

PRICES CURRENT.

	100 kilogr. or 220 lbs.
White Rags, Linen and Cotton	Gold, $9.88@[illegible]
White, Dirty or Ordinary	" 5.89@[illegible]
Blue Linen and Cotton	" 6.08@[illegible]
Indiennes	" 4.75@[illegible]
White Ropes	" 5.70@[illegible]
Phormium	" 3.80@[illegible]

CHEMICALS.

	100 kilogr. or 220 lbs.
Sulphuric Acid, 66°	Gold, $2.85@[illegible]
" 53°	" 1.79@[illegible]
Hydrochloric Acid	" 1.58@[illegible]
Alum	" 3.99@[illegible]
Pure Alum, without Iron	" 4.18@[illegible]
Sulphate of Alumina	" 3.61@[illegible]
Chloride of Lime, 100° to 110°	" 6.65@[illegible]
Chromate of Potassa	" 39.90@[illegible]
Soda Crystals	" 3.99@[illegible]
Salts of Soda, 80°, no Caustic	" 6.46@[illegible]
" " Caustic	" 7.03@[illegible]
Sulphate of Copper	" 18.05@[illegible]
Sulphate of Iron	" 2.28@[illegible]
Hyposulph. of Soda (Antichlorine)	" 8.55@[illegible]
Acetate of Lead	" 21.28@[illegible]

IMPORTS of Paper and Paper materials, Books, &c., at the Port of Boston, for the two weeks ending August [illegible] 1872.

Rags and Paper Stock.

H. M. Clarke & Co., Southern Rights, Liverpool, [illegible] Rags.
S. W. Wilder & Co., Southern Rights, Liverpool, [illegible] Paper Stock.
S. W. Wilder & Co., Southern Rights, Liverpool, [illegible] Manilla Rope.
S. W. Wilder & Co., Southern Rights, Liverpool, [illegible] Manilla Rope.
A. Hardy & Co, Southern Rights, Liverpool, [illegible] Rags.
A. Hardy & Co., Southern Rights, Liverpool, 18 bales [illegible]
Goodwin, Cobb & Co., " " 71 " Rope.
John Lodge, Lizzie Morrow, London, 50 bales Paper [illegible]
" " " 79 " "
" " " 27 " Rags.
H. M. Clarke & Co., " " 25 " "
" " " 9 " "
" " " 29 " Paper.
" " " 12 " "
Crocker, Burbank & Co., " " 122 "Paper [illegible]
" " " 70 " "
Marples & Shaw, " " 75 " Rags.
" " " 32 " Paper.
" " " 1 " Rags.
G. W. Wheelwright & Sons, Lizzie Morrow, London, [illegible] bales Old Paper.
S. D. Warren & Co., Lizzie Morrow, London, 61 bales [illegible]
John Earl, Alhambra, Halifax, 122 packages Paper [illegible]
F. C. Butman, Jennie Cushman, Cape Verde, Lot [illegible]
A. Hardy & Co., M. Edwards, Bayront, 553 bales Rags.
" " " " Lot Paper.
S. D. Warren & Co., Harriet, Leghorn, 740 bales Rags.

Paper, Books, &c.

Boston Atheneum, Siberia, Liverpool, 1 case [illegible]

China Clay.

Morey & Co., Sun Flower, Falmouth, Eng., 710 bales.
Morey & Co., Southern Rights, Liverpool [illegible]
" " " [illegible]
Rice & Davis, " " [illegible]
" " " [illegible]

Ultramarine.

C. L. Andrews, Siberia, Liverpool [illegible]

Vessel.	Port.	Sailed.	Soda Ash.	Bleaching Powders.
Queen of Hearts	Liverpool	June 19	37	35
Niobe	Liverpool	July 2	66	...
J. O. Baker	Liverpool	July 9	45	105
Reynard	Liverpool	July 11	63	50
Canada	Liverpool	July 13	221	125
Western Empire	Liverpool		25	...
Expounder	Liverpool		27	147
Total in casks			484	460

DIRECTORY.

NEW YORK HOUSES.

PAPER AND PAPER MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

BRAUTIGAM & WATSON, 63 Beekman St.
GOODWIN, COBB & CO., 16 Reade St.
HARD, BRADLEY R. & CO., 34 Beekman St.
HARD, MELVIN & SON, 44 Beekman St.
HEWITT, C. B. & BRO., 48 Beekman St.
HULBERT, H. C. & CO., 13 Beekman St.
MYERS, B., 16 Beekman St.
MILLAR, G. W., 10 Spruce St.
MURPHY, JOHN J. (Hart Lot Paper Co.) 47 John & 5 Dutch St.
PERKINS & GOODWIN, 84 Duane St.
PLATNER, MILLER & CO., 32 Beekman St.
PLUMMER, M. & CO., 161 William St.
PORTER, JAMES F., 69 Duane St.
PRIESTLY, JOHN & CO., 33 Beekman St.
WILKINSON BROS. & CO., 72 Duane St.
WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, 51, 53 & 55 John St.

STRAW BOARDS.

HAYES, JAMES E. & CO., 77 Duane St.
HARDY, MARVIN W., Mill, Jordan, Fulton Co., N. Y.

PAPER MAKERS.

BRIGGS, N. S., Straw Wrapping................Fulton St.
TOMPKINS, D. D. & BRO., Straw Wrapping............61 Barclay St.
ORRS & CO., Printing and Hanging. Mills at Troy....................39 Park Row.

PAPER MAKERS' CHEMICALS AND COLORS.

BAKER, H. J. & BRO., 215 Pearl St.
NEW YORK ULTRAMARINE CO., 104 Fulton St.
TIEMANN, J. H. & CO., 165 Chambers St.
WING & EVANS, 74 Beaver St.

PAPER STOCK.

