

TARIFF REVISION NUMBER

# PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

Vol. XLVII. No. 22. NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

Per Annum, \$4.00  
Single Copy, 10 Cents

## PARSONS TRADING COMPANY

Paper Merchants and Exporters

20 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

LONDON  
SYDNEY

WELLINGTON  
BUENOS AYRES

HAVANA  
MEXICO CITY

EXPORTERS of everything used in PAPER,  
PRINTING, BOX MAKING and  
BOOKBINDING Trades.

IMPORTERS OF PAPER MILL SUPPLIES

## F. BREDT & CO.

240 WATER STREET, NEW YORK CITY

ANILINE COLORS  
and  
DYESTUFFS  
for Paper Mills.



Ultramarine Blue, Browns  
and White Sugar of Lead  
Canvas Dryer Felts.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
JOSEPH PORRITT & SONS **FELTS AND JACKETS**

## THE PULP AND PAPER TRADING CO.

Temple Court Building, Rooms 908 to 911, New York

AGENTS FOR

**J. & J. ROGERS CO., Ausable Forks, N.Y.**

Eastern Agents —

**MICHIGAN SULPHITE FIBRE CO., Detroit, Mich.**

FOR **GEARING** Spurs, Bevels, Mitres, &c.

OF ALL KINDS Cast Iron, Brass or Steel

APPLY TO

**TOWNSEND FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO., Albany, N.Y.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**PERKINS & SQUIER COMPANY**

**PAPER**

60 Duane Street

New York, N. Y.

GEORGE F. PERKINS, JR., PRES'T.

J. K. DEXTER

C. A. BOWLES

## DEXTER & BOWLES

CROWN FILLER

SODA PULP

WALDHOF BLEACHED SULPHITE PULP

FOREIGN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## JOHN H. LYON & CO., Inc.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Paper Stock and Wood Pulp

(ALL GRADES)

BOSTON OFFICE:  
164 Federal Street.

Office and Warehouse:

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:  
16 North Front Street.

174 Duane St., NEW YORK

## Birmingham & Seaman Co.

1220-1226 TRIBUNE BUILDING, CHICAGO

Manufacturers' Agents for

**BOOK AND PRINTING PAPERS**

Carload Lots and Time Contracts Solicited

**NEWHALL PATENT**

**MULTIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATORS,  
CAUSTICIZING PLANTS,  
STUFF CHESTS.**

**GEORGE M. NEWHALL ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.,**  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Builders of Complete Soda Pulp Plants.

