

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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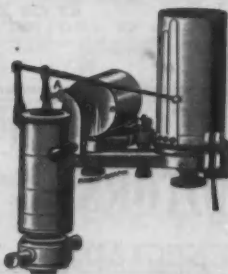
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THE

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

"THE CONSUMPTION OF PAPER IS THE MEASURE OF A PEOPLE'S CULTURE"

VOLUME XXXI—No. 23

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

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COTTON SEED HULLS.

Their Availability as Stock for Paper Makers' Use.

A Bit of History as to Their Use—Some Comments by a Well-Known Paper Maker, Who Has Worked Them in Various Mills—Southern Paper Maker Gives His Opinion as to Them.

The subject of the use of cotton seed hulls as a paper stock is just at present occupying a large share of attention, for which the daily papers are to be blamed. The revival of interest in this practically discarded material is due to the recent incorporation of the Thomas Fibre Company, the amended capitalization of which is said to be fixed at \$5,000,000. The purpose of the company, as is now well known, is to make paper on a large scale, using the pulp obtained from cotton seed hulls as its raw material. These hulls can be reduced to pulp, so it is claimed, by a new secret chemical process discovered by Robert Thomas, after whom the Thomas Fibre Company is named.

The sentiment of the paper industry in regard to this new company is best expressed in these words: "Perhaps cotton seed hulls can be profitably used as a principal raw material for paper making, but we do not believe it, because we have thoroughly tested that material and have found it wanting." Going into details, a very prominent practical paper maker expressed himself as follows this week to a representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL: "The use of cotton seed hulls in making paper is nothing new. The only thing new might be the discovery of some chemical that would separate the oil found in the pod after it leaves the hull. But if steam is applied, as Mr. Thomas acknowledges it is by his process, to cut the oil, it would certainly destroy the tensile strength of the fibre in the cotton. Hence, it could not be used for anything except blotting paper. If caustic is used it will destroy the fibre, as it is naturally very short in the hulls, and could not be drawn out in the beating and refining engines to make it sufficiently strong to use in papers requiring strength, such as No. 1 and 2 book, or any grade of writings."

"Cotton waste and cotton seed hulls were tried in 1869-70 in the mills of the Russell Paper Company, at Lawrence, Mass. Later these materials were tried at S. W. Wilder's mills and at the mill of the Bacon Paper Company in Lawrence, Mass.; also at the mills of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, of Palmer Falls, N. Y.; at the Glens Falls (N. Y.) paper mills, at the mill of the Bre-maker Moore Paper Company, Louisville, Ky., and at many other mills throughout the country at about the same time. All the mills that tried the cotton seed hulls were obliged to abandon their use, owing to their shrinkage in digesting, and because the fibre was not strong enough to put into even the cheapest grades of news paper. Cotton waste, however, for regular stock, when mixed with old papers and ground wood, was found to be good for making No. 2 and 3 book and news. The quantity of cotton waste is governed by the amount of ground wood used in the class of papers required. News and cheap book were made in this way until sulphite pulp was made in this country. Paper made from ground wood and sulphite was found to be better adapted for fast running presses."

"The shrinkage in cotton waste is 35 to 45 per cent., while in cotton seed hulls the shrinkage is 55 to 70 per cent. And even the 30 to 45 per cent. of pulp obtained was pronounced useless excepting for blottings. The cheapness of mechanical and chemical wood pulps puts

all the others out of the race. So it can be seen with half an eye that even if Mr. Thomas had a really good chemical process it would be practically useless owing to the advancement made by the introduction of wood fibre. And all the old paper makers who spent much time and brains in experimenting with cotton seed hulls know very well that Mr. Thomas cannot get good results with a pressure of 90 to 120 pounds of steam, which he says he uses. By such strong pressure the grease in the hulls would stay in the fibre. This grease leaves dark and transparent specks in the paper made from this pulp. It used to gather in various places on the machines and caused no end of trouble. This grease was always referred to as 'rubber,' as it resembled that material. But by careful methods the difficulties were overcome. Still it was found that the pulp was almost useless. By slow cooking, however, the fibre in cotton waste was turned out strong enough to carry more ground wood pulp, which could be run on a better grade of news paper."

One of the many opinions in regard to the utility of cotton seed hulls as a raw material is that of S. D. Squires, superintendent of the mill of the Marietta (Ga.) Paper Manufacturing Company. This gentleman is quoted in the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal of November 21 as follows:

"The process of making paper from cotton seed hulls is no recent discovery at all, as it has been known to the paper makers for at least twenty-two years, and though it has frequently been tried, it has been completely and conclusively demonstrated that, while a fibre is found in the hull, and a pulp can be made from it, it is at all times of a very inferior grade, and is suited only for absorbent or blotting paper, and it is a low order of that."

"The process of cooking the hulls is no secret, as the Tennessee Fibre Company, of Memphis, has been for a number of years offering the lint from which the pulp is made on the market, and at a very low figure. This process can but be a failure so far as high grade paper is concerned, for the reason that the strong caustics, which are absolutely necessary in reducing and decomposing the hull and bringing it into the pulp state, practically destroys the already very weak tensile strength which the pulp has, and from which a soft blotter-like paper can be manufactured."

"The cost of reducing the hull to pulp will not be less than 2 cents per pound, in addition to the 1 cent for labor and ½ cent for contingencies, thus it will be seen that it will necessitate an expenditure of 3½ cents per pound to get the paper from the hull."

"To my mind this process will not succeed, for the further reason that the lint, not the cotton fibre, in the generally accepted term of cotton, which is taken from the hulls, is of a soft, down-like substance, which is already by nature reduced to a short broken state, from which it is impossible to build up to a state from which a paper can be made that has any tensile strength at all scarcely, and which can never be made white and smooth."

"I seriously doubt if this so-called new venture will prove any more important or result differently from the result of a process which was agitated by Mr. Thomas, a few years ago, when he started a new mill at Pensacola, Fla., and claimed that he had discovered a new process for cooking wood pulp, when, in fact, after repeated efforts to make it succeed, it was abandoned and the plant discontinued."

The Government Crop Report for November gives valuable data in regard to cotton seed, from which an approximate estimate may be gained of the available quantity of hulls each year. Of cotton seed the estimated number of tons in 1899 is put at 4,500,000. There are 1,000 pounds of hulls and linters in each ton. On the basis of a shrinkage of 55 to 70 per cent. when used for paper stock the total quantity of such stock available each year can easily be figured out.

BLEACH PRICES FIXED.

The United Alkali Company's Figures for 1901 Contracts.

Protected Contracts at 2.10 Cents and Contracts Without Favors at 2 Cents—The Agent of the Company Declines to Talk—A Buyer Points Out Why Concessions May Be Expected After the Turn of the Year.

The price of bleach for 1901 was fixed on Monday of this week by the United Alkali Company, as follows: Protected contracts, 2.10 cents; contracts without favors of any kind, 2 cents. Last year the price was 2 cents on all contracts. The advance over the figures of 1900 is said to be due to a shortage in the market. This shortage is so serious, so it is stated, that there is no guarantee that the price will remain at 2 and 2.10 cents for even a few days or a week. Now that the United Alkali Company has fixed its prices, it is expected that the manufacturers who are outside that company will do likewise without further delay. The quotations of the latter are generally a little under those of the United Alkali Company.

When a representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL called on J. L. & D. S. Riker, the sole selling agent of the United Alkali Company, Major John L. Riker said, in answer to inquiries: "Yes, the price of bleach for next year has been fixed, but I am not at liberty to tell you what it is. The reason for this is the possibility that the price may change in a few days."

Failing to learn the price at headquarters the representative of this journal called upon a large buyer of bleaching powder. This gentleman spoke as follows: "Last year about this time there was a great scare among paper manufacturers in regard to bleach, so we all rushed in and made our contracts. After we had done this, of course the demand fell off, with the result that the price also went off \$3 per ton in a few months. I look for a repetition of the experience of last year."

In regard to the then prospective advance in the price of bleach THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL for October 11, in a news article relating to heavy chemicals, gave the reasons warranting such higher prices as increased cost of production coupled with a much heavier demand. Coal, labor and freights were there cited among the factors affecting cost of production, all of which had advanced within the past year. An increased demand for bleach on account of its new uses has also tended to make it more valuable, and while the domestic production will be increased this year it will not be sufficient to greatly affect the market.

Wants to Cancel Stock Subscription.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

TROY, N. Y., November 26.—Recently papers were filed incorporating the Hudson River Pulp Company, with incorporators residing in Valley Falls and Hoosick Falls, and a meeting was to have been held in the latter place last week. Before the hour fixed for the meeting an order of Justice Fursman was served, requiring two of the incorporators, Hiland Carpenter, of Valley Falls, and J. N. Carpenter, of Hoosick, to show cause at Special Term on December 1, before Justice Fursman, why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Carpenters from participating in the organization of the company. The action is brought by Jay Herrington, one of the incorporators, who wants to cancel his subscription to the stock of the company.

REPORTS ON DEMAND AND PRICES.

As a Rule, There is a Good Volume of Business in Paper Markets—Mill Trade Is Good and Jobbing Trade Has Improved.

The demand for paper in the New York market is fairly good. It is not, however, quite up to the expectations of some members of the trade. These gentlemen expected a miniature boom during November, and since it failed to appear they are inclined to be pessimistic about the situation. Apart from the opinions of those who expected too much improvement the general trend of the reports and observations in regard to the market is that it is in a healthy condition. Demand is strong and steady and buyers have confidence that the change either way will not be very great. The fact that quotations did not go up after the election, as some predicted they would, except slightly on book papers, has had a bad effect on some buyers. Many of them are now in no great hurry to place their orders. They are pretty well convinced, though, by this time that they cannot beat down the paper men any lower. For that reason they are ordering in sizable quantities, but are not anticipating their wants to any large extent. This is a condition of affairs that argues good for the trade, instead of the reverse. Manufacturer and jobber do not desire a repetition of last year's experience. They now realize that booms do not pay. Book paper is the only grade about which there is any talk of higher quotations. If the reported advances are not being obtained generally, still it is clear that the market on book is stronger than it was a few weeks ago. Strange to say the manufacturers of news are just as firm, if not firmer, on their quotations than they were last month. The reason for this is not at all clear to the buyers. On news therefore there is a disposition to hold off orders till after the first of the year. Some reaction from present quotations is expected by buyers at that time. This expectation will not be realized, so say the sellers. Manilas are in very good demand at the quotations that have been in force for some time. The market on them is considered firmer. The jobbers in writings report a little better demand, but they say that big orders are rather scarce. From reports it would seem as if the demand for boards was not very good. The complaint applies to straw board and to news board. Low quotations on both grades are heard of in the New York market.

Good Sized Orders at Holyoke.

Western Massachusetts Office,
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
HOLYOKE, Mass., November 27, 1900.

Holyoke mills will this week do in five days the business that would ordinarily require six days' labor. The mills will generally close Thanksgiving, and a general feast will be in order both for the manufacturers and employees. Business has been very good the past week, quite up to the average of the preceding weeks. Mills have had good sized orders come in this week, and there is a general expectation of more business to come. November business, while it has not equaled that transacted a year ago, has been nearly double in some instances that done four years ago. Mills in the American Writing Paper Company are all running, and some of the mills outside have more orders than they can attend to. It seems hardly necessary to say that prices are the same, with no prospective change.

FERRY.

Large Volume of Business at Philadelphia.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—There exists an improved demand for almost all grades of papers, but book paper has been more affected than others. While there has been no advance in prices, quotations are now so firmly held that an upward shading, it is thought, will soon come. Manilas and wrappings are in good demand at unchanged prices. In general the volume of business has grown considerably and money is easier. There is little disposition to haggle over prices.

E. R. G.

Better Business in Boston.

Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
64 Federal Street,
BOSTON, Mass., November 27, 1900.

The movement of paper from city dealers' hands during the past week is reported to have been of good volume. Some little improvement in demand is noted since the election, but the expected "boom" has not yet materialized. Prices in general have undergone no change, although in some instances certain grades of book paper, which were selling under market prices have been marked up a fraction. The movement in manila papers, clothing boxes and kindred lines is less active just at present owing to the unseasonable weather, which curtails the retail business. A couple of weeks of good cold weather would force the public to buying and to the consumptive distribution of twine, boxes and wrapping paper.

Manufacturers claim to be fairly busy on orders and at fair prices. News paper, it is claimed, is inclined to weakness, while prices on book and manilas, manufacturers say, are firmer. Paper making supplies, such as sulphite fibre, wood pulp and paper stock, are very little changed in prices from figures ruling the past month or two. Although the production of ground wood pulp has been considerably curtailed during the past three or four months because of low water, there seems to be enough for present needs—and yet the price keeps up well. The sulphite manufacturers meet here this week to compare notes and to consider matters of interest relative to the business.

DELESDEBNIER.

Fair Conditions in Chicago.

Western Publication Office,
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
825 Monadnock Building,
CHICAGO, Ill., November 26, 1900.

The paper houses report a good business this week. There has been a fair demand for all grades of book and writing papers, manilas and fibres. News paper has gone down 10 cents, being now quoted at 2.15 at the mill or 2.25 Chicago. Jobbers and others do not attempt to give a reason for the drop in the price of this commodity. The straw board market is still strong and the mills are making no contracts. Anyone who wishes to speculate in straw board will have to buy it outright and put it in a warehouse. The mills in all lines are running and the market is healthy. Many paper men say that the market is greatly improved, while others seem inclined to differ from this view.

M.

Wisconsin Business Satisfactory.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., November 26.—Business appears now to be in the most satisfactory condition it has attained since last spring, when the bottom suddenly tumbled out of the market. I have not found a single manufacturer who did not say he had all the business he could attend to, and several men told me to-day that they had orders enough on their books now to keep their mills running at full capacity till January 1. "And, when January 1 comes around," continued one of them, "we shall have orders enough to keep us running till February 1." This was, of course, only a prediction, but it shows how confident the people are that good business conditions have come to stay.

"One of our men who is in Chicago," said another, "telephoned us to-day that there was a lot of big business down there just about to be placed. This is in the book line mostly. I notice from THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL that the Eastern book makers are all well filled up. There has been no lack of orders here in this line of late, but I judge we may expect very soon to be asked to do more."

"A paper jobber is in this valley now," said another gentleman to me, "and expects to be here for several days feeling the pulse of things. He hasn't much more than half the stock in his store that he has been accustomed to carry, and I imagine before he goes away he will have determined to leave some large orders behind him."

In regard to the future of prices manufacturers do not feel qualified to express themselves confidently. So far as can be gathered the feeling seems to be that there will be no material change for some little time to come. If it should happen that the present demand should continue or strengthen, the time would come when people who had to have paper without waiting indefinitely for it would be willing to pay a little more for it. Then it may be, as has sometimes happened in the past, that some of the manufacturers may not contract their entire output at the market price, but may hold a portion of production in reserve to be disposed of at an advance to people who are willing to pay for it. The tendency in any case will be to gradually mark up prices.

FOX RIVER.

Trade Active in the Miami Valley.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, November 26.—Trade has been briskly active, despite the fact that the bank clearings show a smaller gain than was recorded the previous week. Inquiries among most of the valley mills indicate a firmer trade than has existed for many a day. Gradually business has been growing stronger since the election, and there is every prospect that it will continue to increase with the advance of time.

Most of the manufacturers agree that in the matter of increasing prices time must of necessity work out its result. The improvement in trade circles, and the feeling of security which has existed since the election, will play their part in the course of time, but the general trade does not expect a sudden bolstering up of prices. No attempt has been made in this vicinity to announce a sudden advance. Tradesmen prefer to let the trade take its natural course, believing that the results will be more substantially permanent. This belief is shared by most. Even the attempt in the East to make higher quotations in some lines was not thought to be a glittering success. It is not the easiest matter to make prices, notwithstand-

ing the ease of making paper. The superintendent of the mill and the owner or manager of the plant have two different functions to perform, and the work of the latter is frequently a puzzler. He has questions to contend with that do not call for the knowledge of a chemist or scientist, but demand an extra amount of good judgment and monetary astuteness. To blunder in naming quotations when the situation is not ripe for a change is the worst of all, and valley mill men are careful not to be the absolute leaders, though their independence is recognized.

Book men say that orders are numerous, and a gentleman who has been connected with the trade for many years states that his plant has more work than it can attend to. Notwithstanding an increased capacity, the mill is running on a larger grist of orders than it can handle. Prices have remained stationary, and, as far as ascertainable, the advance noted in the East has not reached this section. But it is also highly probable that quotations were higher here than they were in the Atlantic States, and that the advance made there may have only been a reinstatement of old figures.

It is impossible to find a writing manufacturer who does not say that since the election all has been going smoothly. Conditions are rosy and the future is pictured as a dream. No radical change in prices is expected for some time. It is not thought that new quotation sheets will be issued by December 1.

In straw paper circles the recent advance made still holds good, and the statements of the makers indicate a flourishing condition, with fair prospects of a continuance. The late advance of 10 cents per hundred in straw paper is regarded as a diplomatic move.

If any set of business men and manufacturers have true cause for giving thanks this year truly the Miami Valley mill men compose that set. Trade is also opening up in the machinery plants, and with new mills under way and enlargements in view the immediate future of the trade is assured. All mills will be closed on Thanksgiving Day, and many thousand mill workers and office men will enjoy the day.

M. V.

An Old Legal Contest Settled.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, November 27.—A case of long standing involving the estate of the late Wm. Beckett, paper manufacturer, of Hamilton, Ohio, has been compromised. It is the suit of the Peoria, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company against Israel Williams and others. When the Panhandle Railroad Company secured a right of way through Hamilton years ago Mr. Williams and Mr. Beckett sold to the company a tract of land near the old Hamilton basis for \$10,000. Subsequently the State of Ohio arbitrarily claimed the land and took the title away from the railway company. The latter thereupon looked to Messrs. Beckett and Williams for recourse and relief, and suit was brought against them for the purchase money it had paid, which at that time with interest amounted to \$12,000, approximately. Mr. Beckett died insolvent during the pendency of the suit and the company secured but \$565 from the estate.

Mr. Williams was held for the balance, and he made a proposition some time ago to pay the railroad company \$1,500 and the costs of the suit to settle the controversy definitely.

Finally, the company has accepted the offer, a mortgage was given to secure the payment of the money, the costs were paid and the litigation terminated by a dismissal of the suit.

M. V.

Tariff Decisions.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers has handed down the following customs decisions:

Filtering Paper.—E. H. Sargent & Co., imported filtering paper, that was for the use and by order of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on which the collector levied a duty of 5 cents per pound, and 15 cents ad valorem, under paragraph 397. The paper was claimed to be entitled to free entrance as a scientific or philosophical preparation. The board sustained the protest.

Belt Fasteners.—The Cincinnati Screw and Tap Company imported merchandise returned by the local appraiser as "belt fasteners, manufactures of metal not specially provided for," duty being assessed thereon at 45 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 193, act of 1897. The goods were claimed to be "hooks and eyes, metallic," and dutiable at 2½ cents per pound, and 15 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 180. The board overruled the protest.

Mill Warehouse Burned.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., November 27.—The paper stock warehouse of the Winnebago Paper Mills, Neenah, was gutted by fire Sunday night. Loss, \$7,000. Insurance, \$5,000. This warehouse was built on the site of one that was burned about a year ago.

FOX RIVER.

NEW PAPER MILLS PROJECTED.

It Is Said That One May Be Located Near Chicago—Another May Be in the State of Washington—Other Mills to Be Built.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., November 26.—Rumors are heard hereabouts of several new mills that are in prospect for the coming year. One, it is said, may be built near Chicago, and another in the State of Washington, and one or two others are put down for this State. Most of these things are as yet in the air, but it is asserted confidently that some, if not all, of them will be brought down to earth by the time the building season opens. Nothing definite has as yet developed about the new mill which was spoken of last week as being a possibility for this city. Milwaukee capital is interested in this, and some of the gentlemen concerned are expected here within a day or two, at which time it is hoped the matter may be clinched. No enlargements are contemplated of present plants in this valley, other than those that have been spoken of before. It is safe to say, however, that more money has been spent this year by the mills in this neighborhood for repairs and betterments than ever before. The mills have been as thoroughly brought up to date as is possible for plants not newly built, and are in the best condition for making good paper, and lots of it, that they have ever been.

FOX RIVER.

New Paper Mill at Grand Rapids.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., November 26.—Luther Lindauer, who is at present operating a pulp mill at Kaukauna, confirms the report which has been published in this correspondence, that he, in company with two or three other Kaukauna parties, will next season build a paper mill at Grand Rapids, Minn., on the head waters of the Mississippi River. The mill, it is said, will cost about \$200,000, and will be in operation by September 1, 1901. The details of the enterprise are not yet worked out.

FOX RIVER.

New Paper Mill at Terre Haute.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., November 26.—A. Herz, chairman of the manufacturers' committee of the Terre Haute Commercial Club, closed a deal last week with an established company for the erection of a \$100,000 wrapping paper mill, to be built on ground owned by the Vandalia Railroad Company, near its tracks at Fourteenth street. The agreement between the Commercial Club and the owners of the paper mill has not been put in writing, but it is practically certain the new plant will remove to this city. It is expected work on the buildings will begin within a few weeks. The paper mill will employ about 150 men in addition to probably twenty-five men with teams to haul straw from the surrounding country. Wheat, rye and oat straw will be used in making the wrapping paper, and the company proposes to buy the material as it stands in the field. A bonus of \$5,000 has been given for the paper mill, and the Vandalia Railroad Co. has given the ground for the factory site. Those who are back of the new company are said to be worth in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, and several other mills in other parts of the United States are owned by those interested. The men own the other mills as individuals, it is understood, and not as a company.

