









PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

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What 1918 Holds

Most of us have wondered, musingly at first, what lies hidden for 1918. Will the war end; how will it end; what will be the sequel?

Of only one thing we feel certain, and that is, that merit and truth will be recognized as never before in all history. Merit and truth not only in life and service, but also in articles, things.

On all sides is evidenced an accelerating growth of truth and justice, and a constantly increasing hatred for the lie, and its personification—things that are cheap and shoddy, but look just as good.

We are, therefore, looking forward with a firm faith, believing that the merit in our machines and service, that has made our business the largest, will receive even more recognition.



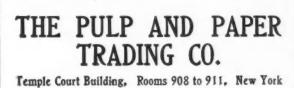
December 27, 1917

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR



MEMBER OF THE A. B C.

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PACE

GOVERNMENT CONTROL ACT FOR PRINT PAPER MAY PASS

Indications at Present Said to Be Favorable for Passage of the Smith Resolution Shortly After Congress Reconvenes on January 3—Federal Trade Commission Has Written Letter to Senator in Which It Is Stated It Has Expressed Itself as Anxious for the Passage of the Resolution—Congress Will Consider Water Power Legislation After Recess— Freight Director Asked for.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1917.—It looks very much at this time as though the so-called Smith resolution would be passed by the Senate shortly after Congress reconvenes on January 3.

Senator Smith, of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, as already reported in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL has given notice that he will call up his resolution at the earliest moment after the present unfinished business of the Senate is disposed of. Arrangements have been made to vote on the present unfinished business, namely the oil bill on January 7, so that it seems probable that the resolution may come up for consideration at that time.

Up to this time, during the present seesion of Congress, every time Senator Smith has referred to his resolution, there have been favorable comments from the floor of the chamber and there hasn't been any unfavorable comment as yet. It is generally believes here that the resolution will be passed by the Senate.

It is believed that Representative Barnhardt, of Indiana, a member of the Joint Committee on Printing and also a member of the House Committee on Printing will probably see to it, after the resolution is once passed by the Senate, that no grass will grow under it in the House, especially as it had to be taken up by the Printing Committee of the House to be reported upon.

Of course it is absolutely impossible for anyone to predict at this time, what form the resolution or bill will finally be in when passed. There has been some talk of adding a section calling for a paper dictator to the Smith resolution.

There is no question but that many of the smaller publishers of the country are behind the movement to have this measure passed by Congress. They are apparently being led on by the American Press Association and the National Editorial Association. So far the hand of the larger publishers has not been seen in connection with the passage of this resolution.

Senator Smith, of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing and introducer of the Smith resolution has just received a communication from the Federal Trade Commission stating that the Commission is anxious for the passage of the resolution. The letter is along the lines of the one published in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of last week.

Monthly Cost and Profit Reports

The Federal Trade Commission has been sending to the news print manufacturers who were involved in the recent trial a schedule to be filled out and returned to the commission when the hearings begin January 7. The character of the schedule, which is very lengthy, is indicated by the following introductory remarks sent with it:

"In carrying out the provisions of the agreement made with the Department of Justice the Federal Trade Commission desires that each company signatory to the agreement furnish monthly cost and profit reports on news print paper, sulphite, ground wood and prepared wood, to be submitted on the forms prepared for this purpose which are attached hereto.

"The first report should be for the month of November, 1917, to be followed by reports for each succeeding month during the life of the agreement. If any company does not keep its books in proper form to make accurate reports in accordance with these cost sheets, it should take immediate steps to do so.

"In addition to the regular month cost reports beginning with November the Commission desires similar reports for each month from January 1, 1917 to and including October, 1917. These back reports are to be forwarded as follows:

"In December, 1917, report for January, 1917.

"In January, 1918, reports for February, March and April, 1917.

"In February, 1918, reports for May, June and July, 1917.

"In March, 1918, reports for August, September and October, 1917.

"By following this schedule all of these reports will be in the hands of the Commission before April 1, 1918, as of which date the price is to be determined.

"The Commission expects the monthly reports to be filed according to the above schedule unless individual representations are immediately made and separate arrangements concluded.

"All materials must be charged into paper at cost. In other words the cost of prepared wood must be the cost used in sulphite and ground wood and similarly the cost of sulphite and ground wood must be the costs used for these materials in newsprint paper.

"Purchased wood must be charged into the prepared wood cost at actual cost. The proper method of handling wood cut on own lands or limits will be considered and agreed upon at the hearings beginning January 7, 1918. Pending the settlement of this matter the Commission desires that the method now employed be continued so that the figures given will be those actually shown by the books. The analysis sheets should show the basis used.

"All materials and supplies must be inventoried at cost following the general practice of manufacturers up to this time.

"A reserve for bad debts is provided for in selling expenses. This should be based on experience for the previous five years or for the life of a company if less than this. The method of determining this charge should be explained in submitting the first report.

"A depreciation charge is provided for in costs. This should be distributed over the sulphite and ground wood produced according to the best practice used. What is a fair rate of depreciation and how it should be computed will be considered at the hearings. Pending the settlement of these questions the Commission desires that the figures shown by the books be reported. The method of determining and distributing depreciation should be explained in submitting the first report.

"Bond interest and other interest charges are excluded from costs and shown separately on the cost sheets. There should be a distribution of such items over sulphite, ground wood, etc., and the method of distribution should be explained.

"Overhead expenses such as administration, taxes, insurance, etc., should be distributed over sulphite and ground wood, and also over other products manufactured according to some fair basis to be determined by the Commission. Until the correct basis is determined use the method now employed so that the figures reported will be those actually shown by the books. The method of distributing these expenses should be explained.

"Income and excess profit taxes should be excluded from cost. "All reports and figures are received subject to check, analysis and revision by the Commission.

Mr. Andrews Asks for Freight Director

Ross P. Andrews, of the R. P. Andrews Paper Company, as president of the Retail Merchants' Association of this city has asked the President to appoint a freight and cartage director for Washington, with absolute power to enforce the delivery of freight within 48 hours after its arrival at any terminal in the District. December 27, 1917

The shortage of labor in Washington is declared to be one of the principal causes of the present freight congestion. It is said that sometimes as few as 145 cars of a total of 1,000 arriving are moved in one day.

Mr. Andrews is of the opinion that the only solution to the problem is for the President to name a freight and cartage director. The railroads claim that small consumers are not calling for their goods promptly and a personal appeal has been made to them through the merchants' association to see to the hauling of their platform freight without delay.

Work of Paper Laboratory in November

During the month of November the paper laboratory of the Bureau of Standards made 512 tests, 340 of which were for the Public Printer, 168 for other executive departments and 4 for outside parties.

During the month, according to the report of F. C. Clark, chief of the laboratory, to the Director of the Bureau, representatives from a number of wallboard manufacturers interested in learning of tests being conducted relating to the wallboard that is to be used for overseas work visited the laboratory. In this connection the report says:

"A number of manufacturers have been very much interested in the overseas wallboard and have recently placed on the market a board which is very much superior to the ordinary wallboard previously used. Evidence points to the fact that even more wallboard will be used abroad than has been in this country on Army work. This will be particularly true in regard to reconstruction work. The wallboard that is found to be suited for Army work will, of course, be very sure to be in great demand during the reconstruction period. The wallboard manufacturers have cooperated with this bureau and the War Department in a very patriotic manner. Considering the quality of their material, they should be entitled to a large share of the wallboard used on construction work.

"Representatives from several paper manufacturers interested in bringing to the attention of the bureau certain new lines of paper which they are producing also visited the laboratory, as did a representative of a concern who builds paper testing apparatus. This concern proposes to bring out a new weighing scale that will overcome the inaccuracies of the ordinary apparatus on the market."

Congress to Consider Water Power Development

Immediately upon the reassembling of Congress here on January 3, legislation for water-power development in accordance with the suggestion of the President will be taken up. This legislation, of interest to some branches of the paper trade, is also recommended by Secretary Lane, of the Interior and Secretary Houston, of Agriculture as necessary at this time.

Chairman Sims of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce following a meeting here last week gave out the following:

"The Committee at its meeting decided upon the reassembling of Congress after the Christmas recess immediately to take up and consider water-power legislation and vigorously to press such legislation until the final passage of such bill as may be reported by the Committee."

Report of Engraving and Printing Bureau

The Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, does not state how many thousands of pounds of paper were utilized by his plant during the past year, nor how many hundreds of thousands of dollars the paper cost. The amount is said to have been much larger than usual, however, owing to the bonds that were printed.

However, in his report, the Director calls attention to the following amounts of scrap that were sold during the year: Thomas

Barrett & Sons purchased 3,152,500 pounds of wet pulp, at \$40,-352; W. H. Abott purchased 250 pounds, at \$3.20.

Lewis Hopfenmaier purchased \$8,740.84 worth of waste paper, 25,648 pounds at \$769.44 of white postage stamp paper trimmings,

32,358 pounds at \$970.44 of blue internal revenue paper trimmings. Philip Lindemeyr purchased white postage stamp paper trim-

mings to the amount of 3,703 pounds, for which he paid \$11.09. The Miami Paper Company purchased 14,243 pounds of obsolete and mutilated postage and internal-revenue paper at \$441.53. Also

67, 520 pounds of internal-revenue and postage stamp trimmings, at \$2,113.38.

219,540 pounds of shredded distinctive paper trimmings were purchased at \$9,550 by the Diamond State Fibre Company.

The Maurice O'Meara Company purchased 5,271 pounds of shredded distinctive paper trimmings for which they paid \$105.42.

Serious Car Situation

The most serious situation now confronting local paper merchants is that of the car situation. As announced some time ago in this paper there is a practical embargo on paper coming to Washington. This applies to less than carload lots, but there is also an embargo on even carload lots from the northern section of the country.

Many of the local men are getting their paper through Baltimore and others have forseen the embargo and are said to be well stocked up.

Paper Tests at Forest Products Laboratory

The Chief Forester, in making his annual report to Congress has the following to say relative to the work done by the Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wis., in connection with paper:

"Further study of the utilization of various waste barks for the manufacture of pulp and paper products included that of 8 species. Observations over a period of six months failed to show any marked signs of depreciation in paper and board made on a furnish of hemlock tanbark stored under ordinary conditions. Co-operative work is under way to determine the commercial practicability of using the various barks in a number of paper products. Tests under the soda process were continued for 13 species. Bleaching tests were also made on a number of these pulps. Similar tests by the sulphite process, which supplies a part of the material used in news print, were made on 12 species, and some work was done to devise a method which will permit the sulphite pulping of resinous woods. A study of fundamental variables in the sulphite process, under way for a number of years, was completed. Tests under the sulphate process were continued in 18 species, and a good grade of kraft pulp suitable for a high-test wrapping paper, was obtained from each."

To Teach Maine School Boys Paper Making

BANGOR, Me., December 24, 1917.—Plans to introduce a course in vocational training designed to aid schoolboys to learn paper manufacturing are under consideration by State Superintendent of Schools, A. O. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas hopes to establish a course in elementary papermaking in the Stephens High School at Rumford, Me., a large papermaking center. The plan is being viewed by the papermill men. The course will probably be started in the Rumford High School basement, the idea being to make it a branch of the High School work like the commercial branches. Twelve pupils are necessary to make a course and there is small doubt but that more than that number will be eager to take the instruction here.

The Federal government has allowed Maine \$15,000 for giving vocational education, this State being the first in the Union to derive benefit under the new federal vocational training bill.

The results of the local experiment, which promise to be far reaching will be watched with considerable interest by papermill men.

BIG PLANS TO BE DEVELOPED BY THE NEW SPRUCE FALLS CO.

Company is Capitalized at \$3,500,000 With its Tender for Kapuskasing River Timber And Pulp Limits in Northern Section of Ontario Accepted By Government—Limits Compose 1,740 Square Miles of Well Wooded Territory And Are Well Suited for Pulp Industry—Port Arthur Paper & Pulp Company Tender Accepted—Located in Sibley Township, With Company Already Starting.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ont., December 24, 1917.—Another large pulp and paper company for Canada is in process of development. Several weeks ago there was incorporated here the Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Company, with a capital of \$3,500,000. A good deal of mystery surrounded the enterprise, as is frequently the case. However, the veil was lifted on Wednesday of this week, when the tender of Mundy & Stewart of Toronto for the Kapuskasing River pulp and timber limit in northern Ontario was accepted by the Government. These gentlemen, it develops, were acting on behalf of the Spruce Falls Company, who thus come into possession of a valuable pulp wood area and are committed by their contract with the Government to proceed with the erection of a pulp mill with a capacity of at least 100 tons per day.

Spruce Falls is located near the point where the National Transcontinental Railway crosses the Kapuskasing River in New Ontario. It is several miles west of the Mattagami River, where the new plant of the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company recently started operations. Counting the plant of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, it will mean that there will soon be three large mills running in this section of Canada. At Kapuskasing there has been located an internment camp, and this is now being superseded by a settlement of returned soldiers. The latter will find a market for their produce at the new plant, while they will afford a source of labor supply when required.

The Kapuskasing pulp and timber limit comprises 1,740 square miles of well-wooded territory, admirably suited to the requirements of the pulp industry. The price put in by Mundy & Stewart was 75 cents per cord for all classes of spruce, balsam, poplar, jackpine, etc., and \$15 per 1,000 feet for pine. It is estimated that the province will receive a revenue of from \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000 as a result of the agreement just concluded.

For their part the successful tenderers must erect within the limits of the territory covered by the right to cut pulpboard or at some place approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a pulp mill costing, with the equipment thereof and machinery therein, not less than \$1,000,000, and must operate the same so that the daily output shall be not less than 100 tons of pulp and so that at least 200 hands on an average shall be kept employed in connection therewith for at least 10 months of each year.

The president of the Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Company is S. A. Mundy of Bradford, Pa., and the vice-presidents are C. Willard, Allegheny, N. Y., and E. Stewart, Toronto, the latter being managing director of the Canada Timber & Land Company. It is understood that active work in connection with the prosecution of the enterprise will commence just as soon as the snow is off the ground in the spring.

Limits for Port Arthur Pulp

It was also announced this week that the tender of the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company for pulpwood and timber in the township of Sibley, district of Thunder Bay, had been accepted. The prices to be paid are: Pine, \$7.50 per 1.000 feet; spruce pulpwood, \$1.10 per cord; balsam and poplar, 90 cents per cord. The Port Arthur Company, whose mill is nearly ready for operation, were disappointed at the outset in getting limits on which they had their eye. These were acquired by other interests when the Government put them up for sale. However, while the latter have not as yet proceeded with their project, the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company has gone right ahead and has shown that it means business. The Government has accordingly come to its assistance to the extent of giving it the right to take out pulpwood in Sibley township. The company has already started operations, having placed a plant at Sucker Creek, 30 miles east of Port Arthur. A gang of 125 men are at work under C. A. Gardner, woods superintendent.

The Book Paper Situation

The situation in Canada, so far as the relations between manufacturers of book papers and publishers of trade and class journals is concerned, is strained. Efforts have been made by the manufacturers during the past two or three weeks to satisfy their customers, with a view to dispensing with the necessity of further investigation by the paper controller. Manufacturers state they have offered generous concessions which have been acceptable to most of the publishers, but that there are a few large consumers who cannot be satisfied. The latter continue to press for a hearing and fixed prices. Whether the publishers will be able to hold together is in doubt. A meeting is being held at time of writing which may or may not decide this question. If harmony prevails and the counsels of those who are pressing for the investigation are followed, another hearing by Controller Pringle will likely be held soon after the new year.

Resolutions on Death of Mr. Crane

BOSTON, Mass., December 24, 1917.—At a meeting of the Boston Paper Trade Association last week the following resolutions were adopted upon the death of Zenas Crane, long a member of this association, and a man very much esteemed and thought of by our industry in which he was long engaged:

Whereas, in the death of Zenas Crane, the Boston Paper Trade Association has suffered a distinct loss in a man of sterling qualities who held the respect of the association; be it therefore

Resolved, That his death be regarded as a great loss to the association; that his career will be ever cherished, and that we dedicate a page in our records to his memory; and be it

Resolved, That the secretary send a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Crane and to express our heartfelt sympathy.

BOSTON PAPER TRADE ASSOCIATION.

JOHN A. ANDREW, Secretary.

Paper Making Supplies Available in Spain

Attention has recently been drawn to the supplies of material adapted to paper making which are available in Spain. Investigation shows that in the Aragonese and Catalan Pyrenees many square miles of pine exist that could be so utilized as to produce annually 15,000 tons of pulp. In the valley of the Aran alone there are stretches of pine land capable of yielding an additional 6,000 tons every year. A further supply of pulp would be available within a reasonable period through the cultivation of black poplar on many waste tracts. Should the 300,000 tons of esparto grown annually in Spain be diverted from its present uses and made into pulp instead, it is stated that 150,000 tons of pulp could be obtained suitable for paper manufacture. If advantage could be taken of all of its resources, Spain would not be, as now, obliged to consider the possibility of a paper famine, but could amply supply the home market and have a surplus for export.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross Fund.



We solicit your inquiries.

SAYS PUBLISHERS NOW CAN NAME TERMS OF CONTRACTS

Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association Issues Notice That the Prospective Paper Markets Give Increasing Evidence of Becoming Soft and Showing Very Satisfactory Conditions from the Publishers' Point of View—Committee Particularly Advises Publishers Not to Sign Fixed Price Contracts for 1918 Under Any Camouflage That May be Attempted.

The current bulletin of the American Newspaper Publishers Association paper committee says:

Satisfactory from Publishers' Viewpoint

"Propective paper markets give increasing evidence of becoming soft and showing a very satisfactory condition, from the publishers' point of view.

"Many of the marginal mills making specialties are now shut down entirely, or running on part time. News print is the only grade of paper on which mills are running anywhere near production.

"There is now on hand, as reported previously, a surplus of paper of from 250,000 to 300,000 tons, and there will be a further surplus next year of about 200,000 tons, provided publishers carry on their business as economically as they should.

Slump Market for 1918

"This enormous surplus will operate to make a slump market for 1918. It must be remembered that the price to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission is a maximum price and not a minimum price, and at the present time market conditions indicate that the open competitive market will be below any figure set by the commission, and publishers buying in the open market will be able to buy substantially below any price at which they can now buy or which will probably be fixed, because of this enormous surplus and the substantial change in market conditions.

"The committee wishes further to issue a strenuous warning that publishers do not loosen up on their schedule, or increase their sizes, thereby nullifying the benefits for which we have been striving for so many months.

"Advertising has taken a drop in some localities, and there is a prospect of a further slump. This, with publishers running on a close schedule, will keep the paper situation where it ought to be and maintain a satisfactory and competitive market.

Pulp Markets Gone to Pieces

"The pulp markets have gone to pieces entirely. Many mills are running part of the time; others are contemplating shutting down. Prices a year ago at this time were over \$50 a ton at the mill. Today it is difficult to obtain more than \$25. The price on all paper making materials will be changed and fixed by Government regulation. The situation is exactly the reverse of conditions a year ago.

"If publishers will carefully watch their consumption and operate as closely as possible, not making up the drop in advertising by increasing reading matter, the situation will be wholesome for 1918 and the open market price will drop below three cents.

Advises Against Fixed Price Contracts

"The paper committee particularly urges publishers not to sign fixed price contracts for 1918 under any camouflage which may be attempted by manufacturers, as they are not in the interests of publishers under prospective market conditions. There are only two ways to buy paper for 1918—both good. The best is in the open market, without any contract at all, and the second best

is under the terms of the Federal Trade Commission agreement. "A big slump in the general paper market is ahead. Stocks on hand should now be used up, as they can be replaced later for very much less money.

Canadian Export Contracts

"The Canadian Export Paper Company is offering all its customers alternative contracts other than under the agreement of the Federal Trade Commission and is offering these in such a way as to make a publisher who is not fully informed on the prospective market situation, inclined to accept a fixed price for 1918, rather than the Federal Trade Commission agreement.

"This company is offering contracts to many of its customers at below three cents, with the idea of inducing them to take such a price and waive all rights to the Federal Trade Commission agreement.

"The committee recommends to such publishers that unless a price of \$2.85 or less is offered under satisfactory contract terms, they sign no contract except one which comes under the terms of the Federal Trade Commission agreement. The waiver now attached to the Canadian Export Company's contract excludes the publishers signing it from any benefits of the agreement during 1918, according to information from the Department of Justice.

Alternative Prices

"Manufacturers are offering publishers alternative contracts as against the Federal Trade Commission agreements on the standard form of contracts, the following prices:

"International 3.15 f. o. b. mill.

"Canadian Export Company, 3 and under.

"W. H. Parsons, 3.

"St. Regis, 3.10.

"Minnesota & Ontario, 3.25.

"G. H. Mead Company, 3.

"J. R. Booth, 3.10.

"The committee advises all publishers to decline contracts on this basis, excepting only Federal Trade Commission agreement."

F. R. Ayer of Eastern Mfg. Co. Made Major [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGOR, Me., December 17, 1917.—It is understood that several officials of the Eastern Manufacturing Company will be called to Washington soon by the government for work in the departments. Fred R. Ayer, president of the company, will leave for Washington on Christmas night to enter the ordnance department, with the rank of major. Mr. Ayer is one of the many big business men who have been asked by the government to lend their aid in prosecuting the war by speeding up production. Mr. Ayer is a specialist in production, and should be of much assistance to Uncle Sam.

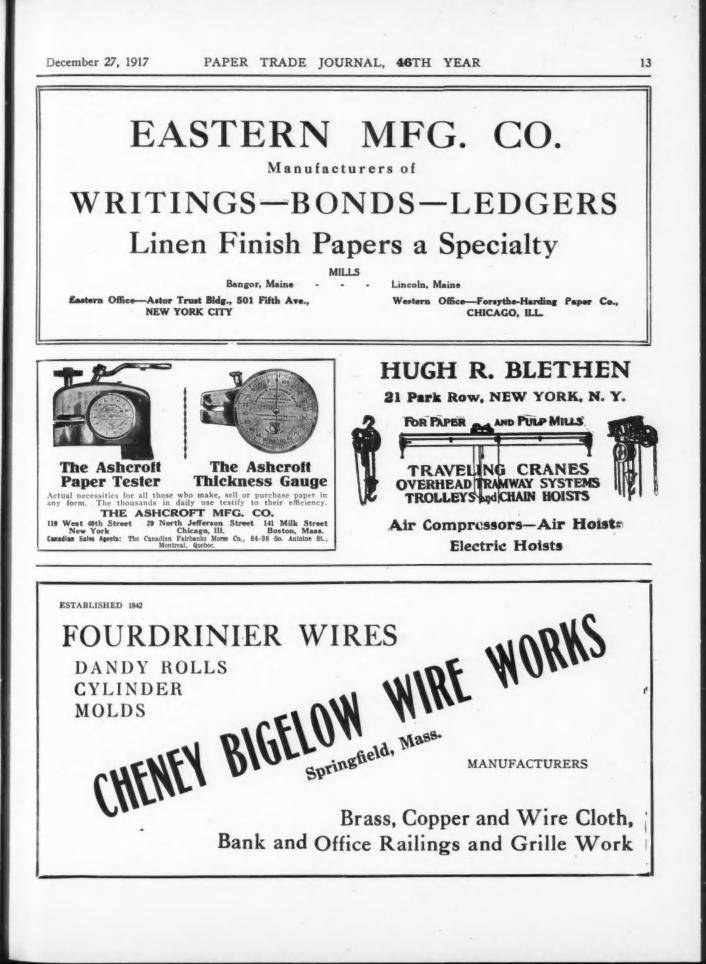
Warren Mills Combine Holidays

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WESTBROOK, Me., December 25, 1917.—The S. D. Warren mills will combine the Christmas and New Year shutdowns this week by Closing Monday and Tuesday, December 24 and 25. The plant will resume at 8 a. m. Wednesday, December 26. There will be no shutdown on New Year's day. The new mill manager, Joseph A. Warren, has posted a notice stating his belief that it will be more generally satisfactory to have two days combined in one shutdown.