BRIGGS, R. B. & CO., 68 & 72 Centre St.
DARMSTADT & SCOTT, 49 Ann St.
DEVY & O'MEARA, 27 Centre St.
FETT, HUGO & CO., 48 Broad St.
KELLEY, WILLIAM & SON, 66 Sheriff St.
KEENAN, OWEN & CO., 44 Duane St.
KILDEA, PATRICK, 171 and 173 Christopher, near West St.
LYON, J. W. & CO., 35 Park St.
LYON, N. C. Jr., 44 West Broadway.
ROGERS, J. C. & CO., Jute Butt Brokers. P. O. Box 3102, New York.
ROLKER, AUGUST & SONS, Importers..............178 & 180 Pearl St.
SMITH, THOMAS, 30 Hester St.
STOCKWELL, JOHN C., 25 Ann St.
TAYLOR, E. W. & CO., 264 Water St.
TUCKER, JOHN, 24 Ann St.

PRINTING MACHINERY.

MAUGER, VICTOR E., 106, 108 & 110 Reade St.

BOSTON HOUSES.

DAVIS & MOORE, Mfrs. Roll Paper for Staining..Boston, Mass.
WILDER & CO., Mfrs. and Dealers Manilla, &c..Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSES.

BARGH, WARREN & CO., Book and News...........16 South 6th St.
BAIRD, JOHN SONS & CO., Importers................214 South 24th St.
ELLIOT, A. G., Paper and Stock...........26 South 7th St.
HOWELL & BROTHERS, Mfrs. of Paper Hangings.

CHICAGO HOUSES. (BRANCH.)

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., Manufacturers.
HUNT, S. M. Jr., Paper Stock........216 South Jefferson St.

CINCINNATI HOUSES.

SOMERSALL, BRUCE, Paper Stock............158 West Court St.
STEWART PAPER CO., Manufacturers.

MANUFACTURERS.

BARTLETT & CUTTING, Fine Papers.................Dalton, Mass.
BAY STATE PAPER CO., Springfield, Mass.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., Cleveland, O.
DENNISON, A. C. & CO., Book.................Mechanic Falls, Me.
DETROIT PAPER CO., Detroit, Mich.
JESSUP & LAFLIN, Fine Paper.................Westfield, Mass.
JONES, JOHN F., Boards, Wrappers, &c..Marcellus Falls, N. Y.
PEASLEE, G. H., Straw Wrapping......P. O. Copake Iron Works, N. Y.
ROCKLAND CO., Book...................Montville, Conn.
RAMSDELL, H. POWELL, Newburgh, N. Y.
SHELDON, GEORGE S. & CO., Rope Manilla............Mill River, Mass.
TOMPKINS, J. D., Brainard, N. Y.
UNION PAPER MANUF'G CO., Fine and Collar..........Springfield, Mass.
WALSH, J. DeWITT & CO., Fine Writing Paper.......Newburgh, N. Y.
SHELDON, J. R. & CO., Stationers.................Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

DANIELS MACHINE CO., Woodstock, Vt.

Abstracts from the European Press.

Prepared expressly for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

Le Moniteur de la Papeterie française.
JULY 15th, 1872.

EXPORTATION OF RAGS.—This question gives a good deal of trouble to the French manufacturers. In fact, until now, the export duty on rags there has been very low, only four francs per 100 kilogrammes. England wanting, in order to give more strength to her papers, to have flax and hemp rags, which she cannot find in her own territory, takes them from France, usually, and also from all the shores of the Mediterranean. Between the 1st January, 1872, and the 22d of May, in spite of an augmentation of 20 per cent in the price, Havre has exported 1,144,000 kilog. of rags. The Board of Trade of the city of Morlaix has written a letter to the Minister of Commerce, begging him to take into consideration this state of things so adverse to the interests of French industry, and suggests to charge an export duty of 12 francs per 100 kilog. on French rags, whatever may be their nature—flax, hemp, wool, silk, or cotton, and 5 francs on old ropes, old paper, paper cuttings, etc.

IMPORTATION OF OLD ROPES.—Mr. Honoré, Manager of the Company of la Risle (Eure), writes a letter to the President of the Paper Manufacturers Union, complaining that for some time, the Custom-House officers of Havre have required every old rope brought into France to be cut in small pieces, thus increasing heavily the expenses of importing a material of first utility to the paper manufacturers. This precaution is taken in order to prevent the importation, at a reduced duty, of new ropes yet fit for use; but it is evident that these could never be confounded with such as are only good for paper making.

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—We give a translation of the articles of the arrangement, which are of special interest to paper manufacturers:

1. The Exhibition will open on the 1st of May, 1873, and close on October 31, same year. 2d. The classification adopted by the Austrian Commission divides the Exhibition into 26 groups, of which 3 refer specially to our industry, viz.: 11th group—Industry of paper; 12th group—Graphic arts and industrial drawing; 26th group—Education, instruction, and teaching.

The rewards to be given will be: an Art medal, Progress medal, Merit, Good Taste, and Co-operation medals, and Merit diplomas.

Children work in manufactures and shops.—M. Laudner, vice-chairman of the Chambre syndicale du Papier, at the last meeting of the Society, read a report upon the working of children in manufactures and shops. The following project of law has been presented to the Corps Législatif:

Art. 1. Children below 10 years of age cannot be employed in any manufacture or workshop. Art. 2. Until the children are 14 years old, they cannot be allowed to work more than six hours a day. Art. 3. The directors of any manufacture or workshop are obliged to give the children they employ a suitable primary education. Art. 4. The inspector of primary instruction must execute the present law, and in case of non-observation inform the judiciary power. Art. 5. Any infringement of the present law will be punished for the first time by 50 francs fine, for the second, 100 francs, and in any case the judge may order the judgment to be published in one or two newspapers of the locality.

M. Laudner wants the limit of 10 years to be extended to 14 years; in regard to Art. 2, the author shows the difficulty of carrying this law into effect, since, generally, a boy assists a workman, and, consequently, has to work the same time that the workman does. Art. 3 receives the full approbation of M. Laudner, who spoke afterwards about the creation of inspectors for children, and the formation of a school for apprentices.