STRAW.

Frederick H. Benton in Bankruptcy.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 27.—Frederick H. Benton, of New Haven, formerly general manager of the National Folding Box and Paper Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court, November 22. His statement gives his liabilities as \$190,297. This is a personal matter of Mr. Benton and does not affect the National Box Company, as he retired from that concern about six months ago. The assets stated in the petition amount to \$171,473, including \$116,205 in stock and negotiable bonds.

The schedule of liabilities shows that Philando Armstrong, the father-in-law of Benton, was the heaviest creditor. He lent his son-in-law nearly \$70,000, of which a little over half is secured. There was a cash loan without security of over \$33,000. New Haven banks lent money to Benton on securities of stock in the National Box Company and the Hartford Manila Company.

Experts in bankruptcy matters, after looking over the petition, are of the opinion that the estate will not pay creditors over 25 or 30 per cent. on their claims. The best asset is the realty, which is put in at \$48,000, and there is likely to be a question raised as to whether the house in Orange street can be included as an asset, as his mother-in-law has a life interest in the house.

Benton says the National Box Company has an indefi-

nite claim against him. He believes it is without foundation. Nineteen shares of the National Box Company have been transferred by Benton to Judge Henry Stoddard, his attorney, for legal services.

The detailed list of creditors and the amounts owing them, together with statements regarding those secured and unsecured, follows: Philando Armstrong, New Haven, \$35,875, secured by notes of National Folding Box Company stock, value, \$24,500; William H. Van Allen, New York, \$5,000, secured by National Folding Box stock and notes value \$4,900; C. H. Wickham, Hartford, Conn., \$8,755, secured by stock, \$2,575 in Hartford Manila Company; H. J. Wickham Hartford, \$10,624.98, secured by stock of Hartford Manila Company, \$3,125; C. Frank Boughton, New York, \$5,000, secured by stock in Box Company, worth \$4,900; Daniel Morrell, William L. Bacon, Mars S. Chapman, L. B. Plimpton, Hartford Elisha Morgan, Robert W. Day, Springfield, and Jennie L. Plimpton, Hartford, notes to Hartford Manila Company, \$8,275.

Yale National Bank, New Haven, securities, 349 shares Folding Box Company, \$24,430; notes given by same, \$21,300.

Union Trust Company, New Haven, 215 shares Folding Box Company as securities, \$15,190; notes given, \$12,500.

New Haven County Bank, 200 shares Folding Box Company, 92 shares Hartford Manila Company as security, \$16,300; notes given, \$17,900.

H. C. Warner & Co., New Haven, 20 shares Folding Box Company as security, \$1,400; note, \$1,000.

Mechanics' Bank, New Haven, 100 shares Folding Box Company, security, \$7,000; note, \$4,600.

First National Bank, New Haven, 90 shares Hartford Manila Company, security, \$2,250; note on demand September 2, 1899; interest from July 1, 1900, \$9,000.

Total securities, \$66,570; total notes, \$66,300.

The unsecured claims are as follows: Philando Armstrong, loan cash, June 1, 1898, interest at 6 per cent., \$13,533.43. Philando Armstrong, note, July 1, 1891, interest from January 1, 1896, at 6 per cent., loan cash, \$20,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Printing paper can be imported into Natal free of duty. Writing paper pays duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem.

According to the Dessau Chamber of Commerce, German makers of straw board are complaining greatly of Dutch competition.

Last year Japan received wood pulp from Germany to the value of 125,313 yen; from Great Britain, 64,869 yen; from Sweden and Norway, 21,818 yen, and from the United States, 7,856 yen.

Dividends have recently been declared by German paper concerns as follows: Rheinische Aktien Gesellschaft für Papierfabrication, 7 per cent.; Verlagsanstalt vormals G. I. Manz Buchand Kunst Druckerei Actien Gesellschaft, 6 per cent.

The Central Selling Office of the Austrian makers of wood pulp boards has proved a success, not only in keeping prices steady, but also in dividing the sales in various parts among the nearest mills, and thus saving unnecessary inland freight.

Japan imported wood pulp in 1899 to the quantity of 6,588,197 kin of the value of 336,651 yen. In 1898 the imports were 6,948,597 kin of the value of 223,599 yen, and in the previous year 1,433,868 kin of the value of 63,787 yen. (Yen = 49 cents; kin = 1.3251 lbs.)

The net profit of the Star Paper Mill, Feniscowles, Blackburn, England, for the six months is £5,049 18s. 7d. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 3s. per share on the preference shares and 5s. per share on the ordinary shares, and a bonus of 1s. per share on the latter shares.

American Sulphite Manufacturers' Association.

Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
64 Federal Street,
BOSTON, November 27, 1900.

The American Sulphite Manufacturers' Association held a meeting at Young's Hotel Tuesday of this week. There was a large representation of the sulphite industry present, and while the entire day was given to the business of the meeting, very little of special interest would be given out for publication. It was stated by one of the members during the recess hour at noon time that a comparison of notes showed that the consumption was taking good care of the production, and that there was very little surplus of sulphite on hand at any one of the mills, and many of the mills are sold ahead. From this showing the manufacturers claim that the condition of the sulphite industry is in better shape than for the past nine months. The only action of trade interest taken was the vote to maintain prices as heretofore ruling, with 2.10c. the minimum for No. 2 pulp. This is contrary to the expectation of the outside trade.

DELESDEMIER.

NEW YORK JOTTINGS.

The rumor is somewhat persistently strong in the local trade that the Union Bag and Paper Company is about to put a cheap flat bag on the market with which to head off the competition of its sturdy young rivals. This rumor is pronounced by those who should know as being without any foundation in fact.

The Pulp Reclaiming Company, whose office is in the Broadway Chambers, Broadway and Chambers street, is flooded with letters of inquiry in regard to the company and also with numerous applications for the pulp made of old papers that the company is turning out. The officials of this company say that they will not have any pulp for the market for some time yet, and that when they do have some for sale they will advertise the fact. They report that their patented machines are being constructed just as rapidly as the facilities in the machine shop will allow. When these are finished they may be leased to paper manufacturers.

A prominent paper man called attention this week to the fact that nearly all the big revolutionary schemes relating to the paper industry are always backed by outsiders. When a paper man hears that "There's millions in it" he straightway becomes convinced that he does not want to play for such high stakes. He knows of old that the "ante" is apt to be beyond the limit of his bank account.

"A breakwater against booms would be a good thing for the paper trade," said a local jobber this week. The thought was suggested by the difference in the situation to-day from what it was this time a year ago. Continuing, this gentleman said: "Last Thanksgiving we could not eat our turkey or drink our cider in peace, so disturbed were we over the mass of orders on file at the office. This time I guess we can enjoy ourselves without much thought of business because, generally speaking, it is neither very good nor very bad."

The Union Talc Company, recently incorporated for \$1,000,000, which took over a number of the most prominent mining concerns located in Gouverneur, N. Y., has opened a New York office in the Singer Building, 149 Broadway. The company is rapidly getting into business shape, and will soon be able to announce the names of its working force. Negotiations are now about closed with a few gentlemen who have national reputations as experts in talc.

The local market in news board has been somewhat disturbed this week over a threatened cut in price, alleged to have been made by the officials of the National News Board Company. The object of such a cut, if carried out, would be to cripple the independent mills that are now putting an imitation news board on the market. It is interesting to note that a prominent up-State paper manufacturer is reported as saying: "I am going to make news boards, license or no license, willy nilly." That man has the reputation of doing just what he says he is going to do.

The Casein Company of America, whose new offices are at 94 John street, on the ground floor of the Woodbridge Building, is now able to transact its business in comfort, as the work on the new headquarters of the company is at last completed. The result presents a suite of small rooms done up and furnished in a rich, yet conservatively quiet manner. The arrangement of the office is remarkably well adapted to the requirements of the company.

Consumers of folding boxes in this market are disappointed over the failure of F. H. Benton, of New Haven, Conn., and in his not carrying out his project of an opposition company to the National Folding Box and Paper Company. It will be recalled that Mr. Benton resigned from his double position as treasurer and general manager of that company a few months ago. Since that time it has been stated that he was about to start a new company in the same line. Instead of doing so the announcement is made this week of his voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The statement that has been made to the effect that two of the largest blank book manufacturing houses in this city were to combine is positively denied by the heads of both concerns. The advantages of such a combination are apparent, as great savings in production and distribution could be made by such an arrangement. But there are serious obstacles in the way of such a scheme, and the principal one of these is said to be the absence of cash as an inducement to sink individuality in a big company name.

CONDITION OF WATER SUPPLY.

Ample Water at Almost All Mill Centres—The New England Supply Greatly Increased—West Well Cared For.

Western Massachusetts Office
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
HOLYOKE, Mass., November 27, 1900.

Nature has settled the water question in this vicinity at least, and the anxiety of the manufacturers has been relieved permanently. There is plenty of water this week, and much was going to waste over the Holyoke dam yesterday and to-day. The canals in this city have been brimful for the last ten days, and mills have been using the water regardless of indented quantities. Western Massachusetts has been visited by heavy rains this week and all of the rivers are full.

FERRY.

New England Supply Increased.

Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
64 Federal Street,
Boston, Mass., November 27, 1900.

The past week brought numerous showers and the rainfall was quite extended, increasing the water supply throughout this section. In some places the storms were very heavy. No trouble on account of low water is now being experienced by manufacturers anywhere in New England, so far as can be learned. The big rivers of Maine are full, the Merrimac River is well up and the streams of Vermont are flowing quite freely. All fears concerning a scarcity of water are for the time dispelled, and it is doubtful if low water becomes a troublesome factor for several weeks yet, and may not this winter. The recent rains have changed the conditions.

DELESDEMIER.

Heavy Rains in Miami Valley.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, November 27.—Frequent and protracted rains have fallen and the streams were swollen for a time the past week. There can be no immediate danger of low water conditions for some time. Manufacturers report that from all accounts the fall water fall in all sections of the valley is sufficient to meet all purposes. The greatest danger existed in the midsummer, but with fall rains this fear disappeared entirely. The Mad and Miami rivers have not been on the rampage exactly, but they are of generous size at this time, and it seems impossible that they should dwindle within a week's time. It is pretty difficult to tell much about the streams in this locality, however. When

rains appear to be the heaviest in this section they seem to be influenced only slightly. Northern rains benefit the Miami Valley greatly. A recent claim has been made that the Miami River is navigable from Hamilton, Ohio, to a point north of Dayton. It depends entirely whether the engineer refers to canoe navigation to verify his report. A small steam launch can traverse certain portions, but that is about the extent of the navigation hereabouts. Canals and hydraulics are just as valuable as navigable streams.

M. V.

Ample Water in Wisconsin.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., November 26.—Last week mention was made in this correspondence that the sluices in the dams were commencing to be closed. Since then they have been opened again and are still open. It was found that with the only partial closing of these gates the water was rising again and it was thought best to prevent it from going above the present level. So long as the marshes around the head waters remain unfrozen the water will continue to come abundantly, but very soon they will be locked in the icy embrace of winter, and then the sluice gates will go down suddenly. The stage of water for power the coming winter will be better than for twenty years past. The same applies to the Wisconsin River.

FOX RIVER.

New Paper Stock Warehouse.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 26.—A new factory building has just been erected by the Columbia Paper Stock Company on the northeast corner of Seventh and Carr streets, which, for the purposes to which it is to be used, and for convenience and ease of handling the product of the plant, is said by judges to be a model building. The arrangement was worked out by C. D. Garnett, secretary of the company, and designed and planned by Charles S. Holloway, architect.

The building is a four story and basement brick, 150x127 feet, is of mill construction, is equipped in the latest style, and cost \$50,000.

The first floor has six large receiving doors on wagon level and three large shipping doors on same level. It also contains the baling presses and has large storage capacity. The fourth floor is the workshop. Its ceiling is 20 feet from the floor and large windows 10 feet high are placed at frequent intervals around the walls. Six skylights, each 15x26 feet, will aid in supplying an abundance of good light. In this workshop 200 to 250 girls will be employed sorting the stock. A series of bins extend the full length of the building in the centre from

the floor of the second story to the floor of the fourth story. Each bin is 8x13x24 feet deep, and holds about a half a car of stock unbaled. Each bin has at the top an ingenious trap door which admits of throwing the stock into the bins from either side of the building. At the bottom of each bin on the second floor are doors 7 feet high and the whole width of the bin, which when opened permit the stock to flow out onto carriers, of which there are four working independently, and which carry the stock to the baling presses. On the fourth floor there are twelve tables, each 14 feet wide by 50 feet long. On the two 50-foot sides of each is a 2-foot wire screen, which removes the dirt from the stock as it is being sorted, the dirt passing right from under the tables into a canvas chute to box trucks on the floor below. Overhead on the fourth floor is a runway or skeleton double-deck 10 feet high, fully protected by a rail all around with an opening in the centre, through which the stock is passed right onto the centre of the tables. As the stock is brought from the receiving department on a level to this deck and passed onto the tables direct, the girls are relieved from the customary dumping of sacks and removal of dirt.

The building is equipped with the latest plumbing, automatic sprinkler apparatus and fire escapes. It also has four risers, with hose connections on each floor, and every precaution against fire and for the speedy escape of the occupants in such an emergency is provided. The plant is operated by a gasoline engine of large capacity, and is equipped with its own electric lighting plant and hot water heating apparatus. The third floor is used entirely for storage. On the second floor is located a large cutting room, in which is placed the largest power cutter made for the destruction of and working up of such paper stock as requires the use of a knife. With every facility for the convenient handling of the stock to the extent of a daily income and outgo of 50 tons, there remains an ample storage capacity of over 10,000 bales.

MOUND CITY.

Pulp Wood Boom Breaks.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

CARTHAGE, N. Y., November 26.—A boom holding between 150 and 175 cords of peeled pulp broke last Tuesday night and about 80 cords went down the river. The pulp was owned by the Carthage Sulphite Pulp Company, and was transported from Castorland by T. B. Basselin to Carthage, where it was unloaded from the lighters into the river, floating down near the sulphite mill. The water in the river is rising very rapidly, and should it rise much higher there is a possibility of its doing damage in various directions.

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G. W. HOWARD CO., Menasha, Wis.

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GENERAL PAPER COMPANY, Merchants Loan and Trust Building, . . . CHICAGO.

NOTES OF THE TRADE.

The National Steel Company has in its plant in Chicago twenty Cross oil filters, made by the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio.

Ogden Armstrong, individually and as a member of the assigned firm of Albert De Cernea & Co., has been discharged as a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court at Philadelphia.

The D. F. Brown Paper Box and Paper Company, Limited, will erect a new factory on the western side of Canterbury street, between Princess and Duke streets, St. John, N. B. The new building, which will be of brick, will be two stories on Canterbury street, and will have a frontage of 120x92 feet.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Paper Box Manufacturing Company intends to enlarge its capacity. New machinery has been ordered from Mr. Kenney, representing Knowlton & Beach, of Rochester, N. Y., which will cost \$5,000. When the new machinery arrives the factory will have a capacity of 5,000 boxes per day. Electric power will be installed and employment given to twenty-five hands.

The Stelwagon Tar Paper Works, 826 and 828 South Schuylkill avenue, Philadelphia, were slightly damaged by fire last week. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents the flames at one time threatened to destroy the plant, but prompt action by the firemen saved it. The loss amounted to only a few hundred dollars, and was principally by smoke and water on stock. The building was only slightly damaged.

Monthly Quotations (on mill supplies) is the name of a sixteen page publication issued every four weeks by the H. Charmon Company, Chicago. The paper gives illustrations of everyday use mill equipment, with current prices. It is a valuable reference book for any manufacturer or engineer, and will be sent regularly upon request to the publishers. As the Charmon Company finds the publication fruitful of good results in its business,

manufacturers must recognize it as a valuable source of reference and price information.

The Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company, 16 Warren street, New York, will be pleased to send to any pulp or paper manufacturer its booklet that illustrates and describes the merits of "Rainbow" packing, manufactured by the company. The booklet has also a number of pages devoted to other products of the company that are of interest to every mill man.

Among the recent shipments by the H. C. Clark & Son Machine Company, Lee, Mass., have been a stack of dryers for Noble & Johnston Company, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; new drying system for Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company Division American Writing Paper Company, South Lee, Mass.; 5-inch fan pump for B. F. Perkins & Son, Holyoke, Mass.; three cylinder washers for Eaton, Dikeman & Co., Lee, Mass.; cylinder mold for Moyer & Pratt, Lyons Falls, N. Y.; four cylindrical revolving poachers for manufacture of smokeless powder, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Indian Head, Md.; two gun metal rolls, Morris Paper Company, Morris, Ill.; dryer system, Old Berkshire Mills Company, Dalton, Mass.; improved dryer packings, J. D. Stowe & Sons, Scitico, Conn.; press roll, R. R. Vernon, Rainbow, Conn.; 4-inch fan pump, B. D. Rising Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass.; dryer packings, W. D. Barnes, Brainard, N. Y.; steam engine, F. H. Davis & Co., Boston, Mass.; steam engine, Riverton Paper Company, Riverton, Conn.; 68-inch four cylinder board machine, C. M. Robertson estate, Montville, Conn. The H. C. Clark & Son Machine Company has been making extensive repairs to its machine shop and foundry, and is now better prepared than ever to care for its customers.

To meet the requirements of laws enacted in certain States, providing that low water alarms "shall be of a type capable of being tested by the inspector of workshops and factories," the Crane Company, Chicago, is out with the Crane patent low water alarm. The device can be attached directly on top of the boiler, or can be piped to any position most convenient to the engineer. "It is thoroughly reliable and a positive indicator of low water,"

says the Crane Company in a small folder that describes and illustrates the device. The folder will be sent upon request. The Crane Company is also sending to steam users a four page folder illustrating and giving particulars of its new "Crane" blow-off valve, designed to replace the hard metal blow-off valve shown in its catalogue. Some of the new features embodied in the "Crane" are the putting of the valve seat on the outside, which precludes the lodging of sediment at that point, and a projection on the under part of the disk that prevents any discharge taking place until the seats have become widely separated. This latter also prevents wire drawing. The small pamphlet gives the valve in detail, and can be had upon request.

Changes at Taggarts Paper Mills.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., November 26.—Many changes have taken place of late in the mills of the Taggart Brothers' Company. The improvements which have been in progress at their plant, the "old stone mill," for a long time past are nearly completed. The finishing touches are now being given and the job will shortly be completed. The new machine was started Monday. It is a 74-inch cylinder, made by the Smith & Winchester Company, South Windham, Conn. The company's other machine is a 60-inch, of the same make. The new machine, like the veteran, will run on rope paper exclusively. Three bag machines, especially designed by Joseph Taggart, have been added to the mill's equipment of machinery. Four new Leffel water wheels have also been installed. An engraving plant, in connection with the plant, is to be installed and started immediately. It will be run in connection with the bag factory. It will be in charge of Lawrence Kern, an expert from Cincinnati. The machinery has been ordered and will be installed at once upon its arrival. It is hoped to have the department running within the next three weeks. This will do away with a former considerable item of expense. Considerable of the work was needed for marking flour sacks, &c., and new plates had constantly to be ordered elsewhere. All cuts, &c., will hereafter be made in the factory.

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NEW MOVE IN ROOFING PAPER WAR.

N. West, of Johnstown, Pa., Secures the Tar Output of the Chicago Gas Company—How the Move Will Affect the Trade.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—A crisis in the war among roofing paper manufacturers, headed by N. West, of Johnstown, and the Barrett Manufacturing Company, of this city and Chicago, has been reached, and the victory is claimed by West. For weeks a quiet business move has been going on, and now the announcement is made that West, by the capture of the strategic point, the coal tar output of the Chicago Gas Company, from the Barrett Company, that previously held it, is in a position to command the roofing paper trade of the entire West, the greatest consuming section of this class of goods in the country.

It will be remembered that in a previous issue of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL a gentleman acquainted with the facts told the story of the combine of manufacturers, of the profits made then, of the alleged secret price cuttings, of the breaking up of the combination and of the price war between the leaders. The same gentleman continued the story to-day, as follows:

"When the combination broke apart, West, who has back of him the Cambria Iron Company and its great interests, determined to strike into the enemy's country. Now the Middle West is the greatest consumer of roofing paper of any section in the country. The paper is largely used in rural parts instead of tin, and as a foundation for gravel roofs; and then, too, buildings being not so high as in the East, there are naturally more of them, and as a consequence more roofing area.

"Chicago is the great producer of coal tar, with which the paper is saturated. The output of the Chicago Gas Works is 150,000 barrels, and inasmuch as the freight rates to Chicago and points farther West from the Eastern manufactories vary from \$9 to \$10 a ton, the manufacturer whose plant is situated there has so great an advantage over those whose plants are located in the East that he practically controls the situation, a condition of affairs which demonstrates the importance of the West move.

"Anticipating that the West interests would secure the Chicago Gas Company output, arrangements were quietly made for the construction of the requisite buildings for preparing the roofing paper. No intimation was given to any one of what was on foot. Within a few days the West Company has been able to conclude definite arrangements with the gas company, and the announcement is now made that after January 1 it will secure the coal tar instead of the Barrett Company, which now gets it. Work on the West

Company's buildings is being rushed with all possible expedition, and on the first of the year it will be in a position to turn out product.