Good Progress on New Dells Paper Mill

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., December 10, 1917.—Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the new one-story paper mill, about 72 x 80 ft., by the Dells Paper & Pulp Company.



NO EXTENSIVE SHUT DOWNS ARE NOW LIKELY IN HOLYOKE

Coal Supply, However, Is Abnormally Low and Transportation Problems are Constantly Becoming More Perplexing— Mills Were Closed for Three Days Over the Christmas Holidays and Same Plan Will Probably be Followed Next Week—J. B. Woodruff, Inc., Is Incorporated to Deal in Paper, Rags, Paper Mill Felts and Other Supplies —Paper Firms Remember Employees at Christmas.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., December 24, 1917.—Although fuel is short, with an abnormally low supply on hand at the various coal yards, and with transportation problems becoming more perplexing as the days pass, it would seem that no extensive shut down of manufacturing plants will be necessary locally. P. J. Dowd, manager of the Holyoke Traffic Bureau has issued an appeal to save coal, in every instance possible.

Holidays Allow Saving of Fuel

Owing to the Christmas holidays, the paper manufacturers have been given an opportunity to recover their breath, and with a three day shut down of practically every paper mill this week, the situation has not grown any worse. If anything, so far as fuel is concerned, it is somewhat better.

While this three days suspension of business, which extended over Saturday afternoon, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, has allowed some saving of coal, the forward trend in the paper making business will be considerably interrupted. A three and a half day shut down is something unusual for the Holyoke paper mills, and with next week presenting similar conditions, operations for these two weeks will be reduced to half. Instead of re-opening for business, this morning, the day before Christmas, and closing down again Christmas day, only one or two of the smaller mills re-opened this morning. With New Year's Day recently conceded to the local paper mill workers as an extra Holiday, the manufacturers will undoubtedly observe New Year's with another three and a half day shut down.

Changes in Cowan Truck Co.

At a meeting of the Cowan Truck Company, manufacturers of the Cowan mill trucks, Friday, it was announced that H. W. Cowan had disposed of his interest in the company to J. Lewis Wyckoff and Edward N. White of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company. Since its organization several years ago, Messers Wyckoff and White have been interested in the company, and have held official positions. The company occupies a section of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company building. J. Lewis Wyckoff, who is president of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company has been elected president of the Cowan Truck Company; Edward A. White, treasurer of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company has been made treasurer, and Joseph A. Skinner, president of the Skinner Silk Company, vice president, with George F. Jenks, secretary and assistant treasurer.

J. B. Woodruff, Inc., Incorporates

Holyoke is to be the home of another new paper firm. It will be known as J. B. Woodruff, Inc., and will deal in paper, rags, coal, paper mill felts and other supplies. A certificate of incorporation has been granted the new firm, which has a capital stock of \$6,000, divided into 60 shares of \$100 each. The directors are R. L. Davenport, president; Joseph B. Woodruff, treasurer, and Ella Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff is prominent in the paper trade in this city and elsewhere, because of his many years association with the American Writing Paper Company. Mr. Woodruff was for many years assistant to his father-in-law, M. C. Pfahler, purchasing agent for the American Writing Paper Company. At the retirement of Mr. Pfahler, two years ago, Mr. Woodruff became purchasing agent, a position he held until his resignation recently. Martin C. Cramer is Mr. Woodruff's successor at the American Writing Paper Company.

George B. Crosby Resigns

Another well known face in the Holyoke paper making circle will be missing after the first of the new year. George B. Crosby, for more than 25 years superintendent at the plant of the American Pad & Paper Company, last week tendered his resignation to become effective January 1. His successor has not as yet been chosen.

Paper Workers Remembered at Christmas

Christmas is always hopefully awaited for by the local papermill operatives, because of the many generous gifts given the workers by the manufacturers. This year was no exception and many were the surprises given the employees. The Parsons Paper Company, which has won the distinction of being unusually generous with its employees, gave the men employees \$10 each and the women employees \$5.00 each, as a Christmas gift. The Taylor-Logan Company, Papermakers, also gave each of its employees a gift of a day's pay.

U. S. Envelope Co. Gives Thrift Stamps

The United States Envelope Company, the largest envelope manufacturing concern in the country, which operates 13 plants throughout the country, the majority in the Connecticut Valley, with a large plant in this city and with principal offices in Springfield, has, as a stimulus to "patriotism and thrift that will enable our country to win the war," given to everyone of its 3,500 employees a war saving certificate and thrift stamp card valued at \$4.37. The gift represents an outlay of \$15,000 on the part of the company. Though the holiday season is here, the gift of this certificate is in no sense a Christmas present, but rather is it the foundation upon which the company holds that the employees will build a super structure of war-time economy which will enable every one of them to buy a Liberty Loan bond at the next issue and so help the government to prosecute the war to a successful finish.

Funeral of Zenas Crane

The funeral services of the late Zenas Crane, great Dalton paper manufacturer, which where held from his late home at Dalton last week Wednesday, were marked by the utmost simplicity. There was a touch of pleasing sentiment behind the request that friends omit flowers. It was the desire of the surviving members of the family to have the services with the simplicity of Mr. Crane's own life. There was nothing in display that appealed to him, and though a man of great prominence and wealth, modesty was one of the most notable of his traits. Of some men after they have gone to the Great Hunting Grounds not enough can be said. Mr. Crane was one of these. Everywhere from the "Paper City" throughout the valley and particularly in the "Berkshires" there is mourning for this great paper making genius. At the funeral services, at which Dr. George Wakeman Andrews of the Congregational Church at Dalton, officiated, there was no music, no eulogy, just the scriptural reading and prayer. The bearers were all long time employees of Mr. Crane, who can re-call the happy days of the long ago, when Mr. Crane worked side by side with these men. There are Charles H. Groesbeck, Nathaniel E. Morris, Michael Meagher, James Callahan and E. H. Bush, who for over 40 years were in the mills or offices of the Crane paper mills, and Edward Dolby, who for 32 years was Mr. Crane's gardener.

Out of respect, all of the Crane paper mills at Dalton were closed during the funeral hours, as was also the plant of the Eaton. Crane and Pike Company, at Pittsfield, with which he had been associated since its organization in 1908.



TAGGARTS COMPANY GRANTED AWARD BY COURT OF CLAIMS

Matter Which Has Been in Courts for Practically Nine Years Finally Disposed of With Allowance of \$190,543—Interest Revived in Ogdensburg Mill Purchase by Hearst Interests—Pulp Operations There Closed Now—George C. Sherman Endows Room at City Hospital—Intended for Use of Paper Company's Employees—St. Regis Co. Opens New Sales Office.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 24, 1917.—The Taggarts Paper Company has just been awarded \$190,543.27 by the State Court of Claims for the timber tract of 11,897 acres located in Herkimer county which was taken into the forest preserve by the state back in 1909. The official award papers were received here today by President George C. Sherman, of the company, and his local attorneys, Cobb & Cosgrove. The matter has been held in the courts for almost nine years.

Ogdensburg Scheme Renews Interest

The paper mill project for Ogdensburg which has been considered dead for several weeks since it was reported that the Hearst interests had abandoned a plan to build a mill there, is revived with greater encouragement than ever. Word comes from there that a fresh deal is now pending that bears every earmark of consummation shortly. The people who are promoting the matter do not divulge the name of the interests that are negotiating.

The fact that Ogdensburg has become the largest pulp and pulp wood terminal of any port along the lakes and facilities for handling the shipments are improving rapidly, leads to a belief that the point is favoribly equipped for a news print mill. The announcement of a deal is expected in the near future.

The pulp operations at this point are now closed, the last boat of the pulp wood fleet having been placed in winter dock. The West warehouse at the Rutland docks is completely filled, and this will be transhipped to southern points during the winter. Frank Iverson, discharge man for the Perkins-Goodwin Company of New York at this point, has left for Montreal for the winter. The Perkins-Goodwin Company owns the pulp stored in this house.

Taggarts' Employees Receive Increase

The employees of Taggarts Paper Company are the recipients of a very useful and substantial Christmas present. They were notified by J. Victor Baron, general manager and treasurer of the company, last Saturday that beginning as of December 16 each employee would receive three cents an hour added to his wages. The present is especially appreciated as a special unsolicited gift at this time, particularly because of the fact that it is not a temporary bonus but a permanent increase in wages.

This makes the third advance in wages voluntarily granted by this company during the year, representing an annual increase in the pay roll of \$10,000.

A room at the City Hospital has been endowed by George C. Sherman for the use of his personal employees, including the employees of Taggarts Paper Company and the Harmon Machine Company, of which concerns he is president. The matter was taken up with the hospital trustees today and \$10,000 for the purpose given the hospital.

Mr. Sherman makes provision that the benefits of this room will accrue during his lifetime to not only the employees, but to their dependents, mothers, wives and children. After his death it continues to the employees at the time of his death, their wives and widows. The use of this room does not apply to accident cases, for these are provided for under the state compensation law, but all forms of sickness permitted in the hospital will come under the endowment. It is recognized as one of the unusual benefits accorded employes of any industry in this section.

The donor has under consideration a plan to extend hospital privileges to those who prefer going to other hospitals of the city for care. It includes free care for those who would have the right to use the endowed room at the City Hospital.

St. Regis Company Opens Sales Office

The St. Regis Paper Company has just opened a sales office for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has employed Morris Griffin, of this city, to take charge of the business in that section. He will start on his duties on Jan. 1.

Mr. Griffin has been connected with the firm of E. Latimer, Jr., in Philadelphia for the past two years and is familiar with the trade in that vicinity. He will make Philadelphia his headquarters. After inspecting the mills of the company at Deferiet and Black River, he will leave for his official duties.

Raymond Parham, sales manager for the company here, has been ill for some time, but has recovered sufficiently to return to his office a few hours a day now.

William H. Stanchfield, general superintendent of the mills of the International Paper Company in this division, just presented the police and firemen pension funds of this city with \$100 each. It is in recognition of the efficient protection each department has given the company property here.

The National Paper Products Company at Carthage has just established the office of traffic manager. The appointment has been filled by C. D. Lucas who for the past six years has been freight agent of the New York Central there. He has been connected with the railroad business for twenty years. He will take up his new duties December 31.

W. D. Ball Severs Connection

W. D. Ball will sever his connections with the National Paper Products Company January 1, 1918. Mr. Ball, it became known today, has informed the company that he would retire at that time.

At the time of the transfer of the Carthage Tissue Mills, of which Mr. Ball was president, to its new owners, the National Paper Products Company, last September, it was part of the agreement that Mr. Ball should remain with the concern until the new management became familiar with the business or until January 1, 1918.

Mr. Ball has fully demonstrated his business ability and technical knowledge of paper production during many years of active connection with the business, and to him is due credit for the building up of an industry that attracted the attention of the National Paper Products Company and of which Carthage feels justly proud.

For the present at least Mr. Ball will retain his residence in Carthage. He has not announced his future plans.

Cutting Pulp Wood in Maine

[FROM OUR REGULAR COBRESPONDENT.]

BANGOR, Me., December 24, 1917.—Cutting of pulp wood is being carried on at Phillips lake where Rodney Mullaney and Cornelius Daley have been operating. This week they sold 800 cords to the United Paper Board Company of Fairfield and the wood is being shipped there now. They have crews cutting steadily and in addition to this shipment of pulp they expect to cut 1,000 cords of hard wood. The cutting of pulp wood within 15 miles of Bangor is rather unique and in the future this district promises to be very productive for the nearby utilizers of wood. The railroad facilities for shipping are well adapted to the situation as the Maine Central Branch runs by Phillips Lake and the wood is loaded on the cars without any great expense.

December 27, 1917 PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

Not a Minute's Output Lost

17

How much finished paper do you lose when you shut down for half an hour?

How much stock is wasted every time you have a break, or the screens are stopped and washed?

Bird Rotary Screen

Answers will show your need of a

the practical rotary screen that cuts out breaks in the paper machine by preventing lumps and snags. The screen that is never shut down for washing up because continuously cleaned.

This relatively new screen, not a Wandel, is an inward flow rotary that reduces complaints on dirty paper by furnishing such clean stock all the time that all the paper will sell without price concession or kick.

Built in relatively small units but of large capacity—20 to 40 tons. These large capacity units make possible low initial cost for screen equipment, low maintenance expense, and low cost of plate renewals. We want to talk with owners, managers, or superintendents of mills who feel that they need better screens!

Ask for Catalog

Middle West Representative T. H. SAVERY, Jr. 1630 Republic Building Chicago, Ill.

East Walpole, Mass.

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY

NEW MILLS AT KALAMAZOO ALMOST READY TO START

New Paper Plant of the Riverview Coated Paper Co. Now Lacks Only an Adequate Supply of Fuel to Begin Regular Production—New Plant of Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. Also Probably Will Be Running Within the Next Sixty Days—Experts Pronounce These Two Plants Among the Finest of Their Type in America —Fine Working Conditions for Employees.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., December 24, 1917.—The new paper mill of the Riverview Coated Paper Company is ready for regular production, the only thing now lacking being an adequate supply of fuel. Felix Pagenstecher, secretary and general manager of the company, has returned from an extended trip through the Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal fields in search of coal. He found plenty of fuel, but definite promises of deliveries were withheld, due to lack of transportation facilities.

One machine has been installed in the mill, but the structure is erected to provide for doubling the capacity without any building extensions. The sinking of four artesian wells has been followed by the erection of a pump house for the accommodation of an air compressor pump. The water supply is pumped into a large cement **tank**, and from there is distributed through the plant by a centrifugal pump.

Another new mill that will likely be running within the next sixty days is the two-machine plant of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company. The machinery is being rapidly assembled and installed at this time. The usual delay in transportation has held up the work.

Experts who have seen these two industrial plants pronounce them among the finest of their type in America. Complete and highly efficient from the standpoint of production, they also provide the finest working conditions for their employees.

Western Board & Paper Co. Improvements

The Western Board and Paper Company's plant has closed down while a deck of dryers is being added to the cylinder machine. The company has lately sunk two artesian wells, with a daily pumping capacity of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 gallons.

A. E. Curtenius, president of this company, made a flying trip to Waco last week, his object being to visit Col. Joseph B. Westnedge, who is to see active service in France in the immediate future. Colonel Westnedge was at one time superintendent of the Western Board and Paper Company's mill.

S. N. Barker Reported Dead

Word has been received from Porto Rico announcing the death there on Tranksgiving day of S. N. Barker, formerly general manager of the Kalamazoo Paper Box Company in this city. Mr. Barker was at one time prominent among the businessmen of this city, but about ten years ago he suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, leaving his family here. Another woman in the case was the cause assigned. He hasn't been heard from since his departure. Mrs. Barker has secured a divorce.

In addition to his business affiliations, Mr. Barker was a great church worker and was superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school.

South America as Paper Market

Robert S. Barrett, a Special Agent of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, has just returned to Washington after an

absence of more than a year, during which time he made a complete survey of South America as a field for the sale of paper and paper products. In the course of his investigation he called on 3,800 printers, publishers, stationers, and paper dealers, and, as a result of these visits, secured a vast amount of information regarding the opportunities for the sale of American paper.

Mr. Barrett's reports on Cuba, Panama, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia have already been issued, and his report on Chile will be issued shortly and other reports are in the course of preparation. In connection with his reports very complete samples of all grades of paper used in South America, a comprehensive exhibit of photographs of important printing plants and paper mills, and samples of all newspapers and magazines published in South America were gathered, and will be placed on exhibition at the New York office of the Bureau.

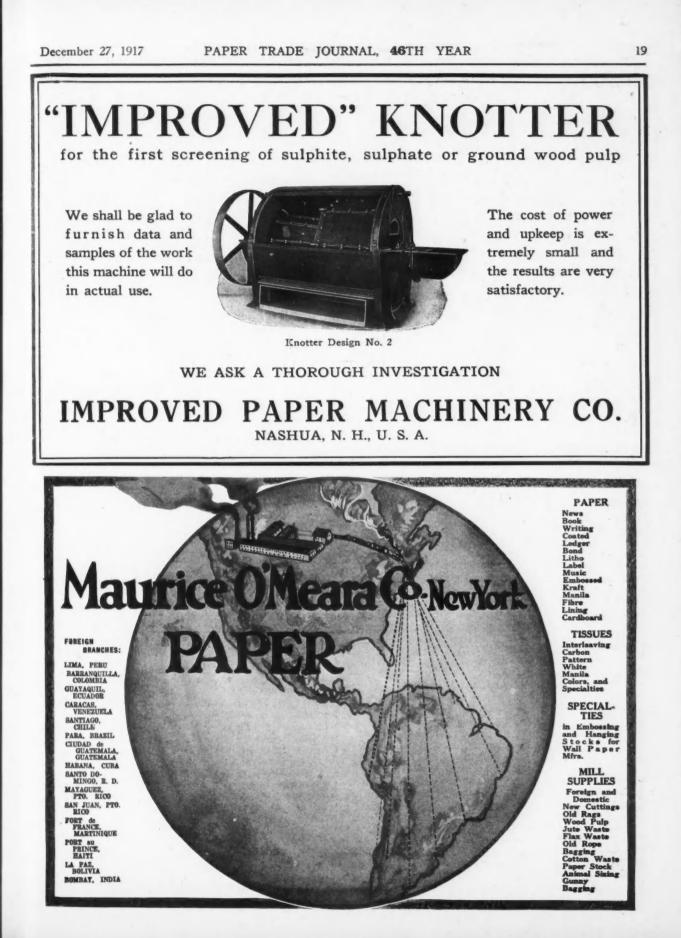
Mr. Barrett confirms the reports of the shortage of paper in South America and states that in some places the condition is really alarming. The cause of the shortage is the lack of transportation facilities more than inability of manufacturers to supply the demands of the dealers. In Argentina the large newspapers are becoming very alarmed over the situation, as it is not believed that there is a supply of news print in rolls in the country sufficient to last four months. In July newspapers were contracting for space on shipping vessels and paying from \$40 to \$50 per cubic ton on paper from New York to Buenos Aires. Publishers in Brazil are a little bit more fortunate, as the Brazilian Government has granted a special rate of \$25 per metric ton from New York to Rio de Janeiro on all paper brought down by the Lloyd Brazileiro.

Argentina, according to Mr. Barrett, is by far the largest and most important paper market in South America. Its annual consumption is about \$20,000,000, which is more than the combined consumption of all the other countries in South America. Some 40 per cent.'of the paper used in the country is manufactured by local mills and the balance is imported. As in all other South American countries, Germany was the leading exporting nation, but since the war the United States has taken the first place. Buenos Aires is the most competitive paper market in the world. Manufacturers from all the principal paper-making countries are represented by agents or branch houses, and in normal times there is a great scramble for business. One large jobber stated that he received more than 50 calls per week from firms who had paper to offer. These firms represented more than 1,200 different paper factories located in all parts of the world.

Mr. Barrett will remain in Washington for several months completing the work on his report and then expects to leave for a trip over the United States, during which time he will call upon the paper manufacturers and explain the conditions in South America.

To Survey Ontario Forest Resources

The Commission of Conservation according to conservation hopes to be in a position soon to undertake a survey of the forest resources of Ontario, similar to the investigations it has already made in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, and somewhat similar to that made of the forests of Nova Scotia by the Government of that province and the results of which were published by the Commission. Only the most fragmentary data respecting the forests of Ontario are now available, although there is a vast amount of detailed information with respect to specific localities in the possession of timber owners, government officers and railways, which could probably be secured the same as similar information was secured in the British Columbia and Saskatchewan investigations, i.e., under a pledge that only totals and averages by large acreas would be published.



BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Opens Bids and Makes Awards on Numerous Important Lots of Paper—Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Office Makes Awards on Lots of Paper for Which Bids Were Opened December 8—Other Bids Will Be Opened by the Panama Canal Office January 7—Bids and Awards by Other Departments.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1917.—The following paper bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

360,000 pounds (5,000 reams) of No. 1, 32 x 42", 72 lbs., white M. F. printing paper; Seaman Paper Company, at \$.055 per pound; New York & Pennsylvania Company, at \$.0535; Bryant Paper Company, at \$.053; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.0675; United Press Company, at \$.061/4; Smith-Dixon Company, at \$.0555; and Osborn Paper Company, at \$.051/2.

500,000 pounds of white M. F. Printing paper in 48" rolls, basis of 25 x 38", 35 lbs.; Bryant Paper Company, at 0.55; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at (a) 0.465, (b) at 0.585, (c) at 0.635; Smith-Dixon Company, at 0.625; Seaman Paper Company, at 0.635; George W. Millar & Co., at 0.71; and United States Press Company, at 0.644.

77,000 pounds (500 reams) of 38 x 48", 154 lbs., halftone paper; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.07; Osborn Paper Company, at \$.06½; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.0835; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.07875; Seaman Paper Company, at \$.056; Smith-Dixon Company, at \$.0715; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.082; Bryant Paper Company, at \$.0625; and United States Press Company, at \$.06½.

3,000 pounds of plate wiping paper in 4" and 5" rolls, basis of 24 x 36", 60 lbs.; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.072; Paper Manufacturing Company, at \$.0825; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.06; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.06; and R. P. Andrew Paper Company, at (a) \$.069 and (b) at \$.0925.

The following paper awards have been announced since last week:

The Miami Paper Company is to furnish 10,000 pounds of No. 20 white wove M. F. tablet writing paper in 7" rolls at \$.07 per pound. Bids for this item were opened on November 23.