Editorials.—The French railroads have recently tried a new electric system of advertising signals for the trains. A mechanical whistle is advantageously used, instead of disks and colored lamps, which frequently cannot be seen during mist, heavy rain, or snow, and furthermore go out sometimes.

Moniteur de la Teinture.
No. 19, 1871.

ON THE METHOD OF BLEACHING BY SULPHER AND SULPHUR COMPOUNDS.—M. Laubuhr.—Attention is called to the fact that sulphur compounds are more *detergent* than *decolorizing* in their action, and cannot therefore replace the hypochlorites, but may almost always be substituted for alkaline lyes. The chief practical difficulty in a new process for bleaching described in a previous number of the MONITEUR DE LA TEINTURE, is the removal of every trace of sulphur, before treating with chlorine, and to get over this difficulty it is proposed to neutralize the sulphurous acid with a weak alkaline bath when the sulphite of soda will wash out. The proposed process would then consist of:

1. Passing through sulphur fumes; 2. Passing through the acid; 3. Rinsing; 4. Lye bath. 5. Rinsing; 6. Chlorurating; 7. Rinsing.

MEETING OF THE PAPER MAKERS' CLUB

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Paper Maker's Club, was held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon St., Mr. John Evans presiding. The meeting was well attended, and after the conclusion of the ordinary business, Mr. Blackburn, of Tews Weir Mill, was elected a member of the Club. The President, referring to a resolution passed at the previous meeting, stated that it was thought desirable to take the opinion of the whole trade on the subject of a more complete organization of the Association of Paper Makers, so that the entire concurrence of representatives of their trade might be secured. Mr. Wrigley and Mr. Bruce had been communicated with and thoroughly concurred with the proposition, at the same time making several suggestions. A circular will, therefore, shortly be issued for the purpose of eliciting the opinion and co-operation of paper manufacturers throughout the country. It was proposed that the next meeting of the Association should be held on the second Tuesday of next month, previous to the Ordinary Meeting of the Club, while the sections would meet at an hour before the General Meeting of the Association.

M. Pavy brought before the notice of the Club a suspended tramway which he had adopted in his works for the conveyance of material and paper from one part of the premises to another.

At the next meeting the Rules of the Club will be brought forward for the purpose of determining whether they shall be subject to revision previous to reprinting.

Dingler's Polytech Journal.

METHOD FOR TESTING BLEACHING POWDER (Hypochlorite of Lime), BY DR. GRAEGER.—The author prepares a very dilute and strongly acidified solution of protosulphate of iron, which is exactly titrated with one-tenth solution of permanganate of potash. Into this solution, kept in a bottle, the solution of bleaching powder is poured by the aid of a pipette, and the bottle having been stoppered, the mixture is shaken up, and afterwards the undecomposed iron, salt estimated by the aid of permanganate, 100 c.c. of that solution correspond to 3,546 grammes chlorine, and to 0.8 grammes oxygen. To 1 gramme of bleaching powder, considered as containing 0.33546 grammes chlorine, is required 0.278 grammes sulphate of iron, but it is best to take 0.4 to 0.5 gr. of that salt. The ammonio-sulphate of iron cannot be used on account of the danger consequent upon the formation of chloride of nitrogen.

CHINESE VARNISH—DR. H. SHERZER.—Under the name of schio-lias, the Chinese apply as varnish freshly defibrinated blood mixed with powdered slacked-lime, and a small quantity of alum in the proportion of three parts of previously defibrinated fresh blood, four parts of lime, and a small quantity of powdered alum. The result is the formation of a glutinous yet fluid mass, which is ready for use at once, and is especially used for rendering wood perfectly water-tight, and to harden its surface. The author states that he has seen in China bags made of straw rendered so impervious to liquids by the application of this varnish, as to serve for the transportation of oil, while thin millboard painted with this varnish becomes as wood.

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER STOCK, PAPER, BOOKS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,

AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FROM JULY 30 TO AUGUST 14, 1872, INCLUSIVE.

Books, Paper, &c.