"It is true that in the near vicinity of Chicago the coal tar output is about 100,000 barrels, and this the Barrett Company will doubtless secure. But the West Company believes that by taking the 150,000 barrels of the gas company from its rival it has fatally crippled it, so far as the trade of the great Middle West is concerned."

"What effect will this move have on the Eastern manufacturers?"

"It is hard to answer that question. Eastern producers enjoy considerable trade with the Pacific Slope, because railroad rates are such that freight can be delivered to the Pacific seaboard at a cheaper rate than at Denver or Omaha, and as cheaply from Philadelphia as from Chicago. Seemingly, therefore, Eastern manufacturers will not be interfered with by the price slashing which the move of West is sure to cause. But the interests of each manufacturer are so intimately connected with that of every other that a rearrangement, such as this move will cause, is sure to have effects which all will feel. It is too early now, however, to attempt to define them with precision."

E. R. G.

Meeting of Creditors of C. M. Stoeber & Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The affairs of the bankrupt firm of Charles M. Stoeber & Co. are about to be given another stirring up. A call has been issued for a meeting of the creditors on December 3. Receiver Sparhawk stated to-day that the purpose of the meeting was to hear certain claims of creditors, to consider the question of a dividend, to pass upon certain questionable claims and to transact general business. He believes that the present resumption of activity is the "beginning of the end." Mr. Sparhawk did not file his account on Thursday last, as originally expected. Some new complications arose, and after a consultation with Referee Mason it was decided to postpone the filing until the close of the present week. Mr. Sparhawk says that the account will positively be filed before the meeting of the creditors.

E. R. G.

Expensive Ballot Paper.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 26.—A deal in ballot paper, made by the Registrar of Voters with Secretary of State Curry, promises to be the subject of investigation. A bill of \$725 for the ballot paper used in the late election has been vetoed by Mayor Phelan on the ground that the charge was excessive. Registrar Walsh states that the paper could be bought here in the open market for 4½ or 5 cents a pound, but that the Secretary of State charged 12½ cents. John Heesch, Curry's deputy, was in the city

making inquiries why there was delay in the payment of the bill, it being customary to require payment in advance.

Auditor Wells has been making inquiries concerning the purchase of paper for the primary election. Walsh made a request for \$200, saying that Curry wanted the cash before sending the paper. The money was given to Walsh July 26, and he ordered eighty reams of paper. He received seventy reams and paid for it, on September 4, the sum of \$175. The other \$25 was retained to pay for telegrams, postage and other petty expense. As the primary law was declared unconstitutional, no election was held, and Walsh disposed of the paper that cost the city \$175 for \$37.50, and the amount was credited on the books of the Election Commission. The city lost the difference, \$137.50. Walsh said that he asked for bids before selling the paper.

Blue Laws in Philadelphia Paper District.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—There is trouble on Paper Row—Decatur, Jayne and Sixth streets—because the Department of Public Safety has suddenly come to the conclusion that it is determined to enforce the provisions of an old blue law which prohibits the feeding of horses on the streets.

John Simmons, Philip Rudolph, C. S. Garrett & Son, the Garrett-Buchanan Company, the Charles Beck Paper Company, A. G. Elliot & Co., Megargee & Green, Price & Co. and Thomas M. Royal & Co. have been served with formal notices to desist in future from feeding their horses, even from nose bags, while on the streets. There was confusion at once and not a little denunciation. Then some genius suggested that the animals be taken into the wide passageway adjoining the warehouse of James B. Ramsay & Son. All Friday and Saturday the passageway looked like a horse show. Meanwhile, however, agitation has been begun, and it is likely that the department will be brought to see the hardship on owners as well as on beasts which the enforcement of the antiquated ordinance imposes, and it is hoped will rescind the objectionable orders.

E. R. G.

The Victory-Gotham Case.

[SPECIAL TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., November 26.—In the case of Victory vs. Gotham, asking for damages because of infringement by defendant of the plaintiff's patent on a diaphragm screen, the court has decided in favor of the plaintiff.

This result in no wise affects the Brownville Iron Works, of Brownville, N. Y., the maker of the Gotham screen, that concern having last year purchased from Mr. Victory the right to manufacture under his patents; so that the Brownville customers are absolutely protected under the decision of the court.

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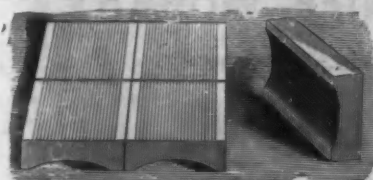
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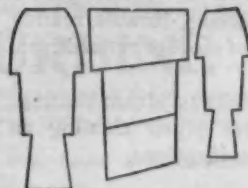
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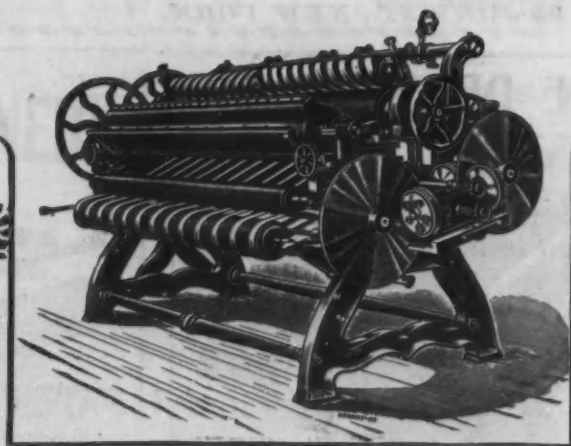
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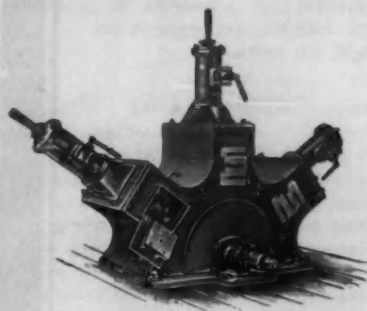
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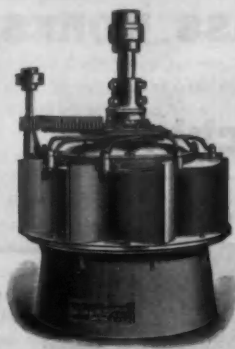
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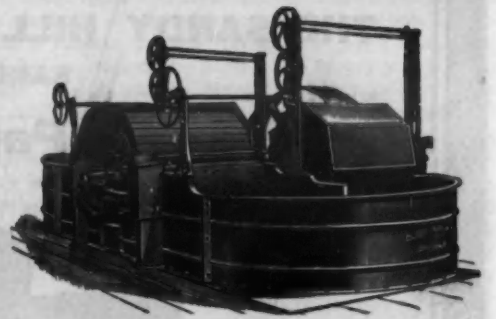
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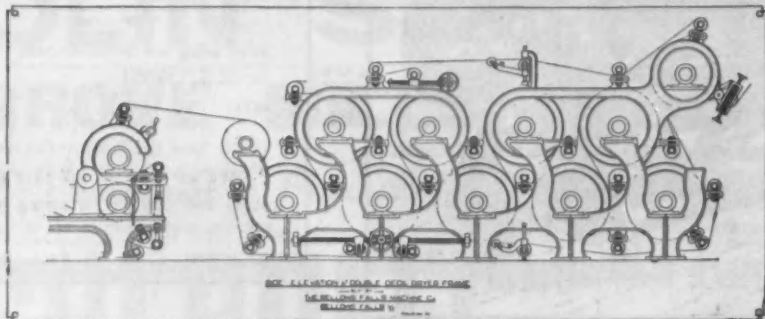
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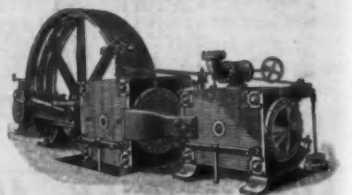
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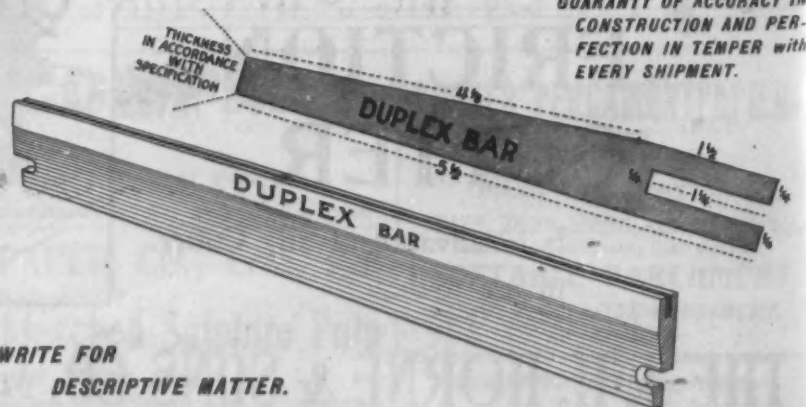
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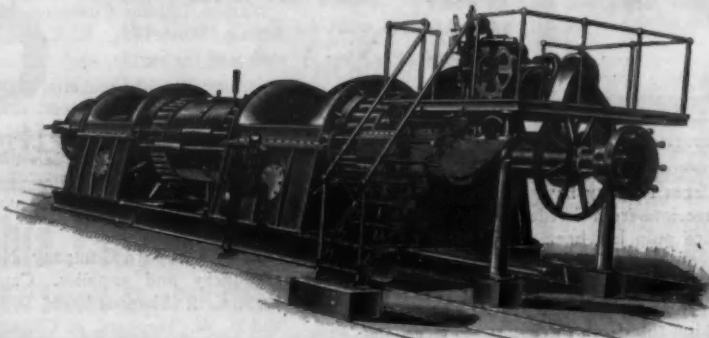
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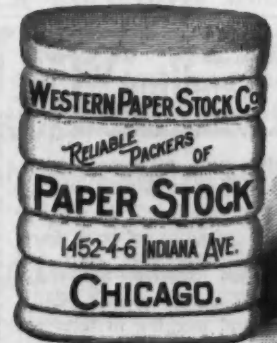
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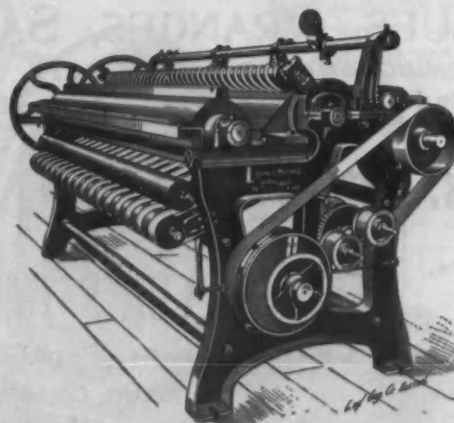
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THE BRITISH PAPER MARKET.

Imports and Exports of Paper and Pulp—No Change in Paper Prices—Sulphite Fibre Showing Some Life—The Chemical Market.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

LONDON, November 20.—There is no particular change to be noted in the paper market. The conditions governing the situation are unaltered, and as yet paper makers have not been able to get any more money for their product.

That the foreign paper maker is paying steady attention to this market is shown by the import figures. For instance, the demand for unprinted paper was particularly heavy, the following comparative figures showing the values of the supplies to the British market from the countries mentioned during the ten months of this and the previous year:

	Jan.-Oct., 1899.	Jan.-Oct., 1900.	Increase or Decrease.
Sweden	£360,655	£469,907	+ £109,252
Norway	451,880	528,694	+ 76,814
Germany	278,453	373,427	+ 94,974
Holland	341,761	398,008	+ 56,247
Belgium	228,706	245,470	+ 16,764
U. S. A.	251,659	261,079	+ 9,420
Various	270,560	342,136	+ 71,576

Totals

The exports of British paper have also increased, as will be seen by the following, showing the export of all classes of paper except hangings:

	Jan.-Oct., 1899.	Jan.-Oct., 1900.	Increase or Decrease.
France	£82,396	£93,317	+ £10,921
U. S. A.	34,686	38,591	+ 3,905
South Africa	119,823	131,803	+ 11,980
East Indies	143,802	156,015	+ 12,213
Australasia	330,750	410,301	+ 79,551
Canada	31,707	49,312	+ 17,605
Various	277,763	339,848	+ 62,085

Totals

The total quantity of wood pulp imported during January-October last was 409,509 tons, and during the corresponding period of last year, 340,686 tons. The shipments from the countries mentioned were as under:

	Jan.-Oct., 1899. Tons.	Jan.-Oct., 1900. Tons.	Increase or Decrease. Tons.
Norway	202,502	245,210	+ 42,708
Sweden	77,702	94,534	+ 16,832
Canada	36,007	41,933	+ 5,926
U. S. A.	10,412	10,853	+ 441
Various	14,063	16,979	+ 2,916

The exports from Norway have been on a much heavier scale, and the receipts from Sweden have also considerably increased. More pulp has been received from Canada.

During the ten months January-October of this year the value of wood pulp received at British ports amounts to £2,159,784 against £1,595,432 last year. The comparative values of the shipments from the countries mentioned were as under:

	Jan.-Oct., 1899.	Jan.-Oct., 1900.	Increase or Decrease.
Norway	£776,159	£1,116,000	+ £339,841
Sweden	534,459	674,914	+ 140,455
Canada	121,214	185,389	+ 64,175
U. S. A.	61,985	47,376	- 14,609
Various	101,615	136,105	+ 34,490

British paper makers are called upon to pay Norway an extra sum of £339,841 and Sweden £140,455. The Canadians' bill shows an advance of £64,175, and the value of American supplies shows a depreciation of £14,609.

The mechanical wood pulp market is somewhat depressed, owing to resales of stocks, but the sulphite market is showing some life, buyers evidently yielding to the ideas of sellers.

The market for heavy chemicals is steady, with a moderate export demand in progress. Soda ash is firmly held at unaltered values. Caustic soda is in demand on the basis of £11 2s. 6d. for 76-77 per cent., Bleaching powder is in request at £6 15s. per ton on rails, prompt, and £7 7s. 6d. to £7 12s. 6d. soft wood, delivery over next year. The prices of soda crystals are well maintained, while salt cake is on offer at 27s. 6d. per ton on rails, and over next year 30s.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Marion Tribune Company, Marion, Ind.—Capital stock, \$20,000. Directors: E. L. Goldthwait, J. L. McCulloch and Joel G. Sayres.

College World Company, Newark, N. J.—To carry on a publishing business. Capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators, S. Abbott, J. A. Cutler and R. Lord Tarbox.

Rock Falls Paper Manufacturing Company, Rock Falls, Ill.—To manufacture paper. Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators: A. P. Brown, F. K. Moody and E. W. Hagan.

C. E. Sheppard Company, New York.—To manufacture stationery and supplies. Capital stock, \$5,000. Directors: C. E. Sheppard and F. J. Sheppard, of New York, and G. W. Sheppard, of Chicago.

L'Union Italo-Americana of New York.—To conduct a printing and publishing business. Capital stock, \$20,000. Directors: Dr. Borenzo Ullo, Allesandro Caccia and the Rev. Ernesto Coppo, New York.

William Campbell & Co., Hackensack, N. J.—Incorporated to manufacture, buy and sell, import and deal in wall paper and substitutes, &c. The total authorized capital stock is \$650,000, divided into 100 shares, of which \$550,000 shall be common stock and \$100,000 shall be preferred stock, entitled to 6 per cent. yearly, cumulative, dividends. The company will begin business with \$1,000. The incorporators are James H. Temple, of Huntington, N. Y., 4 shares; Robert J. Dyatt, of New York, 3 shares; James H. Temple, Jr., of Huntington, N. Y., 1 share; Geo. W. Humphrey, of New York, 1 share, and Adelbert E. Temple, of Hackensack, 1 share. This company has just completed its new factory at Hackensack, N. J., and has now its goods on the market for this season, its corps of travelers numbering over forty.

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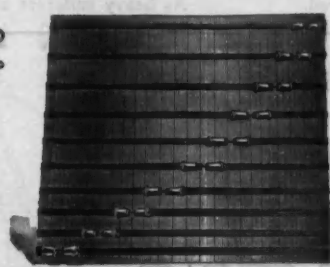
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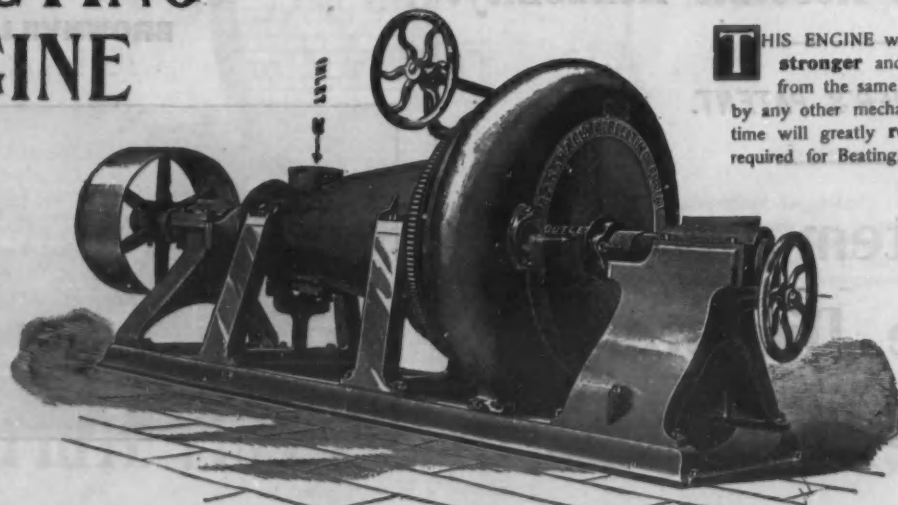
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THIS ENGINE will produce a better finished, stronger and more even sheet of paper from the same materials than can be produced by any other mechanical process, and at the same time will greatly reduce the time and power required for Beating.

MARSHALL ENGINE COMPANY,
TURNER'S FALLS,
MASS.

LOOKING AFTER WATERWAYS.

Discussing the Opening of Connecticut River to Navigation
—Work in Progress Looking Toward the Care
of the Black River Water Supply.

Western Massachusetts Office
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
HOLYOKE, MASS., November 27, 1900.

Efforts are being made in Springfield by Charles E. Hoag to revive the work of opening the Connecticut River for navigation. He will make an effort to have the State Legislature take the matter up this winter and make a recommendation to Congress concerning the river and the necessities for opening it for navigation. For some years this matter has been agitated by the manufacturers of the valley, but with little success, so far as Congress is concerned. All railroad corporations are, from the nature of their business, against the opening of the river. Conservative men are not inclined to believe that any definite action will be taken to open the river at the coming session of Congress.

FERRY.

Caring for Black River Water Supply.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., November 26.—The manufacturers along the Black River Valley are well pleased over the steadiness of the river during the past season and are gratified to know that the reservoirs are being put in shape to do their duty for some time to come.

The repairs on these reservoirs at the Fulton Chain and Stillwater, on the Beaver, are still in progress, though they will be finished in a few days. Men in the employ of the State Engineering Department are at work at each place stopping leaks and generally repairing the dams, of which there are two at Fulton Chain and one at Stillwater. These repairs have been in progress several weeks. The men are hurrying to get done with them in order that the reservoirs may secure some benefit from the belated rains and expected snow falls.

As it was necessary to draw down the water in both reservoirs to make the needed repairs, the gates of the dams have been wide open since they were commenced. The water has thus been at a low level in the reservoirs, allowing breaks near the base of the dams to be repaired.

The engineers found the dams at both reservoirs in sad need of attention, particularly the one at Stillwater. The repairs on the latter, however, are of a temporary nature, as it is to be replaced in the spring by a substantial stone structure, much higher than the present wooden one, giving a much larger area of water and doing away with losses by leakage.

The repairs on the dams at Fulton Chain, however, are of a permanent character. They will have the effect of raising the level of the reservoir fully 20 inches. As the reservoir is 12 miles long and varies in width from a few rods of a good sized river to fully 4 miles at its widest extent, the raising of the level will contribute in no small degree to the reserve fund of liquidation.

The patching has cost from \$500 to \$800 at each place, and the permanent repairs referred to will cost more. The repairs are being hurried and assurances are given that the gates may be shut in a few days and the ponds allowed to fill up. It is desired to have a good reserve on hand, as it is generally necessary to let some water down to replenish the river about January 1.

Reports from the gate tenders report heavy falls of snow in the region about the reservoirs, but comparatively little rain.

F. M.

Paper Mill News From Fulton.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

FULTON, N. Y., November 26.—The water is rushing over both dams here to-day as it has not been doing in many months, and it looks as if the dry season were nearly at an end for this year. During all of last week the water kept up fairly well, and the roily appearance of the water shows that the recent rains and snows are having an effect. Reports still come in of the dried up condition of the swamps and low land, which at this time of year should be well flooded. An abundance of rain has fallen in the last two weeks, and a great deal more rain is needed to insure an adequate water power supply.

Water users in a position to make accurate estimates agree that the last two years have brought the lowest water and longest continued dry seasons experienced in many years. The Oswego River has been lower this year than last, and the damage to water users through loss of power and time has been greater than ever before.

As heavy sufferers as any have been the Victoria Paper

Mills Company and the Fulton Paper Company, which are manufacturers of ground wood pulp. The latter were entirely closed down for several months, and are not yet able to run to full capacity. The Victoria Paper Mills Company has been able to run one machine at all times, having it fitted to run by steam, but has had from one to three machines idle much of the time since July.

The Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company is now running two paper machines, its new five cylinder machine having been started.