## ASBESTINE FILLER

90 PER CENT. RETENTION

Retention Proves the Filler

Pure White—Natural Fibre—Free of Grit

**INTERNATIONAL PULP CO.**

41 Park Row

New York City

### Whitmore Manufacturing Company

HOLYOKE, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COATED LITHOGRAPH AND CHROMO PLATE

### Papers and Card Board

WHITE, TINTS AND COLORS

PASTED WEDDING BRISTOL A SPECIALTY

### MERRIMAC PAPER CO.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Coated Lithograph Papers

ENAMELED BOOK AND LABEL

MACHINE DRIED WRITINGS

SUPERCALENDERED AND MACHINE FINISH BOOK

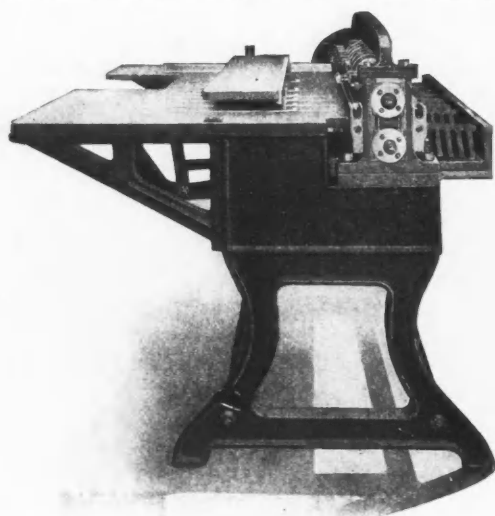
Samples and Quotations on Application

# KENWOOD

## FELTS AND JACKETS

Manufactured  
by

**F. C. HUYCK & SONS, ALBANY, N. Y.**



### ROTARY CUTTERS

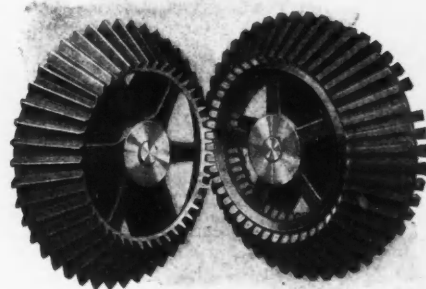
For ALL KINDS of WORK

**SAMUEL M. LANGSTON**

*Paper Cutting Machinery* CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

### MORTISE WHEELS

SPUR, BEVEL AND MITER



Castings of semi-steel by our improved method of machine molding, thus insuring uniform tooth spacing, true rims and smooth running, with high efficiency. Teeth of both Mortise wheel and pinion finished by accurate gear cutting machinery.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS  
OF WATER WHEEL HARNESS

Send for Catalogue No. 28.

**H. W. Caldwell & Son Co.**

CHICAGO, 17th Street and Western Avenue.

NEW YORK, Fulton Bldg., Hudson Terminal, 50 Church St.





# CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

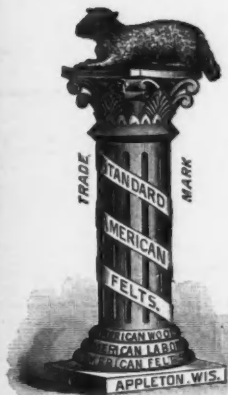
Tariff Hearing.....	5	Americans Buy Big Timber Limits in Canada.....	30
Those Who Attended the Hearing.....	6	Its Hundredth Meeting and Banquet.....	32
Speaker Cannon on the Tariff.....	6	A New Pulp Mill for Newfoundland.....	32
Casein Is Lactarene.....	7	EDITORIAL.....	34
The Mann Congressional Committee in Canada.....	7	Pulp Importers Want No Change in Duty.....	35
Shortage of Bags Likely This Winter.....	7	British Imports and Exports.....	36
Whittelsey Mill to Continue in Operation as Usual.....	7	Inaccessible Economizers.....	36
Want Casein on the Free List.....	8	Proposed Pension for French Paper Trade Workers.....	36
Eastern Roads to Raise Rates on January 12.....	8	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.....	38
Statement of the International Paper Company.....	10	Rumford Men Stay Out.....	42
Book Men Do Not Want a Change.....	16	Progress of United's Reorganization Plan Satisfactory.....	42
Cowles Sounds a New Warning.....	18	How to Calculate Boiler Horse Power.....	46
Will New Western Mills Disturb Market?.....	18	Want Lower Freight Rates from Chicago to the South.....	46
Ask Increase on Surface Coated Papers.....	20	Centrifugal Air Compressors.....	48
Paper Stock Men Ask for Rewording of Tariff.....	22	Association of German Paper Manufacturers.....	50
PRICE AND DEMAND—		Refining Fibres Under Water Pressure.....	52
Low Water Checks Brisk Trade at Holyoke.....	24	IMPORTS OF PAPER AND PAPER STOCK.....	51
Substantial Improvement in Chicago.....	24	WANTS AND FOR SALE.....	58
Orders More Numerous in Fox Valley.....	28	NEW CORPORATIONS.....	00
Mill Notes from Glens Falls, Fort Edward and Sandy Hill.....	28	Pneumatic Save-All Eliminates Waste.....	60
Plenty of Orders, But the Mills Can't Fill them.....	28	MARKET REVIEW.....	02
Splendid Activity to Trade in Philadelphia.....	28	Chicago Markets.....	64
NOTES OF THE TRADE.....	30	Philadelphia Markets.....	61
Box Board Men Content.....	30	CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.....	66

## APPLETON Woolen Mills

APPLETON, WIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Paper Makers' Felts and Jackets



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
PLAIN AND FANCY

### Calendar Pads

LARGE VARIETY IN STOCK

Carter, Rice & Co., Corporation  
BOSTON

The Right Light for Paper Mills  
To work by the Sun—  
Means twice the work done. Is Daylight



You want plenty of it, too. We do not manufacture daylight, but we do provide the means for it to flood your plant with natural, perfect light. That is the "why" of

VAN NOORDEN SKYLIGHTS

The "how" is explained in our catalogue "C."