H. Bainbridge & Co., Parthia, Liverpool... 2 cases Books.
" " " ... 1 " Paper.
J. D. C. Gillespie, Hermann, Bremen ..... 2 " Books.
L. R. Menger, Russia, Liverpool.......... 1 " Paper.
J. Quinlan, Industrie, Bordeaux...........15 " "
North Atlantic Ex. Co., Republic, Liverpool.14 " Books.
Dundas, Dick & Bro., " " 2 " "
W. Pate & Co., City of Paris, " 1 " Paper.
J. B. Ford & Co., Hermann, Southampton.. 2 " "
Janentzsky & Co., " " .. 4 " Books.
E. Steiger, " " .. 9 bales Paper.
Max Jacoby & Zeller, " " .. 2 cases "
J. Schuberth & Co., " " .. 3 " "
L. Bruckman, " " .. 2 " Books.
Dingelstedt & Co., " " .. 1 " "
P. Pargone, Parthia, Liverpool............ 4 pkgs "
W. H. Buckman & Co., Atlantic, Liverpool... 3 cases "
E. Schuberth & Co., Westphalia, Hamburg.. 3 " "
A. H. Littleton, Idaho, Liverpool......... 2 " Paper.
A. L. Luyster, " " .... 4 " Books.
Scribner, Welford & Co., Idaho, Liverpool..20 " "
C. K. Willmer, Russia, " 23 pkgs Paper.
F. W. Lieland, City of Montreal, " 1 case Books.
D. Webster & Co., Calabria, " 1 " "
C. B. Richards & Boas, Holsatia, Hamburg.. 1 pkg Paper.
L. Sonborn & Co., Ariadne, Rotterdam..... 2 bales Paper.
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Le Baron, Leghorn.. 1 case Books.
George H. Reay, Caledonia, Glasgow....... 6 " Paper.
Willmer & Rogers, Scotia, Liverpool....... 2 " Books.
Weston & Gray, Ismalia, Leghorn......... 1 " "
R. Turner, Idaho, Liverpool...............19 " "
J. L. Blamire, Idaho, Liverpool............26 " "
J. Robertson, Republic, " ....25 " "
Wells, Fargo & Co., City of Brussels, L'pool. 1 pkg "
J. D. Weltz, Frankfort, Bremen........... 1 " "
L. Dejonge, City of Paris, Liverpool........10 cases Paper.
E. Steiger, Thuringia, Hamburg.............2 " Books.
" " " ....7 pkgs Paper.
S. Zickel, " " ....1 case Books.
F. W. Christian, " " ....2 bales Paper.
R. & C. Kauffman, Thuringia, Hamburg ... 9 cases "
W. Schaus, " " .... 1 " "
H. Blumeling, " " .... 2 " Books.
E. C. Pratt, Bros. & Co., Calabria, Liverpool 2 cases Paper.
Neuss & Hussin, City of Paris, " 30 " "
G. J. Kraft, Hermann, Bremen.............2 " "
Herman & Bloomingdale, Hermann, Bremen 9 " "
B. Westermann, Thuringia, Hamburg......3 " Books.
" " " ......1 " Paper.
Tamsen & Dethless, Thuringia, Hamburg.. 2 " Books.
H. Sakolski, " " ... 1 " "
E. Paturel, Holland, Liverpool............13 pkgs Paper.
S. Morentz, " " ....1 case Books.
L. A. Van Braag & Co., Holland, Liverpool. 2 " Paper.
Chas. Cooper & Co., Thuringia, Hamburg.. 2 " "
" Silesia, " .. 2 " "
Shoemann & Lingg, Holsatia, " .. 5 " "
Burnham & Merrill, Idaho, Liverpool...... 3 " "
Charles Helmuth, New York, Bremen...... 1 " "
M. Maas, Paolina, Antwerp................113 bales "
Illfelder Richards, Westphalia, Hamburg. .12 cases "
Willard, Felt & Co., Olympia, Glasgow......22 " "
A. & C. Kaufman, Republic, Liverpool.....14 " "
Oelrichs & Co., Frankfort, Bremen.......... 2 " "
J. Meyer, Holland, Liverpool...............33 bales Paper.
Frank Leslie, Canada, Liverpool.............5 " "
Bampton & Stieglich, Thuringia, Hamburg. 3 cases "
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Hermann, Bremen.. 2 pkgs "
A. & C. Kauffman, Asia, " .. 5 cases "
L. Sonborn, Algeria, Rotterdam............ 2 " "
Ogden & Brooks, Russia, Liverpool......... 1 " Books.
B. Westermann, Washington, Havre........ 1 " "
H. Rubens & Co., Thuringia, Hamburg.... 9 " "
Baldwin Bros., Java, Liverpool............. 1 pkg "
Bullock & Cranshaw, Humboldt, Havre..... 1 " "
C. W. Whitney, India, Glasgow............. 1 case Paper.
Jas. Robertson, " " ....17 " "
J. Meyer, " " ....15 bales "
Willy Wallach, Parthia, Liverpool..........12 cases "
" Republic, " ....12 " "
" Weser, Bremen............13 " Books.
Neisel, Lampe & Co., Frankfort, Bremen... 1 " Paper.
L. Bruckman, " " .. 1 " Books.
S. Ziekel, " " . 2 pkgs "
Max Jacoby, " " ..10 cases Paper.
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Abyssinia, Liverpool 3 " Books.
A. Davis & Co. " " 3 " "
McMillan & Co., Russia, " 1 " "
Frank Leslie, Egypt, " 20 bales Paper.
E. Steiger, Deutchland, Bremen......... 3 pkgs "
H. P. Sampers, " " .... 1 case "
J. D. C. Gillespie, " " ....10 bales "
A. Moller & Co., Hermann, Bremen......... 1 case "
S. J. Craft & Co., " " ....12 " "
Irving & Willey, City of Paris, Liverpool... 1 pkg "
Henry Seggerman, New York, Bremen..... 1 case Books.
C. Moller, Deutchland, Bremen............. 1 " Paper.
Wanderer & Co., " " .... 1 " "
Benzinger Bros., " " .... 1 " Books.
A. C. L. & O. Meyer, Deutchland, Bremen.. 1 " "
F. W. Christian, " " .. 2 " "
S. J. Kraft, " " .. 6 " Paper.
L. W. Schmidt, " " .. 2 bales "
" " " .. 3 cases Books.
J. D. C. Gillespie, Frankfort, " . 1 " "
L. W. Morris, Algeria, Liverpool............ 1 " "
Pott & Young, Adriatic, " ....45 " "
Illfelder Richards, Calabria, Liverpool..... 4 " Paper.
Fabbri & Chauncey, " " ...... 1 " "
H. Bainbridge, India, Glasgow............. 4 " "
Dodd & Mead, The Queen, Liverpool ......28 " Books.
C. B. Richards & Boas, Westphalia, Hamb'g 1 " "
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Nemesis, Bremen... 1 pkg "
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Nemesis, Bremen... 2 pkgs Paper.
J. D. C. Gillespie, Olympia, Glasgow....... 2 cases Books.
Bampton & Stieglich, Cimbria, Hamburg... 1 " Paper.
Joseph Riffiard, The Queen, London....... 1 " "
H. Daisley, " " ...... 1 " Books.
A. Moller & Co., " " ...... 1 " "
The Clark Thread Co., India, Glasgow ..... 6 " Paper.