The upper dam at Fulton is now bare of flash boards, these having been removed under orders from the State authorities. This action was taken at the request of the water users on the lower level, who united in asking the removal of the flash boards. This dam was raised a few years ago, and with the further addition of flash boards a considerable storage of water in the long upper level may be had. As there was not sufficient water to supply the needs of the mills on the upper dam the mills on the lower level were entirely dependent on the water sent down through the tailraces of the mills above, with the result that water would often waste over the lower dam for hours, only to be succeeded by a period of like duration, with scarcely any water available for use. With the boards removed the mills above cannot restrain the flow of water to any great extent, even if entirely shut down through accident or other cause, as it will soon rise to the height of the dam.

The mills at Phoenix have had an adequate supply of water for about a month past, and are all running to full capacity. The Phoenix Toilet and Paper Manufacturing Company is completing the installation of a new boiler, steam engine and erection of a boiler house. The company has built a very tall brick smokestack, has added a new waterwheel, with new head gates and rack, and has made various other improvements on a considerable scale. It is now equipped to run the entire plant by steam.

The Kenyon Paper Company, of Baldwinsville, has recently lengthened its machine by the addition of two dryers.

C. F. Bradshaw, treasurer of the Kenyon Paper Company, is sojourning in the Southern States in search of relief from a lung trouble which has lately affected him.

F. B.

.. USE ..

NON=ANTEM DIGESTERS

for

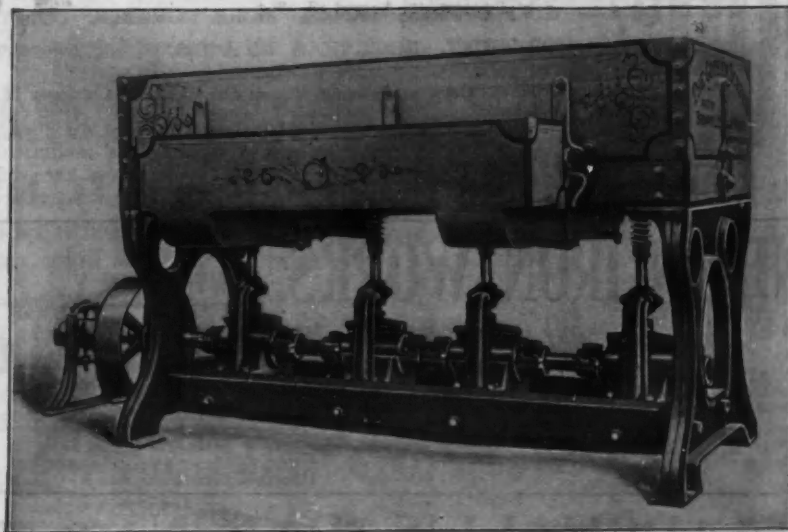
Short Cooking.

Good Results and Absolute Reliability.

E. MEURER'S PATENT.

The Non-Antem Sulphite Digester Co.,

85 Times Building, New York.



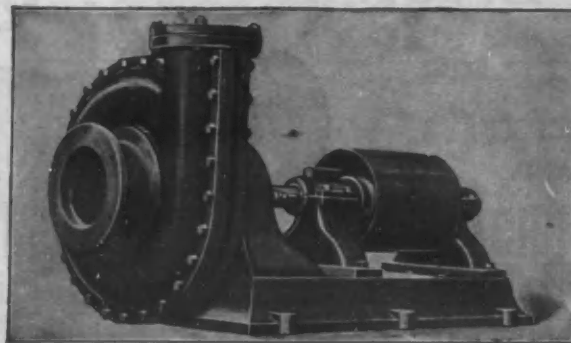
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Manufacturers of the

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Screen,
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and
Screen
Plates.



AMERICAN SULPHITE PULP COMPANY,

SOLE OWNERS OF THE RUSSELL CEMENT PATENT LINING FOR SULPHITE DIGESTERS.

The only absolute protection to the shell of the digester, and covers every description of continuous acid-proof lining in use; it is easily and cheaply applied, and when applied to a well-constructed digester, it will with proper care last indefinitely.

More than fifty digesters have been licensed by us to use this lining; many of them have been in constant use from five to eight years, and are in perfect condition now, which cannot be said of any other lining in use.

The validity of the patent having been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the first district, all persons using the same without license from us will be prosecuted. The substituting of a substantial lining of sheet lead between the shell of the digester and the cement and brick facing is a very dangerous makeshift, as the lead will in time so deteriorate and crack, and allow the acid to get through to the shell and destroy it; this has been absolutely proved in more than one instance. We have recently removed the linings from digesters having a lead backing, and relined the same with the Russell lining; the condition of the shell when the lead lining was removed clearly shows the danger of using lead.

The International Paper Company has taken out licenses for all its mills.

Manufacturers of sulphite pulp and those intending to build sulphite mills should examine into the merits of the Russell cement lining and the absolute strength and breadth of its patent before negotiating for inferior and infringing linings.

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING PARTIES AND LETTERS:

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Lawrence Mill, Lawrence, Mass.

MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO., Marinette, Wis.

RICHARDS PAPER CO., South Gardiner, Me.

COMBINED LOCKS PAPER CO., Appleton, Wis.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Fall Mountain Mill, Bellows Falls, Vt.

MT. TOM SULPHITE PULP CO., Mt. Tom, Mass.

PIEDMONT PULP & PAPER CO., Piedmont, W. Va.

WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER CO., Oregon City, Ore.

ABSTRACT FROM LETTER OF WILLAMETTE PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1894.

American Sulphite Pulp Co.

How are your digesters working now? We re-point ours about once in three months, inspect each digester once in two weeks, and are very well pleased with their seeming durability and their operation in every way, but, at the same time, after our experience with bronze digesters, we are naturally a little apprehensive, and if there is any point of danger that has come up in your experience that has not yet revealed itself to us, we would esteem it a favor if you would put us on our guard against any such difficulty. Our digesters, as you know, are made upright, of the inverted-champagne-bottle type with hemispherical dome, and the circulation of the liquor in them is well-nigh perfect. We blow off at any pressure that happens and we have yet to see the slightest defect by reason of said blowing off. About three months ago we tapped the lower space of our digester and found the lining at the tap-holes perfectly clean and dry, and unless something unforeseen occurs to change our opinion we shall continue to feel pleased that we decided to use your lining. We have no objection to your using our opinion in converting any "Doubting Thomas" to whom you may wish to sell the right to use the lining.

Yours truly,
WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

By W. Pierce Johnson, General Manager.

WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A., Sept. 20, 1897.

American Sulphite Pulp Co., 85 Water St., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Answering your favor of September 24, would say that our linings are working quite satisfactorily. We have had some few slight leaks due to the pointing becoming detached, but have had no difficulty in repairing the leaks, and they have been very infrequent, and we regard the lining as a success.

Yours truly,
WM. PIERCE JOHNSON, Vice-President.

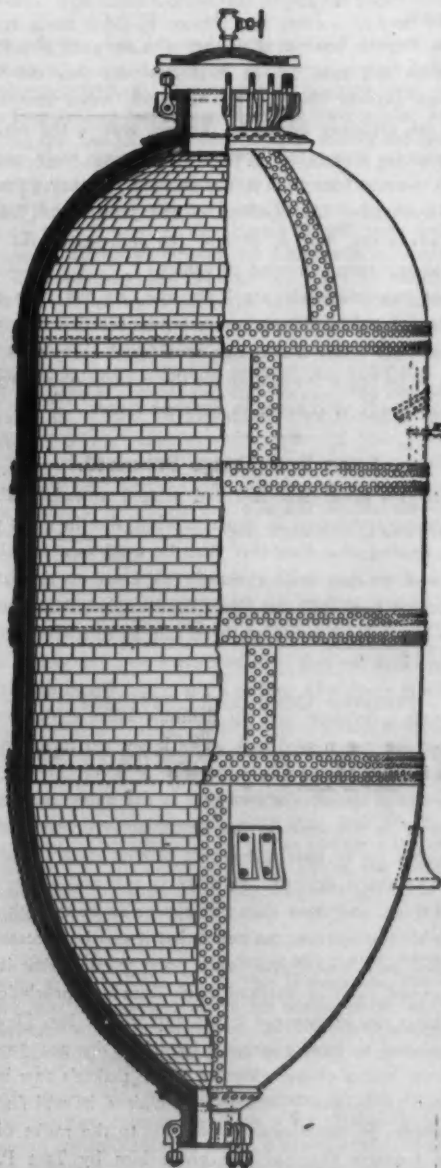
RUSSELL PAPER CO.

LAWRENCE, MASS., August 15, 1899.

G. W. Russell, Pres. American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter I beg to say that the Russell Cement Lining has been in constant use in this mill under my superintendence for nearly 10 years. Both the linings and digesters are in excellent condition; neither have given us any trouble since the linings were put in. Yours respectfully,

FRED'K M. LIBBEY, Foreman,
Russell Paper Co., Sulphite Mill.



MARINETTE AND MENOMINEE PAPER CO.

MARINETTE, WIS., July 24, 1899.

American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Yours of July 20 received, and in answer will state that up to the present time the lining Mr. Marston put on the last two digesters has been very satisfactory and has given us no trouble whatever. Yours very truly,

MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO.

RICHARDS PAPER CO.

SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE, August 16, 1899.

Mr. George W. Russell, President, Tremont Building, Boston.

Dear Sir:—We have had the Russell digester linings in use for nearly ten years, and believe them to be the best in the market. Our digesters and linings are in excellent condition.

Yours truly,
HENRY RICHARDS, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1899.

G. W. Russell, Esq., Pres. American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 11th inst., it gives us pleasure to say that the Russell lining we have in use in all our digesters is giving every satisfaction, and we do not see how it can be improved upon. We do not see that there is any necessity for any lining next the shell other than the cement lining of your process.

Very truly yours,
WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER CO.
JOHN G. LUKE,
Per A. K. L.

THE RIORDON PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

MERRITON, ONT., August 15, 1899.

American Sulphite Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—In reference to success of a cement and talc lining for digesters, I may say that we have used it for some years with entire satisfaction. It has always seemed to me that using a lead backing is a rather useless and perhaps dangerous practice.

Yours truly,
C. RIORDON.

AMERICAN SULPHITE PULP CO., Tremont Building, Boston; Mass.

The Paper Trade Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY THE
LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL COMPANY
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THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the pioneer publication in its field and has for many years been the recognized Organ of the American Paper Trade. As a medium for reaching the trade in all its branches it is unapproached.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

Western Office of the "Paper Trade Journal."

Subscribers and advertisers in the West should bear in mind that the Western office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is now located at room 825 Monadnock Building, Chicago, where convenient quarters have been fitted up. It is the intention of the management to carefully look after the interests of its patrons in that part of the country, and the Western office has been moved and enlarged to better accommodate the increasing business of that branch. Advertisers can make contracts at that office, copies of the paper can be secured there and subscriptions will be taken. Besides this, "Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades" will be found on sale. The office is in charge of Mr. Evan Johnson, Western agent, who will be pleased to see callers at any time, or will visit any firms desiring his assistance on receipt of word from them.

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Thanksgiving for the Trade.

The trade certainly has cause for returning thanks this year and for showing a more than usually keen relish for its Thanksgiving turkey. When it ate its Thanksgiving dinner last year there was a rising tide in the paper market that both in price and demand reached its height in December. Since that time prices have gradually eased off, but are now somewhat stronger, while the volume of business has been for the most part satisfactory. Nearly all houses report that their business for this year to date is equal to or ahead of last year's business at a corresponding date, while the present demand is of good proportions.

The trade record in the way of failures has been remarkably clear this year, and while exact figures are not at hand, it is safe to say that the losses so far from failures have been unusually light.

Taken all in all, the year's business has been of such a character that Thanksgiving ought to have a significance more important than that of being merely a day of feasting and merrymaking.

The Price of Bleaching Powder.

The price of bleaching powder for 1901 has been fixed, and, as reported in our news columns this week, is 2.10 cents on protected contracts and 2 cents on contracts without favors of any kind.

There has been a good deal of business placed for next year at prices to be fixed, but now that the rates of the United Alkali Company are known, consumers of bleach will know more definitely on just what basis they can figure. As was expected, the price is higher than it was last year. This was indicated by the figures settled on for the English market some weeks ago and also by the fact that the English and Continental makers some time ago agreed to form and did form a price controlling arrangement.

Some buyers believe that after the turn of the year quotations will ease off, as it is reported they did last year, but passing that for the moment, paper manufacturers can certainly figure on the fact that in the matter of chemicals alone the cost of producing their paper will be more in 1901 than it was in 1900. If they gain by concessions after the opening of the year it will be to their advantage, but at present the indications do not point to any such lowering of values.

Other raw materials are high, and, as has been frequently pointed out, there are no evidences that they will go to a lower level. All things considered, there does not appear to be much foundation for the contention of buyers that paper will be cheaper in the near future.

Some New Things Promised.

There is a good deal said and printed nowadays about the coming revolution in paper making, due in great part to the finding of a fibre that shall be used as a substitute for wood, or that shall at least rank equal to the latter. The cotton seed hull has lately been exploited at considerable length, and much has been said as to a secret process, by which the hull is to be treated so as to yield a fibre suitable in every way, and at a low cost. Up to date it has been only a promise, and the demonstration of the availability of the cotton seed hull, as an important factor in paper making, has yet to be made.

The use of the cotton seed hull in the paper industry is not new. It has been in the hands of experimenters for years, but up to date it has not proved itself to be the article so much desired. Its fibre is soft and short, it is full of shive, and there does not appear to be enough substance to it to warrant the belief that it can be successfully bleached on a commercial basis. Yet the fact that it has not proved itself of marked value does not preclude the possibility that it may not do so, and should Mr. Thomas, who claims to have a process by which he can produce from the hull a cheap, effective paper maker's raw material, be able to clearly establish his claims, he will find for his process no more cordial welcome to the ranks of the paper industry than will be given him by THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

As to the Publishers' Paper Company that announces a "Grand Inaugural Subscription" to a plan to furnish news

at \$33 a ton, the scheme may be feasible, but the best posted men in the trade are not yet willing to believe that it is. However, its promoters may be able to show that it is, but until they do so in practical form, we fear that no great faith will be placed in their project by those who have had experience in the manufacturing and selling of similar product. The conditions at present ruling are not such as to warrant conviction that they have solved the problem of selling paper greatly below the market price and realizing therefrom a profit.

A well-known exporter, who has had long experience in the sending of paper abroad, expresses his opinion as to the comparative merits of United States and German methods of dealing with foreign business. He is entirely qualified to speak on the subject and he points out where in a number of ways we can follow the German example to our profit. It is particularly true that in our export business we are not as careful to cater to buyers' wants as we should be. We insist in many cases that he shall take what goods we have in stock or are making regularly, regardless of what he desires. It is a fair proposition that he knows the needs of his market and of his customers better than we do, and as he is paying for the merchandise it is an equally fair proposition to realize that he shall have the say as to what he does and does not want. To the domestic customer we act in an entirely different manner. We try to produce goods to his liking, and the quicker we adopt the same tactics toward the foreign customer, the greater will be our trade and our profits.

Over in Philadelphia they have been reviving an old blue law that prohibits the feeding of horses in the street, even when nose bags are used. The paper trade has come in for its share of annoyance from the revival, and there was a flutter in Quaker City trade circles when the entire trade was served with notices as to the legal points involved. It is not stated whether owners of horses are expected to train the animals to exist on two meals a day, or are to feed them at noontime in the office or wareroom or take them to the nearest restaurant.

More new paper mills are projected, and this week we note that in the West several are probably soon to be established. One is likely to be located near Chicago, another is to be at Terre Haute, while yet another is talked of for the State of Washington. It looks as though architects and machine builders would have plenty of work provided for them in the near future.

There was a new turn in the roofing paper war this week, one of the chief factors in the contest going into his competitor's country and securing the output of tar of the Chicago Gas Company, of which his competitor has heretofore had the control. This move will necessitate readjustments in some sections of the trade and will probably affect every one in the line to a greater or less extent.

The proposition to open up the Connecticut River to navigation is again being agitated in Massachusetts, and while there will probably be no immediate result it is well that the question should be kept close to the front. The advantages of the plan are fully realized by Holyoke manufacturers and merchants, and it would certainly be of substantial benefit to the paper trade in that section.

Under the title of "The Mechanics of Paper Making," the mechanical expert of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL points out some things that it is well to do and some that it is well not to do. The sins of commission probably outnumber those of omission, and paper mill workers may find in the article some hints that may serve them in their daily work.

Reports indicate that for the present at least there need be no anxiety as to a shortage of water. In New England, where there has been the greatest shortage, rains have brought the streams well up to their proper levels, while in the Miami Valley and Wisconsin there is a plentiful supply of water. Grinders of wood pulp especially will welcome the change.

It begins to look as though English paper manufacturers who have been delaying the purchase of their supplies of sulphite were now close to a realization that they will not win the point they tried to make—that of forcing pulp manufacturers to accept lower prices. The reports indicate that the pulp men have a little the advantage of conditions.

English trade papers are not at all pleased over the large order for coated paper taken by a United States mill, the buyer being a well-known London house. Some of them even cast doubt on the transaction. It is, however, a fact that the likes or dislikes of the papers in question have "nothing whatever to do with the case."

TRADE PERSONALS.

AYER.—T. W. Ayer, president and treasurer of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, of Bangor, Me., passed through Boston last Saturday en route for the Yale-Harvard football game.

BARTLETT.—James Bartlett, of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company, Nashua, N. H., was in Boston last week.

BEEBE.—Clarence Beebe, of the Philadelphia Clay Manufacturing Company, was in Chicago last week on his way to the Northwest, of which territory he will cover the most important portions before his return to the East.

BUTLER.—Edwin Butler, New York representative of the Smith Paper Company, Lee, Mass., visited his Philadelphia trade last week.

CARPENTER.—F. P. Carpenter, treasurer of the Amoskeag Paper Mills Company, of Manchester, N. H., visited the Boston trade last week.

CALDWELL.—W. N. Caldwell, general manager of the American Writing Paper Company, has been spending a few days on a visit in Maine. He was in Boston the fore part of the week on business.

CHENEY.—Ex-Governor Cheney, president and treasurer of the P. C. Cheney Company, of Manchester, N. H., was in Boston last week.

DODGE.—Otis T. Dodge, superintendent of the mill of the John Edwards Manufacturing Company, Port Edwards, Wis., was married on November 16, the bride being Miss Alma Brady, of Oshkosh.

DOLE.—Charles T. Dole, of the Champion Card and Paper Company, of East Pepperell, Mass., visited the Boston trade last week.

FLINT.—M. S. Flint, of 116 Nassau street, New York, has been out of town on a Western trip for the past two weeks.

FORREST.—George D. Forrest, of the Chicago Paper Company, having been for two weeks at Colorado Springs, Col., will return in a few days.

FORSYTH.—J. B. Forsyth, of Stone & Forsyth, Boston, tripped it to New Haven last Saturday to see the Yale-Harvard football game.

FRENCH.—After four years' connection with the Board of Aldermen of Holyoke, Mass., Arthur M. French, superintendent of the Linden Division of the American Writing Paper Company, will retire from the Board this year, having refused a renomination. Mr. French has been the president of the board for three years.

HARTWELL.—Oscar Hartwell, of the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, made the rounds of his trade in the New York market last week.

HITCHCOCK.—George Hitchcock called on the paper makers of the Fox River Valley last week.

JUDD.—W. D. Judd, representing the Carew Manufacturing Company, of South Hadley Falls, Mass., visited the Boston trade last week.

KELLY.—M. J. Kelly, representing the Spring Grove Paper Mills, of Spring Forge, Pa., visited Boston last week.

KIMBERLY-BABCOCK.—J. A. Kimberly and C. A. Babcock, of Neenah, Wis., were registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, last week.

LINTON.—James Linton, of Linton Brothers & Co., Pawtucket, R. I., called on the Boston trade last week.

MEAD.—Col. H. E. Mead, of the Mead Paper Company, has been honored by the Ohio National Guard in his selection as a representative to the annual National Guard meeting, which will be held in Washington, D. C. The State will send a representation of ten.

MILLAR.—George W. Millar, of Geo. W. Millar & Co., returned to New York this week from a short trip to Kansas City, Mo.

MIX.—James T. Mix, the Chicago agent of the International Paper Company, was at the New York headquarters of the company last week.

PERKINS.—F. G. Perkins, of the Fort Orange Paper Company, Castleton, N. Y., visited the Boston trade last Friday.

REARDON.—William Reardon, of the Albion Division of the American Writing Paper Company, of Holyoke, was nominated Saturday evening for school committeeman-at-large by the Republicans of that city.

SCHUMACHER.—William Schumacher, for the past four or five years superintendent of the coating department of the Wabash Paper Company, Wabash, Ind., resigned his position last week.

SKINNER.—W. C. Skinner visited the Wisconsin mills last week.

SOUTHWORTH.—C. H. Southworth, treasurer of the Hampshire Paper Company, of South Hadley Falls, Mass., was among the Boston visitors of last week.

STAFFORD.—The news of the death of E. L. Stafford, of Chicago, came as a great shock to his numerous friends in the Fox River Valley last week, many of whom were unaware of his illness, as he had been in Appleton but three weeks before, having succumbed to illness immediately upon reaching home. Mr. Stafford had been coming to the Fox River Valley for ten years and was one of the best known travelers on the road.