E. VAN NOORDEN COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

### Gravity and Pressure Filters

ADOPTED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

## PAPER AND PULP MANUFACTURERS

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

THE NEW YORK CONTINENTAL JEWELL FILTRATION CO.

CHICAGO:  
40 W. QUINCY STREET

NEW YORK:  
15 BROAD STREET

### ATTENTION! PAPER MANUFACTURERS

We pay highest prices for second-hand Burlap bags

THEODORE HOFELLER & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send samples and obtain our prices

## "THE TYLER" FOURDRINIER WIRES

Cylinder Faces and Washer Wires

The Tyler Double Crimped Wire Cloth 'n All Meshes and All Metals

SEND FOR CATALOGUE "M"

**The W. S. Tyler Company,**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

## FOURDRINIER WIRES

Cylinder Moulds and Dandy Rolls Made and Repaired

LETTERING AND MONOGRAMS FOR WATERMARKS

**THOMAS E. GLEESON**

MANUFACTURER OF WIRE CLOTH OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

411-413 JOHN STREET, EAST NEWARK, N. J.

SPECIALTY:

**THE FINEST WIRES**

For Tissue and Fine Grade Papers.

**"AMERICAN"**

### COST and ECONOMY

#### COST vs. ECONOMY

We freely advertise the fact that "American" Transmission Rope is probably the highest priced rope on the market, because we know that the *value* is there. If a rope user wants cheap rope, he should buy some other brand than "American."

Those who have tried other brands have generally come to us in the end and found that "American" Rope is the cheapest in the long run, because it is the most durable and in all ways the best.

We have many facts for those who are interested.

**The American Manufacturing Co.**

Manufacturers of  
Manilla, Sisal and Jute Cordage

65 Wall Street

NEW YORK CITY

**TRANSMISSION ROPE**

## Frederick Bertuch & Co.

Rooms 908, 909, 910 Temple Court Building, New York

Importers and Dealers in

## WOOD PULP and PAPER

Agents for

KELLNER-PARTINGTON PAPER PULP CO., Ltd.,  
(Mills at Sarpsborg, Norway; Hallein, Austria.) Manchester, England

VEREINIGTE STROHSTOFF FABRIKEN

(The United Straw Pulp Factories), Coswig, Saxony, Germany

## JOHN A. DEVITO CO., INC.

Largest Paper Stock Packers in New England

288-292 Commercial and 69 Clark Streets, BOSTON, MASS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF OLD MATERIAL

Telephone 2726 Broad

Cable Address: "Lagerlof Newyork"

## Scandinavian-American Trading Company

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

# WOOD PULP

OF ALL KINDS  
AND

## PAPER MILL SUPPLIES

HANS LAGERLOF, PRES.

THE WIRE COIL IS A GREAT THING

## BRANDEN

# Rubber Pump Valve

FOR HIGH OR LOW PRESSURES  
FOR HOT OR COLD WATER  
OR OTHER FLUIDS

The Most Durable  
Valve Made

WILL NOT BULGE OR DISH  
FORMS A TIGHT SEAT ALL  
THE TIME

One will outlast several ordi-  
nary rubber valves



TRY THEM

TRADE MARK



Crosby Steam Gage and  
Valve Co. Boston New York Chicago London

# PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

Vol. XLVII. No. 22.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

Per Annum, \$4.00  
Single Copy, 10 Cents

## TARIFF HEARING.

### The Paper Industry and Allied Interests, in the Main, "Stand Pat."

Nearly All Branches of the Trade Presented Briefs to the Ways and Means Committee at Its Tariff Revision Meeting Held Last Saturday—Norris, for the Publishers, "Sat On."

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1908.—During a hearing that lasted from 9:30 a. m. to 11:45 p. m. on Saturday of last week, the question of the revision of the present tariff, in so far as it relates to paper and allied interests, was thoroughly thrashed out, although at the close some interests had not yet been heard from.