Janentzsky & Co., Thuringia, Hamburg ... 5 " "
L. Dejonge, " " .... 2 " "
" Caroline, " .... 9 " "
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Vandalia, " .... 1 " "
C. Marie & Co., Strahearn, Liverpool....... 2 " "
Austin, Baldwin & Co., City of Paris, L'pool 1 pkg "
" Anglia, Glasgow. . 1 case Books.
P. F. Sidelle, Omar, Bordeaux............300 bdls Paper.
Henry Levy & Bro., Lady Bowen, Hamburg 7 cases "
H. Blumeling, " " 5 " Books.
L. De Jonge, " " 5 " Paper.
J. C. Brown, Arcadia, Rotterdam.......... 1 " Books.
J. Birkner, Hermann, Bremen............. 1 " "
S. Zickel, Frankfort, " .... 2 " "
" Deutchland, " .... 1 pkg "
Austin, Baldwin & Co., " .... 1 " "
J. Robertson, Adriatic, Liverpool..........12 cases "
J. L. Blamire, Minnesota, " ....22 " "
North Atlantic Ex. Co., Parthia, Liverpool. 1 " "
J. W. Whitaker, Java, " 1 " "
Virtue & Yorston, Egypt, " 26 " Paper.
Frank Leslie, " " 6 bales "
C. X. Hart & Co., " " 3 " "
F. J. Emmich, Columbus, Bremen..........11 cases "
D. Wallerstein, Calabria, Liverpool......... 3 " "
G. P. Putnam & Co., Idaho, " .... 2 " Books.
B. Illfelder, City of New York, Liverpool...19 " Paper.
" " " .. 1 " Books.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Humboldt, Havre .. 3 " Paper.
North Atlantic Express Co., India, Glasgow 8 cases "
North Atlantic Ex. Co., Republic, Liverpool 1 case Paper.
Rankin & Lord, City of Paris, " 1 pkg "
Scribner & Welford, Minnesota, " 29 cases Books.
Robert Turner, " " 10 " "
North Atlantic Ex. Co., Adriatic, " 5 " "
C. R. Willmer, Cuba, " 24 pkgs "
R. Carter & Bro., Caledonia, Glasgow...... 1 " "
Bampton & Stieglich, Thuringia, Hamburg.. 1 bale Paper.
John McQuirk, Alexander, Leghorn........ 1 case Books.
Jno. McSweeny, Ismalia, " .... 1 " "
Forstman & Co., Weser, Bremen........... 2 cases Paper.
E. Steiger, Hammonia, Hamburg........... 2 pkgs "
Mayer & Merkel, " " .... 2 cases Books.
" " " .... 5 " Paper.
Schering & Glatz, " " .... 2 " "
A. & C. Kauffman, " " .... 4 " "
J. D. C. Gillespie, " " .... 1 bale "
B. Westermann, " " .... 1 pkg "
L. Zickel, " " .... 3 " "
Karstens & Braun, " " .... 2 cases "
Mr. Heyer, " " .... 1 " "
S. A. Leavitt & Co., City of N. Y., Hamburg 55 " Books.
A. Austin, Minnesota, Hamburg........... 5 " "
J. Wiley & Son, Cuba, " .... 6 " "
D. Appleton & Co., " " .... 6 " "
M. Farris & Co., " " .... 2 pkgs "
W. H. Buckman, Calabria, " .... 3 cases Paper.
Schafer & Kondi, Deutchland, Bremen..... 1 pkg "
C. B. Richards & Boas, Holsatia, Hamburg. 1 case Books.
C. Cooper & Co., Hammonia, " 1 " Paper.
G. Gennert, " " 2 " "
Walker & Co., " " 1 " "
S. Thamhauser, " " 2 " Books.
Bampton & Stieglich, Hammonia, " 9 " Paper.
H. Rubens & Co., " " 17 " Books.
F. W. Junge, Hammonia, Hamburg....... 1 " "
J. Kansche, Thuringia " ......10 " "
Henderson & Bro., Assyria, Glasgow....... 1 " "
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Cuba, Liverpool.... 2 " "
" Oceanic, " .... 1 " "
S. Zickel, Hanover, Bremen............... 1 " "
Chas. Hellmuth, Hermann, Bremen........10 " "
" Deutchland, " .... 8 " "
C. J. Kraft, Rhein, Bremen................ 7 " Paper.
C. B. Richards & Boas, Rhein, Bremen..... 1 " Books.
" " " ..... 3 bales Paper.
L. W. Schmidt, " " ..... 3 pkgs Paper.
" " " ..... 2 cases Books.
Dingelstedt & Co., " " ..... 1 " "
J. D. C. Gillespie, " " ..... 4 pkgs Paper.
E. Steiger, " " .....11 " "
S. Zickel, " " .....11 " "
H. P. Sampers, " " ..... 1 case "
North Atlantic Ex. Co., Parthia, Liverpool. 1 " Books.
Frank Leslie, Egypt, " 20 bales Paper.
R. Cadbury, Russia, " 2 cases Books.
Van Wart & McCoy, Idaho, " 1 bale "
Macmillan & Co., Cuba, " 1 case Paper.
J. Robertson, California, Glasgow..........20 " Books.
M. Weil, Deutchland, Bremen.............. 1 case Paper.
Transit Forwarding Co., Holsatia, Hamburg 1 " Books.
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Silesia, " 2 " "
" City of Washington, L'pool 1 " "
Irving & Willey, City of Paris, " 1 " "
Wilmer & Rogers, California, Glasgow...... 3 cases Books.
A. Davies & Co., Atlantic, Liverpool....... 5 " "
Jas. Robertson, " " ....26 " "
S. W. Morris, City of Bristol, " .... 1 pkg "
North Atlantic Ex. Co., Batavia, Liverpool.12 " "
" Hammonia, Hamburg 1 " Paper.
Chas. Moller & Co., Industrie, Bordeaux... 1 case "
C. Joerg, Rhein, Bremen.................. 1 " "
Dix & Morris, Rhein, Bremen.............. 1 " "
J. F. Stratton, " " .... 5 " "
Willy Wallach, " " .... 3 " "
E. Forster & Co., Rhein, " .... 5 " "
J. D. C. Gillespie, " " .... 4 " Books.
Schultze & Tailer, Holsatia, Hamburg...... 1 " Paper.
Robt. Turner, Minnesota, Liverpool........32 cases Books.
J. L. Blamire, Wisconsin, " ....42 do do
L. W. Morris, Cuba, " .... 2 do do
John Kansche, Rhein, Bremen............. 1 do do
" " " .... 2 pkgs. Paper.
M. A. Miller & Co., Atlantic, Liverpool..... 8 cases Books.
Pott & Young, " " .....22 do do
James Robertson, " " .....18 do do
A. Moller & Co., " " ..... 2 do Paper.
J. Meyer & Co., California, Glasgow........52 bales do
Ilfelder & Richards, C. of Brooklyn, L'pool. 7 cases do
Leibmoth, Vanhuen & Co., " " .15 do do
A. Bergman & Co., Argimont, Bremen.....16 do do
A. & C. Kaufman, Norma, " .....17 do do
J. Rosenthal & Co., " " ..... 5 do do
P. Morgenstein, Deutschland " ..... 1 do do
" Rhein, ... 1 do do
Neusss & Hesslein, C. of Brooklyn, L'pool .40 do do
Brown Bros., " " .. 1 do do
H. Maillard, Wisconsin, " .. 2 do do
Irving & Willey, C. of Brooklyn, " .. 2 do Books.
Hugo, Fett & Co., W. Kirsker, Hamburg...16 bales do