STEADMAN.—W. S. Steadman, of Holyoke, representative of the Traders' Paper Company, called on the Boston trade last week.

STEARNS.—Walter H. Stearns, treasurer of the Rhode Island Card Board Company, Pawtucket, R. I., called on the Boston trade last week.

STUART.—W. A. Stuart, of Cincinnati, visited the New York trade last week.

WALLACE.—Geo. R. Wallace, of the Fitchburg Paper Company, Fitchburg, Mass., was in Boston last Saturday.

WEBSTER.—J. Fred Webster, of Bangor, Me., was among the visitors to New Haven last Saturday and went home a big winner. He bet his money on Yale.

WHITAKER.—A. L. Whitaker, secretary of the Cincinnati Cordage and Paper Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was one of the out of town buyers seen in the New York market last week.

The Akron Paper Company.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

CLEVELAND, November 26.—The Boston mill of the Akron Paper Company was put in operation last week, and the performance of the machinery was pleasing to both builders and owners. The two "special new American" turbines were given a full load as soon as water was turned into the race, early on the morning of November 20, and the bearings on 226 feet of 6-inch shafting, geared direct to the wheels, and all other parts ran so smoothly that the gates were not closed until 6 a. m. Sunday for the Sabbath rest. The grinding of rolls is proceeding rapidly, and the beaters will be ready for stock some time this week.

The only machine that has not been tested is the large Corliss engine, to be used as an auxiliary to the water power. This engine will be turned over some time this week. The small Corliss that drives the paper machine has not given a bit of trouble and carries its load with ease. The lighting plant works perfectly, and the mill looks fine when illuminated with the 310 incandescent bulbs. The generator is large enough to light another mill.

Two boilers have been fired for two weeks, and aside from the coal that has been used in testing the stokers, no coal has been used for fuel, as the natural gas well on the mill property gives ample fuel for two boilers. The company feels that it will have very little use for its stokers for some time, if ever, as they intend to drill more wells if the present hole shows no material decrease in pressure.

The company has secured the right to another small stream of spring water, and are busy now laying 1,200 feet of 8 and 6 inch pipe from a dam that it has built in this creek to the large cistern in the mill court. This makes the third stream of pure spring water that is piped to the general cistern, and the company has enough spring water to supply all departments of the mill during all seasons of the year.

The dwellings for its employees that the company is building are inclosed and will be ready for occupancy by January 1. They are pleasant and roomy six and seven room houses, and each residence is situated on an acre of rich soil.

Quite a number of Eastern paper and stock men have been guests of the company at Boston during the last few weeks, visiting the mill after calling at the Akron office. K.

The John Leslie Paper Company.

On January 1, 1901, the business of Leslie & McAfee, the Paper House, Minneapolis, Minn., will be transferred to a new corporation entitled the John Leslie Paper Company, of which John Leslie is president; W. B. Heagerty, vice-president; S. H. Mitchell, treasurer, and W. R. Wylie, secretary. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000.

Under the management of Mr. Leslie, the business has grown from a modest beginning six years ago to one of considerable magnitude. Mr. Leslie has been in the paper trade twenty-five years, including four years with Cowan & Co., of Dublin, Ireland, and many years with Averill, Carpenter & Co., of St. Paul. The Minneapolis Paper Company was also opened under his management and has always had a successful career. Mr. Mitchell is credit man for Leslie & McAfee and has had long experience in his line.

Mr. Wylie is a traveling salesman for the firm and is very popular among the trade. Mr. Heagerty is a new member of the firm who is not a practical man in the business, but who adds considerable financial weight.

The firm recently moved into a new six story building, 44x130 feet, but the rapid growth of the business will soon demand additional warehouse room.

HERE AND THERE.

THE "Doctor," upon whom the mention of anything American has the same effect as the shaking of a red rag in front of a bull has upon that animal, is much distressed. He has been hearing of American built paper machines that run over 500 feet a minute in this country, and even have the audacity to go across the water and cut up the same caper. This moves the "Doctor" to wrath, and in the last issue of his paper he says that the statement is a "confounded lie," and then adds: "I don't believe that any paper machine has ever run 500 feet a minute." After getting his breath again, he says: "Rather than be a party to the publication of such confounded lies, all respectable firms would sooner starve. And no respectable journal ought to encourage the publicity of such arrant foolery. The printing of any lie is a very bad inducement to business; but when asinine ideas are also resorted to for drawing fools' money, the newspaper that comes to this low mark also advertises its own rotten and insane capacity."

If I remember rightly the "Doctor" once said that no paper machine ever made 10 tons of paper a day, and none would ever be built to do it. He was as near right then as he is now.

A curious body in the trade wants to know who first began the use of long wires on the paper machine. I 'fess up I don't know. In the old days 24½ feet was the usual thing, but when 33 feet wires came into use the paper makers thought that the limit had been reached. Now there are 70 feet wires in use, and 60 and 65 feet ones are quite common. About thirty-five years ago a paper maker named Thomas Smith, or, as he was known, "Old Tom Smith," ran a paper mill at West Brighton, S. I., making hangings. He used a wire 56½ feet long, I think, and at that time it was rated the longest wire in the country. Perhaps some of the "wire" sharps or old time paper makers can give me some information on this subject.

The prices of paper are troubling people nowadays. Manufacturers think they are too low, and buyers do not think that they are low enough. This week I saw a letter dated September 22, 1873, in which a well-known New England manufacturer offered to an equally well-known jobbing firm paper at the following prices: "No. 1 Cap, 18½ cents; No. 2 Cap, 16 cents; book, tinted, 18½ cents; book, white, 18 cents; manilla, 9 cents, and news, 12 cents, less 2½ per cent." Just think of the publisher of a daily newspaper being asked to pay 12 cents per pound for his white paper now!

This was in the early days of ground wood, when that article was reviled, and those who had to do with it were the objects of not always pleasant remarks. A. N. Burbank, now the treasurer of the International Paper Company, was one of those connected with the early history of wood pulp, and in the course of business he one day called at the office of S. D. Warren & Co. As Mr. Burbank entered Mr. Warren stepped from his private office, and, after cordially greeting the visitor, said, "And how is the lumber business to-day?"

Talking about wood pulp recalls to mind the fact that when that article was first used in making newspapers it was the ironclad rule that it could only be used with linen rags. It is a well remembered fact that the town of Bel-lows Falls thought it was to be covered with rags, whenever a train load of some thirty cars of linen rags arrived there to be used in making news paper.

As showing that advertising does pay, an exchange cites the following:

"An Idaho girl advertised for a husband and landed him. The total expense for advertising, wedding outfit, &c., was \$11. Within a year he died, leaving a life insurance policy of \$11,000."

EDWIN BUTTERWORTH & CO.,

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PACKERS OF ALL KINDS OF

PAPER STOCK, COTTON WASTE AND BUFFALO SIZING,

83 GUNNY BAGGING, Etc. ...

OFFICE IN NEW YORK

James Pirnie, } Managers. Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau St.
A. S. Demarest, }

Branch Office at Boston: 58 Federal St., CHARLES H. WOOD, Mgr.

A VALUABLE BOOK
FOR STEAM USERS
SENT FREE.

ADDRESS GEO. W. LORD,

2238-2250 N. Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEWS FROM THE MILLS.

The Akron Paper Company has started its new mill at Boston, Ohio.

It is reported that two paper manufacturing companies are looking for mill sites at Paterson, N. J.

A storm last week at Luke, Md., did some slight damage to the new mill of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

Nearly all of the roof of one of the buildings of the West End Pulp and Paper Company, Carthage, N. Y., was blown off by the high wind on November 22.

The new paper machine at the mill of the Dells Paper and Pulp Company at Eau Claire, Wis., is just about ready to go into operation. Its output largely will go into fibre papers.

The Carlyle Paper Company, Carlyle, Ill., has concluded to enlarge its plant. The erection of a new building will be begun at once and the equipment for it has already been ordered.

The Gilbert Paper Company, of Menasha, Wis., has replaced with steel the wooden scaffolding which previously supported the tank above the roof of its mill supplying the fire sprinkler system.

Will Vilas, employed at the Nekoosa Paper Company's mill, Nekoosa, Wis., had a bad cut made in his knee by catching his garments in the machinery. A. J. Jackson, another employee, was injured last week by being caught beneath a falling pile of pulp bundles.

The mill at Rainbow, Conn., formerly run by the Springfield Paper Company, but now operated by R. R. Vernon, has been very thoroughly overhauled, and will soon be started up. The superintendent of the mill is William Kay. The mill will be known as "Rainbow Paper Mill No. 2."

The Columbian Paper Company has an agent in various sections of Tennessee who is purchasing large quantities of lynn, cucumber and poplar timber. It is put in the Watauga River and floated to Butler, at which place it is loaded on the cars and shipped to the company's plant at Bristol.

The Neenah (Wis.) Paper Company expects to commence building its new finishing room in about two weeks. That is made necessary by the addition of the second paper machine. No other construction work will

be required. The work of setting up the machine will soon be undertaken.

The losses from fire on the Island Paper Mill, Carthage, N. Y., were adjusted Tuesday in record time. It took just twenty minutes to come to an agreement. After the parties got together the adjusters were very fair in the matter. The settlement was satisfactory to all parties.

Patrick Corcoran, a Kaukauna, Wis., contractor, who was doing some work on the dam at Port Edwards, which was damaged by the high water, slipped into the river the other day, and was carried down about half a mile before being rescued by a man in a boat. He was just about totally exhausted.

Contractor Coombs has had a crew of men at work pumping out the water for the past few days which has hindered the work of putting in the foundation for the new pulp mill of the Kennebec and Somerset Company, Fairfield, Me. Practically nothing can be done at present, only to take out the water and the debris which has accumulated.

Eaton, Dikeman & Co., of Lee, Mass., are adding a new steam plant to their finely equipped blotting paper mill. Last year these progressive manufacturers installed a new 90-inch machine and expected to get ahead of their orders with its assistance. But owing to an almost unbroken continuance of low water they have been unable to run the machine much of the time, as there has been scarcely enough power to run their 72-inch machine. With the steam plant they will hereafter be absolutely independent of water power and will be able to fill all orders when promised.

Amos Wirtz, who resides at Watertown, N. Y., and who is employed at Mill A of the International Paper Company, on Sewall's Island, N. Y., had a narrow escape from being crushed to death last Saturday night. It was Wirtz's duty to tend one of the wet machines, and about 11:30 Saturday night, while he was reaching through to clean the belts, his right arm was caught between the rolls. When he felt the awful grip on his forearm he tried to withdraw it, but to no avail. He felt himself being gradually drawn nearer to what looked to be instant death. Just before the upper portion of his arm went into the rolls he threw his shoulder against them to save his face. This act saved his life, for the strain threw the gearing out and the rolls parted. He was taken to St. Joachim's Hospital, where he was attended. The unfortunate man had his arm broken twice below the elbow and twice above. The shoulder and face were also badly bruised.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. HIRAM REMINGTON.

Margaret S. Remington, wife of Hiram Remington, president of the Watertown (N. Y.) Paper Company, one of Watertown's most influential and philanthropic women, is dead, aged seventy-six years. She was born in Washington County, N. Y., and at one time was preceptress of the academy at Manlius, N. Y.

JOHN WARREN MACK.

John Warren Mack, an insurance journalist and secretary of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, died at his residence, 471 Lenox avenue, New York, Sunday morning. He was born at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., in 1848, and was graduated from Cornell University in the class of '72.

ADOLPH MINTZER.

Adolph Mintzer, junior partner of Joseph Libman & Co., paper stock dealers and packers, New York, died suddenly at his residence in New York on November 21. Mr. Mintzer was born in Austria sixty-four years ago, and joined Mr. Libman in business in 1877. The funeral services were held on November 23. Mr. Mintzer is survived by a son and daughter.

ROBERT E. A. DORR.

Robert E. A. Dorr, editor and publisher of the Mail and Express, New York, died on Tuesday at his home in that city. He was born June 8, 1854, in Brooklyn, and his first newspaper work was done on the Baltimore American. In 1893 he purchased an interest in the Mail and Express, and on the death of Robert C. Alexander, last year, he became the chief owner of the paper.

Pulp Wood Season Closed.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., November 26.—The Pulp Wood Company has closed up its shipping season's work at the docks at Long Tail Point. The season was an exceptionally favorable one, and enabled the company to clean up all the wood in the water there and get it distributed to the mills. There is still some wood there belonging to other contractors, and destined for mills in this valley, which could not be shipped in time, and is now locked fast in the ice.

IT ISN'T CHANCE

that makes one belt stronger and longer lived than another. Strength and lasting power in rubber belt are simply another way of spelling high-grade rubber and high-grade duck. These two materials cost money; they never get into a belt by accident. The manufacturer deliberately puts them in, or deliberately leaves them out. We put them in,—strong, heavy duck, elastic, tenacious rubber. That accounts for the first cost of "1846 Para" belt, but the expense is all at the start. Buy a cheap belt, and you never know when you are through paying for it—break-downs, lost time, delayed orders, dissatisfied customers. Foot these up; the figures are astonishing. Buy the best—it pays.

Belting
Rolls
Packing
Gaskets
Water Hose
Steam Hose
Fire Hose
Buckel Straps
Specialties

NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO. LTD

PIONEERS AND LEADERS 25 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Agents for Holyoke and Vicinity, CHASE & COOLEGE.

BAKER & SHEVLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER AND PULP MILL MACHINERY,

Acid-Proof Valves, Fittings, Etc.

SARATOGA, NEW YORK.

The W. S. Tyler
Company

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
**FOURDRINIER
WIRES.....**

Cylinder Faces and Washer Wires.



Appleton Woolen Mills,

APPLETON, WIS.

MANUFACTURERS
OF

**PAPER
MAKERS'
FELTS and
JACKETS.**

We have not only demonstrated our ability to compete in all PAPER MAKERS' FELTS AND JACKETS, but in most lines claim to lead our competitors.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FOSTER & BROWN, SACCARAPPA, MAINE,

MACHINISTS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

SPECIALTIES:

Improved Paper-Coating Machines; Ranging Machines and Power Reels for Coated Paper; the Merrill-Foster Noiseless Pulp Screens; Paper Slitting and Trimming Machines; Hardened and Ground Slitters; Automatic Elevators.

BUILT UNDER OUR OWN SUPERVISION.

17 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE



Have failed to impair the working power of LEVIATHAN BELTING. We have the records of the first Leviathan Belt manufactured. They were made and placed in use 17 years ago and are still running and in first-class condition.

In all Paper and Pulp Mills and Manufactories where the effect of moisture, heat or cold, or weather conditions have to be considered, Leviathan Belting is superior to all others, because

It is made of a composition that is unaffected by heat, cold or moisture.

MAIN BELTING COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers,
1227-1241 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia. 120 Pearl Street, Boston.
55-57 Market Street, Chicago. Montreal, P. Q., 60 McGill St.

OLDEST, STRONGEST, BEST.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

IMPROVEMENT THE ORDER OF THE AGE.

A new pump, specially designed for paper and pulp mills. Extremely heavy and practically indestructible.

Write for Catalogue containing full particulars.

MORRIS MACHINE WORKS,
BALDWINVILLE, N. Y.

New York Office:
59-41 Cortlandt St.

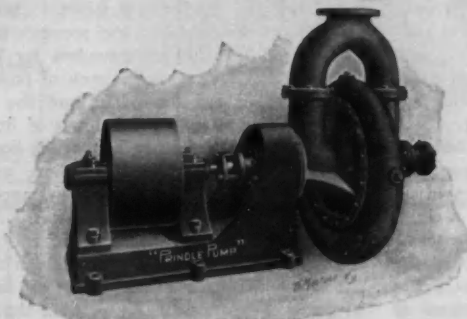
HENION & HUBBELL, Agents, 41-43 No. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

R. D. WOOD & CO.,

400 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Prindle Centrifugal Pumps.

BELT DRIVEN
OR
DIRECT
CONNECTED
WITH
ANY
POWER.



NEW
IMPROVED.
HEAVY.
INDESTRUCTIBLE.
CONVENIENT.
EFFICIENT.

SPECIALY ADAPTED TO PAPER AND PULP MILLS.

IN COMPETITION WITH THE ENTIRE WORLD
THE ONLY
GOLD MEDAL
GIVEN AT THE
PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900
FOR EXHIBITS OF
VALVES AND FITTINGS
WAS AWARDED TO
CRANE CO.
CHICAGO
ESTABLISHED 1855
WRITE FOR POCKET CATALOGUE

NEW YORK
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KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
ST. PAUL
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.

RUBBER BELTING

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR PAPER MILLS.
Guaranteed to be first-class in every particular.

**WATER HOSE, FIRE HOSE, SHEET PACKING,
DANIEL'S P. P. P. PACKING.**

Manufactured by

Quaker City Rubber Co.,

409 Market St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FORTUNE SEAMLESS RUBBER BELT



THE FORTUNE SEAMLESS RUBBER BELTING is the VERY HIGHEST GRADE, made from specially woven HEAVY COTTON DUCK and the FINEST GRADE OF RUBBER, and is, we confidently believe, the BEST BELT on the market.

IT IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE MOST SEVERE USAGE AND WHERE BELTS OF OTHER MAKES HAVE FAILED.

We have the most modern and extensive belt machinery, presses, etc., in the world, and guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

PEERLESS RUBBER MFG. CO.

16 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

16-24 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 202-210 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill. 17-19 Beale St. and 18-24 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated RAINBOW PACKING.

Norwood Engineering Co.

Florence, Mass.

PAPER MILL EQUIPMENTS.

We manufacture

Wilson Filters,
Elevators,
Fire Hydrants,
Calenders,
Rag Dusters,
Etc., Etc., Etc.



SUPER CALENDER

Catalogues sent upon application.

MECHANICS OF PAPER MAKING.

Things To Do and Things Not To Do—Bushing Loose Pulleys
—The Care of Belts—Gear Wheels—
Exhaust Steam.

No mill foreman would willingly take a good, new rubber belt and rig up a scraper thereupon in such a manner as to wear the belt out as soon as possible. Still, that very same foreman will pass through the mill day after day where this wearing out process is being done all the time on a number of belts, and he never even opens his mouth to protest or to order the scrapers taken off the belts. Not long ago, being near a mill, a very strong smell of burning rubber was noticed. The smell seemed to be continuous, and was noticeable at all hours of the day and night. Day after day it was the same, the odor being driven in one direction or another according to the direction of the wind at any given time, but by going all around the mill the burnt rubber smell was to be found at any time on one side of the premises. The cause was found to be the old story of shafting out of line and a piece of plank nailed up to keep the belt from running off its pulleys. There can be only one result of a contrivance of this kind, viz.: to wear out the belt as quickly as possible. As destructive and unmechanical a device as this is I will wager that out of ten mills, take them as they are listed, there will be nine that maintain one or more belt destroying appliances of this kind.

When a belt will not run well, instead of putting up a bit of board or plank, put up the millwright to align the shafting or to move the machine around so that the belt will run square. Failing this, and in some mills it is almost impossible to get such a thing done, put up a roll to bear against the belt, and let it run on bearings of its own (the roll), even in bits of pine wood, if there is nothing better to be had. Ten to one there is a bit of shafting in the storeroom, with a couple of boxes or hangers and a pulley to fit, that can be set up to guide that belt on to the pulley. Then the millwright may be laughed at when he says he has not got time to line up the shafting, and he may be told that it is a fact that millwrights work so awfully hard (?) that a drop of sweat from one of them will kill a toad!

Just one more thing in relation to the belt business. This thing is one not to do by all means. In the case where it happened there was a friction clutch driving a centrifugal pump by means of a belt. By some means the clutch was so adjusted that it would drive the belt and pump, slowly, it is true, even after the lever had been thrown to strike the clutch out of gear. In this case, instead of having the clutch properly overhauled, the very simple and belt destroying expedient of thrusting a wedge into the space between the lower side of the pulley and the pump frame was adopted. This caused the belt to stop with a bang on the instant, and to stay stopped dead until the wedge was knocked out with a hammer or some other mass of metal.

Among the things to do is that of bushing loose pulleys, of 2 or more feet in diameter, with roller bearings. The pulley is simply bored large enough to admit a cage of rolls around the shaft, the rolls in their cage are slipped in, and a thin collar or flange plate is screwed on to prevent the rolls from coming out. Then the pulley is ready for use, and I have seen pulleys arranged thus run continuously for several years without being oiled or being repaired. The roller bearing is also a mighty good thing for shafting, especially line shafting; where the rolls have a fair chance to show what they are worth. As to the roller bearing for beating engine bearings, they are undoubtedly "things to do" when they are properly made and adjusted to the bearings. I have seen engines fitted with roller bearings run for years with less power than they consumed before the roller bearing was applied. And these bearings received absolutely no attention except to be kept well oiled. In fact, they were deluged with oil or grease, and literally were submerged beneath the surface of a body of oil all the time. The addition of roller bearings in this mill to ten beaters permitted the driving of another beater with the same power as formerly consumed by the ten originally in use.