The early morning session was largely taken up by George R. Meyercord, of Chicago, who spoke for the National Association of Employing Lithographers, who desire some radical changes in the rates on lithographic products of all descriptions, as provided for in the present tariff by paragraphs 398 and 400. In this industry there are 350 factories, giving employment to more than 20,000 persons, and with an invested capital of over \$50,000,000. He was one of the few speakers who seemed willing to admit that the people employed in it are in a prosperous condition. The reason for desiring changes is that the present tariff is said to be entirely inadequate, not properly divided as to classes, thus making it very difficult for Government officers to determine classifications. Also because the Germans sell their goods at a lower price in our markets than our bare cost of manufacture in many instances. The present average ad valorem rate is considered wholly inadequate. The changes asked for are as follows:

On lithographic prints, bound or unbound—

On paper or other material not exceeding 8/1000 inch in thickness .....	Per lb. \$0.30
If embossed or die cut.....	.33
If both embossed and die cut.....	.36
Exceeding 8/1000 inch and not exceeding 20/1000 inch..	.20
If embossed or die cut.....	.22
If both embossed and die cut.....	.24
On cardboard or other material exceeding 20/1000 inch..	.12
If embossed or die cut.....	.13
If both embossed and die cut.....	.14

Labels, flaps, bands, lettered or black, should also be placed in specific classes at rates ranging from 30 cents to \$1.50 per pound, while decalomania transfers would take four specific rates, ranging from 45 cents to \$2.50 per pound. It was further recommended that paragraph 398 be amended so as to exclude all lithograph products, making them all fall in paragraph 400, as amended. Attention was also called to the fact that duplex paper is not made in this country, and no attempt has ever been made to manufacture it here.

Frank J. Blaney spoke for the Forbes Lithographing Company,

of Boston, and in support of the changes advocated by Mr. Meyercord, and was followed by Otto Palm, of New York city, who objected to a higher rate of duty on decalomania transfers. John G. Duffy also spoke, but in opposition to an increased duty on cigar labels, prints and flaps, and asked that they be incorporated in a special paragraph. He represented Louis C. Wagner, who spoke later in his own behalf.

Mr. W. P. Cutter, of Northampton, Mass., protested against any further limitations being placed on importations of books for libraries.

H. A. Van Winkle is engaged in the manufacture of two special classes of paper—from rag and from sulphite. Duty at present is assessed under Section 6 as an unclassified article, and he wants it changed and classified under paragraph 398.

R. S. Elliott, of New York, asked that a change be made classifying glassine paper under the parchment schedule.

H. B. Faber, of Brooklyn, spoke on behalf of the manufacturers of surface coated papers, and asked for an amendment of paragraph 398 by striking out the rate of 2½ cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem on surface coated papers not specially provided for, and inserting in lieu thereof a specific minimum rate of 6 cents per pound, and charging the rate on "printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatine or flock" from 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem to 6 cents a pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem. In this request he voiced the views of Doty & Scringeur, Inc., Louis De Jonge & Co., Inc., Walther & Co., Springfield Glazed Paper Company, Springfield, Mass.; E. J. Locke, Camden, N. J.; New England Card and Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., and the United Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass. He also wants everything but surface coated papers eliminated from this paragraph. He states that there are over seventy-five factories in Germany manufacturing this class of paper. He stated that they are now holding a part of the market with an imitation paper which, however, is not as good as the genuine. At the present time they are losing money, owing to the increased importations from Germany.

The jacquard design papers were represented by Messrs Baggalay and W. S. Butts, who want an increased duty and some relief from the smuggling in of designs.

A brief was submitted by the Typotheta of New York city relative to the tariffs affecting the printing industries of the United States. They ask for an increase of the duty on books, blank books and pamphlets, bound or unbound, etc., as provided for in paragraph 403, from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent., and for a restriction of the free list.

B. Levi appeared for the tissue paper interests. A strong effort was made to get this gentleman to admit either that there is a tissue paper trust, of which his clients are members, or that he knows of such a trust or of a gentleman's agreement, all of which he denied most positively. He stated that he never knew or heard of any trust, except the cardboard trust, and that had gone to pieces.

John R. Buck, of Hartford, Conn., spoke for the metal covered tissue paper industry, and suggested an amendment to paragraph 398, to cover as follows: "Metal coated tissue paper weighing not over 15 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets, on a basis of 20x24

inches, and whether in reams or any other form, 10 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem."