Bleach Powders.

C. Pfizer & Co., Nor'-Wester, Liverpool, 50 tcs.
A. Rolker & Son, " " 60 casks.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, " " 30 "
A. Rolker & Sons, Nile, " 60 "
W. T. Hawkins, Atlantic, " 32 "
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Nor'-Wester, Liverpool, 90 casks.
" Bellevue, " 45 "
Jas. Lee & Co., Kau Grasse, Glasgow, 100 tcs.
J. L. Thompson, Son & Co., Nor'-Wester, Liverpool, 75 tcs.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, J. Oulton, " 75 csks.
" " " 50 "
Newman & Robson, Bellevue, " 123 "
Brautigam & Watson, Nile, " 100 "
C. P. Sumner, J. Oulton, " 25 "
Brautigam & Watson, Pons Aelic, " 75 tcs.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, " " 15 "
" " " 152 csks.
Brautigam & Watson, Helene, " 100 "
" Lancaster, " 100 "

Hide Cuttings.

Marples & Shaw, Henry, Liverpool, 106.
C. Luckman, Esparanza, Bahia, 54 bales.
Marples & Shaw, Bellevue, Liverpool, 48 bales.
" Ellen Southard, Liverpool, 174 bales.
Cumming & Lockwood, Egypt, " 176 "

Portland Cement.

W. F. Hawkins, Balestine, London, 100 barrels.
Bampton & Strylich, Republic, Bremen, 187 boxes.

Rags and Paper Stock.

W. H. Parsons & Bro., The Queen, Liverpool, 147 bales Paper Stock.
W. H. Parsons & Bro., The Queen, Liverpool, 68 bales Rags.
E. R. Robertson, Adriatic, Liverpool, 9 bales Paper Stock.
J. Kausche, Alberto, Marseilles, 10 " "
E. Marcus, Ebenezer, Hamburg, 37 " "
Stephen Lee, Hudson, London, 147 bales Rags.
" " " 348 " Paper Waste.
Marples & Shaw, " " 100 " Rags.
" " " 46 " Old Paper.
" " " 9 " Gunny Bags.
" " " 150 " Old Rope.
F. Bannerman, California, Glasgow, 48 bales Paper Stock.
John W. Mason, Hudson, London, 224 " "
W. S. Whitlock, " " 74 " "
W. H. Parsons & Bro., Hudson, London, 84 bales Rags.
" " " 130 " Paper Waste
" Lancaster, Liverpool, 159 " Rags.
Hugo Fett & Co., Gutschke, Hamburg, 83 " "
" Hudson, London, 29 " "
Marples & Shaw, Giurko, Rotterdam, 94 " "
" " " 2 " Gunny Bags
" " " 21 " Old Paper.
" " " 42 " Old Rope.
" Emma D., " 74 " Old Rags.
" " " 20 " Gunny Bags
" " " 15 " Old Paper.
" " " 8 " Old Rope.
John W. Mason & Co., Idaho, Liverpool, 64 pkgs Junk.
Sergeant A. Remet, Balestine, London, 24 " Rags.
W. O. Davey & Sons, Bellevue, Liverpool, 108 coils Rope.
Seymour Paper Co., P. Jebsen, London, 22 bales Paper Waste.
W. F. Hawkins, Balestine, London, 59 bales Paper Waste.
" " " 50 " Rags.
Marples & Shaw, Bellevue, Liverpool, 43 bales Rags.
" " " 49 " Old Rope.
" " " 85 " Gunny Bags.
" " " 126 " Old Rags.
" Ellen Southard, " 49 " "
" " " 7 " Old Paper.
" " " 26 " Old Rope.
" " " 50 " Gunny Bags.
" Wasama, Glasgow, 37 " Old Rags.
" " " 95 " Old Paper.
" " " 15 " Old-Rope.
John W. Mason, Egypt, Liverpool, 70 bdls Rope Junk.
H. Schumann, P. Jebsen, London, 139 bales Rags.
" Queen, " 18 " "
" " " 19 " Junk.
W. H. Parsons & Bro., P. Jebsen, London, 295 bales Paper Waste.
W. H. Parsons & Bro., P. Jebsen, London, 95 bales Rags.
" Adelphia, " 68 " "
" " " 119 " Paper Waste.
Cumming & Lockwood, Sampo, Liverpool, 54 " Rags.
Goodwin, Cobb & Co., P. Jebsen, London, 8 " Old Rope.
H. M. C. Clark, " " 96 " Paper Waste.
Isaacs & Vonght, Caroline, Hamburg, 50 " Rags.
Seymour Paper Co., The Queen, London, 22 " Paper Stock.
Dutilh & Co., L. Bauer, Trieste, 85 " Rags.
H. Schumann, " " 200 " "
Jay Cooke & Co., " " 200 " "
C. H. Bulkley, Sampo, Liverpool, 84 " Paper Stock.
H. & C. Hurlbert & Co., Egypt, Liverpool, 160 " Wood Pulp.
Goodwin, Cobb & Co., Helene, Liverpool, 49 bales Paper.
" " " 64 do Old Bagging.
W. O. Davey & Son, Vibelia, London, 400 bales Oakum.
Stephen Lee, " " 102 " Rags.
Hugo Fitt, W. Kirsker, Hamburg, 187 " "
Seymeur Paper Co., Assunta, Leghorn, 5 " "

Sal Soda.