Every machine manufacturer in the trade and every mill owner or purchasing agent should insist upon the use of the diametrical pitch in all gear wheels for the transmission of power. The age is too far advanced for either maker or purchaser to monkey with "three-inch pitch," "one-half inch pitch," or any of the sizes between them. Instead of all this nonsense use the terms of the diameter and the number of teeth. Thus: "One pitch," "six pitch," &c. In this way of stating the diameter of a gear it is understood that there is a stated number of teeth to each inch in diameter of the gear. Thus, a gear of thirty-six teeth, No. 6 pitch, will be exactly 6 inches in diameter of the pitch line. If there be thirty-eight teeth, the gear will be 6½ inches in diameter. The gear of No. 1 pitch will have a tooth for every inch in diameter, and will always measure

even inches across the pitch line or circle. This method is very convenient for the calculation of gearing, also for the duplication of any gear that may be broken or worn out. For instance, supposing that there is a space of 10 inches between the centres of two shafts and it is desired to connect them by gears of No. 6 pitch. This gear is pretty nearly one-half inch pitch by the old method, as the space per tooth would be, on a gear 1 inch in diameter, $3.141 \div 6 = .524$ inch—pretty nearly one-half. Once satisfied that a gear of this size of tooth will stand the work—and that part of engineering we will not go into in this story—it only remains to find how many teeth there must be on both gears to reach between the two shafts. As the distance is 10 inches, it is evident that two gears, each 10 inches in diameter, will just connect the two shafts. With a gear No. 6 pitch, 10 inches in diameter, there must be sixty teeth. Therefore, there must be 120 teeth used to connect the two shafts. Instead of dividing this evenly between two gears of equal size, it may be apportioned out in any manner desired, so that one of the shafts will run at a different speed from the other. Thus, it is only necessary to divide the total number of gear teeth by the number which represents the difference in speed of the two shafts. Thus: if the shafts are to run at equal speed, divide the 120 teeth by 2, and the answer, 60, will be the number of teeth required for each of the gears which will be equal in size. If one shaft is to run twice as fast as the other, then the gears must be in the ratio of four to one, and the total number of teeth will represent five parts, four of which are the number of teeth on the large gear, the one part being the number of teeth on the small gear. Thus: $120 \div 5 = 24$. $4 \times 24 = 96$, the number of teeth in each gear so that the shafts may run four to one, and be exactly 10 inches apart. This method of gear calculation is far ahead of the old chord or circumferential pitch business, and once the paper mill man becomes accustomed to its use, he will have nothing to do with the manufacturer who clings to the old method of gear teeth calculation.

One more thing to do, and that should be done mighty quick. I refer to the high pressure simple engine which is puffing clouds of steam into the atmosphere just for the sake of helping to make rain for the world. At best only 10 per cent. of the heat contained in the coal can be transformed into work even by the best of steam engines, and where the exhaust steam is allowed to escape direct from the engine only about 6 or 7 per cent. of the heat value is made use of. There are many forms of jet condensers in the market which will enable the paper mill man to pull off one or two of the possible points between the 6 and the 10 mentioned above. The exhaust jet condenser is little used in this country. It is a German institution, but can be had here. This appliance is only occasionally found in paper mills, but it is capable of adding 20 horse power to an engine of 150 horse power, with no expense whatever, provided there is a supply of water which can be drawn upon by the condenser. This appliance is really a sort of exhaust steam injector, which draws up the water with which the steam is to be condensed. It is different from the siphon condenser, for the reason that the water in that appliance is drawn up by the weight of a descending column of equal weight, while in the injector condenser the column of water is drawn up and supported by the injector action of the exhaust steam in the instrument. The condensation of a portion of the steam creates a vacuum which draws up water by removing the pressure of the atmosphere upon the top of the column, and the condensation of the same steam also draws along another portion of exhaust steam to be likewise condensed and robbed of its working power.

And now, just one more thing; this time both to do and not to do. That thing is the use of steam in the heating coils and circulations. When it is cold there is a very great temptation to put on more steam, even to let it blow through the pipes in order to get as much heat as possible. But that is the thing not to do. There is no heat to be gotten out of steam while it is passing through pipes in that manner. A pound of water in the form of steam contains about 1,000 or 1,100 heat units. If at a temperature of 330 degrees, 118 of the thermal units may be drawn out while the steam is blowing through the pipes, but there is carried off with it the 976 units of latent heat of vaporization which will become of use when the steam is condensed in the radiators or circulating pipes.

J. F. H.

Second Class Mail Abuses.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Postmaster General Smith, in his forthcoming annual report, will again call the attention of Congress to the abuses of the second class mail matter privileges, and will renew in vigorous language his former recommendation for legislation looking to the abolition of these abuses. Mr. Smith will review the subject at considerable length, pointing out the vast losses the Government sustains through the present practices.

The Manufacture of Blotting Paper.

A correspondent, "B. J.," Wilmington, Del., asks: "Will you outline the manufacture of a pure rag blotting paper, giving grade of cotton rags used, the processes of boiling, washing and beating and the machine work in making? Our paper is not absorbent enough."

As the answer to this question would occupy too much space in our regular department of "Answers to Correspondents," and as it would be delayed until the next issue in which that department appears, the "outline" asked for is here given. It is as follows:

To begin with, absorbent paper, or "blotting" is not made from cotton rags alone, by any means. Wood enters largely into the make-up of some kinds of blotting. I can say, however, that the all rag is the better paper for most purposes. House rags make about the best blotting, cotton waste works in well, and by some makers inferior colored rags are used, but it is best that the rags be of the softest variety possible. The boiling of the stock is not as important as the beating. It is in that operation that the character of the paper is largely determined. In boiling it is only necessary to get the stock well rid of color and grease if there be any on the rags. The rags may be boiled either in a rotary or in the old fashioned tubs. The boiling should be rather slow, with weak rather than strong liquor, and every attention paid to getting the stock through the boilers without over cooking. Then for the bleaching—the less of that the better. If all white rags can be used the bleaching becomes unnecessary, and the paper is the better for it. In case bleach has to be used it must be used very sparingly and well washed out before the stuff goes to the machine. The beating is the principal operation that determines the absorbent power of the paper. The stuff must be uniform and well opened out. It must also be quite short, but not cut. Stuff which has been cut all into chunks in the beaters will never make satisfactory blotting.

With the stuff well prepared there is a great chance to make or spoil the whole operation on the machine. Blotting requires peculiar working in the machine room in order to get out of the stuff all that there is in it. The shake must be just right. If too little the resulting paper will be badly closed, and will not present the smooth yet open appearance of a good blotter. Then, on the other hand, if the shake be too great the sheet will be formed without nearly as much absorbent power as when well closed yet soft, as above noted. In passing through the presses no more weight must be put upon the sheet than will close it enough to keep it in place before it gets to the dryers. It is well to reverse the sheet, through a second press, which is very lightly set, but which helps remove every vestige of the wire markings. But the pressure, as stated, must be as light as possible.

Again, at the calenders the pressure must be very light. The best way to adjust calenders for blotting is to take off the belts, then pass the web of paper underneath the stack or over the top of it, and the calenders will be found to give exactly the amount of finish required, viz., none at all. The paper cannot be too loosely put together on the machine. Still there must be no humps and hollows. The sheet must be smooth and "level," as the carriagemakers put the matter. All the same, the sheet must be well closed, and the object is to get the fibres as close together as possible without having them lie parallel to each other. If every individual fibre can be made to cross every other fibre that it comes in contact with, then there will result a very absorbent, close-grained paper. Wood pulp can be made very absorbent in this manner, and the amount of water that clay will absorb when worked into a sheet without any sizing is sometimes extraordinary to the man who has never looked into the matter. But the clay must be put in the paper in such a manner that it will not come out in the shape of mud every time the paper becomes wet. To be sure, it cannot be expected that 50 per cent. of clay can be carried by blotting paper, and no man would attempt to work in that amount; but try the experiment of putting a certain quantity of loading material into blotting and at the same time run the paper over the machine with as little weight and pressure upon it as possible, and the result will be something pretty encouraging in the way of a good, soft, absorbent paper that piles high for the number of sheets and that weighs to beat the band. Indeed, as one old Irishman put the matter, blotting thus made was so heavy that "it took only 1,500 of it to weigh a ton!" But I'm afraid that that Irishman, or the man who made the paper in question, had formerly been a coal dealer.

J. F. H.

Hamilton Pulp and Manufacturing Company.

ALBANY, November 26.—The Hamilton Pulp and Manufacturing Company has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State setting forth that its principal office has been changed from Syracuse to Chasm Falls, Franklin County. Its directors have also been reduced to five. William T. Hamilton is president of the company, and Homer Weston is its secretary.

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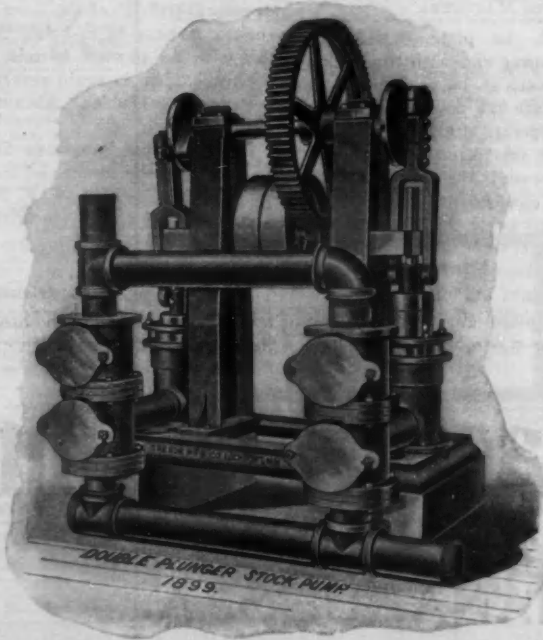
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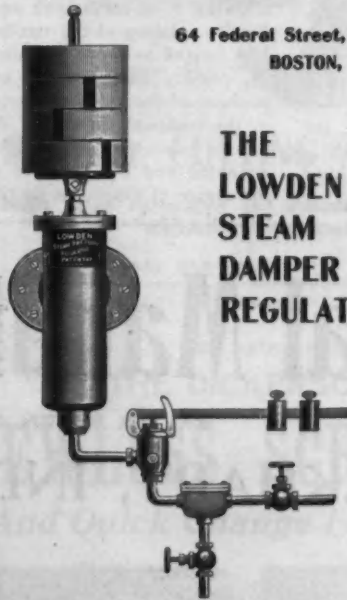
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BURT EXHAUST HEAD.

PATENTS OF THE WEEK.

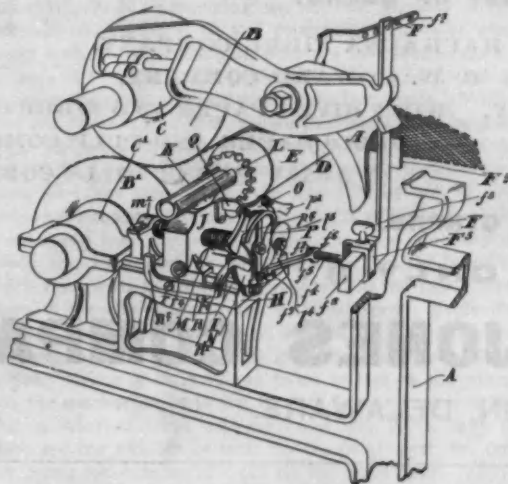
Wire Guide for Paper Machine—Paper Bag Holder—Paper Drying Apparatus—Pulp Wood Chipper—Paper Bottle Cover.

Thomas Harvey, Jr., of Hull, Ottawa, has taken out United States patent No. 661,983 covering an improved wire guide for paper machines. The guide applied to a machine is herewith illustrated:

A is the frame of the machine. B and B' are the couch rolls, journaled in suitable bearings C and C'. D is the wire web, passing between the couch rolls B and B'. E is the guide roll, passing under the wire web D. H is the bed of the guide, provided with ribs I'. J is a movable block slidably supported thereon. The block J is provided with a central vertical bore *j*, extending partially through the same. K is a swivel bearing provided with a downward extending projection *k*, which enters the bore *j* of the block J to form the pivot. The end of the spindle of the guide roll E is supported on the said bearing K. *m*' *m*' and *F* and *F* are standards forming part of the bed-plate H. On the standards *m*' *m*' is supported in suitable bearings a threaded shaft M, which passes through a correspondingly threaded hole in the block J. N is a ratchet wheel connected to one end of the threaded shaft M. O is a pawl bearing rocker loosely supported on the shaft M between the ratchet wheel and one of the standards *m*'. *p*' and *p*' are gravity pawls pivoted at *o*' and *o*' to the rocker O. P is a rocker guard having an arc shaped upper end and pivoted to the end of the shaft M without the ratchet wheel N. L is a spiral gear supported at the end of the guide roll on the spindle thereof. *F* is a cross shaft, and L' is a spiral gear loosely supported thereon and held from rotary motion by a feather key *F*, forming part of the shaft *F*. *F* is an eccentric secured to one end of the shaft *F*. *F* is a link connecting the lower end of the rocker O with the eccentric *F*. Through this mechanism a rocking motion is given to the pawl bearing rocker O from the rotation of the guide roll E through the spiral gears L L', shaft *F*, eccentric *F* and the link *F*.

The mechanism so far described is old, and the improved method of connecting the same with the web of the machine is as follows: F is a stick pivotally hung on the arm *f* and provided with a weighted end *F* at

contact plate against which the web operates. *F*² is a clip fastened to the end *f* by a suitable thumb screw *f* and provided with a spindle *f*. The rocker P is provided with a clip *f*, loosely secured thereto. *f* is a link connecting the clip *f* to the spindle *f*. The spindle *f* passes through the enlarged end *f*' of the link and is secured therein by a split pin *f*. Through the rotation of the guide roll E the pawls *p*' and *p*', supported on the rocker O, are caused to oscillate on the rocker guard P above the ratchet wheel N. As the web D approaches the near end of the guide roll it tilts the stick F on its



WIRE GUIDE FOR PAPER MACHINES.

pivot through its contact with the plate *F*², thereby through the connection of the lower end with the rocker guard tilts the same on its pivot, so as to remove its upper arc shaped end from beneath the pawl *p*², and thus allowing it to mesh with and operate the ratchet wheel. By the rotation of the ratchet in this direction the block J is caused to move laterally through the threaded shaft M, passing therethrough, and consequently adjusts the position of the guide roll so as to cause the web to move in the opposite direction. As the web D moves in the reverse direction the stick follows the same. The weighted end being placed at right angles to the stick, the centre of gravity is thereby placed to one side of the

centre of the stick, so that it will swing inwardly in following the web beyond a perpendicular line drawn through its pivot. This operation causes the block J to move in an opposite direction, thereby readjusting the guide roll, so as to reverse the motion of the web D. It will be seen that the slightest touch of the web on the forward movement will effect the desired result, and that in the receding movement no pressure is used.

In some cases it is required to use a felt band as well as a wire net. When this is the case the form of stick which is pivoted to the frame beneath the web is used and is provided with an extra weight at the bottom, so as to be entirely out of danger of coming in contact with the band.

It will be understood that hitherto the pawls were kept in mesh until reversed by the action of the web. It was found that the block, unless arrested before it reached the end of the thread, would be liable to run off the same before the reverse action took place. For this reason there is provided the following mechanism: Q is a projection forming part of or secured to the journal block J and provided with an inclined surface *q*. As the block moves forward toward the end of the thread and toward the ratchet wheel the projection Q comes in contact with the under surface of the pawl and raises it out of mesh, keeping it thus until the action is reversed. As the block approaches the far end of the machine the following mechanism is brought into operation: R is a lever pivoted at *r* in the bed of the guide. The lever R is provided with an upturned rear end R² and a forward end R', which rests on the pin *r*', secured to the bed plate of the guide. *r*² is a roller journaled on the block J. As the block recedes the roller *r*² comes in contact with the upturned end R² of the lever R, tilting it on its pivot in such a manner as to bring the forward end R' into contact with the pawl *p*² to raise the same out of mesh until the mechanism is again reversed.

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Paper Drying Apparatus. Stephen A. Copenhafer, York, Pa., assignor by direct and mesne assignments of one-half to John McCoy and W. F. Bay Stewart, same place.

Pulp Wood Chipper. Alvin O. Lombard, Waterville, Me., assignor to the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company of Maine. No. 662,238.

Paper Bottle Case or Cover. Carl Degemeyer, Jr., Bremen, Germany. No. 662,257.

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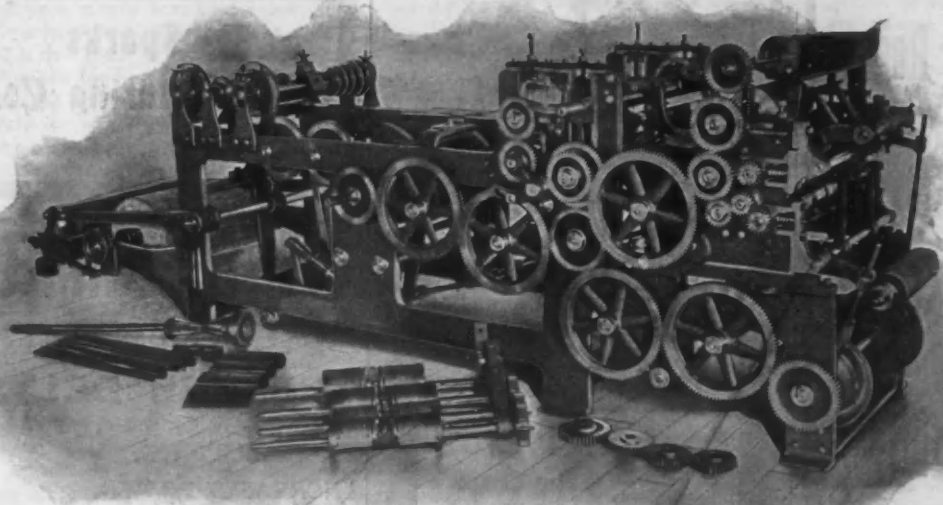
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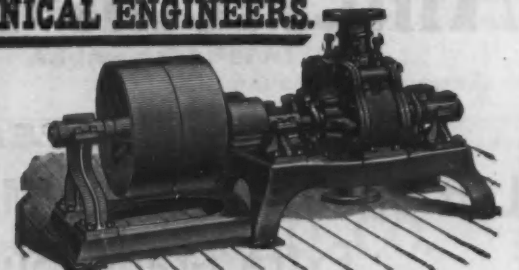
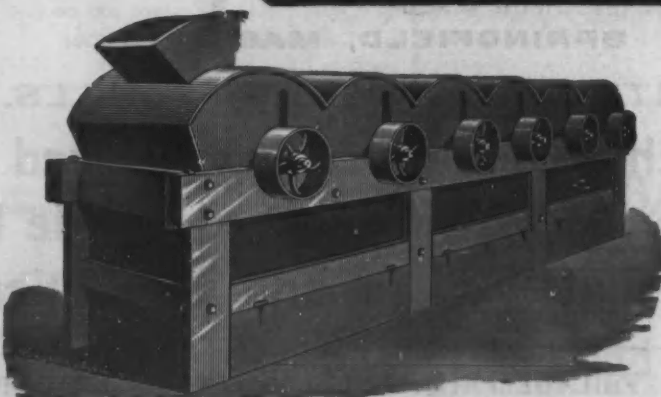
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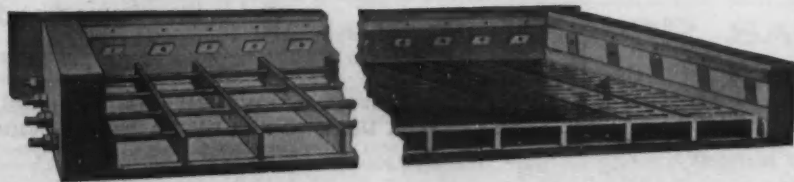
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NEWS FROM HAMILTON.

The Champion Company's Coated Paper Plant—Some Points of Advantage—The Black & Clawson Company's Shop and the Work There.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

HAMILTON, Ohio, November 26.—I recently had the pleasure of visiting the Champion Coated Paper Company's works, and by the courtesy of Mr. Thompson, Jr., was shown through the entire plant. A conspicuous characteristic which strikes the visitor in every department, from the engine room to the warehouse for completed product, is the cleanliness and its attendant atmosphere which pervades the whole place. From the furnace rooms, where by down draft furnaces all the smoke is consumed, throughout the various departments where it is expected that more or less "chaos" is bound to exist, this tidiness impresses the stranger. The equipment of the "Champion" plant represents the most modern machinery and devices for the economical and satisfactory handling of its great product. The system by which it is manipulated serves to further advance the character of output and enables the company to handle its great business in the most methodical manner. A glance into the storehouses shows a supply of all materials entering into the process in such quantity as to anticipate any delay that might arise from the temporary failure of the usual sources of supply. Barrels upon barrels of English clay, an amount that would seem to serve for a whole year's run; alum, ammonia, prepared coating and sizing products and what not. A week's run, however, makes great inroads on the supply house, as there are no shutdowns at the Champion plant. Twenty-four hours of each day are devoted to getting out the company's product. A great emergency boiler, the largest ever built by the Abendroth & Root Company, stands ready to keep the

shaft turning in the event of accident to the regular battery of boilers. Twenty-four hour runs and a difficulty in not falling behindhand with current orders bespeak good business. The English order recently landed by this company adds to the present rush. I noticed that one of the machines was running on a peculiar yellow tint, and was told that it was "cover" for an English periodical, of which a great quantity was sold regularly.

The greater part of the output of the plant is used "at home," however, and is taken up so rapidly that the long daily run with the great number of machines permits of comparatively little stock being kept on hand.