Bids for the following items on which awards have been made were opened on November 26:

28,000 pounds (500 reams) of $25 \times 38''$, 56 lbs., wood manila paper will be furnished by the R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.047.

96,000 pounds of $24 \ge 38''$, 140 lbs., and $24 \ge 36''$, 80 pounds in 18'' rolls high finish jute manila paper will be furnished by the Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.071/4 per pound.

The Michigan Paper Company will furnish 1,000 pounds of $17 \times 22''$, 10 lbs., white French folio paper at \$.09.

20,400 pounds (100,000 sheets) of 21 x 31", 102 lbs., melon bristol board will be furnished by Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.0575. Bids for this item were opened on November 28. The same firm will also furnish 120,000 pounds (500,000 sheets) of No. 1, $22\frac{1}{2}$ x $28\frac{1}{2}$ ", 120 lbs., white bristol board at \$.0798 per pound. Bids for this item were opened on November 30.

The Old Dominion Paper Company is to furnish 11,500 pounds (100 reams) of $38 \times 38''$, 115 lbs., kraft wrapping paper at \$.0636 per pound. Bids for this were opened on December 3.

2,500 pounds (50 reams) of 20 x 25", 50 lbs., suede rough wove cover paper will be furnished by the American Writing Paper

Company at \$.085 per pound, bids for which were opened on December 3.

The following awards have been made on bids opened December 5. Philip Lindemeyer will furnish at \$.13 per pound 16,000 pounds (1,000 reams) of $22 \times 34''$, 16 lbs., green writing paper and 3,000 reams of 17 x 28'', No. 8 of the same.

Birds are to be opened at the Government Printing Office on December 28 for 5,000 pounds (100 reams) of 20 x 25", 50 lbs., rough laid Quaker Drab cover paper. Also for 7,500 pounds (150 reams) of 20 x 25", 50 lbs., rough wove khaki cover paper.

The following paper bids were opened last week at the Government Printing Office:

350,000 pounds of No. 20 white wove M.D.S.C. writing paper in 21" and 17" rolls; H. P. Andrews, of New York City, at (a) \$.0835 per pound, (b) at \$0.775; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.0635; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.0675; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at (a) \$.0695, (b) at \$.0795; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.0675; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.081; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.0755; and Stone & Andrew, at \$.13½.

8,000 pounds (20,000 sheets) of 22½ x 28½", 200 lbs., red cardboard; Carter, Rice & Co. at \$3.10 per 100; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$42.50 per 1,000; George W. Millar & Co., at \$49.90; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$25.20; B. F. Bond Paper Company, at (a) \$32, (b) at \$34, (c) at \$36.50; Champion Coated Paper Company, at (a) \$29, (b) at \$31; Virginia Paper Company, at \$29.12; Richmond Paper Company, at \$33; Wilkinson Brothers Company, at (a) \$32.75, (b) at \$28; Philip Lindemeyr, at \$11¼ per pound; and Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$06½.

Bids are to be opened on January 2 for furnishing 7,000 pounds (100 reams) of 27 x 38", 70 lbs., kraft wrapping paper and 100,000 pounds (100,000 sheets) of No. 50, 26 x 38", chip board.

On December 28 bids will be opened for 15,000 pounds (300 reams) of 20 x 25", 50 lbs., light blue wove smooth cover paper.

Bids will be opened at the Government Printing Office on January 4 for 500,000 pounds of No. 1, white M. F. printing paper in 38'' rolls, basis of $25 \ge 38''$, 40 lbs.

Also for 12,000 pounds (200 reams) of $25 \ge 38''$, 60 lbs., white laid antique printing paper.

Bids will be opened on January 2 by the Government Printing Office for 80,000 pounds (48,000 sheets) of $25 \ge 30''$, No. 30, binder's board.

The Osburn Paper Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing 120,000 pounds of No. 13, white wove M.D.S.C. writing paper at \$.065 per pound. Bids for this item were opened on December 12.

The Megargee-Hare Paper Company will furnish 12,000 pounds of white tissue paper at \$.13 per pound, bids for which were opened on November 19.

Post Office Department Awards

The United States Envelope Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing the Post Office Department with 500,000 85% x 3 9/16", 75-pound manila window envelopes at \$2.40. Bids for this item were opened on November 30.

Bids were opened here the latter part of last week by the Post Office Department for 10,000, 5 x 5", 50-pound jute or manila envelopes as follows; United States Paper Goods Company, at (a) \$11.75, (b) at \$12.75; Weaver Mailing Envelope & Box Company, at \$12; George W. Millar & Co., at \$12.50; Hesse Envelope & Lithographing Company, at (a) \$16, (b) at \$16.80, (c) at \$21; United States Envelope Company, at \$16.45; and Sewell-Clapp Envelope Company, at \$19.57.

Awards by Panama Canal Office

The following awards have been announced by the Panama Canal Office here for paper bids opened December 8:

(Continued on page 22.)

December 27, 1917

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR



GENERAL AND PERSONAL NEWS IN AND ABOUT PHILADELPHIA

Paper Trade Association Postpones Its Meeting Because of Christmas Rush—Meeting Will Probably Be Held January 11 When Several Matters Will Be Considered—Philadelphia Dealers and Jobbers Are Planning to Attend the National Convention in New York This Year in Greater Numbers Than Ever—Central Paper Box Manufacturers Hold Important Meeting.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1917.—Francis A. O'Niell, president of the Philadelphia paper trade association, sent out notice to members of the association last week calling off the meeting scheduled to be held on Friday, December 21. It was decided to postpone the session owing to the Christmas rush. In all probability it will be held on January 11, at which time several matters of importance are scheduled for discussion.

Plans for National Convention

Philadelphia dealers and jobbers are planning to attend the national convention, beginning in New York on February 4, in larger numbers than ever this winter. Conditions brought about by the war have demonstrated that it is of vital importance for every member of the association to attend the convention. It is expected that the Philadelphia association will take action on various matters of importance to be taken up later by the national organization, with a view to getting cooperative action where it may be needed.

Central Paper Box Men Meet

An important executive meeting of the executive committee, Central Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, was held Thursday, December 19, at the Manufacturers' Club in this city. Among those present were E. P. Franke, president, of Baltimore, Md.; Frank Stone, vice-president, of this city; Joseph Gilbert, secretary, of Allentown; C. W. Coover, of Lebanon, R. J. Rogers of New York City; George P. Saul of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; Henry L. Storley of this city and J. H. Heller of Norfolk, Va. Only one session was held and those present refused to discuss in detail the subjects taken up for consideration, or the decisions arrived at. It was stated by Mr. Stone that the meeting was called to discuss the effect of the war on the industry. Arrangements were started at the meeting to get special cars to take the eastern delegation to the convention of the National paper box manufacturers association, to be held at La Fayette, Ind., from January 23 to 25, inclusive. Thirty or forty of the large eastern dealers are expected to attend.

D. L. Ward Co. Gives Turkeys

In accordance with its long established custom, the D. L. Ward Paper Company distributed ten pound turkeys this year to each of its many employees, while nearly everybody on the payroll got some other special and more personal gift from employees or executives. The entire force joined in presenting to George W. Ward, president of the company, a handsome desk set.

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

(Continued from page 20)

The Mathers-Lamm Paper Company will furnish 1,000 sheets of 221/2 x 281/2", 6-ply green railroad cardboard at \$38.50.

50 reams of 17 x 28", No. 16 pink bond paper will be furnished by the Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$149.50.

. . .

George W. Millar & Co. will furnish 12,000 sheets of $22\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ ", 120 lbs., manila tagboard at \$252.00.

Bids will be opened at the Canal Office here on January 7 for the following paper items:

600 reams of 24 x 37", 50 lbs., M. F. book paper.

1,000 sheets of $22\frac{1}{2} \ge 28\frac{1}{2}$ ", 70 lb., Pompean red cover paper. 20 reams of 28 ≥ 24 ", white ledger paper.

Awards by Navy Department

The following awards have been announced by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for bids opened on November 27:

The Hess-Hawkins Company will furnish 15,000 boxes of $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ " black carbon paper and 10,000 boxes of 8×13 " of the same at \$14,950.00. The same firm will also furnish 7,000 boxes of $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ " blue carbon paper and 4,000 boxes of 8×13 " same at \$7,210.00.

Ward & Co. of this city will furnish, at \$697.00, the following tracing paper: 7,000 yards 30''; 10,000 yards of 36'' and 10,000 yards of 42''.

The Tag Envelope Company will furnish 800,000, $2\frac{1}{6}$, $x 4\frac{3}{4}$ " manila shippings tags and 1,000,000, $3 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ " of the same at \$2,104.00.

Profit Table Dodge Gravity Evacuator

A card entitled "Profit Table Dodge Gravity Evacuator" is being sent out by the Walter H. Bowes Company, Inc., sole selling agent for the Dodge Gravity Evacuator, Port Chester, N. Y., which, owing to the present coal situation, will undoubtedly be of considerable interest to the trade. The formulas are based on 26 separate steam tests run on various size machines and grades and weights of paper and board. The tests were taken with great care and thoroughness, and showed the same relative economies in every instance.

The text of the card in part follows:

COAL FORMULA

Multiply daily production of a paper or board machine (in tons) by 120 to determine how many tons of coal are used yearly for drying.

Multiply daily production (in tons) by 24 to determine how many tons of coal will be saved yearly by the Dodge Gravity Evacuator (about 20%).

Multiply tons of coal saved by prevailing cost per ton to determine dollars saved yearly through reduction of coal consumption. PRODUCTION FORMULA

Multiply daily production of machine (in tons) by 45 to determine yearly increased drying capacity with Evacuator installed (about 15%).

Multiply increase by average profit per ton of paper or board to determine gain from increased drying capacity.

The combined economies in dollars divided by the yearly production of paper or board will represent the amount of saving in cost per ton of production. This reduction will help to meet price competition.

A better finished sheet will help meet quality competition.

James Logan a Grandfather

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WORCESTER, Mass., December 18, 1917.—Hon. James Logan, exmayor of Worcester, and general manager of the United States Envelope Company, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends upon the arrival of a granddaughter, in Memorial hospital this morning. The little girl is the daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Donald B. Logan, and she has been named Constance Briggs Logan. Lieut. Logan is at present with the Holyoke Company of the 104th U. S. Infantry in France.



Main Office and Factory, Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.

a J. L. 1 LONDON: Smyth-Herne, Ltd. WINNIPEG:

New York Jottings

It is expected that before the month of January is over a permanent secretary of the former News Print Manufacturers' Association will have been chosen. The new name which has been definitely decided upon is "The News Print Service Bureau."

A. D. Naylor, secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association states the following Banquet Committee has been named: Alton Faunce, chairman; Louis T. Stevenson, Phillips Kimball, Alfred Frank, W. F. Robertson, G. S. Knowlton, J. E. Campbell, George E. Berstter.

A dinner to the mill superintendents of the International Paper Company was held recently at the Hotel McAlpin. P. T. Dodge, president. W. D. Russell, C. W. Lyman, O. Shepherd, A. Curtis, A. N. Burbank, G. F. Underwood and R. Pagenstecher represented the officials and directorate of the company at the affair.

* *

The Tissue Paper Manufacturers Association of which E. H. Naylor is secretary will hold its annual banquet on February 5 in the Blue Room of the McAlpin Hotel at Broadway and Thirtyfourth street. A novel turn will be given to the affair by the relation of experiences by army officers who have seen service "somewhere in France."

The real Christmas spirit was very much in evidence just before the holiday. Many paper concerns either gave their employees a full day off on Monday or closed at a very early hour in order to permit them to purchase any gifts that they may have held off to the last minute in securing. Liberal bonuses were also distributed to the employees of many concerns.

The Industrial Paper Company formerly of 59 Beekman street has moved into the large new offices and warehouse in the commodious building at 462 Broome street. This firm has been rising steadily and rapidly since its establishment. The New officers of this company which represents the Paper Service Mills, are John Lyons, president, and I. A. Benequit, secretary and treasurer. The former secretary and treasurer, J. M. Rubinstein, has resigned.

Daniel M. Hicks at the recent meeting at Moquin's of the Associated Dealers in Paper Mill Supplies of New York suggested that the name of the association be changed. He proposes "Associated Waste Dealers of New York." He pointed out that this would allow all dealers in waste of any nature to join the association as this title could be broad enough to include all. The election of officers has been postponed and will probably occur at the next meeting at Moquin's.

In local twine circles the view is being expressed that there may be a famine in 1918 in jute products and that it may be good policy to plan ahead with this consideration in mind. The ocean freight situation is to be held responsible for the present condition of the jute market. Shipments from Calcutta are few and far between and even conceding price advancement it is said to be next to impossible to get the jute here. Another factor is the largely increased use of jute as a core for wire rope which has taken a large quantity of jute from the market.

*

A very important meeting of the Paper Stock Division of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Friday, December 28 at 10.30 a. m. This meeting is called to receive the report of a committee of five appointed at the regular quarterly meeting of the

Paper Stock Division held in New York on December 19 which committee is to confer with the Woolen Rag Committee cooperating with the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense. The committee as appointed is made up as follows: Julius Rosenberg, M. B. Speer, Daniel I. Murphy, and James McMeel, Mr. Salomon to be ex-officio a member of the Committee.

Paper Trade to Push War Saving Stamps

As outlined in recent issues of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, the Paper Industry, in connection with the other industries, has been asked to push the sale of War Savings Stamps.

A strong committee has been formed consisting, for the manufacturers, of A. C. Payne, who did such good work as chairman of the Liberty Loan Bond movement; Wm. C. Powers of the Great Northern Paper Company; A. K. Luke of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, and Alvah Miller of H. G. Craig & Co.

The jobbers are represented by Chas. Baldwin of Conrow Brothers, Mr. Holden of Holden & Hawley, and E. J. Merriam of Merriam Paper Company, and the Trade Journals by H. J. Berger of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, and Chas. Walden of Printing. Paul E. Vernon of Paul E. Vernon & Co., at the request of Fellows Morgan has assumed the chairmanship of the committee.

The first gun in this campaign will be fired at the Jobbers monthly luncheon held the first week in January when Thrift Stamps will be the topic of the lunch and a speaker from the Central Committee will address the meeting. Thrift Cards will be on exhibit as well as the War Stamps.

In a pamphlet issued by Treasury Department, in a lucid style, which can be recognized as that of the great banker, Frank Vanderlip, the War Saving Committee tells clearly the details, scheme and aims of this movement. It states that these War Saving Stamps are the answer of a great democracy to the demand for a democratic form of government recently. They are "little baby bonds." Like Liberty Bonds they have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States in the most convenient form in which the securities of a great government have ever been offered to its people.

Boston Trade Not Encouraging FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., December 24, 1917 .- The closing days of the year have shown little encouragement to the paper trade of this section. The general opinion among the jobbers is optimistic regarding the coming year, but this is based on anticipation rather than business in hand.

The depressed condition of the book and boxboard grades is slightly reflected in other lines to the extent that prices are not as firm as would be expected with the high cost of materials and the irregularity of shipping.

As time advances this latter will be an important factor in the supplying of paper and buyers who have been holding off placing orders will find themselves in a position similar to that of the past year when prices were supposedly high and the supply low.

For several weeks the mills have been running about 60 per cent. normal with little interest manifested in the offerings of stock except new rags which have shown an improved demand.

L. H. Gardner Paper Co. Gives Bonus

MUMFORD, N. Y., December 22, 1917 .- Directors of the L. H. Gardner Paper Company, to show their appreciation of the loyal services of their employees, presented them a handsome, and highly appreciated Christmas present, in the form of a ten per cent. bonus of their wages for the year 1917. The gift was a big surprise and will be long remembered by the employees.

December 27, 1917

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

Voith's Wurster Kneader ORIGINATED IN GERMANY MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD. Used for working up "broke" or waste paper and to re-pulp dry or frozen pulp, preparatory for going into beater. EASILY CLEANED Materials are discharged free and clean, all foreign substances being held in machine. All moving parts made of cast steel and easily exchangeable, leaving materials clean and free. SAVES TRANSPORTING of "broke" when installed at finishing end of machine. Let us tell you more about it. M. VOITH CO. Inc. NEW YORK WE BUILD ALL MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR PAPER, PULP AND SULPHITE MILLS



MUCH PAPER WORK IS DONE BY BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Director in Annual Report Just Issued Says Greater Knowledge Is Spreading Through the Trade of the Facilities of the Bureau and Numerous Manufacturers Have Been Shown Where the Bureau Can Be of Material Assistance to Them —Constant Demand for Pulp and Paper Products to Meet Special Uses—Bureau During Year Has Tested 3,095 Samples of Paper.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1917.—The Director of the Bureau of Standards in making his annual report to the Secretary of Commerce has some interesting things to say in connection with the paper work done at the bureau during the past year. In connection with the chemical work on paper the report says:

Chemical Work on Paper.

"Hydrocellulose, in powdered form, prepared from waste parchment paper, has been purchased and used as a filler instead of the clay and other mineral matter commonly used. Samples of paper made at the Bureau were tested in a wet plate press and gave excellent results.

"A form of colloidal cellulose, not described in the literature, has been prepared. It is hoped to use it as a sizing for paper.

"Work has been started, and is still in progress, on paper containers to be used as substitutes for tin cans. A bulletin on this subject has been issued jointly with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"There has been considerable demand for Technologic Paper No. 87, describing the method for recovering pulp and paraffin from scrap paraffin paper.

"An investigation of the precipitation of rosin sizing, after considerable progress had been made, had to be dropped temporarily because of more urgent work."

Taking up further the paper work the report continues:

Investigation of Casein.

"Casein is the principal proteid in milk and as such has a high food value. Cheese contains both the fat and the casein of the milk, butter contains the fat only. Since the manufacture of butter is more profitable than the manufacture of cheese, there is always a considerable quantity of both skim milk and buttermilk. The casein may be recovered by various processes, and it finds an extensive use as the adhesive by which a film of clay or other similar material is bound to a sheet of paper. The finished paper, known as coated paper, has a very smooth surface well adapted for the reproduction of photographs and for the printing of high grade illustrations.

"The casein investigation was started at the request of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry Department of Agriculture, and is a joint investigation with it. Its end of the problem has been a study of the production of skim and buttermilk caseins, while the application of casein in the paper industry is being developed by the Bureau of Standards.

"Almost all paper makers express a strong preference for the French caseins. This does not seem to be due to any necessary inferiority of the domestic product, but rather to the fact that domestic producers do not turn out a uniform product. Different users express a preference for casein made in different ways. Casein made from buttermilk or from a mixture of buttermilk and skim milk can be used, but does not seem to be a standard product. Certain mills claim that they find some of it suitable. Others have not been able to use it at all. Since the origin of a casein can not be told definitely from its appearance, it is likely that the expressed opinions of the industry can not be taken as final. Any investigation which will tend to bring together the user and the manufacturer of casein; to improve the domestic product, both as to quality and to uniformity; and to encourage the use of milk which would otherwise be wasted can not fail to be of benefit. At this time it must not be overlooked that this product has a distinct food value and that it should be the aim of the manufacturer to use for this purpose milk which could not be used for food under the existing circumstances.

"The particular purpose of the investigation is to establish the most suitable methods for the production of skim milk and buttermilk caseins, devise methods for testing the finished product, and to study the best methods for its use in the paper industry.

Domestic Clays in the Paper Industry.

"The examination of imported and domestic china clays for use as a paper filler and as a coating material for paper is being continued. Its purpose is to determine those characteristics which produce the best results in the paper industry. The clays are being examined, both chemically and physically, together with tests to determine the rate of slaking; color of the clay, and water mixture, etc. It is the purpose of this investigation to replace the imported clay by a suitable domestic clay.

Paper-Testing Devices.

"The necessity for standard methods of testing materials has spread to the paper industry, and a demand has been created for testing devices, the results of which may be interpreted in terms of the quality of a paper to be used for a particular purpose. The testing devices now in use are not entirely satisfactory, as they are of the empirical type. Data from a series of comparative tests, using several of the well-known testing devices, have been secured and are now being compiled. Certain changes are also being made in these testing devices, together with a study of some of the more common faults found. The results of this investigation will place the testing of paper on a firmer basis and provide means for securing more accurate data relating to the quality of a particular paper.

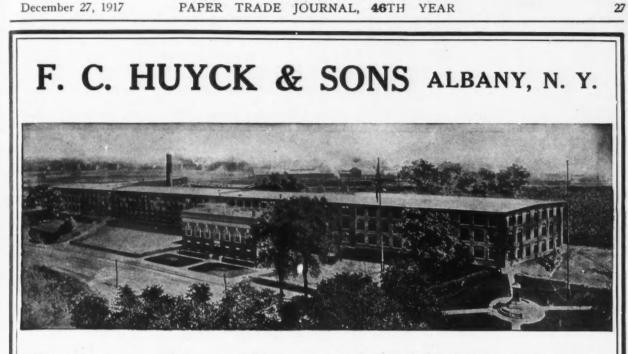
Utilization of Waste Paper for Remanufacture into Paper.

"The utilization of waste paper for remanufacture into white paper is growing in importance each year. At the present time over 25 per cent. of all paper made is collected for remanufacture and a very large part of this material is used in making white papers. The present methods, however, are very wasteful in that a large percentage of the material is lost in the recovery process. It is the purpose of this investigation to study the present recovery methods, particularly with regard to the effect of the chemicals used and the loss due to overheating.

Paper Bags for Shipping Cement, Lime, and Gypsum.

"The investigation to determine the most suitable paper for use in the making of cement, lime, and gypsum bags has been completed as far as the laboratory tests are concerned. This work has involved a long series of tests, including all those tests regularly applied to paper, together with several tests especially devised for the purpose. The results so far are not such as will enable definite conclusions to be drawn. This is due to the fact that it has been impossible to make a satisfactory connection between the laboratory data and actual service conditions.

"No reliable information could be secured from either the user or the manufacturer of bags, because no systematic tests were being made. In some cases bags that were condemned as being entirely unsatisfactory proved by a laboratory test (Continued on page 28)



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



Pasting Machines

contains real information.

ECONOMY OUALITY QUANTITY

Fourdrinier and Cylinder Machines are unsurpassed.

Recent Incorporations

GIBBS PRESS, Manhattan, New York. Capital \$35,000. Incorporators, H.,E. Bibbs, W. W. Harrison, J. D. Gomez, 941 President street, Brooklyn.

GLEN COVE PRESS, Glen Cove, New York. Capital \$15,000. Incorporators, P. Huntington, C. G. and F. H. Maidment, Seacliff.

WOOD PULP TRADING COMPANY, Manhattan, New York. Capital \$25,000. Incorporators, J. French, H. H. Gaff, R. N. Chambers, 59 Wall street.

O. H. ANDERSON & Co., INC., Manhattan, New York, manufacturing paper. Capital \$50,000. Incorporators, O. H. Anderson, C. C. Mandel, Esther Mandel.