Wing & Evans, Mathilde, Newcastle, 62 casks.
Edward Hill, Thor, " 500 "
Wing & Evans, " " 250 "
Jas. Lee & Co., Homburssmel, Glasgow, 97 casks.
Huffer, Toel & Co., Hudson, London, 76 bales Rags.
J. Pratt, " " 171 " Old Junk.
W. F. Hawkins, " " 42 " Rags.
" Gutschke, " 52 " "
Cumming & Lockwood, " " 9 " "
Mulholland & Hickox, Asunta, Leghorn, 400 bales Rags.
F. Bannermann, City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 62 coils Old Rope.

Soda Ash.

C. Pfizer & Co., Nor'-Wester, Liverpool, 307 casks.
W. J. Clark, " " 39 "
H. J. Baker & Bro., " " 30 "
J. L. & D. S. Riker, " " 76 "
" Screamer, " 61 "
Goodwin, Cobb & Co., Heiress, " 34 "
Edwin Hill, Ellen Southard, " 76 tcs.
H. & F. W. Meyer, " " 45 casks.
Jas. Lee & Co., Kau Grasse, Glasgow, 51 "
J. L. Thompson, Son & Co., Nor'-Wester, Liverpool, 81 tcs.
H. & F. W. Meyer, Houlton, " 95 csks.
Goodwin, Cobb & Co., Fleetwing, " 32 "
" Nor'-Wester, " 72 "
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Fleetwing, " 87 "
W. J. Clark, Holland, " 67 "
G. J. Gantz & Co., Henry, " 71 "
Goodwin, Cobb & Co., Ellen Southard, " 85 "
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Adriatic, " 38 "
" " " 67 "
Rice & Davis, J. Oulton, " 34 "
C. P. Sumner, " " 43 "
" " " 32 "
Wing & Evans, Thor, Newcastle, " 70 "
W. Cunningham & Son, Adriatic, " 32 "
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Pons Aelic, " 194 "
Edward Hill, J. Oulton, " 76 "
Jas. Lee & Co., Hombussmel, Glasgow, 7 "
Edward Hill, Matilda, Newcastle, 90 "
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Atlantic, Liverpool, 60 casks.
Brautigam & Watson, " " 15 "
W. J. Clark, Atlantic, Liverpool, 38 casks.
" " " 18 "
W. Cunningham & Sons, Atlantic, Liverpool, 66 casks.
Rechnagel & Co., Helene, " 57 do

Sheathing Felt.

S. L. Merchant, Minnesota, Liverpool, 65 pkgs.

Ultramarine.

Brautigam & Watson, Idaho, Liverpool, 12 cases.
L. Struller, Algeria, Rotterdam, 7 "
" Russia, Liverpool, 10 "
A. B. Ansbacher, New York, Bremen, 10 "
Werthimber & Co., Deutchland, " 4 casks.
Brautigam & Watson, Minnesota, Liverpool, 6 cases.
Edward Hill, " " 13 "
C. F. Bentgraf, Smidt, Bremen, 10 cases.
Fuchs & Lang, Rhein, " 3 "
Brautigam & Watson, City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 6 cases.

IMPORTS of Paper and Paper materials, Books, &c., at the Port of New York, for the two weeks ending Aug. 9, 1872. Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.

Aniline Colors	33	$13,208
Alum	361	3,450
Aluminous Cake	100	896
Bleaching Powders	1,199	26,459
Soda Ash	1,181	44,590
" Bicarb	3,250	11,571
" Caustic	573	15,801
" Sal	3,393	13,493
Ultramarine	22	862
Books	728	87,134
Newspapers	51	6,118
Engravings	84	32,819
Ink	179	6,399
Lead Pencils	28	6,941
Paper	913	54,644
Steel Pens	4	2,856
Stationery	167	10,610
Clay	....	2,123
Jute Butts	8,320	61,913
" Rejects	740	4,314
Rags	10,565	293,409
Waste	224	8,873
Total	....	$708,482

Total Imports of general merchandise, for same period	$9,725,369
Total Imports of Paper, Paper Stock, &c., for two weeks ending June 7th, 1872	543,232
Total Imports of Paper, Paper Stock, &c., for two weeks ending June 21, 1872	731,367
Total Imports of Paper, Paper Stock, &c., for two weeks ending July 5th, 1872	503,941
Total Imports of Paper, Paper Stock, &c., for three weeks ending July 26th, 1872	697,959

EXPORTS of Paper, Books, &c., from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for two weeks ending Aug. 13th, 1872.

Paper, reams	24,304	$9,508
Paper, pkgs	222	2,892
Paper, cases	106	9,798
Books, cases	142	26,530
Rosin, bbls	24,060	95,786
Stationery, cases	11	13,215
Total	....	$157,729
Total Exports of Merchandise for same period	....	10,254,360
Total Exports Paper, &c., for two weeks ending June 11th, 1872	....	46,505
Total Exports of Paper, &c., for two weeks ending June 25th, 1872	....	120,682
Total Exports of Paper, &c., for two weeks ending July 9th, 1872	....	102,713
Total Exports of Paper, &c., for three weeks ending July 30, 1872	....	190,592

Advertisements.

STRAW-BOARD FOR CAR WHEELS.

BY W. E. PARTRIDGE.