The big 96-inch six cylinder board machine that the Black & Clawson Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, is building for the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Canada, is fast nearing completion. Fifteen of the thirty-nine 42-inch dryers are in place in the constructing room, with the remainder well under way. It is expected that shipment will be made in January. This will be the only "three decker" operated in the West, and while not the largest board machine, is to be a marvelous producer, being equipped for handling board of all kinds, extra heavy manila, &c. The construction is along some radically new lines, and embodies some entirely new features. The Black & Clawson Company is also handling some good foreign orders at the present time. Two wet machines for Finland were shipped within the past few days.

E. J.

Paper Making Gives Way to Railroad.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, November 26.—Work is progressing on the Cincinnati, Richmond and Indiana Railway and the work of construction will be pushed to a successful culmination. In the meantime the damage suit of the Nixon Paper Company, of Richmond, Ind., in the sum of \$40,000,

still hangs fire. The company claims to be entirely at the mercy of the railroad corporation and knows of no other way to secure redress than through the courts, where an equitable arrangement of some kind is expected.

The railway company has ten miles of line already built. The work of laying the track has been delayed until the grading in some sections is completed, but aside from this delay great progress has been made. The work on the large bridge over the White River, within a stone's throw of the paper mill, has begun, and this means that within a short time the trestle over the mill will be pushed to completion.

The pillars that have been built about the mill have so obstructed the way that the Nixons long ago abandoned paper making, though the bag business is still running. But the company does not pretend to make paper, and unless some change is made shortly will be compelled to seek another location.

M. V.

Cellulose Sponges.

Dr. Gustave Pum has patented a process for making artificial sponges cheaply. The action of zinc chloride on pure cellulose produces spongy compounds similar to starch, which swell in water and become hard again in an atmosphere sufficiently dry.

One hundred grams of cellulose are treated with 4 kilos of a concentrated solution of zinc and sodium chlorides. A plastic mass is obtained, slightly viscous, with which about a kilo of coarse bay salt is incorporated. The substance is then pierced by means of a special mill with two or three hundred holes, forming canals in the sponge. The operation is completed by immersing it in a bath of water and alcohol for twenty-four hours.

The durability of these artificial sponges is almost indefinite, but they are harder than natural sponges.—La Revue des Produits Chimiques.

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Paper Mill Machinery

Fourdrinier, Cylinder, and Wet Machines, Calenders, Cutters, Reels, Winders, Screens, Screen Plates, Pumps, Iron, Brass, Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls, Cylinder Moulds, Jordan Engines (3 sizes), and numerous other articles used in the manufacture of Papers.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR FOUR DIFFERENT WEIGHTS OF MACHINES, OUR LATEST, No. 4 PATTERN, BEING ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO FILL THE PRESENT DEMAND FOR EXTRA HEAVY, WIDE AND FAST RUNNING MACHINES.

Consult us when in need of the LATEST and BEST in our line. WE HAVE IT.

American Writing Paper Company,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

OPERATING TWENTY-EIGHT MILLS.

Loft Dried, Air Dried, Machine Dried and Engine Sized Writing Papers.
Extra Grade, Super, M. F., Antique and Deckle Edge Book Papers.
Cover and Plate Papers, and Specialties of Every Variety.

SALESMEN ARE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

BOSTON: 45 Milk Street.

NEW YORK: Vanderbilt Building.

PHILADELPHIA: The Bourse.

CHICAGO: Western Union Building.

BUFFALO: Prudential Building.



Erecting Department of the Black & Clawson Co. Shops, 50 ft. x 270 ft.

The Black & Clawson Co.

Hamilton, Ohio, U. S. A.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF

The Best Paper Making Machines

for All Grades of Papers and Boards.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE A GENERAL LINE OF MACHINERY FOR PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

Saturating Machinery, Ink Mills,
Evaporating Machinery, Perforators, Etc.

PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST.

Wants and For Sale.

Minimum rate for advertisements of this class one dollar each insertion. Over twenty-five words four cents a word each insertion. Cash should accompany order. Answers can come in our care, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge.

WANTED—Position as superintendent; have had many years' experience making book, writing, envelope, manilas and colored specialties; superintending a mill at present; am desirous of making change. Address Superintendent, *care Journal*.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—A thoroughly competent, progressive, reliable man of good executive ability, wanted as superintendent of a large paper mill, desirably located and making fine book and other papers; an unusually desirable position and salary for the right man; all communications strictly confidential. Address Manufacturer, P. O. Box 2652, New York City.

WANTED—Two salesmen to jobbing paper, woodenware and wholesale grocery trade, to sell specialty as side line; one East, one West; quick seller. Address E. H. Ketchum, Jamestown, N. Y.

WANTED—A situation by a first-class Fourdrinier machine tender; married man; best of references. Address C., *care Paper Trade Journal*.

WANTED—Position as night watchman by practical paper maker; strictly temperate; can be well recommended. Address D. U., *care Paper Trade Journal*.

WANTED—Situation by a first-class cylinder machine tender on both light and heavy papers; can furnish best of references. Address Machine, *care Paper Trade Journal*.

POSITION wanted by a machine tender; up to date on water finish cylinder or Fourdrinier; married man with good references. Address F. G., *care Journal*.

WANTED—By a responsible paper warehouse a young man, as outside salesman, who thoroughly understands the book and news trade. Address A, *care Paper Trade Journal*, stating experience and salary expected.

WANTED—Position as a cylinder machine tender. 1 or 4 cylinders; 17 years' experience; good references. Address F. B., *care Paper Trade Journal*.

Notice to Paper Manufacturers.

The Paper Machine Improvement Co. manufacture an attachment that can be put on any ordinary Fourdrinier or cylinder paper machine that is especially adapted to running light or weak papers safely at fast speed; there is no chance for a break from the wire to the second press and the sheet is not handled by the machine tender until it reaches the second press, consequently there is no broken paper made either at the wire or first press. It leaves no wire mark in the paper. This attachment is especially adapted to running tissue, news, hanging, cheap book and water leaf papers. For further particulars and price address

WM. F. EDWARDS, Secy., South Orange, N. J.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR INSERTION IN THIS COLUMN IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE

SHOULD BE RECEIVED NOT LATER THAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

FOR SALE.

One Osgood & Barker Upright Reel, 84 in. face. One Upright Reel, 84 in. face. Two Scott & Roberts Wood Pulp Grinders. One Trevor & Co. Bark Peeler. Also three top and three bottom Driers, 36 in. diameter, 90 in. face, with frames and gears. Will sell low for cash

SMITH PAPER CO., Lee, Mass.

F. H. DAVIS & CO.

EXCHANGE BLDG., BOSTON.

DEALERS IN PAPER MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING AND PULLEYS.

One 96-inch four cylinder Board Machine; one 95 inch Fourdrinier Machine; one 86 inch almost new Fourdrinier Machine; one 86 inch Fourdrinier Machine, twenty-four Dryers; one new 7x8 Gould Geared Suction Pump; one new 7x8 Gould Geared Triples Stuff Pump; one Horizontal Gould 12x10 Power Geared Suction Pump; one Horizontal Geared 12x10 Power Suction Pump; one 55 inch Cranston Under-Cut Trimmer; one 44 inch Brown & Carver Trimmer; one Bundy Time Recorder; one Louden Regulator; one Lock Regulator; one Hine & Robinson Regulator; one new 900 Gallon Compound Duplex Blake Steam Pump; one 88 inch Moore & White Cutter; two 1000 pound Holyoke Machine Company's Double Lighter Beaters; two 1500 pound Iron Tab Beaters; three Jordans; one 21x25 Wetherill Corliss Engine; 250 H. P. Wetherill Heater; a lot of belting, shafting, pulleys and piping; one 35x48 Allis Corliss Engine.

WANTED.

Position as superintendent by a practical and theoretical expert on chemical fibre; 18 years' experience in the manufacture of bleached and unbleached sulphite for all grades of paper; originator and constructor of many improvements. Best references from highest authorities here and abroad. Address Sulphite, *care Paper Trade Journal*.

WANTED.

Six Iron Beaters, 550 to 800 pounds each, roll 40 or 44 inches.

FOR SALE.

Pusey & Jones Three Plunger Suction Pump, good as new; one Rotary Cutting and Rewinding Machine, with seventy-two sets of slitters, good as new; one Gotham Screen, twelve plates 12x43, six diaphragms, two plates to a diaphragm, only run two weeks, without plates; one Jordan Engine in good condition, new set of filling, made by Emerson Manufacturing Company; one 6 inch, one 4 inch Fan Pump, both new, made by Hall Iron Works; one pump, 6x4x6.

UNION MILLS PAPER MFG. CO., NEW HOPE, PA.

GET A COPY

OF

Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades.

Only \$2.00, postage prepaid.

LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO.,

150 Nassau Street.

FOR SALE.

One four roll stack of Chilled Calenders, 88 in. face. One 68 in. four high Reeling Machine. Several Press Rolls of various sizes.

BLACK & CLAWSON CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE COMPANY,

Successors to CLARK & SPENCER,

Manufacturers of PAPER MILL MACHINERY, LEE, MASS.



Revolving Paper Cutters, Rag Cutters, Cylinder Paper Machines, Washing and Beating Engines, Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders, Fan and Stuff Pumps, Engine Roll Bars and Bed Plates, Cylinder Molds, Marshall Drives, Slitters and Rewinders, Reels, Dryers with Improved Packing Boxes, Wet Machines, Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls, Rolls Reground.

Ground Wood Pulp For Sale

A Few Car Loads.

FILLMORE & SLADE, BENNINGTON, VT.

MILL AGENCY WANTED.

Are you looking for a New England representative? If so, I would like to correspond with you. Would like full information regarding grade and output and exclusive agency for this market. Address Mill Agent, *care Paper Trade Journal*, No. 84 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.

ONE absolutely new Revolving Reel with eight drums, 84 inch face, with lateral adjustment, power turning, very heavy and substantial, up to date in every particular and can be bought low. Further particulars and photographs furnished upon application to

NOBLE & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

WANTED.

Old Brass Wire Cloth, Scrap Brass, Old Paper Mill Felts. Will be pleased to quote prices. Write to

THEODORE HOFELLER & CO., 98-100-102 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Two Horizontal Rotary Digesters, used only a short time in a pulp mill. Will sell at a bargain. Address

THE NILES TOOL WORKS CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

CAPITALISTS, owning A1 location for Pulp and Paper Mill, commanding a million cords of pulp wood, coal mine right at mill site, ample supply pure water, competitive shipping facilities, desire to meet practical paper maker who will erect a paper mill, subscribe half the stock of corporation and manage the business. Address **CAPITALISTS**, *care PAPER TRADE JOURNAL*.

GEO. A. BAGLEY, Pres.

CHAR. D. BINGHAM, Treas.

STUART D. LANSING, Sec.

THE BAGLEY & SEWALL CO.,

WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, U. S. A.,

BUILDERS OF

Pulp and Paper Making Machinery.

FARREL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.,

ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.,

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent applied for.

Chilled Rolls

IN THE WORLD.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF GRINDING MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS AND SIZES OF ROLLS.

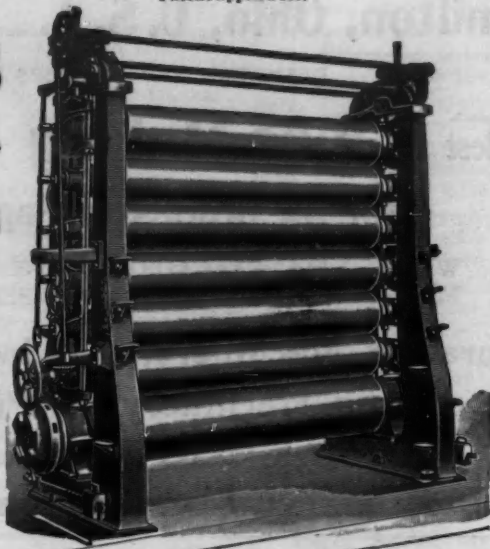
CHILLED AND DRY SAND ROLLS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

COMPLETE CALENDERS.

Patent lift device by means of which machine tender, standing on floor, can raise rolls in frames.

Housings so made that the rolls may be taken out endwise through frame.

Old Rolls Reground at Short Notice.



American Straw Board Company,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

STRAW BOARD.

All Kinds of Paper Box Boards.

GENERAL OFFICE,

1325 Old Colony Building, Chicago.

LITTLE & WALKER, 7 Exchange Place, BOSTON.

Chemical Experts and Engineers.

A. D. LITTLE.
W. H. WALKER.

Specialists in the Chemistry of Cellulose, Wood Pulp Processes, Paper Making and Electro-Chemistry.

THE CHEMISTRY OF PAPER MAKING.

By R. B. GRIFFIN and A. D. LITTLE.

OCTAVO, 532 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, \$7.50 POSTPAID.

"An epoch in paper making technology is marked by the publication of 'The Chemistry of Paper Making.' No work of this kind has appeared before, strange as it may seem, and as a contribution to industrial science it will rank among the leading publications of the day."—THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

The edition is nearly exhausted. Less than 20 copies remain, and when they are sold the edition will be out of print and the work unobtainable.

Address all orders to the publishers,
THE LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO.,
150 Nassau St., New York.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For the Week Ended November 23, 1900.

Quantity.	Value.
Alum	1,132 \$72,723
Aniline Colors.....	665 6,590
Bleaching Powders.....	423 79,608
Books	2,091
Clay	45 5,331
Engravings	2,000 5,164
Gate Butts	208 9,239
Newspapers	837 31,229
Paper	29 2,382
Paper Hangings.....	2,911 20,170
Paper Stock.....	216 16,828
Printed Matter.....	175 516
Soda Ash.....	.....
Soda Caustic.....	.....
Soda Hypo.....	.....
Terra Alba.....	.....
Talc	20 82
Twine	1 3
Ultramarine	53
Waste	69 5,237

Total \$257,146
Imports General Merchandise for the week ended November 23..... \$7,447,691

IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK.

From January 1 to November 27, 1900.

Whence Imported.	Rags.	Old Papers.	Chemical Fibre.	Manila Stock.
	Ba.	Ba.	Tons.	Ba. Coils.
Amsterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	104 45
Antwerp	8,100	357	446	14,374 4,127
Barcelona .....	.....	.....	.....	1,247
Bordeaux	2,877	.....	.....	125 65
Bremen	1,633	560	.....	3,818 1,696
Bristol	287	152	.....	539 2,079
Calcutta .....	.....	.....	.....	127
Central America.....	1,903	.....	.....	22
Christiania .....	.....	.....	702	149 26
Colon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constantinople	471	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen	2,377	146	2,268	1,366 724
Dundee	282	25	50	1,849 603
Dunkirk	811	45	1,060	230 89
Fiume .....	.....	.....	.....	10
Genoa	2,657	.....	.....	1,739
Glasgow	594	2,541	.....	272 310
Hamburg	35,208	1,986	935 1/2	12,138 2,127
Havre	1,477	24	.....	1,998 430
Hull	1,390	143	815	2,272 3,801
Kobe	1,510	.....	.....	.....
Leghorn	2,057	.....	.....	.....
Leith	29	335	.....	145 152
Liverpool	1,667	1,530	694	3,273 2,963
London	1,690	6,684	.....	956 2,693
Marseilles	287	39	.....	896 1,889
Newcastle	63	.....	.....	726 3,629
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	3,364	36	1,554	2,341 509
Stettin	8,922	62	2,096	4,036 137
Smyrna	290	.....	.....	.....
Trieste .....	.....	.....	771	.....

NEW YORK IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended November 27, 1900.

Paper.

Henry Lips, La Aquitaine, Havre, 20 cs.
F. W. Devoc & C. T. Reynolds Company, by same, 5 cs.
Favor, Ruhl & Co., by same, 4 cs.
C. B. Richard & Co., by same, 10 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 9 cs.
C. B. Richard & Co., by same, 1 cs.
W. Seyd, Kensington, Antwerp, 7 cs.
L. C. Wagner, by same, 4 cs.
C. Kahlen, by same, 15 cs.
Loeb & Schoenfeld, by same, 1 cs.
Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 65 cs.
Kupfer Brothers, by same, 10 cs.
J. Dickerson & Co., Marquette, London, 8 cs.
J. Marsching & Co., Oceanic, Liverpool, 3 cs. hanging.
Welford, Schade & Co., Zillah, Amsterdam, 2 cs.
Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, by same, 42 cs.
Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 63 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 21 cs.
George Meier & Co., Bonn, Bremen, 2 cs.
Henry Drucker, by same, 3 cs.
Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, Aguelija, Trieste, 99 bs. printing.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Geo. S. Stratford, Neustria, Marseilles, 19 bs. and 13 coils old rope.
Horace Dutton & Co., St. Regulus, Havre, 16 coils old rope.
J. Libmann & Co., State of Nebraska, Glasgow, 35 bs. rags.
John H. Lyon & Co., by same, 173 bs. old papers.
Reynolds, Boyle & Co., by same, 117 bs. old papers.
J. W. Mason & Co., Tauric, Liverpool, 141 coils old rope.
Horace Dutton & Co., Marquette, London, 108 bs. rags.
J. W. Mason & Co., by same, 206 coils old rope.
A. Katzenstein, Kensington, Antwerp, 166 bs. rags.
E. Butterworth & Co., Zillah, Amsterdam, 101 bs. bagging.
Jessup & Moore Paper Company, Bolivia, Leghorn, 20 bs. rags.
Castle & Gottheil, by same, 40 bs. rags.
Train, Smith & Co., Marengo, Newcastle, 91 coils old rope.
J. W. Mason & Co., by same, 188 coils old rope.
Chris Harley, Barracosta, Central America, 250 bs. rags.
F. Bertuch & Co., Norge, Copenhagen, 200 bs. wood pulp, 50 tons.

Bleaching Powder.

A. Klipstein & Co., Pennsylvania, Hamburg, 200 drums.
F. A. Reichard, Neustria, Marseilles, 52 cs.
F. A. Reichard, Westerland, Antwerp, 64 cs.
Fuerst Brothers Company, by same, 64 cs.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Cufic, Liverpool, 6 cs.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Bovic, Liverpool, 254 cs.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Nomadic, Liverpool, 84 cs.
Fuerst Brothers Company, Friesland, Antwerp, 50 cs.

Soda Ash.

Churchman & Co., Majestic, Liverpool, 15 csks.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Nomadic, Liverpool, 64 csks.
Churchman & Co., by same, 45 csks.
Wing & Evans, by same, 500 bgs.
Wing & Evans, Tauric, Liverpool, 350 bgs., 130 csks.

Caustic Soda.

Edward Hill's Son & Co., Nomadic, Liverpool, 75 drums.

China Clay.

John Knight & Co., Iberian, Liverpool, 222 csks.
Jean Freese, Oceanic, Liverpool, 194 bgs., 60 csks.

Sizing.

E. Butterworth & Co., Zillah, Amsterdam, 70 bs. hide cuttings.

BOSTON IMPORTS.

From November 19 to November 26, 1900, inclusive.
Paper, Etc.

Baldwin Brothers & Co., Bohemian, Liverpool, 1 cs. printed paper.
C. H. Miller, Bostonian, London, 2 cs. paper.
Stone & Downer Company, by same, 4 cs. books.
Adieux & De Rome, Storm King, Antwerp, 1 cs. books.
G. Amsinck & Co., by same, 3 cs. paper.
George P. Stubbe, by same, 4 cs. paper.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Horace Dutton & Co., Ceutonia, Rotterdam, 174 coils, 71 bs. manila.
Edwin Butterworth & Co., Storm King, Antwerp, 294 bs. rags, 150 bs. flax waste.
Train, Smith Company, by same, 452 bs. rags, 200 bs. manila.
Horace Dutton & Co., by same, 130 bs. rags, 1,757 bs. flax waste.
Castle & Gottheil, by same, 104 bs. rags, 107 bs. flax waste.

Sizing.

Edwin Butterworth & Co., Bohemian, Liverpool, 191 bgs.

China Clay.

Morey & Co., Bohemian, Liverpool, 736 csks.

Bleaching Powder.

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Sagamon, Liverpool, 722 csks.
Order, Bohemian, Liverpool, 19 csks.

Soda Ash.

Warren & Co., Sagamon, Liverpool, 50 csks.
Linder & Meyer, Bohemian, Liverpool, 25 tcs.

Crude Sulphur.

Linder & Meyer, Bohemian, Liverpool, 1,001 bgs.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended November 24, 1900.

Paper.

Rosengarten & Sons, Marté, Hamburg, 12 cs. filter.
A. Hartung & Co., by same, 31 cs.
Charles Beck Paper Company, by same, 24 cs.

Bleaching Powder.

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Carthagienian, Glasgow, 543 csks.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Ikkal, Liverpool, 711 csks.
O. S. Janney, Marté, Hamburg, 250 drums.

Soda Ash.

Order, Carthagienian, Glasgow, 150 pkgs.
Order, Ikkal, Liverpool, 1,000 bgs.

Germans and Export Trade.

Speaking in regard to our competition with the German paper manufacturers in foreign lands, the head of a large exporting company said this week:

"If we are to have a hot competition with the Germans we must, in many particulars, do as the Germans do—we must imitate their methods. The system on which they conduct their commercial campaigns is wonderful. When they decide to invade a territory it is generally the result of serious conference of a number of the leading manufacturers. They plan their line of attack as a general would plan a battle. They bring all their own forces to bear, and back of them is the Government aid—all converging simultaneously to the accomplishment of a given object.