DUNLAP PAPER COMPANY, INC., deal in paper. Capital, \$15,000. Batavia, N. Y. Incorporators: Sheldon Dunlap, Mary Clark, Alfred Hawkins.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS (Continued from page 26)

to be of a high quality. The reverse of this has also been experienced and such conflicting conditions have made it difficult for the laboratory to put the proper interpretation upon the laboratory results. In several cases it has been shown that proper bags were being improperly used, thereby causing excessive breakage and condemnation of the bag. These conflicting data have necessitated the development of a service test for the laboratory by which it is hoped to interpret the laboratory data into actual service conditions.

Manufacture of Filter Paper.

"Filter paper is used in all chemical laboratories and in large quantities in industrial work for filtering out fine suspended particles from a liquid. The highest quality of filter paper is imported and under present conditions it is almost impossible to obtain it. Many inquiries have been received at the Bureau, asking if it was possible to obtain domestic filter papers of suitable quality. None is made in this country and therefore an investigation as to its manufacture has been started at the Bureau. Samples of the best grades of imported papers have been obtained and they are being subjected to a series of tests to determine their physical and chemical properties.

"Filter papers must have a very low percentage of ash, a rapid rate of filtering, and must be free of certain constituents. The chemical treatment after manufacture is highly important and, so far, this final chemical treatment has not been satisfactorily worked out. It is proposed to continue the investigation along this line, as the final chemical treatment determines the quality of the paper.

Information Furnished Concerning Paper.

"Assistance was rendered in the preparation of definite specifications covering the general needs of the various branches of the Government service. Work of this kind is continuous as there is a constant demand for pulp and paper products to meet special uses and the constantly changing requirements of the Government service. Continuous assistance is required by the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, the General Supply Committee, and the Post Office, War, and Navy Departments.

"Inquiries covering a very wide range have been received from the pulp and paper industry. While most of these have been handled by mail, in many cases the persons interested have visited the Bureau in order to study the methods in use at first hand. Among the visitors have been chemists and engineers of large manufacturing establishments, representa-

tives of trade associations, and persons engaged in the paper business. Several of them have been interested particularly in the experimental paper-making equipment of the Bureau, with a view to introducing something of a similar nature in their own establishments.

"The Bureau always endeavors to aid manufacturers who may have difficulty in making satisfactory deliveries on Government contracts and many suggestions have been made during the year to such manufacturers. Many requests for the standard samples and specifications used by the Government have been received and complied with, and in addition to this many specifications have been prepared to meet the requirements of paper for special uses.

"Attention has been given to the utilization of certain waste materials, due to the large number of such inquiries continually being received.

"Many visitors have been shown through the paper laboratory and the nature of the work explained to them. This has helped to spread among the trade a knowledge of the facilities of the Bureau and in many cases has shown the manufacturer where the Bureau could be of material assistance to him.

"During the past year the Bureau has tested 3,095 samples of paper, 3,033 for the Government Printing Oáce and the Government departments and 62 for public and private interests."

News of the Appleton Trade

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., December 24, 1917.—Thousands of Wisconsin people have been thrilled in the past few weeks through an address on the philosophy underlying the great war which has been delivered in several Wisconsin cities recently by Judson G. Rosebush, president of the Patten Paper Company of Appleton. This address was delivered recently at Racine and Neenah, and a few nights ago Mr. Rosebush spoke to a crowd of nearly 2,000 people in Appleton. A careful analyses of the conditions in belligerent countries before the war has been made by Mr. Rosebush and he cites these conditions as being responsible for the great conflict. A summing up of results already attained and the final results expected are also included in the address.

The construction of two guard locks in the canal which furnishes power to the Patten Paper Company's mill at Appleton has materially increased the power available to this company. The locks were constructed at a cost of about \$20,000 borne in part by the city of Appleton and the Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat and Power Company which derive some benefit from the improvement.

Employees of the Northern Paper Company of Green Bay held a community Christmas celebration on Monday afternoon, December 24. A huge Christmas tree was erected and a special Christmas program was prepared for the occasion.

Nearly 200 employees of the Kimberly-Clark Company have enlisted in various branches of the United States army and navy since the appeal for volunteers was issued by the government. Preparations to pay an especial honor to the Forty-five men who have enlisted from the Kimberly mill of the company are now being made. The names of the soldiers have been posted on bulletin boards in various parts of that mill and have been sent to other mills of the company.

Superintendent Meunier Pleasantly Surprised

MONROE, Mich., December 22, 1917.—Louis J. Meunier, superintendent of the Boehme & Rauch Paper Mills, was greatly surprised when the office and paper mill boys presented to him a beautiful Brunswick phonograph as a Xmas present. Mr. Meunier says words could not express his gratitude, so he is now passing around the cigars.



RECENT PATENTS IN THE GERMAN PAPER TRADE

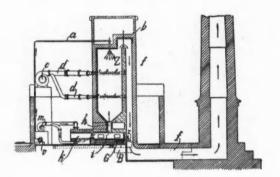
New Process and Plant for the Evaporation of Sulphite and Sulphate Lye for Which is Claimed Among Other Interesting Features Greatly Reduced Cost of Precipitation—Improved Drying Felts Made of Asbestos and Other Fibres for Card-Board and Paper Machine Have, It is claimed, Various Advantages Over Drying Felts Not Similarly Constructed.

ESPECIALLY TRANSLATED BY A. KOMP FOR THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL FROM PAPIER FABRIKANT.

The following claims are made for a process and plant for evaporation of sulphite and sulphate lyes under German patent No. 297,440:

1. Process of evaporating sulphite and sulphate off lyes according to patent No. 293,394, distinguishable in combining the finely dispersed lye with the smoke gases during simultaneous verification, while the temperature of the mixing chamber and satiated smoke gases is maintained at a higher degree (preferably 110 to 120° C.) than required for evaporation.

2. Process of performing the invention according to patent claim 1, distinguishable in the installment of a ventilator m in the lower part of the mixing chamber b, and a receptacle underneath the mixing chamber for the reception of the diluted ligninstuff.



According to patent 293,394 the smoke gases from the steam boiler of the factory brought into contact with the diffused aff lye for the purpose of heating and satiating the same. Following the invention, the finally dispersed aff lye, the smoke gases and air are combined and the temperature of the mixing chamber and of the satiated smoke gases is kept up to 120° C., with the result that the precipitation of the ligninstuff during moderately continued condensation of the aff lye is apparent as soon as the sulphurous acid is placed out of action.

The plan presented herewith of the construction serves to explain the operation of the new process. The tower b represents the mixing room; the aff lye diffused by sprinklers l enters this tower in the usual manner and is conducted to the action of the sprinklers L by the operation of the pump v. A ventilator forces the gases through the pipes $d.d^n$ in two or more directions into the tower b; the gases are moving in the tower in a counter current toward the aff lye. A second ventilator blows air from underneath through the channels h into the tower b in case the gases are not giving an excess of air; the ventilator m, if required, can also drive air into the heater k.

At a certain higher degree of temperature (about 110 to 120° C.) of the satiated smoke gases, escaping from the channels f and during suitable higher heating degrees of the diffused aff lye in the lower part of the tower b sulphurous acid is suddenly set free.

The freed acid, in case higher oxidations are possible during development of higher oxydis, causes the complete liberation of the total combined SO_2 so that at a condensation point of the aff lye only 40 to 60 per cent. of the original quantity of the total

amount of the aff lye becomes separated, and besides this, nothing remains but water that is nearly free from acid. Such a reaction cannot take place during the usual evaporation in which the temperature of the liquid does not exceed 100° C.

The regulation of the observable temperature depends upon the condition of atmospheric pressures.

The separated lignin stuff leaves the tower b at h and becomes freed from water in a conductor covered with a sieve and forced outward either for serving as fuel on the grate k or for various other purposes; under sufficiently high temperature of the boiler aff gases the entire mass of lignin stuff is set free for other utilization; in case the temperature of the boiler aff gases is too low then a part of the ligninstuff may be burnt on the grate in the tower b for the purpose of raising the required temperature of reaction in the tower b.

The outflowing lyewater at r is of a dark brown. It is purified in a settling tank b, whence it may be run off in a perfectly harmless condition.

It appears practicable in large mills to have the bottom of the pan i pierced and to insert below the pan a detrydration arrangement and means for conveying the heating material automatically on shaking strainers in the direction of their utilization while the separated water is turned into a filtering device.

The new process reduces the cost of precipitating ligninstuff as compared with the process patented under No. 293,394 to more than one-half since the required degree of condensation of the lye instead of 10 per cent. is reduced to 40 to 60 per cent. of the original amount of aff lye and the condensation by steam of the densified aff lye on the pan i is not required.—*Papier Fabrikant*.

Drying Felts Made of Asbestos.

The following claims are made for drying felts made of asbestos and other fibers on German patent No. 296,773:

1. Drying felt for cardboard and paper machines, distinguishable by a chain or warp composed of animal or plant fibers while the woof consists of asbestos fiber.

2. Drying felt according to patent claim 1, distinguishable by the upper side of the woven felt that consists of asbestos fibers while the underside of the weft consists of animal or wool fibers.

The application of asbestos fibers or threads of asbestos spun in combination with wool or cotton for making paper makers felt is known. The asbestos or the mixed fiber thread forms the chain, while the woof is formed of wool or cotton, but this belt does not possess the resistance to tension required on the paper machine. Further, this belt is susceptible to heat, acids and acid vapors in so far as through their influence the woolen and cotton threads on the outside of the weft are soon attacked and destroyed.

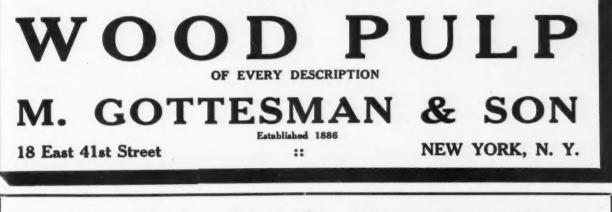
Felts made of asbestos and other fibers have also been proposed for cardboard and paper machines to consist of an upperweft composed of asbestos combined with an underweft consisting of cotton or similar material in which the threads of the warp in the upperweft consists of asbestos and those in the warp of the underside weft consist of cotton.

 Drying felts, however, whose warp consists of asbestos or cotton or other plant fibers, or of mixtures of the same with asbestos cannot be fulled because in consequence of fulling the warp or

(Continued on page 32.)

December 27, 1917

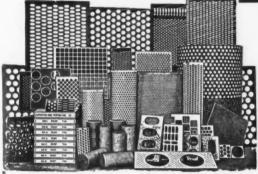
Pulp in transit won't make paper-The chances are that railroad traffic will not be at its best this winter—We offer an opportunity to anticipate in



ncrease Your Product

Three Clafin Continuous Beaters will handle as much three times as much as three Claffin Continuous Beaters. The six tub-beaters will cost six tub-beaters will occupy four times the floor space required for three Claffin Continuous Beaters. The set of the best mills in the country. It has also been demonstrated beyond question that the Claffin Continuous Beaters do better beating and brushing, produce a finer, stronger and more uniform will the tub-beaters. We also have many customers, who prefer our Continuous Beaters to Jordan engines, because the fillings never break or tear out, and they obtain a better product than from a Jordan.

THE CLAFLIN ENGINEERING CO., LANCASTER



METALS Paper and Pulp Mill Screens

PERFORATED

STEEL, IRON, COPPER, BRASS, BRONZE - FOR -

Centrifugal and Rotary Screens-Drainer Bottoms-Filter Plates-Pulp Washers, etc. All sizes and shapes of holes in many thicknesses and dimensions of sheets. Accuracy in all details and excellence of quality at lowest consistent prices.

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RECENT PATENTS IN THE GERMAN PAPER TRADE

(Continued from page 30.)

chain would cut the felt fulled in the direction of the woof in a short time, and because the warp unfulled between the upper and underweft would also leave impressions of its marks on the paper.

The invention aims at the prevention of these detriments and it consists essentially in forming the warp of the drying felt of animal or plant fibers and in forming the woof of asbestos threads or fibers; such a felt may be fulled or not fulled.

In case we make a drying felt to be fulled, the warp must be made of animal or wool fibers, while the woof is either made entirely of asbestos threads or fibers or otherwise. The upper side of the felt may be made of asbestos threads or fibers and the under side of animal fiber or wool.

A felt of this description offers the advantage over drying felts wherein the upper side is asbestos, the under side is of cotton, and the warp also consists of said materials that it can be fulled in every direction and does not leave its marks; it possesses superior strength, firmness and durability and especially the required strength of resistance to tension, and it presents a uniform, compact surface. Finally the woolen warp, whether fulled or not, forms a soft underlay to the asbestos woof whereby the felt appears more subtle and soft than those felts mentioned above.— *Papier Fabrikant*.

Suction Boxes in Adjoining Position.

The following claims are made on suction boxes in adjoining positions under German patent No. 295,007:

1. Suction arrangement of several flat boxes in a contiguous position, distinguishable by placing single boxes (a, b, c) in an adjoining position, without leaving open spaces.

2. Section arrangement, distinguishable by being adjoined like a, b, c by a mortise and tenon.

3. Suction arrangement, distinguishable by adjoining the single suction boxes (a, b, c) into one single combination piece (g, r).

4. Suction arrangement, distinguishable by being arranged so that the single suction boxes (a, b, c) are movable in the direction of the machine wire by means of set screws (3) or in any similar manner.

Suction boxes in paper, cardboard and similar machines have hitherto been placed apart, leaving an open space between the single suction boxes which place has been occupied by one and frequently by two table rolls.

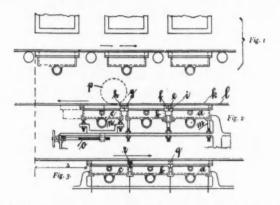
In this manner the suctioning of air is interrupted by the open spaces between the boxes and the vacuum produced by an air pump or other means has to be renewed in each box; consequently the suction cannot be sufficiently effective during the short time allowed for detrydration of the stuff on the wire. Every suction box has two sides that cannot be made sufficiently air tight between box and moving wire and the admission of air from the outside tends to reduce the suction in the vacuum box.

Air suctioning arrangements are known showing unseparable combination of two boxes into one unit, but such boxes are difficult to manage and they cannot be taken out singly. The invention **a**ims at **o**vercoming these faults and especially in arranging the single boxes in a closely adjacent position; the single boxes can be tightened against each other, set screwed, and if necessary they may be taken out during the operation of the machine as for instance while inserting a dandy roll. The illustration represents several suction arrangements, Fig. 1 shows an arrangement of the usual system.

Fig. 2 shows the improved system of adjoining suction boxes in closely approached position.

Fig. 3 shows the new arrangement with combined boxes. The old suction box system is represented in Fig. 1 for the purpose of demonstrating the waste of space in comparison with the new order according to Figs. 2 and 3.

In the new adjustment as shown in Fig. 2, the suction boxes are well compacted for excluding the entrance of air between the same; the water suctioned by the box a from the paper web kthrough the wire l cannot flow back on its passage to the suction box b and likewise not from b to the suction box c. Nothing is lost from the empty air space between the boxes a and b and boxes b and c because the rims or surfaces of the box frame e_r , l_r , g_r , b otherwise in combination with the atmosphere constantly allowing the entrance of some air are in this case tightly joined together. Since the wire l is prevented from rubbing on so many corners it is well guarded and wears much longer, it is not apt



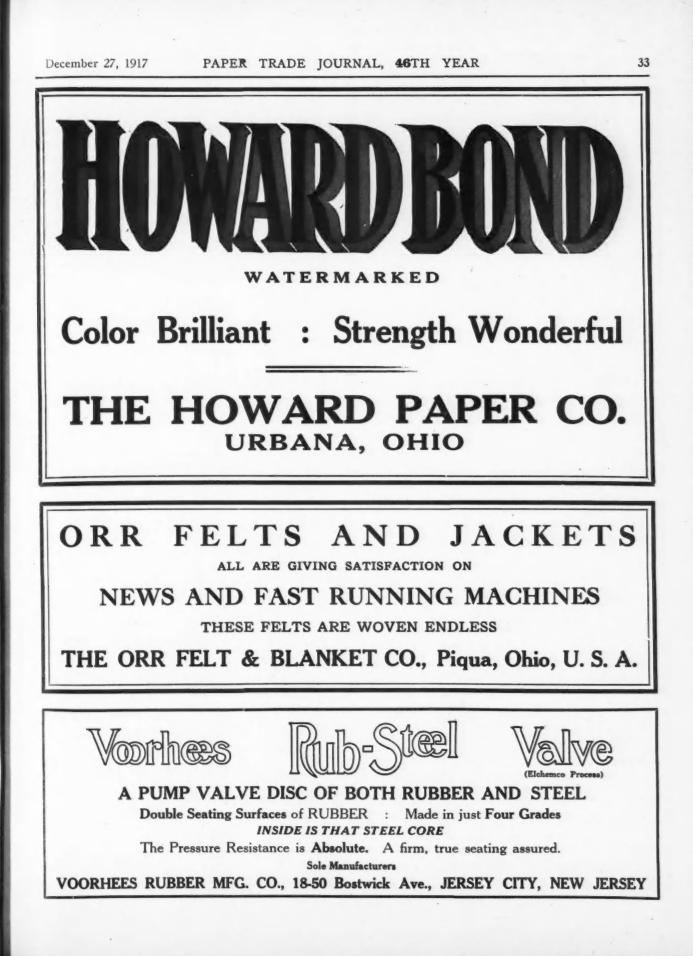
to grind or scrape small furrows on the edges of the suction boxes as the vacuum may be diminished. The suction boxes a and b rest on adjustable screws m, and are supported by bars, they are movable by screws *oo* for replacing a dandy roll.

The adjustment according to Fig. 3 compared to Fig. 2 is simple because there is only one combining strip g and r in each place where the boxes a and b and b, c meet as shown in the strip of wood marked r. The suction boxes thus combined require still less space, and the tightening between them is more simple than in Fig. 2.

The measurement of 3 shows the saving of space in the direction of the moving wire—the gained length 3 can be saved doubly in the length of the wire and can be saved in the length of the paper machine, or it may be added to the shaking part of the machine or to the wire part. In case we do not conclude to save this space there is room left for placing an additional suction box. In the new adjustment there is a saving in construction material, conduits or pipes and wire netting, and the air pump requires less power; the web evidently reaches the coucher in a largely reduced state of wetness.—*Papier Fabricant*.

Water Power Going to Waste

Of the 60,700,000-horse power of water power in the United States, all but 5,300,000-horse power is running to waste says Leslie's Weekly. The water is at present locked up against utilization by the laws governing the forest reserves, the general public domain and the navigable streams. Congressmen have not hesitated to advocate higher rates on mail matter of the second-class, but have not found time to open up these water powers so that print paper can be made cheaper for the publishers. It has been estimated by Secretary of Agriculture Houston that there is enough timber going to waste in the forest reserve and on cutover lands to supply wood pulp indefinitely if the question of its manufacture by water power could be solved.





Editorial

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Vol. LXV. New York, Thursday, December 27, 1917 No. 26 FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

Paper Prices and Advertising

The paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association is still diligently engaged in endeavoring to depress news print prices. This fact is sufficiently indicated by an interesting extract from its current bulletin which is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

Among other important factors on which the committee bases its hope for a drop in prices is its impression that the volume of advertising will considerably decrease during the coming year. On this point the committee says if the publishers will carefully curtail their consumption and operate as closely as possible, not making up the drop in advertising by increasing reading matter, the situation will be wholesome for 1918 and the open market price will drop below three cents.

Fortunately the pessimistic views of the paper committee of the A, N. P. A. is not at all generally held by those who are best acquainted with the situation and who might best be expected to judge the future. This is indicated by a national canvass of authorities on advertising which has just been conducted by the *Fourth Estate* and which it says has failed to disclose any reason for the alarming reports that have been circulated about the prospects for newspaper advertising in 1918.

While the results of this canvass probably will not cause newspaper publishers to look forward to much of a decline in news print prices because of a drop in advertising they probably will not be sorry that the paper committee in this regard at least has apparently drawn the wrong deductions.

The New Year's Message

The thunder of our guns for the first time in two decades will hail the birth of a new year. Our brothers abroad will harken to the sound of the crack of the rifle and the rattle of the machine gun as the mystic midnight hour advances the number of the year. The sound of the faintly pealing church bells will seem to them a thing associated with the first day of the year only through the maze of the past. Self denial, suffering and danger are their lot and the phrase "peace with victory" is uppermost in their minds.

The New Year to them bears a challenge for renewed hope and activity and as they look toward the future the picture of their native land with its great social and industrial life brings its great message of hope for them. Upon us who are still a part in that picture, a part which as individuals they do not see but the results of whose efforts they inevitably feel, devolves a sacred duty. The call to arms on April 5, 1917, found us unprepared for the great task that it involved. Its sound echoed and re-echoed through this land swollen with plenty, uninured to hardship, happy in its delusion of absolute security, totally unprepared for embarkation on a war ridden sea. During the nine months that have intervened great problems have arisen and been partially solved. We have raised

an army of more than a million men; we have diverted labor and capital from industries of peace to those of war; but the coming year will be a more complete and comprehensive metamorphosis.

The year 1917 has seen our national life suffer all the pains of childbirth and as a warring country we are now merely in our infancy. From that state, 1918 will see us develop to that of the fully developed power that we have always potentially been. To attain that degree of armed strength our workers at home must strive first for their country's welfare and after that for their personal aggrandisement. Personal privilege must give way before the common cause and our New Year wish is that 1918 may bring our country victory and peace and our friends happiness and success arising from that peace.

Horeign Trade Rigures

The foreign trade of the United States in paper and the manufactures of paper showed a surprising increase for September, according to the monthly summary which has just been published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

The total exports of paper and manufacture of paper for the month showed an increase of almost a million dollars both as compared with the preceding month and with September a year ago. The figures for September of this year amounted to \$4,118,669 as compared with \$3,246,757 for August and \$3,455,830 for September of last year. The foreign sale of paper and the manufactures of paper of all descriptions for the nine months ending with September amounted to \$30,958,141 as compared with \$28,190,124 for the same period in 1916 and \$15,855,073 in 1915.

The exports of news print for the month amounted to \$1,004,811 as compared with only \$496,392 for the preceeding month and \$370,704 for September of the previous year. The considerable increase in the foreign shipments of news print was made up principally by the expansion in the demand from Australia and Argentina, Chili and other South American countries. The exports of news print for the nine months ending with September amounted to \$4,223,588 as compared with \$3,108,461 for the same period in 1916 and \$2,012,614 in 1915.