This is said to be an industry which has grown up since the passage of the present tariff act, and at the present time the foreign made article comes in under a rate of 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, or at a total cost of 57 cents per pound. The proposed increase would raise it to .6850c. per pound, at which price it is claimed the American paper, which costs 70 cents per pound to manufacture, can compete. It is also suggested that "cover paper" should be specifically included in the writing papers, also that onion skin papers should pay a duty of 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem if weighing not over 8 pounds to the ream, or of 5 cents and 15 per cent. if weighing over 8 pounds.

Frank C. Overton, of New York, appeared on behalf of the paper stock interests and asked for rewording of paragraph on paper stock.

The wall paper industry was represented by John J. Lindsay, of Buffalo, and Henry Burn, of New York city.

The Esleek Manufacturing Company, of Turners Falls, Mass., was represented by A. W. Esleek, his company being interested in the Japan, blue print and book paper industries. Since the company went into the business foreign importations of these grades of paper, which at that time were very light, have steadily increased. Mr. Esleek asked for a rate of 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem when papers do not weigh over 8 pounds to the ream, or of 5 cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem when they weigh over 8 and not over 10 pounds.

An entirely different phase of the matter was taken up by R. D. Elliott, of Philadelphia, saying that the foreign papers are made of wood; that they do not and cannot take the place of the domestic paper. He also claims that carloads of this paper are imported at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and not at news print rate.

The Bedford Pulp and Paper Company was represented by Milton E. Marcuse, of Richmond, Va., who asked for protection from the Kraft wrapping paper which is coming in from abroad, by asking that it be subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem if weighing over 65 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, 24x36, or 30 per cent. ad valorem on paper weighing 45 and not over 65 pounds; and of 40 per cent. if 30 pounds and not over 40 pounds, or of 50 per cent. if weighing 20 and not over 30 pounds. All other wrapping papers to be subjected to a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. He claimed that wrapping papers weighing 20 pounds or less should be classified as tissue paper. This was also contested by Mr. Elliott, who states that Kraft paper can and is today being made in the United States fully equal to that of Swedish origin; that being made here is made from Canadian wood pulp imported for that purpose.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association was represented by John Norris, and he started off with a bitter personal attack on Mr. Marcuse, who, he stated, was one of forty-eight persons in the Parks pool who were fined \$2,000 each to keep them from doing such things again, but that it had evidently failed of its purpose, as they were "at it again." He asked for free pulp, free paper and free pulp wood and reciprocity with Canada along these lines.

Arthur C. Hastings appeared as president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, with its 150 members, and asked for the retention of the duty on both paper and wood pulp. He took issue with Mr. Norris on many of his statements, which he classified as absolutely false. He stated positively, absolutely and repeatedly that his association made no restrictions as to prices, territory or division of sales. He stated that the industry was in no condition to stand a reduction of one-half a cent a pound on the duty. He stated that there would be competition if the tariff is allowed to remain as it is.

The rise and fall in price, he stated, is governed entirely by the law of supply and demand, and not by any agreements whatsoever. He stated that only 157 out of 600 mills in the United States were in the association, so that there was plenty of oppor-

tunity for competition. He stated that while Canada at the present time is producing only a little in excess of her consumption, which she exports to England on a free trade basis, and would not even if the duty were removed become an immediate source of supply, yet in three years at the outside she would be one of four sources, of which the others would be Sweden, Norway, and Russia on the Baltic.

Mr. Hastings, after a searching examination, questioning and cross-questioning that lasted upward of an hour, was succeeded by Chester W. Lyman, of the International Paper Company.

O. L. E. Webber spoke for the Mitscherlich sulphite interests in Michigan, and G. F. Steele, of the Nekoosa-Edwards Company, both in favor of a retention of the duty. At 11:45 p. m. it was decided that all others desiring to be heard could file briefs.

A. F. T.

The briefs of the different branches, as read or handed to the committee, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### Those Who Attended the Hearing.