"Take, for instance, the South American countries. What happens to our American salesman when he goes there to sell his goods? Well, in the first place, if he knows his business he doesn't go there. But suppose he does go. Being a bright and active man he gets about among the merchants and sells a number of bills of goods. Then, of course, he looks about—him for a bank to finance his orders. He comes to a big, fine, solid one, and goes in. The banker hears his proposition, and while he is stating it the banking gentleman—a German, for it is always a German bank—is making a careful scrutiny of the orders which the salesman, of course, has shown him. After he has studied them enough and made mental mem-

oranda of all they contain that he wants to know—why, then, he is very sorry, very sorry, indeed, but really the bank is so situated that it cannot undertake to transact the business. And by the time the salesman has got out of doors a messenger is off to representatives of German houses with full information about the orders—who gave them, their general tenor and all about them.

"And all this is because when German manufacturers start in to sell goods in a country they chip in to start a bank there also. The bank and the salesman get there at the same time. And just as soon as the trade is a little established along comes the German Government reserves in the shape of a subsidized German steamship line to the port. What earthly chance have we got in the long run competing with a system like that? As the boys say, we simply are not in it. Our salesman may try another bank, and that probably will be English. If his orders are not conflicting with English trade he may get accommodation, but probably he won't.

"So he sends his orders home and the home firm turns them down. There is no security, the time is too long and they don't know anything about the purchasing firms. It is true that in South America there is beginning to be a change, for local native banks are starting up and they are only too glad to finance orders of an American or any other foreign salesman, purely as a matter of local pride and to compete with the exotic banks all around them. Of course, what we want is subsidized steamship lines. Our freight rates now are all made in London, and they are what London chooses to make them.

"They say we Americans are the most adaptable people in the world—that we are ready to take up anything that is new provided there is a fighting chance of its being good. Now that idea is just a part of our conceit. We can sweep the whole national checker board when it comes to conceit. The general proposition that we go on is that we know it all, and that if somebody in a foreign country wants something different from what we tell him he wants it's because he's a fool and doesn't know what he does want. Talk about us being adaptable! We are the most iron-clad, pig-headed people in the whole world, not barring the English themselves.

"That's another thing we have got to correct if we are going to enter for a world competition in trade getting with Germany. A German dealer will admit that a purchaser sometimes knows what he wants; we, never! Not on your life!"

The Brimstone Situation.

The Anglo-Sicilian Company has evidently encountered more difficulty in effecting a consolidation of the interests of the various Sicilian producers of brimstone than was expected, as up to the date of latest advices considerably less than 80 per cent. of these had signified their willingness to enter the combine. It is expected, however, that the contract prepared will be accepted, as the advantage is mutual. In the meantime the Anglo-Sicilian Company, with the view, probably, of coercing those

holding out, have been offering supplies at lower prices, and as this course has ceased during the past fortnight it is believed the scheme has proven successful, and that a majority of those who have held off have assented to the agreement. No announcement of the completion of negotiations has been received, but it is now regarded as certain that the required number will assent to the terms of the new agreement before the end of the present month, the time to which the limit has been extended. So confident are the producers that the deal will be consummated that prices have of late been marked up fully 3 shillings per ton. When the new contract goes into force higher prices may naturally be expected, but in the meantime demand is not active, as most buyers have contracts which will supply their requirements during the next four to six months.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

English Exports of Alkali and Bleach.

The following returns, which are taken from the official foreign and colonial statistics of the United Kingdom, give the amount and value of alkali and bleaching materials shipped to the undermentioned countries for October, 1900, as compared with October, 1899:

	ALKALI	
	1899. Cwts.	1900. Cwts.
Russia	15,239	7,691
Sweden	15,625	11,437
Norway		2,645
Germany	5,696	3,668
Holland	9,382	12,579
France	2,944	2,916
Spain and Canaries	34,314	31,435
Italy	25,338	23,751
United States	46,030	37,021
Australasia	26,432	17,571
Canada	42,665	82,867
Other countries	96,233	100,672
Totals	319,838	334,253
	BLEACHING POWDER, ETC.	
United States	70,951	86,511
Other countries	31,719	45,947
Totals	102,670	132,458

ELEVATING CONVEYING MACHINERY
FOR
MILLS—POWER HOUSES—FACORIES.

THE
JEFFREY MFG. CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
U. S. A.

OUR SPECIALTIES INCLUDE: STANDARD AND SPECIAL CHAINS—SPROCKET WHEELS—ELEVATOR BUCKETS—BOOTS—BOLTS—SCREENS—SPIRAL CONVEYORS—CABLE CONVEYORS—DUMP CARS—SKIP CARS—COAL AND ASHES HANDLING MACHINERY—COAL AND COKE CRUSHERS—DREDGES—RUBBER BELT CONVEYORS—COAL MINING MACHINERY—COAL WASHING MACHINERY—LABOR SAVING APPLIANCES, ETC.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
COLUMBUS, NEW YORK, DENVER.

Cotton Fibre FOR **PAPER MAKING.**

MANUFACTURED BY THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY,

WRITE FOR SAMPLE.

PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Very Cheap.

A. SALOMON,

Importer of and Dealer in **PAPER MAKERS' SUPPLIES.**
ROOM 29, 140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

ROZES AINE & FRERE, Agen, France. C. VANDERHAEGE-WYCKHUYSE, Roulers, Belgium.
J. VACHON AINE & J. SOULIER, Rouen, France. H. LOESER & CO., Trier, Germany.

A. G. ELLIOT & Co. PAPER
..... PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Correspondence solicited with manufacturers desiring Philadelphia outlet.

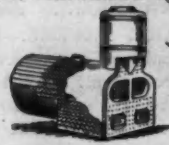
FELIX SALOMON & CO.

Morse Building.

140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Importers of and Dealers in all Grades of Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

TELEPHONE CALL,
1815 CORTLANDT.



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CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY,
K&M MAGNESIA & MAGNESTOS SECTIONAL COVERINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HAIR FELT, MINERAL WOOL,
ASBESTOS PAPERS, BRINE PIPE COVERINGS, ETC.

83 WARREN ST. New York City



JOHN KNIGHT & CO.

CHINA CLAY IMPORTERS,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sole Agents for the **L. G. V. BRAND.**

This Clay is a natural Pure White, free from any artificial tinting. For Coating, Bleaching or Fine Papers it is unsurpassed.

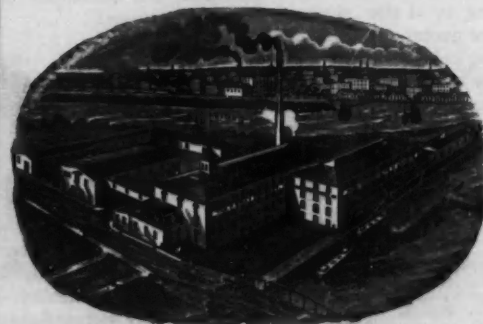
Drewsen Company,

SULPHITE PULP EXPERTS

ESTIMATES AND PLANS FOR SULPHITE MILLS.

Drewsen Reclaiming System. Drewsen Acid System.
Richards-Drewsen Chip Separator, and
Agents for the Herreshoff Roasting Furnace for Pyrites.

Address DREWSEN COMPANY, Rooms 308-310 Temple Court Bldg., NEW YORK.



PIQUA WOOLEN MILLS THE F. GRAY CO.,
Piqua, Ohio.

Manufacturers of
Fourdriner, Harper and Cylinder
FELTS.
Press Felts and Jackets for
all Kinds of Paper.
Also Felt Soap Which Has
No Equal.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

THE "DRAPER" FELT

MANUFACTURED BY

DRAPER BROS. CO.,
CANTON, MASS.

WE SOLICIT ORDERS FOR { Press and Pulp
Cylinder
Fourdriner } **FELTS.**

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CASTLE & GOTTHEIL

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MARKET REVIEW.

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, November 28, 1900.

FINANCIAL.—Money on call during the week ruled at 2@5 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent. On Monday call money ruled 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. On Tuesday call money ranged 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 1/2 per cent. Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty and sixty days, and 4 1/2 per cent. for four months, and 4 1/2@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 1/2@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 1/2@6 per cent. for others.

Table of prices on trade securities on Monday, listing companies like American Straw Board Company and American Writing Paper Company with their respective bid and asked prices.

PAPER.—There was a fair demand for paper the past week. While such is the fact still it should be stated that the general tone of the market is a quiet one. And it is this absence of much activity that is responsible for the opinion, held by some, that trade is not very good. Expressions to this effect have been heard in the New York market during the last fortnight. On the other hand, an equal number of paper men report that business with them is excellent. Two of them, prominent jobbers, say that their sales are "way ahead" of this time last year. To strike an average from these contrary reports so that the exact condition of the market may be comprehended is a rather difficult task. However, perhaps it is fair to say that nearly all grades of paper are in good demand, although the individual orders are smaller than was anticipated would be the case this month. It was expected that buyers would order heavily immediately after the Presidential election. This they did to some extent, but the volume of business placed fell below expectations. In regard to particular grades there is a conviction among buyers that news paper is now weaker since the campaign demand is no longer a factor. This may be so, but the quotations on news do not indicate any weakness. If there has been any change in them it has been an advance instead of a decline. In sheets and in rolls small orders are quoted at 2 1/2@2 3/4. Larger business is taken on 2.40@2 1/2 c. basis. Big contracts are said to be taken at better than 2 1/4 c. Book papers are in better demand than they were, with quotations just a little higher. Considerable business in book is now coming in at the quotations that prevailed last month. Later quotations sent out are supposed to be an advance on the old ones. On manilas there is very little change. The call for them is up to the average for this season. Prices are somewhat firmer. All other grades are practically unchanged from the report of last week. We quote:

Table listing various paper grades such as Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, Extra Fine, Fine, No. 2, Engine Sized, Book, S. & S. C., Book, M. F., Book, Coated, Coated Lith'gr'ph, Label, News, Manila, No. 1 Jute, No. 2 Jute, No. 1 Wood, No. 2 Wood, and their prices.

WOOD FIBRES.—"There is a little better demand, with a largely increased number of inquiries, but business is by no means rushing." This is the reply of one New York city handler of fibres. From it one can see that the market for these paper stocks remains as it was last week. The only interesting feature in this market is the reported meeting this week in Boston, Mass., of the American Sulphite Manufacturers' Association. We quote:

WOOD PULP.—The heavy rains of the past few days have relieved the ground wood market somewhat, although the additional water supply has not as yet changed things very much. From all accounts, particularly those coming from the Eastern mills, the quantity of wood that the grinders have been able to reduce to pulp for the past few months has been considerably below the capacity of the mills. In many cases the output has been just about enough to keep the paper machines of the owners going and to fill outstanding contracts. After having this experience the men who own ground wood plants are not apt to rush into the market with whatever extra supply they

may now accumulate. This is the view of the situation taken by most handlers of wood pulp. While quotations vary on pulp in the different sections, still those reported in the New York market range from \$18@20, delivered, or \$23@29, delivered.

FOREIGN RAGS.—The condition of the market in rags continues unchanged. The quotations abroad are still higher than on this side. There is also a fair demand for them in Europe. Only special grades for which we have no substitute are being imported to any extent. It is not expected that much business will be done in rags until our paper manufacturers are willing to pay more or until the foreign packers come down a peg. We quote:

OLD PAPERS.—Late last week an unusually large number of orders for old papers came into this market, so a few of the stock men report. No. 1 hard shavings, soft shavings, ledgers, book stock and No. 1 manilas were in good demand. The cheaper grades are supposed to be a little quiet. However, this is not so. One dealer reports large sales of these goods. Quotations show a few changes. We quote:

Table listing various types of rags and old papers such as German Blue Cot., Dutch Blues, Light Print, New Cuttings, Old Linen, White, Old Linen, Gray, German Colored, Cottons, Old Linen, Blue, Book Stock, No. 1, No. 1 Mixed, No. 2 Mixed, New Manila Cuttings, Extra No. 1 Manilas, Folded News, Fold. News (over issues), Crumpled News, Mixed Papers, Commons, Straw Clippings, Binders' Clippings, and their prices.

BAGGING, &c.—Gunny and old rope are the only two stocks in this list that are particularly strong. For them there is some inquiry. The prices insisted on by the importers are, however, considered by the paper manufacturers as too high. Both stocks are said to be rather scarce in Europe. We quote:

Table listing bagging and rope items such as Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, Mixed Bagging, Wool Tares, Heavy, Wool Tares, Light, Manila Rope, No. 1, New Burlap Cuttings, Flax Waste, w/h'd, and their prices.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—Some improvement is reported this week in domestics. No. 1 Whites are scarce and hard to get. Thirds and Blues are in good demand and are also scarce. Of Soiled Whites there is a pretty good supply. Street Seconds are being called for somewhat, but the market is almost bare of them. The cheaper grades are plentiful. All quotations remain about the same as last week. We quote:

Table listing domestic rags such as New Shirt Cuttings, No. 1, No. 2, New Light Seconds, New Blue Cottons, New Mix. Cottons, New Common Dark Seconds, New Black Cot'n, No. 1 Whites, Soiled Whites, Street, House, No. 2 New Yorks, Thirds and Blues, Mixed, Satinettes, Tailors' Seconds, Hard Back C'pts, and their prices.

TWINES.—The demand for twines corresponds in most respects with that for paper; it is moderately good, but not up to expectations. As the season for much heavy business is about over, the numbers of large orders are not as numerous as they were. Some improvement with the smaller jobbers is looked for on account of the holiday trade. We quote:

Table listing twine items such as Sisal Hay, Sisal Lay, Jute Rope, Jute Twines, Marine Jute, M'rine Jute, B. C. Hemp, and their prices.

COLORS.—We quote colors, dyes and mordants as follows:

Table listing various colors and mordants such as Brazil Wood Extract, Chrome Yellow, Cochineal, Indian Red, American, English, Indigo, Artificial Indigo, Auramine O, Emerald Green, Eosine, Fuchsine, Acetate of Lead, Crystals, broke, cks., Crystals, broke, cks., White, broke, cks., Brown, cks., Logwood Extract, Orange Mineral, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, American, Prime English, Ultramarine Blue, ANILINES, Fuchsine L., Methyl Violet, Orange, Scarlet 2 R., Victoria Green, MORDANTS, Bichromate of Potash Alum, Sulphate of Cop., per, Sulphate of Iron, Tannic Acid, and their prices.

CHINA CLAY.—Stocks are low and the demand is good. Values are firmly held, but are not higher, quotations remaining unchanged.

ALKALI.—Domestic high test for prompt delivery has been in better call and sales are reported at 75c. f. o. b. works. There have been large sales for delivery over the next fire at 75@77 1/2 c. f. o. b. works.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The market on spot has been pretty well cleaned up, sales having been made at 1.80c. f. o. b. works, with makers moving product for prompt delivery in a limited way at 1.85c. f. o. b. works. The greater part of the transactions, however, have been for delivery over 1901, with sales reported at 1.80c. f. o. b. works.

SAL SODA.—Trade has been quiet. There has been a fair jobbing demand, with sales reported at 70c. delivered here.

BLEACHING POWDER.—There has been a large amount of goods contracted for for next year, but prices have not yet been announced. Continental makes have been sold at 1.85@1.87 1/2 c. Spot is quiet, with prices ranging 1 3/4@1 7/8 c. as to brand and test.

ALUM.—There is a fair business in progress. Lump is quoted at 1.75@1.80c. and ground at 1.85@1.90c. Prices for next year have not been announced.

BRIMSTONE.—Arrivals continue rather free, but they all go directly into consumption. Spot lots are quoted at \$22. Shipments are firm, with \$21 quoted for December January.

Philadelphia Markets.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—There is a much better demand for stock than there was a week ago. Inquiry has been principally for book stock and prices generally have become firmer, and in a few cases have advanced a shade, although the outside rates are still inside the outside quotations made below. White shavings are in particularly good demand. The markets for old news is good, the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, having nine teams employed in this city alone in the collection of this paper, and receiving from New York besides large quantities by freight. Its daily output of news boards is now 45 tons. Quotations follow:

Table listing Philadelphia market items such as Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, Extra Fine, Fine, No. 2, Book, S. & S. C., Book, M. F., Book, Coated, Coated Lith'gr'ph, Label, News, Manila, No. 1 Jute, No. 2 Jute, No. 1 Wood, No. 2 Wood, and their prices.

Chicago Markets.

Western Publication Office, THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 825 Monadnock Building, CHICAGO, Ill., November 28, 1900.

The demand on all grades of old papers has been active, with no material change from last week. The rag market is firm, with prices holding their own.

Table listing Chicago market items such as Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, Extra Fine, Fine, No. 2, Engine Sized, Book, S. & S. C., Book, M. F., Book, Coated, Coated Lith'gr'ph, Label, News, No. 1, No. 2, Manila, No. 1, and their prices.

Table listing Chicago market items such as No. 1 Whites, No. 2 Whites, Thirds & Blues, Large Satinettes, Small Satinettes, Rag Carpets, Gunny, No. 1, and their prices.

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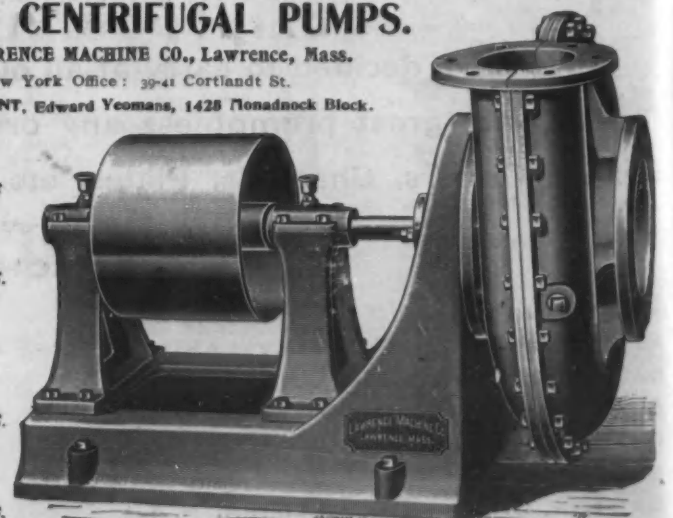
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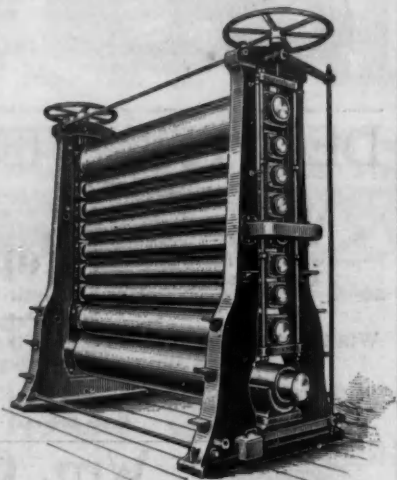
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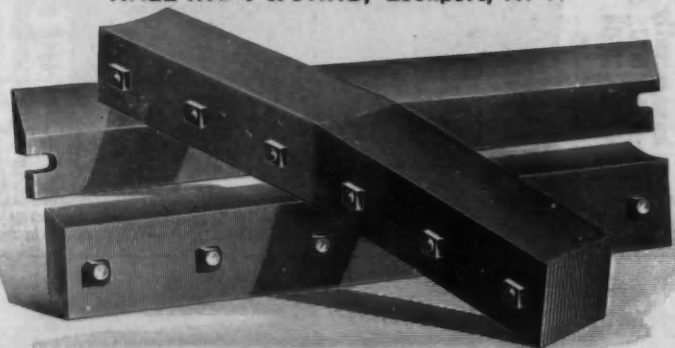
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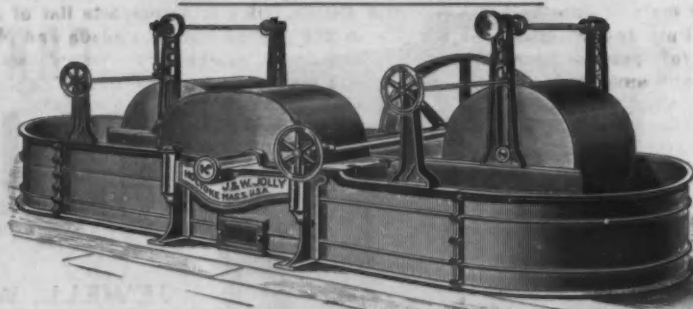
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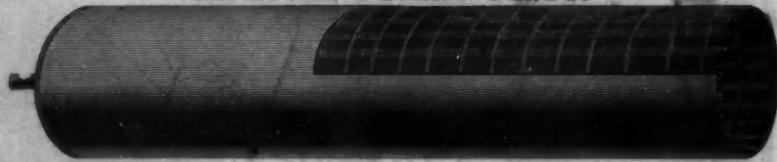
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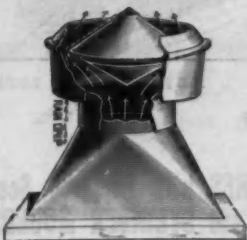
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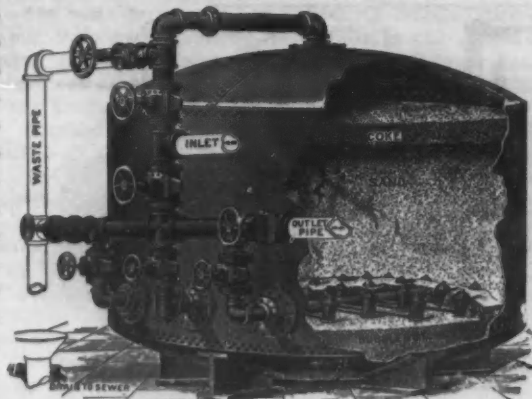
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