The exports of wrapping paper showed a considerable increase over August and a slight increase over September a year ago. The foreign sales of wrapping for September of the current year amounted to \$365,692 as compared with but \$258,523 for August and \$338,518 for September a year ago. The exports of wrapping for the nine months ending with September amounted to \$2,617,778 as compared with \$3,046,034 for the same period in 1916 and \$1,193,171 in 1915.

The exports of writing paper and envelopes for September also showed a good increase, the figures being \$273,186 as compared with but \$173,643 for August and \$234,823 for September of the previous year. The exports of writing paper and envelopes for the nine months ending with September amounted to \$2,219,296 as compared with \$1,600,135 for the same period in 1916 and \$885,354 in 1915.

The foreign sale of paper board for the month amounted to \$172,519 as against \$172,731 for August and \$162,817 for September of the previous year. The foreign sales of this commodity for the nine months ending with September amounted to \$1,487,863 as compared with \$1,500,385 for the same period in 1916 and \$002,186 in 1915.

The total imports of paper and manufacturers of paper for September continued about the same as for August, but showed a big increase over September a year ago. The figures were \$3,547,498 for September as against \$3,550,793 for August and \$2,193,498 for September a year ago. The imports of paper and the manufacturers of paper of all descriptions for the nine months ending with September amounted to \$30,707,981 as compared with \$20,713,132 for the same period in 1916 and \$17,591,598 in 1915.

The imports of printing paper for September showed a slight increase over August and a decided increase over September a year ago. The figures for September amounted to \$2,748,317 as compared with \$2,707,751 for August and \$1,491,007 for September a year ago.

The imports of chemical wood pulp for September showed a big decrease as compared with August, but showed a slight increase as compared with September of last year. In September the figures amounted to \$1,666,327 as compared with \$2,881,165 during the preceding month of August and with \$1,255,205 during September of last year. The imports of chemical wood pulp during the nine months ending with September amounted to \$24,-467,417 as compared with \$9,593,449 for the same period in 1916 and \$8,021,280 in 1915.

Technical Association Plans Symposia at Meeting

The Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will hold its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York from February 5 to February 7, 1918, under the auspices of the American Paper and Pulp Association. Henry P. Carruth, manager of the Department of Tests of the American Writing Paper Company will preside.

It is planned in addition to the presentation of the customary annual reports of committees, to conduct symposia on the Manufacture of Bisulphite Solutions and Sizing Problems in the Paper Mill. Two separate meetings will accordingly be held on one of the convention dates. Members who are interested chiefly in the technology of chemical pulp manufacture will assemble under the direction of R. B. Wolf, chairman of the Sulphite Pulp Committee for a discussion of the various systems of acid making. A large number of sulphite engineers have indicated their intention to lead in the discussion and the subject may be discussed under different divisions, as, for example, (1) Pyrites and Sulphur Burning; (2) Coolers; (3) Absorption Systems; (4) Principles Involved in the Different Processes; while the general topic will include a consideration of Lime Stone and Milk of Lime systems, Acid Testing, Methods and Modifications in Apparatus.

The symposium on Engine Sizing will be directed by Raymond S. Hatch and here the expert opinion of specialists on this important branch of papermaking will be fully brought out. Among the points which will be presented for discussion and regarding which a number of acceptances have been received from members who have been asked to lead the discussion, are, (1) Chemistry of Size Boiling; (2) The Influence of Alum and Free Rosin; (3) Factors Influencing Retention of Sizing Materials; (4) Effects of Calcium Salts in the Beater; (5) Influence of Starch in Sizing.

The annual dinner of the association will be held on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Astor. In order to assure adequate accommodations at the hotel it is important that all members who purpose attending the dinner should notify the secretary without delay. Seats at tables will be assigned to suit the convenience of

members and they may indicate their preference for table companions in making reservations. The banquet proceedings will be in charge of Judge Charles F. Moore who will act as toastmaster and introduce the speakers.

Maine as a Pulp Producing State [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGOR, Me., December 24, 1917.—Maine is still the most important pulp producing State in the Union, according to unofficial report just made. During the year 1916 1,200,000 cords of wood were converted into pulp in the Pine Tree State. New York is a close second, with almost 1,100,000 cords, and Wisconsin ranks third, with 743,000 cords and Pennsylvania is fourth with 423,000 cords.

Maine's leadership in this industry is shown by the fact that it produces nearly one-quarter of the entire pulp wood output of the entire United States, which was 5,228,558 cords for 1916. Statistics show that 230 pulp mills in this country converted this wood into 3,271,310 tons of pulp.

This represents an increase of 17 per cent., or 757,000 cords over the quantity of wood used in 1914, and of 378,000 tons, or 13 per cent., in the quantity of pulp wood in 1914.

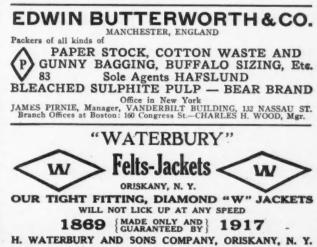
Bangor is especially interested in these figures, because it is the center of a district in which are located some of the largest pulp mills in the country—at Millinocket, Orono, Holland, Calais, Brewer and Lincoln, not to speak of the new mill practically completed at Van Buren. Much of the prosperity of this section is based on the production of pulp and the great local growth of the pulp and paper industry in the last 25 years.

The demand for pulp wood in this state and the high prices paid for it by the mills is partially responsible for the record price paid for firewood. Men seem to prefer working for the pulp mills as the sale is quick and the demand unlimited. In fact, pulp wood operations are now carried on within a few miles from Banor, Roderick Mullaney and Cornelius Daley, both of this city, having recently shipped 800 cords to the United Paper Board Company at Fairfield from operations at Phillips lake.

Paper Bag Makers Get Advance

[FROM OUR RECULAR CORRESPONDENT.] CALAIS, Me., December 24, 1917.—Female employees of the paper bag mill of the Grand Lake Company have received an advance of \$1 a week, the third raise in the year.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross Fund.



PAPER AND PULP BUSINESS RATHER QUIET IN CANADA

Some Falling Off in Production Noted But This Was Expected —Big Demand Looked Forward to—A. G. McIntyre, Paper Expert of the A. N. P. A. and President of the Publishers' Paper Company Writes Interesting Letter in Response to Article in Montreal Financial Newspaper— Denies Northcliffe in Newfoundland Pulp Matter Used His Position for His Own Ends.

MONTREAL, Que., December 24, 1917.—Things are rather quiet in the pulp and paper business at present, and there has been some falling off in production. This, however, is nothing more than is usual at this time of the year, and there is every sign that the Christmas lull this year will be shorter than usual. Now that the general election is over in Canada, and both Canada and the United States have raised big loans, it is expected that the spending of large sums on Government account and the circulation of the vast sums paid out to the farmers on account of the crop, will create great business activity and a consequent big demand for all kinds of paper and pulp. Inquiries and orders now coming in point in that direction.

The Question of Newfoundland Pulp

With reference to the recent article in the *Financial Times* of Montreal, dealing with the methods by which the shipping of pulp from Newfoundland to the United States was secured, the following letter appears in this week's issue of that paper from A. G. McIntyre, who negotiated the transaction:

"EDITOR The Financial Times, Montreal, Quebec:

"DEAR SIR—I note in your issue of December 15 an article purporting to give information regarding the sale of pulp and paper from the mills of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company and the Albert E. Reed-Newfoundland Company, Ltd., in this country.

"I sincerely trust you will give sufficient space in *The Financial Times* to correct the information which your article conveys.

"I happen to be the party who negotiated these contracts and am familiar with the entire details from their initiation, and am now president of the company which is operating this contract.

"Let me say in connection with these negotiations that I never met Lord Northcliffe, and, indeed, have never seen him in my life. The contracts were entirely closed and completed before his arrival in this country, although the announcement of their completion was not made until after he had arrived here. The only director of this company whom I know or have had any dealings with has been William Scott, vice-president and general manager, who operates the mills in Newfoundland.

"Let me say, further, that Lord Northcliffe did not approach us—we approached him, and asked him by cable to make this contract. He declined to carry on any negotiations himself, but sent Mr. Scott from Newfoundland here, with whom our dealings were made.

"I happen to know that Lord Northcliffe did not see these contracts until some time after they were signed and completed, and therefore you have done him a gross injustice in your statement, but what is more important to me, you have done an injustice to the cause of England in this country. He was the representative of England here on important Government business, and I happen to know was very particular not to do any personal business while here.

"The impression which one would get from reading your article would be that he used his position with the Government for the accomplishment of his own ends.

"In connection with shipping this paper to this country, allow

me to say that we had a number of British ships arranged to bring in this paper. The only thing it required to complete the deal was a statement from Lord Rothermere, a brother of Lord Northcliffe and president of this company, that they were desired to move the paper. This statement he declined to make to the shipping controller in London, with the result that we lost the boats.

"Your information in connection with delay of boats which we have been using is entirely incorrect. The only delay which has occurred is a 12-hour deviation from the course in loading and discharging time, which in all amounts to six or seven days.

"Lord Northcliffe has not used his influence with the publishers of this country to dispose of his products at a high price in the United States, but has placed his mills at our disposal entirely at our request, and for the benefit of the suffering publishers in this country. The return which he is obtaining on the paper supply here is by no means adequate, considering his investment and is but a fraction of the return being obtained by Canadian paper mills shipping into this same market.

"I do hope that in view of the position which Lord Northcliffe now holds and of his very intimate relations with the Government of the United States in the prosecution of this war, that you will be inclined to correct the information printed in your news column, evidently supplied by someone not completely informed. "With best wishes, yours very truly,

"A. G. MCINTYRE."

Shawinigan Power's Record Earnings

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company of Shawinigan Falls, Que., which is intimately associated with several pulp and paper companies on the St. Maurice River, has created a fresh income record for the current year ending December, 1917. The earnings give \$2,154,364 net after taxes, from which fixed charges totaling \$694,326 must be deducted. The balance of \$1,460,038 represents earnings at the rate of 9.7 percent. on the company's \$15,000,000 capital stock, as against earnings of 8.83 percent. in 1916, 8.45 in 1915, and 7.99 in 1914.

Lumbermen Fairly Plentiful

A fairly plentiful supply of lumbermen—at any rate, as far as the Province of Quebec is concerned—is reported from the various lumber camps, although it is officially reported that there are no fewer than 10,000 foresters in the various Forestry Battalions now overseas.

Wants Information About Dyestuffs

An invitation has been extended by the United States Tariff Commission to all American manufacturers to submit detailed and definite information regarding the manufacture of chemicals, especially dyestuffs, in the United States. The dye tariff was imposed by Congress as a temporary proposition in order to encourage the building up of the industry in this country. The effective blockade of German dyes caused by the war, it is understood, has been a great incentive to the American industry.

The Tariff Commission, however, does not possess all the information deemed necessary to an intimate acquaintance with the growth of the industry and its present standing in the United States. That it may have the latest data in regard to this the commission has sent out a formal notice asking the manufacturers to supply the commission with the necessary facts.

Frank L. Moore Honored

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 24, 1917.—Frank L. Moore, president of the Newton Falls Paper Company and one of the bestknown paper manufacturers in this country and Canada, has again been honored. He was chosen Potentate of Media Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at the annual meeting held in this city on Saturday.



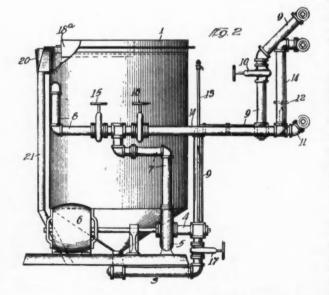
NEW METHOD FOR DECOLORING PAPER

Stewart Waring, of Evanston, Ill., and Herbert A. Hauptli, of Chicago, who have just been granted a patent on certain new and useful improvements and methods of and apparatus for disintegrating and decoloring paper, describe their invention as follows:

The object of this invention, briefly stated, is to convert paper, and particularly printed paper, in an inexpensive and expeditious manner into pulp suitable for use in the manufacture of paper. The invention has particular reference to the removal of ink and other printed coloring matter from the pulp. In all of the prior processes of which we are aware, the ink was removed from the pulp by means of prolonged washing, the washing being done after the paper had been reduced to a pulp, and often in an apparatus separate from that employed in disintegrating the paper. The washing operation not only consumed considerable time, but failed to remove all of the ink. Our invention aims to effect the complete removal of the ink simultaneously with the operation of liberating the fibers of the paper stock, and to carry out both steps in a unitary apparatus.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of an apparatus embodying the features of our invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is an elevation looking from the right-hand side of Fig. 2.

While the invention may be practised by means of apparatus of various forms and constructions, the invention is herein disclosed in connection with an apparatus comprising a cylindrical upright tank 1 supported in any suitable manner and preferably provided with a conical bottom having an outlet 2. This outlet is connected by means of pipes 3 and 4 with the intake of a pump. Any suitable form of pump may be employed, the pump 5 herein shown being of the centrifugal type. The pump 5 may be driven in any desired manner, as by means of an electric motor 6. The outlet of the pump 5 is connected by



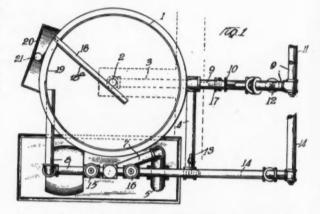
means of pipes 7 and 8 with the upper portion of the tank 1, the pipe 8 preferably being arranged to discharge the material tangentially into the tank so as to set up a rotary motion of the contents of the tank.

The paper stock to be treated may be introduced into the

tank in any suitable or convenient manner. Herein we have shown a supply pipe 9 communicating with the pipes 3 and 4 as shown in Fig. 3. 10 is a shut-off valve in the pipe 9.

Water may be supplied to the tank 1 in any preferred manner, as by means of a water supply pipe 11 connected to the pipe 9. 12 is a shut-off valve in the water pipe 11.

If desired, any suitable means may be employed to heat the contents of the tank.



13 is a compressed air supply pipe leading from any suitable source of supply and connected to the pipe 4 so as to discharge compressed air into the liquid mass entering the intake of the pump 5.

Upon the completion of the disintegrating and deinking operation, the contents of the tank 1 may be discharged in any suitable way, as by means of a discharge pipe 14 connected to the junction of the pipes 7 and 8. In order that the discharge from the pump 5 may be directed into either of the pipes 8 and 14 at will, shut-off valves 15 and 16 are provided at opposite sides of the junction of the pipe 7 with the pipes 8 and 14.

17 is a shut-off valve in the pipe 3.

Foam and scum may be removed from the surface of the contents of the tank by a manual operation or with the aid of any suitable mechanical means. Herein is shown an angle iron bar 18 secured at one end to the tank and projecting horizontally over the tank, a skimming bar 18^s being fixed to the bar 18. The bar 18 is supported in such position as to direct foam and scum through an opening 19 in the side of the tank 1. The opening 19 is above the discharge end of the pipe 8. Below the opening 19 and upon the outer side of the tank is a trough 20 having a drain pipe 21 leading to any suitable point of discharge.

In practice, the paper stock to be treated is reduced to fragments of the desired size in any preferred manner. During this step of the operation or subsequently, hot or cold water, a suitable quantity of soap or soap-making ingredients, and such other chemicals as may be desired, are added to the paper stock, the whole being usually introduced into the tank 1 through the supply pipe 9. It will be understood, however, that the paper fragments, the soap or soap-making ingredients, and the other chemicals, if any, may, if desired, be placed directly in the tank 1 or may be transported thereto by means of a conveyer. Sufficient water is admitted to the tank through the pipe 11 to bring the level of the contents of the tank close to the foam-outlet 19.

(Continued on page 40)



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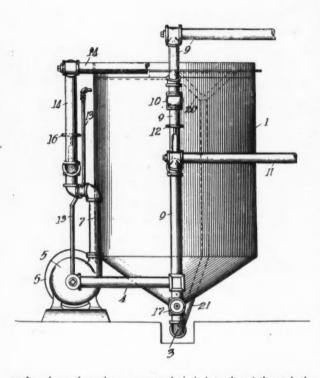
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NEW METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DECOLORING PAPER

(Continued from page 38)

The tank 1 having been charged with the materials to be treated, the pump 5 is placed in operation, whereby a rapid circulation of the contents of the tank is set up. The fibers of the paper stock are thus liberated. The soap or soap-making ingredients in the mixture cause saponification of the oil or fatty constituents of the ink, whereby the carbon or other pigment is freed from the fibers. In order to remove the soap and





carbon from the pulp, compressed air is introduced through the pipe 13 at a point between the outlet 2 and the pump 5. The water and the saponified stock thus become thoroughly impregnated with air during their passage through the pump. When the stock is discharged into the tank, the air rises to the surface, carrying up the soap in the form of bubbles. The carbon clings to the bubbles and is thus brought to the surface. In the rotation of the contents of the tank, the foam is skimmed off by the bar 18^a and directed through the opening 19 into the trough 20 whence it is discharged through the pipe 21. If desired, the foam may be treated for the recovery of the carbon and other valuable constituents.

Bleaching agents may be added to the contents of the tank at the beginning or at any suitable subsequent stage of the operation. If desired, ozone or any other gas of similar properties, may be supplied together with the compressed air through the pipe 13, the ozone or other gas serving to bleach the pulp.

When the stock has been reduced to pulp and all of the soap, ink and other coloring matter removed, the contents of the tank may be discharged by means of the pump 5 through the pipes 7 and 14, the valve 15 being closed and the valve 16 opened.

It will be seen that we have provided means for disintegrating, deinking and bleaching paper stock in a thorough and rapid manner, the disintegrating, deinking and bleaching operations proceeding concurrently and in a unitary apparatus. Practical use of our method and apparatus has shown that the ink is completely removed and that the resulting pulp compares favorably in strength and color with the original constituents of the paper.

As the soap and carbon are removed from the upper portion or surface of the moving body of pulp, the pulp or clay or other loading material contained in the paper stock continue their circulation in the tank.

In certain of the following claims we have used the term "impeller" to denote an injector, a propeller, a pump or any other suitable means for inducing a circulation within the tank and the pipes 3, 4, 7 and 8.

We claim as our invention:

1. A process of disintegrating and deinking printed paper consisting in agitating a body of water containing a quantity of printed paper, saponifying the oily or fatty elements of the mixture, introducing air into the mixture during the agitating and saponifying operation, and removing the resulting foam.

2. A process of disintegrating and deinking printed paper consisting in agitating a body of water containing a quantity of printed paper, saponifying the oily or fatty elements of the mixture, introducing air into the mixture, and removing the resulting foam.

3. A process of producing paper pulp from printed paper comprising disintegrating the paper in water, saponifying the oils or fats carried by the paper, introducing compressed air into the mixture, and removing the resulting foam.

4. A process of deinking printed paper comprising placing the paper and a saponifier in a body of water, introducing compressed air into the water, and removing the resulting foam.

5. A process of removing coloring matter from paper comprising placing the paper and a saponifier in a body of water, introducing air into the water, and removing the resulting foam.

6. A process of removing coloring matter from paper comprising placing the paper in a body of water, loosening the coloring matter from the paper, introducing air into the water, and skimming the body of water.

7. A process of producing paper pulp from printed paper comprising disintegrating the paper in water, saponifying the oils or fats carried by the paper, introducing compressed air and a bleaching agent into the mixture, and removing the foam.

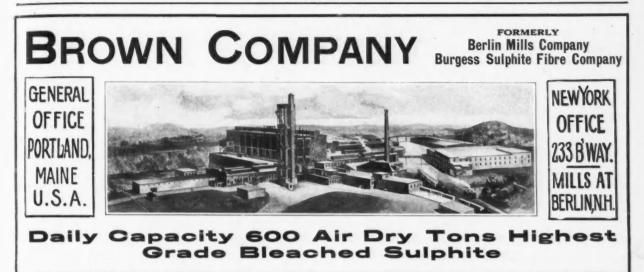
8. An apparatus for producing paper pulp from printed paper comprising a tank, an impeller, a pipe connecting the lower portion of the tank to the inlet of the impeller, a pipe connecting the outlet of the impeller to the upper portion of the tank, and means for introducing compressed air into the firstmentioned pipe.

9. An apparatus for producing paper pulp from printed paper comprising a tank, an impeller, a pipe connecting the lower portion of the tank to the inlet of the impeller, a pipe connecting the outlet of the impeller to a portion of the tank below the level of the contents of the tank, said tank having a foam outlet at a point above that point at which the impeller discharges into the tank, and skimming means arranged to direct foam through said outlet.

10. An apparatus for producing paper pulp from printed paper comprising a tank, an impeller, a pipe connecting the lower

(Continued on page 48)

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR



Ramsey Patent Grinder Valve

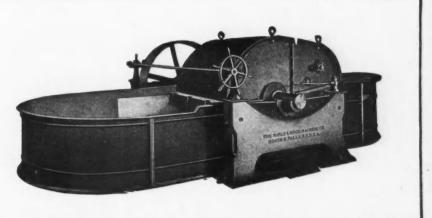
41

This illustration is of the Ramsey Patent Grinder Valve of which we are the sole manufacturers. This valve is made for use either

with single pressure on the cylinder or where two pressures are desired on the cylinder. It is a piston valve of such construction that it can be kept perfectly tight with comparatively no expense.

BAKER MANUFACTURING CORPORATION Formerly BAKER & SHEVLIN CO. Sole Manufacturers Sole Manufacturers

Beating Engines Washing Engines Mixing Engines Breaking Engines Cooking Engines Wood or Iron Tubs; adapted to every paper mill condition Jordan Engines— (5 Sizes) Board Machines Stuff Chests, Dusters, Pumps, Etc., Etc., Theo Nice Line & Wi



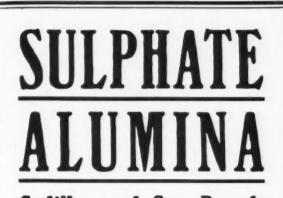
The Noble & Wood Machine Co., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Month Ending September 30, 1917, and for the Nine Months Ending September 30, 1917, as Compared with Corresponding Months of Three Previous Years.