In a previous article on the subject of paper car-wheels we promised to say something in regard to the material used in their manufacture. This material is straw-board, of the same quality as that used for the making of paper boxes. The supply is enormous, and seems to be capable of indefinite extension. The first lot was offered for sale in New York city in 1844, and consisted only of one or two tons. This small lot was regarded by the box manufacturers with a good deal of indifference, and was bought by Mr. Butterfield, of the present firm of Mallory & Butterfield, who from the first took a great interest in the product. In 1855, so rapidly had the trade grown, the paper-box makers no longer made use of what are called band-box boards. The product in 1860 was only 8,060 tons, while during the past year it is estimated at no less than 18,000 tons. There are now about sixty straw-board mills in the country, and in case of a demand, the product could easily be increased to 30,000 tons. Aside from the uses now made of the material, including its recent application to car-wheels, there are obviously many other purposes for which it may be made available in the range of the mechanic arts.

The question occurs as to whether we have not here a substitute for wood in many kinds of light ornamental work where strength and durability are requisite? Some well-ascertained facts seem to justify an answer in the affirmative. This paper-board, when made into a panel, is stronger and lighter than wood; it has a perfect surface, will not shrink, and is not liable to warp. Doors made of it will bear a great deal of hard usage without showing it. It can be fashioned into any required form and fastened in its place like an ordinary wood moulding, and will take paints, oils and varnish in the same way. These are the points which any car-builder will readily appreciate. The writer has seen entire doors, saving the outside framing, made from a set of panels which were made in a single piece. These panels were an inch in thickness, and by a peculiar arrangement of the paper inside, were partially hollow, which diminished the weight without impairing their strength. It is quite probable that a car-body might be lightened twenty-five per cent. by the use of this material instead of wood for panels, doors, and ornamental work. If proper precautions were taken, even the posts and all the framings above the truss-plank, except the ribs for the roof, could be made of this material.

The consumption of our native woods for building purposes of every description is so enormous, that timber will become more and more valuable, and the supply less and less in proportion to the demand, until straw-board and straw-paper will be cheaper than wood for many purposes before another half-century has elapsed. Before this time comes, however, we shall be able to produce an article which will, to a great extent, take the place of wood and render us independent of our forests.—*National Car Builder.*

PAPER MATERIAL.

Hay, nettle, hops, mallow, couch-grass, licorice, marsh-mallow, stems of peas, beans, buckwheat, rushes, reeds, the bark of the linden tree, little sticks of beech, willow, aspen tree, lichens, leaves of the chestnut tree, potato stems, corn stems, to which Dr. Dallas was the first to awake the attention, those of the artichoke, so common in the south of Europe, have been successively proposed as furnishing material for paper, but the greatest part of these vegetables produce only paper of a rather inferior quality.

There is a very interesting book in the British Museum, written in the Dutch language, and published in 1772, which is printed on seventy-two kinds of papers produced from as many different materials, which is an irrefutable proof of the numerous trials made to find substitutes for rags.

Straw was used for paper in the year 1756 by a German manufacturer, and in the year 1800 the Earl of Salisbury presented the king of Great Britain with a book printed on straw paper. Proposed again in the beginning of this century by Arm. Seguin, straw seems to be, in spite of the hardness produced by the silica it contains, one of the materials most fitted for the bleaching, and giving the more favorable results. This industry has been improved specially in America, Germany, England and Belgium. Similar manufactures exist too in France, and at Saventhem, near Bruxelles.

The straw used for paper can be divided into two categories, those from wheat, rye, barley, etc., and those from leguminous plants like peas, beans, lentils, and even colewort straw, which has been recently proposed. Corn-straw has been recognized as one of the most convenient substitutes for rags. Experiments made at the Royal Manufactory of Prussia give a paper of great strength, very suitable for printing official acts, but not quite so satisfactory on account of the bleaching. This application is not very new. In the seventeenth century, near Rimini, in Italy, paper-mills were using only corn-straw, the products of which obtained a high reputation—*Dictionatre des Arts et Manufactures de Laboulaye.*

MANUFACTURE OF BANK NOTES.

The Bank of England has always claimed a superiority over all other institutions of the kind in the world, in the mechanical characteristics of its notes, the quality of its paper, the execution of the plate printing, type printing, etc.

The paper used for this purpose is of a peculiar white color, which is neither sold in the shops, nor used for any other purpose whatever. Its thinness and transparency prevents any of the printed part of the note being washed out by turpentine, or removed by the knife, unless a hole is made in the place thus practiced on; and there is a peculiar crispness and toughness to the paper which enables those who are accustomed to handling it to distinguish instantaneously, by the touch alone, true from false paper.

Wire marks or water marks are produced in paper when in a state of pulp, and consequently a forger must procure a mould and make his own paper. But both the workmanship of the mould, and the manufacture of the paper, from its intricate surface, require the greatest skill.

Another peculiarity is the three deckel edger of the note. The mould contains two notes placed lengthways, these being separated by the knife in a future stage of the manufacture. The deckel or wooden frame of the paper mould produces that peculiar effect which is seen on the edges of uncut paper. As it is caused when the substance is in a state of pulp, imitation is extremely difficult. The strength of this paper is also very great; thus, in its water-leaf, or unsized condition, a note will support thirty-six pounds, and when one grain of size has been diffused through it, it will the lift half a hundred-weight.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

It is a remarkable and most interesting fact that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1440 and 1445. Guttenberg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair, which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. The Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a human being, save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished. Of the first printed Bible eighteen copies are known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England, one being in the Grenville collection, one in the Royal Library of Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the fourteen remaining copies ten are in England—there being a copy in the libraries of Oxford, Edinburgh and London, and several in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as £1,300. James Lenox, Esq., of New York City, has a copy in his library, which was purchased by Mr. Davidson at auction, in London, in 1848, for the sum of £500 sterling, equal to $2,200 independent of freight or duties. The custom-house officers passed it free of duty in consideration of it as a curiosity. It is the only copy upon this side of the Atlantic.

For the discovery of wood fibre in paper, Julius Wiesner thinks the only safe method is the microscope, and discusses the subject in *Dingle's Polytechnisches Journal.*

Advertisements.