			- de OR	TS-PAPE						
		Septem	ber			Nine M	fonths Ende	d September	30	
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	5. Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	7. Value.
Books and other Printed Matter { Free Dut.		\$277,871 117,850		\$201,643 126,533		\$1,827,711 1,142,984				\$2,522,61 1,068,54
Lithographic Labels and Prints (except Post Cards)	********	87,148 10,874 52,686		21,665 17,293 41,991		479,026 326,690 891,483	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0 00 00 00 00 00	333,101 271,875 504,784		244,66 249,12 ,520,10
PRINTING PAPERS FOR BOOKS AND NEWS- PAPERS- Valued at not above 5 cents per pound, lbs-Free	72,720,976	1,491,007	97,209,721	2,748,817	523,131,267	10,097,292	705,904,955	10 010 000	010 540 005	
All otherlbsDut.	46,187	2,961	11,330	4,460	1,987,044	129,654	1,009,485	18,650,629 91,461	813,546,935 316,790	22,191,94 55,95
Sourenir Post CardsDut. Surface-coated	15,372 326,680	1,389 8,258 12,364 13,763 172,367	19,188 740,650	4,573 5,462 46,343 6,960 322,238	2,516,502 18,061,111	56,165 211,618 518,040 29,998 1,880,937	925,684 5,601,653	16,840 101,844 195,276 79,970 1,871,257	444,750 5,597,287	44,58 73,65 392,11 112,29 3,205,42
Total Paper, and Manufactures of		\$2,193,498		\$3,547,498		\$17,591,595		\$20,713,132	*********	\$30,707,98
			CRUDE P	APER STO	OCK.					
Rags, other than WoolenlbsFree All other kinds of paper stockFree	2,604,593	\$56,453 166,148	2,300,380	\$49,480 294,858	55,482,797	\$930,816 1,951,593	36,340,968	\$796,965 2,907,328	83,361,815	\$906,57 3,669,27
Total		\$222,601		\$844,883		\$2,882,400		\$3,704,288		\$4,575,84
			woo	DD PULP.		-				1
Mechanically groundtonsFree	24,529	\$458,341	21,944	\$696,821	100,768	\$1,680,839	154,100	\$2,743,496	197,708	\$6,354,65
Imported from— Canada Other countries	24,529	\$458,341	20,859 1,085	\$009.372 86,449	100,488 275	\$1,672,467 8,372	154,040 120	\$2,741,117 2,379	178,926 18,777	\$5,737,63 617,02
Chemical— Unbleachedtons. Free Sulphatetons. Free Sulphitetons. Free	7,461 14,611	\$417,131 \$38,074	8,633 10.449	\$882,353 833,974	209,084	\$8,021,280	120,575 28,121 57,052	\$5,255,297 1,427,221 2,910,931	72,705 183,819	\$7,933,07 16,584,33
Totaltons	22,072	\$1,255,205	19,082	\$1,666,327	209,084	\$8,021,280	205,748	\$9,593,449		\$24,467,41
Imported from— Norway Sweden Canada Other countries	553 7,158 14,361	\$33,262 388,971 832,972	2,845 16,237	\$282,360 1,388,967	20,021 92,644 80,270 16,149	\$783,459 3,357,062 3,213,094 667,665	\$6,915 69,128 128,685 1,020	341,174 3,022,736 6,179,072 50,467	6,921 112,361 136,818 424	\$686,50 10,403 85 13,283,87 27,15
Bleached	1,060 2,419	\$75,661 143,870	735 2,065	\$104,266 275,604	51,021	\$2,647,362	26,146 3,705 6,926	\$1,506,084 280,071 415,976	1,790	\$188,20 4,111,46
Totaltons	3,479	\$219,581	2,800	\$379,870	- 51,021	\$2,647,362	36,777	\$2,202,081	85,312	\$4,299,67
Imported from— Norway Sweden Canada Other countries	2,006 965 488	\$109,796 75,015 84,720	1,085 844 871	\$156,898 117,547 106,430	25,976 13,444 6,725 4,876	\$1,407,203 618,835 360,044 261,280	22,623 7,977 6,095 82	\$1,282,173 476,970 435,813 7,125	14,258 11,429 8,754 871	\$1,851,62 1,284,69 1,057,92 105,43
	CHEM	ICALS AN	D OTHER	PAPER M	KERS' MATI	ERIALS.				
Colors or DycsDut.		\$201,885		\$93,082				\$3,273,096		81,918,51
Imported from— Germany Switzerland United Kingdom Other countries		\$18,108 92,523 68,640 22,614		\$21,769 71,195 118		\$2,229,046 465,115 89,872 91,020	*****	\$153,697 1,007,331 325,766 1,786,304		\$4,49 1,432,91 408,57 72,59
Alizarin and alizarin dyeslbs { Free Dut.	258	\$438	E ann	805 050	3,123,290	\$824,461	42,651	\$67,036		
Indigo, natural and syntheticlbsFree NaturallbsDut.	115,929 51,804	186,391 107,360	5,600 851,946	\$25,852 618,595	5,580,859	2,844,082	8,553,360 51,804	6,035,319 107,360	15,787	\$54,61 8,361,10
Synthetic	1,219,896 19,029 645,556 7,000 419 21,365	181,703 1,460 13,798 2,833 6,804 119,862	521,316 406,896 4,000 58 24,333	80,425 15,100 1,642 1,496 159,292	5,536,659 6,779,926 45,072,548 2,036,142 17,809 141,902	352,154 84,130 304,182 100,180 291,585 868,873	10,356,117 1,604,936 18,631,104 87,345 18,465 200,425	1,275,790 58,622 142,246 10,849 812,135 1,177,242	1,093,890 10,540,862 4,000 4,180,277 56,997 838 180,633	682,70 1,610,88 14 124,09 94,83 15,53 1,112,22

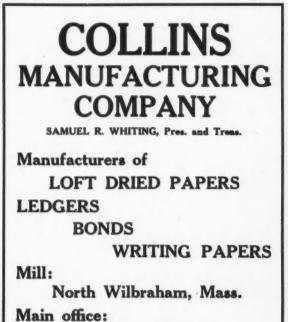
(Continued on page 44)



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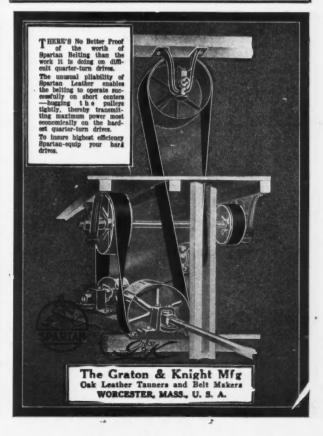
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PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 42)

			FUL	P WOOD.		_	-			_
		Septeml	ber	2			enths Ender	September	30	
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	7. Value.	Quant ty.	5. Value.	Quantity	6. Value.	Quantity.	7. Value,
RoughcordsFree PeeledcordsFree RosedcordsFree	34,339 50.554 27,030	\$203,121 341,732 219,698	28,928 54,921 19,748	\$223,652 538,780 243,847	215,208 451,842 137,664	\$1,245,306 2,820,263 1,090,876	142,258 639,540 117,963	\$835,431 4,084,023 930,102	162,613 511,588 109,465	\$1,150,925 3,842,59 1,118,378
Total Pulp Woodscords	111,923	\$764,551	103,597	\$1,006,289	804,714	\$5,156,445	899,759	\$5,849,646	783,666	\$6,111,89
			EXPOR	TS-PAPER						
Bags		\$99,809		\$106,485	*********	\$350,994		\$645,039		\$809,72
Books, Music, Maps, Engravings, Etchings, Photographs and Other Printed Matter		844,880		827,476		5,783,606		7,498,113		7,564,73
Boxes and Cartons		67,986		83,046		302,269		C27, 119 435, 277		842,51 398,44
arbon Paper Ash-register and adding-machine paper aper Board, Strawboard, etc aper Hangings Basing Codd		162,817		10,559 172,519						21,10
Paper Hangings Playing Cards		44,542 42,358		39,265 29,174	******	211,328		374,647 327,497		350,14 229,19
PRINTING PAPER	13,194,291	\$370,704	24,814,362	\$1,004,811	81,567,474	\$2,012,614	110,799,243	******	109,560,772	\$4,223,58
Exported to— United Kingdom Canada Mexico Cuba Argentina Chile Other South America. Australia	871,673 40,000 617,742 1,260,989 8,466,474 1,001,067 1,724,979 2,031,544	\$25,021 1,038 27,911 32,035 79,113 35,115 56,009 40,929	$150,428 \\ 17,065 \\ 316,995 \\ 562,198 \\ 4,202,708 \\ 2,708,998 \\ 3,928,748 \\ 4,739,556 \\ \end{cases}$	\$11,845 807 14,926 20,836 169,740 110,373 110,373 110,572	$\begin{matrix} 10,688,343\\650,893\\2,951,336\\10,411,146\\28,535,198\\1,555,732\\10,936,422\\9,707,111\end{matrix}$	\$260,832 12,811 87,632 239,306 639,385 36,818 282,518 253,385	7,171,525 926,604 3,680,389 12,881,170 35,592,197 5,479,632 14,380,071 13,292,468	\$196,518 29,741 135,139 336,896 841,203 161,125 412,196 292,243	1,618,967504,63010,185,24710,805,59527,285,2547,739,49824,707,0948,458,280	\$56,10 24,24 459,96 396,55 9 5,64 289,06 1,044,38 327,57
Other countrieslbs.	2,179,823	74,538 \$787,418	8,187,666	\$707,789	6,131,293 28,074,983	149,927 \$1,439,834	26,395,187 82,747,812	703,400 \$5,041,539	18,256,222 71,618,253	718,05 \$6,205,67
Exported to- United Kingdom Canada Mexice Cuba Argentina Brazil Chile Other South America Japan Australia Other countries	$\begin{array}{r} 592,205\\ 447,765\\ 698,796\\ 1,670,883\\ 1,065,168\\ 1,004,897\\ 536,108\\ 331,037\\ 72,690\\ 2,199,648\\ 2,023,414 \end{array}$	\$31,162 38,806 83,457 101,467 93,787 76,786 35,157 23,603 4,778 138,181 160,174	\$261,077 396,409 501,363 670,415 1,363,526 1,160,105 594,919 211,406 335,523 1,133,737 2,241,846	\$17,627 37,798 40,750 56,571 116,440 103,164 52,298 21,413 34,606 87,054 140,071	$\begin{array}{c} 2,479,422\\ 3,489,171\\ 1,506,968\\ 5,589,577\\ 2,601,603\\ 1,474,811\\ 1,775,629\\ 1,372,178\\ 1,655,593\\ 2,931,227\\ 3,796,814 \end{array}$	\$155,272 213,366 99,258 265,718 133,251 57,483 52,171 65,664 79,333 135,130 183,178	$\begin{array}{c} 9,408,113\\ 5,066,764\\ 3,936,292\\ 10,547,065\\ 12,081,396\\ 5,704,372\\ 3,249,167\\ 3,937,742\\ 4,165,874\\ 11,654,005\\ 13,017,020\\ \end{array}$	\$471,349 300,927 301,879 621,548 794,036 383,177 172,100 244,401 234,133 657,633 860,364	$\begin{array}{c} 3,617,389\\ 6,182,824\\ 3,504,582\\ 7,330,930\\ 7,800,850\\ 10,737,860\\ 5,767,582\\ 6,942,096\\ 2,524,550\\ 7,324,743\\ 9,884,847\end{array}$	\$254,70 584,29 309,63 626,00 737,49 969,51 533,37 605,32 232,13 517,48 835,06
Tissue and Toilet Paper				\$54,304 9,227	***	***			********	140,64
Towels and Napkins	6,603,707		5,181,017	7,417	94 569 177		65,546,315		35,471,410	26,35
Wrapping Paperlbs. Writing Paper and Envelopes All other	0,000,101	234,823 414,589	0,101,017	273,186 391,479		885,354		1,660,135		2,219,29
Total Paper and Manufactures of				\$4,118,669						\$30,958,14
		woo	D PULP A	ND PAPER	STOCK.					
Wood Pulptons Paper stock, rags and otherlbs.	2,458 2,381,571	\$230,448 51,611	2,795 2,287,501	\$313,246 47,599	6,057 14,922,867	\$240,229 247,536	30,349 19,430,121	\$1,711,756 403,105	20,829 22,251,843	#1,962,42 547,28
			MISCELLA	NEOUS IT	EMS.					
Rosinbbls.	108,787	\$709,415	98,327	\$685.084	1,102,744	\$5,048,017	1,490,697	\$8,975,553	1,124,062	\$7,568,31
Exported to-										
Italy Netherlands	4,809	\$30,100 65,900			97,533 24,734 59,764	\$416,008 101,849 225,593	66,321 4,654 95,939	\$367,477 27,694 517,880	36,554	\$217,80
Norway Russia in Europe Sweden	10,541 236	1,564			10,839 33,809	62,562 137,000	129,605 30,098	724,788	1,964	13,45
United Kingdom Canada Cuba Argentina Brazil Uruguay Dutch East Indies. Japan Australia Other countries	43,997 13,542 3,292 8,336 8,496 1,828 1,250 1,824 2,644 6,990	287,544 85,534 20,809 59,052 51,477 12,263 9,500 20,285 16,960 48,407	44,909 6,828 1,550 7,076 16,265 2,800 4,844 8,542 1,344 9,109	\$316,172 44,056 9,276 46,C54 104,592 17,216 37,417 109,900 9,212 71,150	442,502 64,595 22,095 109,897 97,426 23,349 7,339 35,270 29,711 43,701	1,745,469 316,362 94,865 471,741 638,561 119,825 38,875 251,572 164,970 262,763	50,088 577,033 100,901 22,445 79,198 126,471 20,799 23,583 75,044 20,034 138,592	3,285,326 606,434 132,106 491,041 751,268 119,264 151,224 537,557 121,864 964,909	1,908 475,464 127,663 53,976 135,613 107,541 22,144 33,841 49,396 41,526 64,880	13,46 3,197,06 834,19 145,96 917,76 722,56 151,62 248,84 371,20 290,55 435,63
Other countries	0,000	90,907	0,100	\$107 078	10,101	202,103	100,002	8007.019	02,000	930,00

68,451,575 16,000
 \$676,467
 \$807,013
 \$1,480,660

 774,872
 53,919,218
 1,631,965
 48,995,566
 746,362

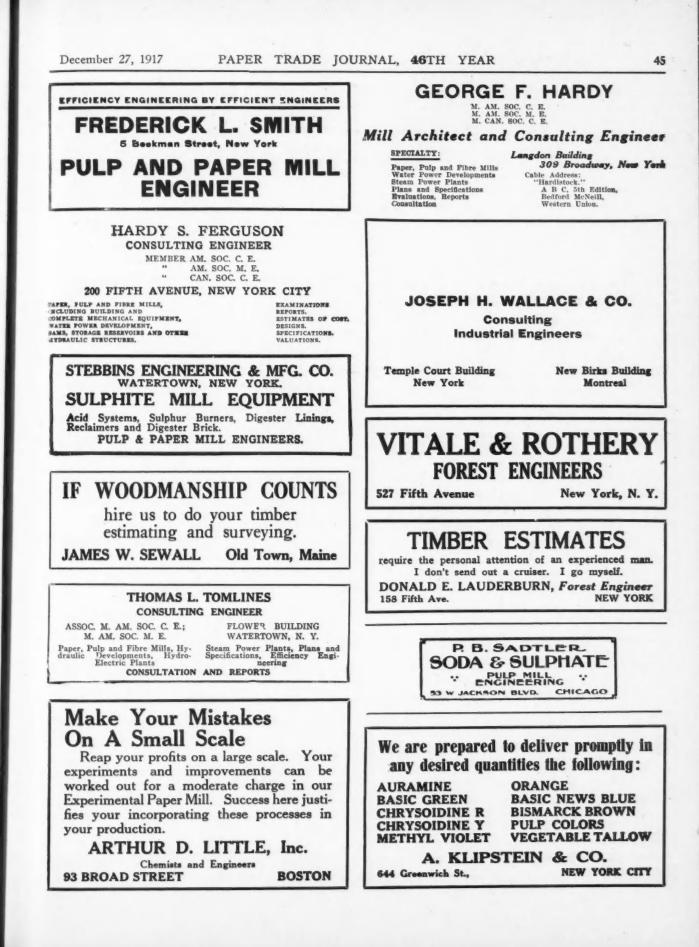
 1,826,875
 5,265,488
 1,08,385
 108,887
 745,362

 322,866
 70,227
 1,319,315
 108,887
 2,866,717

44

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19,424



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

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WANTED-One slow running cylinder ma-chine, two tours. Machine man and back tender. Wages \$5.75 and \$3.65 per day. Address Box \$16, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Coating machine men, good op-W portunity and steady employment for the right men. Apply Ware Coated Paper Co., Ware, Mass.

Boss FINISHER WANTED who is thor-oughly experienced on books, bonds and flat writings, \$4.50 per day. Address Inland Empire Faper Co., Millwood, Wash.

WANTED-Sulphite pulp machine tenders, 11 and 13 hour shifts, wages will run \$110 to \$120 per month. Location in good climate and where rents, fuel, etc., are low. Address Box 917, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS MAN WANTED to take r charge of machinery end of large paper and pulp mill. High salary paid to right man. Enclose reference stating experience. Address Box 918, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE:-

One 136" Horne Fourdrinier One 92" Dillon Single Cutter One 124" Black-Clawson Cutter and one thousand other items

for Paper Makers. Address:

The Shartle Brothers Machine Company Middletown, Ohio.

.

HELP WANTED

WOOD PULP SALESMAN WANTED-Ex-W perienced in pulp or paper sales pre-ferred. State full particulars. Address Box 836, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Foreman for small toilet paper factory. State salary desired. Address Box 897, care Paper Trade Journal.

WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AGENTS to interview newspapers for the sale of our new American Stereotype tissue, the best practical American paper made. May be handled as a side line or di-rect. Will give exclusive territory. Write for particulars. Address Whitfield Paper Works, 33 Sullivan street, New York.

LIVE, EXPERIENCED PAPER SALES-MEN for the most up-to-date house in New York City. Good inducements for the proper men. First come, first served. Get in on the ground floor. Don't waste your post-age unless you can qualify. Address Box 901, care Paper Trade Journal.

MAN WANTED IN HIGH GRADE WRAP-PING MILL. Must act as shipper and receiving clerk and make out reports. Ad-dress Box 892, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED, MACHINE TENDERS, BEATERMAN, SULPHATE COOKS, ETC. Three shifts. Steady work, high pay. Address Box 883, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Machine tender, to also act as W foreman of cylinder machine depart-ment, making specialty papers. Good wages for the right man. Address Box 902, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-First class man with complete binder board mill experience. State in first letter full details as to age, experience and salary wanted. Address Box 903, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Machine tender, millwright and beaterman by New England paper mill, operating three shifts. Furnish references with application. Address Box 904, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-A back tender, finisher, also beater man, men having experience on chip and news board. Steady work and good wages. No strikes or labor troubles. Apply Chesapeake Paperboard Co., Key Highway, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED-First class wet machine and Walled That class wet machine and paper machine tenders, men with me-chanical experience preferred. Good oppor-tunity. Write fully in confidence to Box 871, care Faper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 47.)

SALESMAN WANTED FOR GREATER NEW YORK Young, Energetic, Experienced.

Direct mill shipments of all grades of paper.

Address Box 879, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINE-1 90" Tissue Paper Machine, 10 dryers 36" x 84," calenders, reel, Marshall Drive

WET MACHINES-2 48" Wet Machines for board. PAPER CUTTERS-1 112" Horne 44", 41" Finlay, 76" Hamblet.

- RAG CUTTERS-1 Taylor Heavy Type Rag Cutter, triplex bed knife.
 REAM CUTTERS-1 48" Acme; 76", 38", 48" Cranston, 55" Seybold, 42" Sheridan.
- BOARD CALENDERS-1 45" Farrel Board Cal-ender, 65" Downingtown. SUPER CALENDERS-1 84" and 1 60" Stack
- Calenders. PRESSES-6 Hydraulic Presses, 1 Boomer & Boschert Screw Press.
- JORDANS-4 Jordan Refining Engines.
- JORDANS-4 Jordan Kenning Engineer. FANS-5 48" Perkins, 1 7' Horizontal. PUMPS-1 9" x 12" Gould's Triplex, several triplex stuff and suction pumps; 2 triplex Hydraulic Pumps.
- SLITTERS-1 50" Black & Clawson, 74" slitter and winder, 110" Kidder; 40" Kidder.

- and winder, 10 Kidder, 40 Kidder Shredders. 7' x 25' Rotary Boilers. Kollergangs with stones. Centrifugal, 2 Wandel Screens. 76" x 1442" Millspaugh Suction Roll. Filter Press

- 12
- 76" x 14/2" Millspaugh Suction Roll.
 1 Filter Press.
 4 Water Wheels.
 1 Lombard Governor.
 12 Three Pocket Grinders.
 2 Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burners.

FRANK H. DAVIS

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



- BEATERS-40x36" with iron tub, 17' long, two 65x54, one 42x42, one 48x48, 4 Claffins. New Umpherstons.
- CALENDERS-Five roll 48", 9 roll 63", 7 and 9 roll 72", 3 roll 80", 9 roll 80", 9 roll 84", 7 roll 86". Four roll friction.

COATER-One 43" double Waldron custer.

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

CYLINDER MOULDS-Two moulds 30" dia., 70" ace.

DRIVES-One Moore & White No. 9 A.

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

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

JORDANS-Emerson & Horne type Jordans.

MACHINES-One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

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

ROTARIES-About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN-One Wandel screen.

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

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

Mills Machine Company LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Continued from page 46.)

HELP WANTED

WANTED-General night foreman for sulphate pulp mill. State age, experience and salary expected. Address Box 873, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—An experienced high grade coarse and fine paper salesman by the largest jobber in the best city on the Pacific coast. State salary expected and full particulars in first letter. Address Box 863, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Competent machine tender on light-weight manila tissue. Good pay, eight hours. Address Box 776, Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Two draftsmen with paper and sulphite mill lay-out experience. Write, stating age, references, experience and salary expected. Address Box 822, care Paper Trade Journal.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOOKKEEPER, with present employers seven years in tissue mill, desires to change. Efficient in office work, married, with family, temperate and over draft age. Address Box 919, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS SULPHITE SUPERINTEN-DENT WANTS A POSITION, also have had some experience in sulphate and ground wood pulp, had 16 years' practical experience. Can furnish first class references. Address Box 920, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes to make a change, have had 18 years' experience in running mill making news, manillas, bag, book and catalog papers. Well experienced in bringing up old mills. Address Box 926, care Faper Trade Journal.

SALESMAN exceptional ability, wide experience, temperate, desires to represent Paper Manufacturer soliciting jobbing trade in Greater New York, not subject to draft. Address H., 1233 Tribune Bidg., New York.

WANTED POSITION AS A FIRST CLASS BEATERMAN in box board mill. Married, can furnish good references. Address Box 905, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WHO IS A PRAC-TICAL PAPER MAKER with 18 years' experience on all the better grades of combination board, suite, box, tag and high test container wishes position. Can furnish best of references. Address Box 906, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT, 15 years' practical paper mill experience on most grades of paper, mechanical and industrial chemical engineer seeks permanent position with firm appreciating efficient and economical mill management. Address Box 907, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT OPEN FOR POSI-TION JAN. 1ST, in mill making tissue all grades. Cylinder, Harper or Yankee machines, waxing tissue especially. Well up on construction and installation. Best of references. Address Box 894, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATION WANTED BY SUPERINTEN-DENT. Well up on all grades of hard stock and good papers, bag, kraft, manillas, rope and wrapping. Sober, married man, good references. Address Box 877, care Paper Trade Journal.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN seeks connection with a good paper firm handling all kinds of paper for the printing trade, etc. Highest references and record. Address Box 881, care Paper Trade Journal. MANUFACTURERS OF BOX BOARDS desirous of the services of a competent up to date superintendent of high grade box boards, should communicate with Box 885, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE-60" Hamblet Rotary paper cutter with 10 mill roll steel back rack stand, with complete set of shafts and chucks. Address Box 921, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE-50" Sheridan cutter. Address Box 922, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—Paper mill with two machines, fourdrinier and cylinder. Excellent location and well established business. For particulars address Box 923, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-To sell interest in tissue mill, a paying corporation, present manager and stockholder wishes to retire and sell holdings. Address Box 924, care Paper Trade Journal.

QUOTATIONS given on cylinder molds and plain dandy rolls. Covering cylinder molds a specialty. At your mill or in our shop. Address Clark Mfg. Co., 79 Merrick Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—One second hand paper machine, 54 to 86", three presses, one Marshall driving train, first section twenty dryers, one size press, second section six dryers, two 8 roll stacks, complete winder rolls, etc. Address Box 910, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—Binders' Board mill in full operation, 5-ton capacity, located near New York. Going business. Address Box 890, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—One 500 H. P. Variable Speed Engine, American Ball make. Used only two years. In first class condition. Also two centrifugal screens, Moore & White, one paper cutter and one Rosser. Address "B," Room 711. World Building, New York City.

FOR SALE—One Gould single acting triplex 8x8 pump in exceptionally good condition. Address Lawless Brothers Paper Mills, 93 N. Water St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED

For immediate purchase a one machine (Fourdrinier) Paper Mill. Size of machine up to ninety inches. Want mill fully equipped. State price, location and full particulars confidentially to Box 925, Care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

NEWSBOARD CUTTINGS. RANGE OF SIZES: From 1" to 5" in width; from 12" to 60" in length. CALIPER .230 to .330.

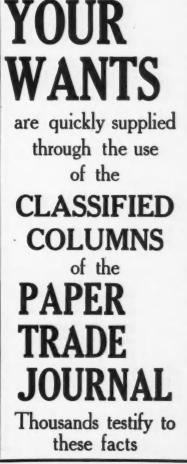
> Apply to Agasote Millboard Co. Trenton, N. J.

FOR SALE

1 pair 12" x 14" Variable Speed Brownell Engines, 45 to 275 R.P.M. Specially made for paper machine drive and never set up. Journals never unwrapped. We use electric power so will sell cheap. Bargain for somebody. Immediate delivery.

CALIFORNIA TISSUE MILLS LOS ANGELES, CAL.





47

ALE

METHOD FOR DECOLORING PAPER

(Continued from page 40)

portion of the tank to the inlet of the impeller, a pipe connecting the outlet of the impeller to the upper portion of the tank, said tank having a foam outlet at a point above the point at which the impeller discharges into the tank, skimming means arranged to direct foam through said outlet, and means for introducing compressed air into the contents of the tank.

11. An apparatus for producing paper pulp from printed paper comprising a tank, an impeller, a pipe connecting the lower portion of the tank to the inlet of the impeller, a pipe connecting the outlet of the impeller to the upper portion of the tank, said tank having a foam outlet at a point above the point at which the pump discharges into the tank, skimming means arranged to direct foam through said outlet, and means for introducing compressed air into the first-mentioned pipe.

12. An apparatus for producing paper pulp from printed paper comprising a structure providing an endless conduit, said structure including a tank connected into the conduit, means for causing a circulation in said structure, and means for introducing compressed air into the liquid contents of the structure.

13. An apparatus for producing paper pulp from printed paper comprising a tank, means for causing a flow of the contents in the tank, means for introducing compressed air into the tank, and means for removing foam from the surface of the contents of the tank.

Paper Plant Acquired for Building Ships

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., December 24, 1917.—The paper-making plant of the Colonial Paper Company, which was closed several years ago, was acquired last week by the Atlantic Engine and Shipbuilding Company of New York and Boston. It is announced that ten steel merchant ships for Government use will be constructed here. The plant is located on Freeman's Point, the site many years ago of shipyards where sailing vessels were built.

Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades has just been issued. Order now from the Lockwood Trade Journal Company, 10 East 39th street, New York.



PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 46TH YEAR

Directory

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

Architects and Engineers.

BIGELOW, WM. C., Architect and Engineer, Specialties, Paper, Pulp, Fibre Mills, Hydro-Electric, Steam Power Plants, Biddeford, Maine. CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Architect and Engineer, 208 North Laramie Ave., Chicago. 111.

CHAPMAN, C. A., Inc., Paper Mill Architects 28 Jackson Boulevard E., Chicago, Ill. FERGUSON, HARDY S., M. Am. Soc. C. E., Vork. Vark

York. HARDY, GEO. F., M. Am. Soc. M. E., Consult-ing Engineer. 309 Broadway, New York. SNOW, S. M., Mill Architect, Engineer. Paper and Pulp Mills. Steam and Water Power plants. 55 Kilby street, Boston, Mass. STEBBINS ENGINEERING AND MFG. CO., Architects and Engineers, Paper, Pulp, Soda, Sulphate and Sulphite Mills. Power Develop-ments. 39-40 Smith Bldg., Watertown, N. Y. JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers, Temple Court Building, New York Manufacturing Plants and Power Developments. Reports of Industrial Properties, Appraisals, etc. Bale Ties.

Bale Ties. Bale Ties. WILSON, H. P. & H. F., Manufacturers of Steel Wire Bale Ties, for baling all com-pressible material. 544 West 22nd Street. New York City.

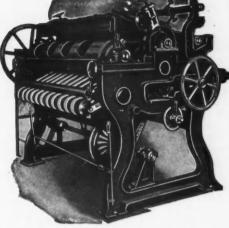
Boards. MILLER PAPER CO., FRANK F., nign grade specialties. Boards. East Downingtown, Pa.

Guaranteed Non-Curling Gummed Papers. IDEAL COATED PAPER CO., Mills and Main Office, Brookfield, Mass.; N. Office 150 Nassau St.; 452 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

Metal Skylights and Ventilators

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

Patent Attorneys. BALDWIN & WRIGHT, 25 Grant Place, Wash-ington, D. C. Experienced in securing pat-ents on paper machinery.



Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

BERLOWITZ, PAUL, 132 Nassau Street, New York. Importer of Rags, Bagging, New Cuttings.

BOYLE, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York. CHASE & NORTON, High Grade Shavings and

Book Stock a specialty. 277 Water Street, New York.

FLYNN, MICHAEL, 54 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York GOLDSTEIN, R. & SON.

GULDSTEIN, R. & SON, Baltimore, Md. Cotton Rags and Paper Stock GRUNDY & SONS, LTD., JAMES, Chorley, England, supply new and old rags of highest quality for paper makers. Enquiries solicited. HILLS, GEO. F., 108-112 Cliff Street, New York

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spone ville.

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE COMPANY MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Mill Machinery

LEE, MASS.

REVOLVING PAPER CUTTERS RAG CUTTERS CYLINDER PAPER MACHINES WASHING AND BEATING ENGINES CHILLED IRON AND PAPER CAL-ENDERS FAN AND STUFF PUMPS ENGINE ROLL BARS AND BED PLATES CYLINDER MOLDS MARSHALL DRIVES SLITTERS AND REWINDERS REELS ORYERS WITH IMPROVED PACKING ROLLS REGROUND BOXES WET MACHINES

BOXES WET MACHINES GUN METAL AND RUBBER ROLLS

LIBMANN, JOSEPH, & CO., 174, 176 and 178 Hudson Street, New York.

New York EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW CUTTINGS of every grade and description. LIVERPOOL MARINE STORE CO., Liverpool England, L. M. S. Wood Tag, Manila, Rope and Star Brands (Registered). McGUIRE, MICHAEL, 100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York ROSENBAUM, INC., L., 316 Lafayette St., New York City. Packers exclusively of new cuttings.

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

Special Machinery. DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, experienced build-ers of special machinery with well equipped modern shop, can quote low prices in machine building. Send drawings, 126-128 West Fontaine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. SWIFT, GEORGE W., JR., Designer and Manu-tacturer of Special Machinery for Manufac-turing and Printing Paper Goods. Bordentown, N. I.

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

DO YOU WANT HELP?

Or have you some machinery you would like to dispose of? Try the JOURNAL'S "Want Pages." They bring prompt returns.

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

MIDWEST PAPER CO., 732 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.

The Shartle Bros. Machine Co. Middletown Ohio

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, December 26, 1917.

The end of the year period bringing with it the Christmas season finds the paper market in a quiet position with a strong tendency toward ease and with demand practically confined to needs. There is little to report that can be termed new and yet there have been continuations of developments begun last Fall when the expected pick-up demand failed to materialize. These developments have been very evident to those in the trade—prices have been lowered to meet them and yet the market continues to get softer.

We are on the threshold of a new year and the opinion has been voiced in the trade that this softness cannot continue much longer but that there will, after the first of the year, be a noticeable change in the market situation.

In the midst of the holiday season, the past week showed little change in any of the grades of paper.

The local market has been affected largely by national events. The present railway situation with all of the heads of the railroads at Washington waiting to hear what the government has decided to do with their transportation systems has affected the local market to no small degree. The terminals are tightly crowded with material arriving and consignments from mills to New York jobbers and dealers have not been spared the congestion and delay both en route and at the terminals. The question uppermost in paper men's minds is that whatever is done with the railroads—the traffic situation must be changed for the better. Railroad investors must be protected of course but the traffic of the country must go on unimpeded.

Rumor That Mill Has Been Seized

Although last week it was said that only investigative steps had been taken with regard to paper mills at Niagara Falls it was stated at present that one mill has been actually taken over. This will cause considerable comment among publishers, as it means that two machines will be taken from news print production and there are further rumors that seven other machines with a total production of 225 tons a day will be involved. The question in the news print manufacturer's mind is to what use can a news print machine be put that lies idle. This is no rebus or puzzle but an actual fact facing the manufacturer today.

Other developments in the news print situation were the announcements of "alternative" contracts similar to the one outlined in these columns last week, by several large American and Canadian manufacturers. These "alternative" contracts covering 1918 at a fixed price range from slightly below 3c. in one instance to 3.25c. in another. Publishers, however, are still being urged to make no contracts higher than 2.85c. and to avoid the "alternative" contract idea entirely.

Little Change in Chemical Fibres

With very slight change in the status of the market the end of the year is fast approaching. The past week was another in the series begun sometime ago of market quictude. The demand is still light. Foreign pulp is selling at slightly lower quotations. On the domestice side sulphite on old contracts during November ranged from \$44 to 100 per ton, the average for the bulk of the tonnage being about \$60. On spot the bulk of current orders ranged from \$55 to \$80 per ton. This sulphite was used for mews.

End of Year Slow in Mechanical Pulp

The market in mechanical pulp showed little change during the week. The buying was light and with news print mills largest buyers. The price range is still \$34@36 on spot f. o. b. pulp mill in the East.

It is an interesting fact that the imports of ground wood for the first ten months of 1916 were 197,533 tons and for the same period in 1917 were 216,939 tons.

Reports to the Trade Commission for the month of November state that many jobbers hold a pessimistic view as to the future course of the market. Ground wood deliveries on contract were at prices ranging from \$24 to 45 per ton, the bulk of the tonnage being sold at \$35 to 40 per ton.

Rag Market Prices Firm

Prices in the rag market are firm with the demand for new rags spotty. New No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings are now quoted 950@ 9.75c. with No. 2 quoted at 6@6.25c. Silesias are held at 634@7c. with washables at 5%@6c. Fancy shirt cuttings now sell at 65%@65%c.

The question of a shortage in rag pickers still bobs up and in view of a demand not too strong will prove a serious matter.

Fluids and blues continue strong and roofing stock, as has been true for some months past, also is a leader.

Bagging Demand Moderate

The demand in the market for bagging is moderate with a quiet undertone being maintained.

Foreign bagging is said to be coming in although the amount is hardly to be reckoned with. Gunny No. 1 is quoted at 3.30@3.60c. Bright bagging holds at $3\frac{1}{2}@2\frac{3}{2}c$. Sound bagging has eased up somewhat, being quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}@2\frac{4}{2}c$. Blue Overalls are selling at $5\frac{1}{2}@5\frac{4}{2}c$, with unbleached shoe rags at $6\frac{1}{2}@6\frac{3}{4}c$, and bleached at $7\frac{3}{4}@8c$.

Paper Stock Quiet

Little change can be reported in the paper stock market, which is marking time. The higher grades continue off. Hard Whites No.1 are quoted at 3.55@3.65c. with the second grade at 2.80@3.00c.

Twine Market Going Strong

The market in twines is going strong with the prospects of a "famine" in 1918, unless there are made available supplies which are not on the market at present. The shipments of jute from Calcutta have fallen off and there is a scarcity of jute fiber. A. B. Italian-18 basis is very scare and is practically on a nominal basis. Jute wrapping 2-6 ply extra No. 1 is quoted at 22@23c.

Lumbering Operations Begin in Adirondacks

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 24, 1917.—Lumbering operations in the Adirondacks has already started. The pulp logs that were cut and peeled last summer are being hauled to river and siding over about two feet of snow, according to Frank L. Moore, head of the Newton Falls Paper Company, who took a trip to the timber lands last week. He says the conditions are right for excellent logging.

He says that a shortage of labor last summer has resulted in a shortage of contract fulfillment of about one-third. This will be felt among the paper manufacturers next year. At present there seems to be plenty of loggers seeking jobs in the woods.

Machinery is now being placed in the new addition to the wood mill of the Newton Falls plant and it will be ready for use shortly. Work on the new power plant is progressing nicely, the roof now being rapidly finished. The installation of machinery will continue during the winter months so that by early spring the electric power can be turned on to the entire mill.

Build Dock for Pulp Wood

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., December 24, 1917.—The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company has begun the construction of a concrete guide wall for barges in the mill pond north of its pulp and paper mills. The company receives large quantities of pulp wood and supplies by boats via Barge Canal and is making preparations to facilitate the unloading of these next season.

PAPER TRADE IOURNA

Market Quotations

NEW YORK

Trade Securities

Bid and asked quotations of securities listed on the Stock Exchange of companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on December 25, 1917, follow:

	1		p
American Writing Paper Com		Dia a	Extr
American Writing Paper Comp	any, pref	24 As	ked. M.
International Paper Company,	pref stamped	5016	26 No. 57 No.
International Paper Company,	old pfd.	54	
International Paper Company,	com	75	
Union Bag and Paper Company (8	24	Box-T
Union Bag and Paper Corporati	ion, old com	8	Jute R
United Paperboard Company, of	ion, new	55	014 Amer.
American Writing Paper Comp International Paper Company, International Paper Company, International Paper Company, International Paper Company of Union Bag and Paper Corporation Union Bag and Paper Corporation United Paperboard Company, of Paper		13 1	7 Sisal
	Domestic Ra		
Bond 10 @ .	- Delete Ra	gs	LVO.
Lougers 10 @ .	- Prices to Mill f. of Shirt Cuttings	b. b. N. Y.	Sisal L
	New White M		No. No. Manila
Extra Superfine. 21 @ - Superfine 19 @ - Tub Sized 13 @ - Engine Sized 9 @ -	- New White No. 1	91/2@ 93	4 Manila
Tub Sized 19 @ -	- Silesias, No 1	6 @ 61	4
Engine Sized - 13 @ -	- Washables	034@ 7	
News, f. o. b. Mill_	- Fancy	5.4 @ 6 6 % @ 63	/
Rolls, contract 3.00 @ 2.2	New Blue	rades-	8
Rolls, transient. 3.25 @ 3.5 Sheets	New Black Soft	434@ 5	
Lague Sized 9 9 Rews, f. o. b. Mill- Rolls, contract 3.00 @ 3.2 Rolls, transient. 3.25 @ 3.5 Sheets, f. o. b. N. Y	Prices to Mill f. c. Shirt Cuttings- New White, No. 1 - Silesias, No. 1 Washabes Fancy Cottons-according to g New Blue New Bluek Soft. New Light See'ds 4. New Light See'ds 4. New Light See'ds 4. New Light See'ds 4.	25 @ 4 50	
Side mune 3.50 @ 3.7	5 New Unbleached.	81/2@ 83/	Bonds .
D	Khaki and Brown	074	Ledgers
S. & S. C	Blue Owenell 3.2	25 @ 3.50	137-141
M. F	Cordurov	51/2@ 534	Writing- Superf
Book- S. & S. C 6½@ - S. & S. C 5¼4@ 6 - Coated and 5¼4@ 6 Lithograph	Duck	3 @ 3.85	Extra
Lithograph 7.50 @ -	Unbleached St.	734@ 8	Fine Fine
Tissues-fob N W	Rags Shoe	61/00	Fine M
White, No. 1	Bleached Shoe Rags Unbleached Shoe Rags New Canvas 7.2 New Black Mixed. Whites, No. 1-	6½@ 6¾ 5 @ 7 50	Book, S. Book, M Book, Co Label
White No. 2	New Black Mixed.	3 @ 31/2	Book, Co
Manila No. 1 80 00 .85	Whites, No. 1-	071	Label
Kraft 1.00 @ 110	Repacked 4.5 Miscellaneous	0 @ 5.00	News
Anti-Tarnish 1.25 @ 1.40	Whites, No. 2 4.0	0 @ 4.30	
Lithograph	Repacked 4.5 Miscellaneous 4.0 Whites, No. 2- Repacked 3.2 Miscellaneous 3.00 St. Soiled Whites Thirds and Blues Repacked 2.60	@ 3.50 @ 3.25 %@ 2%	Manilas
No. 1 Domestic. 61/0 -	St. Soiled White 3.00	@ 3.25	Manilas- No. 1 1 No. 1 F No. 2 1 Sulbia
No. 2 Domestic 51/2 -	Thirds and Blues-	38@ 25%	No. 1 F
Label 5.00	Repacked 2.60 Miscellaneous	@ 2.80	
Sereeninge	Miscellaneous 2.25	@ 2.40	No. 1 1
Manite	Clath Stocking 2.20	@ 2.25	No. 1 1 Butchers'
Mainia No. 1 Jute 10 @	Miscellaneous 2.25 Black Stocking 2.20 Cloth Strippings 2.10 Roofing Stock	@ 2.15	White Ma
No. 2 Jute 93/@	No. 1		Butchers'
No. 1 Wood 5.00 @ 5.25	No. 2 1.80	@ 2.00	Screenings
Butchers'	No. 4 1.80	@ 1.90	livered
Fibre Papers-	No. 5A 1.60	@ 1.65	Boards, pe livered Plain. Cl
No. 1 Fibre Sta	Roofing Stock- 2.10 Roofing Stock- 1.90 No. 1.80 No. 3	@ 1.65	
No. 2 Fibre 434 @	U	^o	
Card Middles 31/0 _	h and D		
No. 1 Fibre 534@ — No. 2 Fibre 434@ — Card Middles 334@ — Common Bogus 2 @ — Boards, per ton f. o by 3	New White Cuttings, mu Unbleached Cottons, mu Light Flannelettes no New Light Silesis no New Light Oxfords no New Mixed Cuttings no New Mixed Cuttings, no New Mixed Cuttings, no New Dark Cuttings, no No, 1 White Linens no No, 2 White Linens no		
Common Bogus 2 @ Boards, per ton, f. o. b. N. Y News	Unbleached Cottings. no	ominal	
Straw 43.00 @ -	Light Flannelettes	minal	Dent
Chip	New Light Silesias., no	minal	Bonds
Manila Lioard55.00 @60.00	New Light Drings. no	minal	Ledgers
Wood Pula Cp.55.00 @60.00	New Mixed Cuttings	minal	Writings-
Tag Board 140.00 -	New Dark Cuttings, no	minal	Superfine
@220.00	No. 1 White Linens. no	minal	Extra Fin
Mechanical Pulp	No. 3 White Linens. no.	minal	Fine
	No. 4 White Linens. not	minal	Fine, No.
(f. o. b. Pulp Mill.)	Old Ex. Light Prints not	ninal	Fine, No.
o. 1 f. o. b. Mill 34.00 @36.00	Medium Frints. nor	ninal	Book, S. &
	Dutch Blue Cottons nor	ninal	Book, M. F
Chemical Pulp	New Dark Cuttings. no No. 1 White Linens. no No. 2 White Linens. no No. 3 White Linens. no No. 4 White Linens. no Old Excludit Prints. nor Ord. Light Prints. nor Outch Blue Cottons. nor Ger. Blue Cottons. nor Geren Blue Linens. non Charles Blue Linens.	ninal	Book, M. F Book, Coated Coated Lith
(Ex-Dock, New York.)	German Blue Linens. non Checks and Blues non Dark Cottons	linal	
Inhite (T)		inal	News
Bleached 8.00 @ 9.00 Easy Bleaching. 5.50 @ 5.75 No. 1 Unbleached 5.00 @ 5.50 No. 2 Unbleached 5.00 @ aft (Foreign) 5.50 @ 6.00 lphate	Dark Cottons non Shoppery	inal	News No. 1 Jute 1 Manila Sul., Manila No. 2
Lasy Bleaching. 5.50 @ 5.75	noppers	inal	Manila Sul.,
No. 2 Unbleached 5.00 @ 5.50	Bagging		Common Bog
aft (Foreign) 550 @		. v	Straw Board
lphate			Straw Board News Board Chip Board
Bleached 5.25 @ 6.00 No. 1 Unbleached 5.00 @ 5.50	Foreign	3.80 3.80 3.36	Chip Board . Wood Pulp B
vo. 1 Unbleached 5.00 @ 5.50	Bright Dagains 3/2 @	3.80	HUGG Fulp B
(f. p. b. Pulp Mill.)	No. 1 Scrap 25/8 @	234	10-
	Sound Bagging 25%@ Mixed Bagging 21/2@	234	(Ca
nbleached 5.25 @ 6.00	Wool Tares, light. 354@ Manila Rope. 354@ Foreign.	216	Tarred Felts-
scherlich 5.25 @ 6.00	Wool Tares, heavy 356@		Regular
ft (Domestic) 5.25 @ 6.00	Manila Rope-	334	Best Tarred
elivered 3.90 @ 4.15	Foreign 41/2@	434	Best Tarred Best Tarre
a Bleached 4.10 @ 4.50	New Bur Cat 41/2@	434 1	ply (per t Best Tarred, 1
Allerinen 5.25 @ 6.00 ft (Domestic) Elivered 3.90 @ 4.15 a Bleached 4.10 @ 4.50 -Dash means nominal.	Domestic	4.70	sest Larred,
	, and a miceus - @		

Twine	25			Old Waste Papers	
India, No. 6 basis-				(f a base 1 apers	1
Dark	15	100	15%	(f. o. b. New York.) Shavings-	
Light	16	@	17	Hard White, No. 1 3.55 @	
D. C., 18 basis.	28	@	30		3.65
A. B., Italian, 18 hasia	38	e			3.00
Finished Jute-		G.	-		3.10
Dark, 18 basis	20	620	21	Flat Stock-	1.00
Light, 18 basis	22	63		Stitchless	
Jute Wrapping, 2-6	~	00	23		1.75
DIY-				Crumpled Nook. 1.10 @	1.15
Extra No. 1	22	0	23		.10
No. 1	21	-			.75
No. 2	19	æ	22		.90
Paper Makers' Twine	13	đ	20	New D. B. Chips., 60 @	
Balle				4410111123	
	13	@	14	New Env. Cut. 2.50 @ 2 New Cut. No. 1. 2.40 @ 2	.60
Jure None	11	6	17 32		.50
ramer. Hemp, 6	23	æ.	25	No. 1 Old. 1 Old. 1.25 @ 1.	.35
No. 1 Basis					.90 .80
	23 22	@	24		10
Sisal Lath Yarn-	44	@	23		50
NO. 1	21 1/4	a	21.1	Strictly Overigence on	
NO. 2	19%	æ	21 1/2 20 1/2	Strictly Folded	00
	32	â	35		75 50
	-			Common Paner	40

CHICAGO

	CAGO
[FROM OUR REGU	LAR CORRESPONDENT.]
Bonds	Solid News
Writing 13 @	Container Liner
Superfine 22 @	Filled Pulp @45.00
Book S & S & C - 10 @ -	board
Book, Coated 814@	Old Papers Shavings-
News	No. 1 Hard White 3.25 @ 3.50
(f. o. b. Mill.) Manilas	No. 2 Soft White 1.75 @ 2.00 No. 1 Mixed 1.50 @ No. 2 Mixed 1.25 @
No. 2 Manila 5.75 @ 6.00 Sulphite, No. 1 6.50 @ 4.75 No. 1 Kraft	Solid Books 1.35 @ 1.50
White Manila. 4.50 @ 5.00	Extra No. 1 Manila 2.25 @ 2.75
Butchers' Fibre	issue) 1.20 @ _
Plain. Chip40.00 @45.00	Mixed Papers75 @ .85 Straw Clippings75 @ .85 Binders' Clippings60 @ .70

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper		CORRESPONDENT, J
Bonde		Bagging
Bonds 9 m	35	Gunny N.
Ledgers 14½@	30	Gunny No. 1-
Writings-		Foreign
Superfine 18 @	-	Scrap Burlap 2.75 @ 3.00
Extra Fine 19 @	-	No. 1 Scrap 2.00 @ 2.25
Fine		Wool Tares, heavy. 3.75 @ 2.25
Fine No 2	-	
Fine, No. 2 13 @	-	
Fine, No. 3 11 @		Mixed Rope 2.50 @ 2.75 No. 1 New Lt. Bur-
Book, S. & S 81/0		lap
DOOK, M. P. 10		lap 6.00 @ 7.00 New Burlap Cuttings 3.75 @ 4.00
Book, Coated 10 @ Coated Lithograph. 10%@	1316	
	-	Old Papers
		Shavings-
		No. 1 Hard White 4 00
Manua Sul No 1 Ref		
Manina No. 2 7 G	-	
Common Rogue	_	
Straw Board	55	
	50	
	50	Writing Paper Stock. 2.25 @ 2.50
board 65 @ 1	80	
(Carload Lots.)		
(Carload Lots.)		
Tarred Felts-		
Regular 62 @ 6	5	
Slaters' 69 @ .7 Best Tarred 75 @ 8		Old Newsmann 1.35 @ 1.40
Best Tarred, 1-	2	
- Piv (per ton). 75 - a		Common Paner 20
Best Tarred, 3-ply. 1.10 @ 1.20		
	*	Dingers Bd Chio go
(Contin	ued a	on bage 54) @ 60

(Continued on page 54)

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No

(Ex-Dock, New York.)
Sulphite (Foreign)-
No. 1 Unbleached 5.00 @ 5.75
Kraft (Foreign) 5.50 @ 6.00 Sulphate-
Bleached 5.25 @ 6.00
(f. p. b. Pulp Mill.) Sulphite (Domestic)—
Unbleached 5.25 @ 6.00
Kraft (Domestic) 5.25 @ 6.00
delivered 3.90 @ 4.15 Soda Bleached 4.10 @ 4.50 "-Dash means nominal.
nears nominal.

CADE	JOURNAL,	46 TH	YEAR
		-	

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

- FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 24, 1917.

NEW YORK IMPORTS	Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, 16 cs.	P. J. Schmeitzer, Bordeaux, 99 cs. PRINTING PAPER.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 24, 1917. SUMMARY. Cigarette paper	Rose & Frank, Bordeaux, 20 cs. British-American Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, 18 cs. American Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, 300 cs. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Bordeaux,	Herman Lips, Bordeaux, 195 cs. FILTER PAPER. E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux, 78 cs. China Clay
Printing paper	 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, cs. R. J. Reynolds, Bordeaux, 295 cs. P. J. Schmeitzer, Bordeaux, 60 cs. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, 75 cs. 	Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Bristol, 200 bags Caseln A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux, 100 bags. Old Rope E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Hull, 65 lbs.

Efforts to Produce Paper in Australia.

At a conference of the Country Press Association recently held at Sydney, according to Consul-General J. I. Brittain, Sydney, the executives of the various states were urged to take action for a reduction in the number of issues per week of newspapers and other periodicals, and a reduction in the size of newspapers.

The normal annual consumption of paper in the Commonwealth for these publications is about 100,000 tons. During the first year of the war 70,000 tons were imported; the second year, 60,000 tons, and the third year, 50,000 tons.

Before the war, the wholesale price of news print paper was \$45.41 per ton. The supply came largely from Canada and Norway. American capitalists, however, are largely interested in Canadian mills. The present-price of news print paper, delivered in Sydney, is about \$175 to \$185 per ton. Paper measurement is 80 cubic feet to the ton instead of 40.

An investigation of the claims of Mr. Campbell of Queensland, Australia, as to making paper from certain weeds or grasses found in Queensland was suggested at the conference. Mr. Campbell estimates that paper pulp can be produced for \$34.60 per ton, making it possible to market the paper at Sydney for \$63.26 per ton. Some experienced paper dealers who have been interviewed maintain that such estimates are entirely too low. They say that raw material, if found in sufficient quantities, which they seriously doubt, could not be harvested and transported to the mills, and the paper shipped to Sydney at a price that would warrant competition with the imported article. Whatever may be possible under normal conditions, it is stated that the high price necessarily paid for labor, and the inaccessibility of supplies, would make the scheme impracticable at present. Two bales of pulp from Queensland grasses were taken to America last week for a practical test.

Exports of European-Style Paper from Japan

Among the Japanese commodities that have come to figure prominently in the export trade of the country since the outbreak of the war, European-style paper is mentioned by the Japan Chronicle as important. This article had no place in a fist of the principal exports until the last few years. Even the home demand for it was met largely by imports from Europe. The war, however, has led to a complete change in the situation. Not only have domestic demands been met by home output, but exports have been made in rapidly increasing quantities to the Orient and to other parts of the world where European supplies have been greatly reduced or even completely suspended.

Exports of European-style paper last year amounted to 12,-000,000 yen (\$5,976,000), while this year's exports are expected, the Chronicle states, to total about 18,000,000 yen, making ample allowance for the official restrictions on exports which were instituted a month ago. Up to the end of August, 1917, the year's exports amounted to 12,942,000 yen, equal to the whole of last year. The figures for the eight months are $3\frac{1}{12}$ times as large as those for the corresponding period of 1915, while the increase as compared with last year is 50 per cent. The output of paper in this country next year is expected to increase by 40 or 50 per cent, and it is thought that if the export trade continues to develop at the present rate, it will not be long before European-style paper comes to occupy a leading position on the list of Japan's export commodities.

Paper Company Authorized in Brazil

By decree No. 12642, of September 12, 1917, published in the Diario Official (Official Gazette), No. 240, of October 17, 1917, the Paraná Paper Company is authorized to operate in Brazil.

Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk, Rio de Janeiro, says that this company is an offshoot of a Massachusetts firm which some time ago came to this country with the intention of starting paper mills and exploiting native fibers. It has bought out an old paper mill near the port of Paranaguá, State of Paraná, and has, it is stated, recently imported machinery to the amount of \$40,000. It appears for the present to be working exclusively with the fiber of a water lily known as Breja, which is found near Paranaguá.

Rumors Regarding Mr. Comfort's Plans [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, December 24, 1917.—The resignation of George O. Comfort as president of the Monarch Paper Company at Kalamazoo, Mich., has revived reports that he will again take up the paper mill enterprise which was temporarily dropped some time ago after the organization of the Comfort Paper Company. Cincinnati and Miami Valley capitalists are interested with him in the company, the plans of which have been held in abeyance. Now that paper conditions are more nearly approaching a normal state and as there appears to be no early chance of building and machinery prices changing materially for several years, it is believed the time is opportune for the installation of a complete two machine plant.

Canadian News Print Inquiry to Reopen January 8

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] OTTAWA, Ont., December 24, 1917.—It is announced by Robert A. Pringle, news print controller, that the inquiry into the cost of producing book papers will be resumed at the Court House here on January 8 and 9; and that on January 10, a meeting will be held with representatives of the manufacturers of news print to come to some amicable settlement on the adjustment which has to be made in connection with those manufacturers who supplied more than their share of news print paper at \$50 a ton.



Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. WEDNESDAY, December 26, 1917.

The end of the year quietness in paper making chemicals was evident during the past week. Prices have been unaffected generally and visible stocks of many items are the smallest on record while holders are very firm in their views on the present outlook. Caustic soda, soda ash and bleaching powder are the features. Manufacturers of bleaching powder are generally refusing to quote prices on that commodity at this time pending some settlement of the uncertainty which exists regarding the future needs of the government and the probable course of action which it will take to secure supplies.

ALUM .- The present market continues featureless with a steady Quotations have not materially business being transacted. changed. Lump ammonia continues at 4@41/2c. per pound. For ground ammonia the range is 4.10@4.75c. per pound. Chrome ammonia alum is now quoted at 221/2@231/2c. per pound.

BLEACHING POWDER .- Most manufacturers are refusing to quote prices at this time because of the uncertainty as to what action the government may take relative to the commandeering supplies. The price last quoted was 21/2c. on spot; export drums ranged up to 3c. According to government statistics the imports of bleaching powder into the United States in the year ending November 30 were 40,000 pounds or 21/2 per cent. of the total amount for the previous year.

BRIMSTONE .- Adverse conditions which have governed this market for many months past continue unchanged. Although there is a fairly steady movement of brimstone from producers to consumers the shipments are almost entirely those due under contracts made some time ago. "Prompt delivery" business is being discouraged and quotations are nominal, at the mines, at a level of \$35@40 per ton.

CASEIN .- The end of the year period marks no change in the factors governing this market. The demand is only moderate and supplies are to be had in fairly large quantities. Prices are stationary although inclined to be rather easy.

CAUSTIC SODA .- A weak tone, ascribed to the virtual impossibility of obtaining export licenses for shipments of caustic soda, is current. This is with regard to second holders who have been forced to shade their prices. Manufacturers continue out of the market for spot transactions and are watching with interest the requisitioning by the government of a large portion of their output. Second holders quote the 76 per cent. solid from 6.70@7c. per pound on spot. Contracts for the first quarter of 1918 are offered at 6.50c. per pound.

CHINA CLAY .- There is little change in the market for this product over last week. Foreign shipments continue few and far between and the domestic market is firm.

ROSIN .- Prices continued steady with hardly any change with the market in a waiting position. Consumers are reported as supplied for the time being but higher prices are looked for during the non-producing period of January to May. Steamer freight rates on rosin will be advanced 10c. a barrel on January 1. Ex-yard prices for rosins in paper making grades were E, F and G at 7.10c.

SODA ASH .-- More firmness is apparent in the tone of this market as there has been a depletion of the amount available for spot delivery. Prices quoted by some dealers have slightly advanced. The light 58 per cent. runs from to 2.85@3.20c. per pound. The dense is quoted at 3.30c. per pound.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA .- Dullness rules in the market for this product and features are absent in the routine trading. Supplies are slightly larger than heretofore. Prices are unchanged, ranging from 2@4c. per pound, depending upon grade desired.

TALC .- The market in talc has not evidenced any change during the week. The present period of congestion has made all prices nominal at the mines and made delivery slow and practically everything goes on old contracts.

STARCH .- For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe Pearl starch, in bag, \$5.56; in bbls., \$5.69. Buffalo corn starch, in bag, \$5.74; in bbls., \$5.87. Globe powdered starch, in bag, \$5.71; in bbls., \$5.87. Eagle finishing starch, in bag, \$5.96. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bag, \$6.26; in bbls., \$6.53. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed,) in bag, \$6.21: in bbls., \$6.38.

These prices include the Federal excise tax of 3 per cent.

"History of Paper Manufacturing in the U. S. A.," by L. H. Weeks, contains much valuable information of the paper industry.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 51)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Pape	r			Chip Board (ton). 35.00 Straw Board (ton).40.00	@40.		
Bonds	.09	ø		News Board (ton). 40.00	@45.		
Ledgers	.10	0		Wood Pulp Board.70.00	@77.		
Writings-				Old Papers			
Superfine	.18	ŵ		Shavings-			
Fine	.15	80	-	No. 1 Hard White 4.00	@ 4.	25	
Fine, No. 2	.10	æ		No. 1 Soft White 2.75	@ 3.		
Books, S. & S. C	.061/2	0		No. 1 Mixed 1.25	@ 1.		
Book, M. F		õ.	-	Ledger & Writings. 2.50	@ 2.		
Book, Coated	.08	ø	_	Solid Books 1.25	@ 1.		
Label	.09	æ		Blanks 1.75	@ 2.		
News, Sheets	.05	œ	.06	No. 2 Books, light90	@ 1.		
News, Rolls	.04 1/2	ø	.05	Extra No. 1 Manila 1.75	@ 2.		
Manilas-				No. 1 Manilas 1.50	@ 1.		
No. 1 Manila	.051/2		.07	Folded News (over-	-		
No. 1 Fibre	.051/4	ø	.063/2	issues) 1.00	@ 1.	15	
No. 1 Jute	.10	ø		Old Newspapers75	@ .	85	
Sulphite, No. 1	.08%			Mixed Papers45		50	
Kraft Wrappings	.05	1	.07	Gunny Bagging 3.75		00	
Common Bogus	2.25	10	2.75	Manila Rope 5.00	@ 5.	50	

TORONTO

Paper		Sulphite, news grade 50.00@ 55.00
(Mill Prices to Jobbers) Bond-		Sulphite, bleached110.00@115.00 Sulphate 80.00@ 85.00
Sulphite 111/2 -	-	Old Waste Papers
Light tinted 121/m -	-	(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)
Dark tinted 13%		Price purely nominal; market dead.
Ledgers 15 .2 Writings 10	2	Shavings-
News, f. o. b. Mills- Rolls (carloads)\$2.50 @ -		White Env. Cut. 3.25 @ - Soft White Book
Rolls (less than		Shavings 2.25 @
cars) 2.75 @ -	-	White Blank News 1.50 @
Sheets (carloads). 3.25 @ -	-	Book and Ledger-
Sheets (over 2		Flat Magazine and
tons) 3.50 @ -	-	Book Stock
Sheets (less 2		
tons) 4.00 @ -		(old) 1.15 @ Light and Crum-
Book-		pled Book Stock 1.10 @
No. 1 M. F. (car-		
loads) 9.25 @ -		ings 1.65 @
No. 2 M. F. (car-	. 1	Solid Ledgers 2.00 @ Manilas
loads) 7.50 @ No. 3 M. F. (car-	-	
No. 3 M. F. (car-		New Manila Cut. 2.10 @ -
loads) 7.00 @ - No. 1 S. C. (car-	-	Printed Manilas 1.15 @
No. 1 S. C. (car-		Kraft 2.50 @
loads) 9.50 @ -	-	News and Scrap-
No. 2 S. C. (car-		Strictly Overissue .80 @
loads) 7.75 @ -	-	Folded News70 @ -
No. 1 Coated and		No. 1 Mixed Pa-
litho12.25 @ - No. 2 Coated and	_	Domestic Rags-
litho11.25 @ - No. 3 Coated and	-	Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto. Per lh.
litho		No. 1 White shirt cuttings.\$0.071/2
Coated and litho.		No. 2 White shirt cuttings05%
colored12.50 @14.5	0	Fancy shirt cuttings0514
Wrapping (car		No. 1 old whites
lots) 4.25 @ 6.5	0	Thirds and blues
10(3)	10	Per cwt
Pulp		Black stockings, nom 2.25
		Roofing stock No. 1 2.15
(f. o. b. Mill.)		Roofing Stock No. 2 2.00
Ground Wood\$30.00@ 35.0	00 1	Roofing Stock No. 1 2.15
Sulphite, easy bleach-		Gunny bagging 3.75
ing 65.00@ 70.0	00	Manila rope
the second second second second		and a super contractor and the la

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

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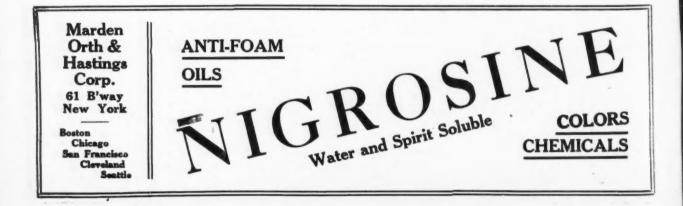
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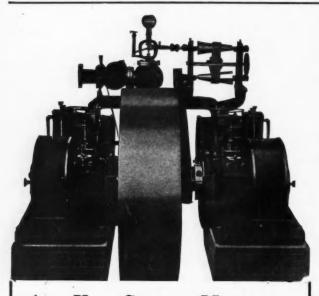


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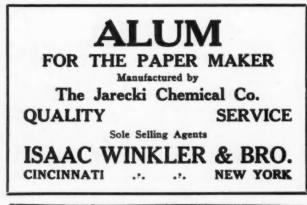


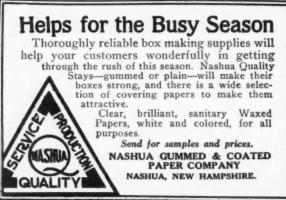
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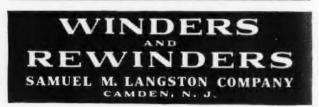
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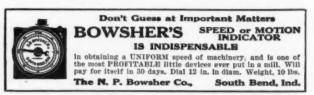
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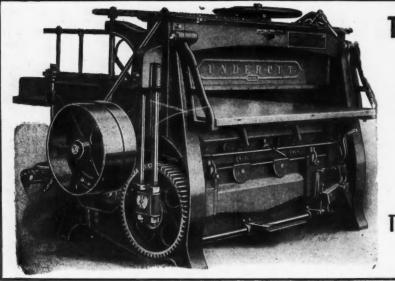
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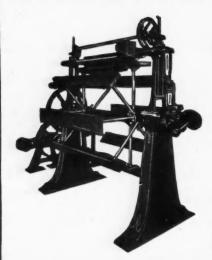
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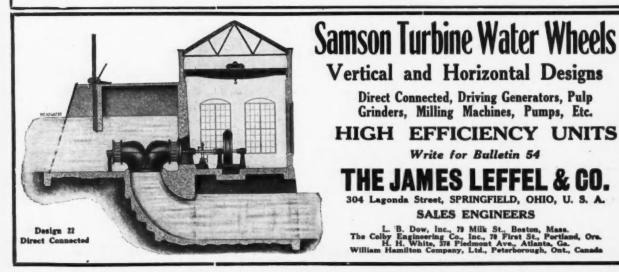
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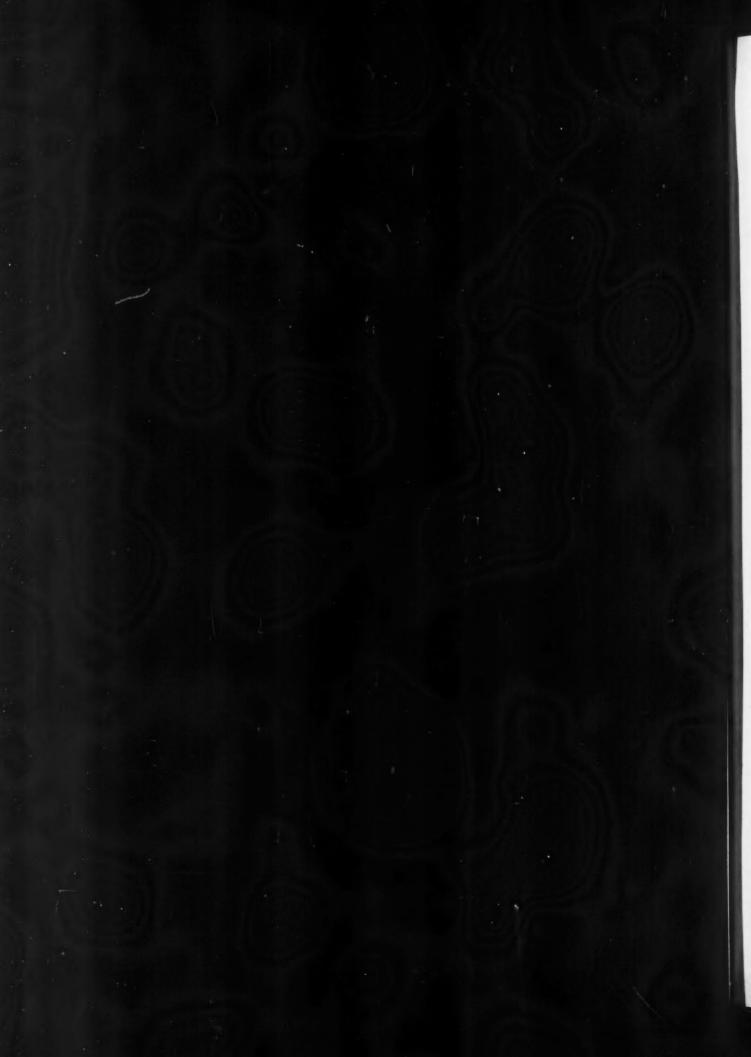


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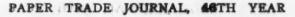
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