Among the paper and pulp manufacturers, and interests representing the allied trades, who attended the tariff hearings at Washington on Saturday last, were the following:

D. S. Cowles, of W. H. Parsons & Co., New York; C. W. Lyman and Louis Chable, of the International Paper Company, New York; G. F. Steele, of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, Nekoosa, Wis.; C. A. Babcock, of the Wisconsin River Pulp and Paper Company, Stevens Point, Wis.; D. A. Van Winkle, of the Hartford City Paper Company, Hartford City, Ind.; H. J. Brown, of the Berlin Mills Company, Berlin, N. H.; F. M. Hugo, of the Remington-Martin Company, Norfolk, N. Y.; W. B. Murphy, Riverside Fibre and Paper Company, Appleton, Wis.; M. S. Flint, of the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company, Berlin, N. H.; J. E. Thomas, of the Wisconsin Tissue Paper Company, Appleton, Wis.; E. A. Edmonds, of the Wausau Paper Mills Company, Brokaw, Wis.; W. L. Davis, of the Dells Paper and Pulp Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; J. C. Fogarty, of the Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis.; E. G. Barratt, of the Union Bag and Paper Company, New York; O. L. E. Weber, of the Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. R. Coffin, of C. H. Dexter & Sons, Windsor Locks, Conn.; L. W. Emerson, of the Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company, Warrensburgh, N. Y.; E. W. Esleek, of the Esleek Manufacturing Company, Turners Falls, Mass.; D. M. Anderson, of the St. Regis Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y.; A. C. Hastings, of the Cliff Paper Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; O. S. Jacobs, of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; John G. Luke, of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, New York; Charles McKernon, of the B. D. Rising Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass.; George Sullivan, of the Martin & William H. Nixon Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. N. Ostrander, of Finch, Prun & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; G. W. Wheelwright, of the George W. Wheelwright Paper Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; M. E. Marcuse, of the Bedford Pulp and Paper Company, Richmond, Va.; H. Taber, of Doty & Scrimgeour, New York; Thomas Hunter, of the Battle Island Paper Company, Fulton, N. Y.; Mr. Taylor, of Watertown, N. Y.; H. A. Moses, of the Mittineague Paper Company, Mittineague, Mass.; J. E. Marriner, of the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company, Berlin, N. H.; Sidney Mitchell, of the United Box Board and Paper Company, New York; C. E. Williams, of the Piermont Paper Company, Piermont, N. Y.; R. S. Elliott, New York; H. J. Miller, of the Hartford City Paper Company, Hartford City, Ind.; Colin Gardner, of the Colin Gardner Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio; W. R. Shaffer, of the New Haven Pulp and Board Company, New Haven, Conn.; R. B. Atterbury, of Atterbury Brothers, New York; F. Bertuch, of F. Bertuch & Co., New York; Rudolph Helwig, New York; Leon Gottheil, of Castle, Gottheil & Overton, New York; Morris Gintzler, of F. Bertuch & Co., New York; A. Salomon, New York, and F. C. Overton, of Castle, Gottheil & Overton.



## CASEIN IS LACTARENE.

### Circuit Court of Appeals Affirms Decision in Celebrated Case.

On an Importation Invoiced as Casein, Declared Dutiable at 20 Per Cent. Ad Valorem, F. M. Duché & Sons Protested, and the Courts Have Sustained Their Contention.

Judges Lacombe, Coxe and Noyes, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Southern District of New York, on Monday of last week affirmed the decision, without opinion, of the lower court, that so called imported casein was the same as lactarene, and was therefore entitled to free entry instead of being assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a non-enumerated article.

The suit, which was entitled *United States vs. William Brownell*, had its origin about three years ago in an importation of merchandise, invoiced as casein, and which was treated as a non-enumerated article by the Collector at the Port of New York, thus being dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. T. M. Duché & Sons, of 554 Broome street, the importers, of which firm Mr. Brownell was an employee, protested, claiming that the goods were either lactarene, albumen or glue stock, and as such were free of duty, according to the act of 1897.

This is the third time that the contention of the importers has been sustained. On the original protest the Board of General Appraisers decided in their favor, then the United States Circuit Court, and lastly the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Julius M. Mayer, of New York, ex-Attorney General of the State, argued the case before the Court of Appeals on behalf of the importers. Much interest was shown in this suit by the coated paper manufacturers, as producers here, it is claimed, have been unable to fill the demand.

This fact was brought out before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington on Friday last, when Mr. Mayer, representing T. M. Duché & Sons, asked that paragraph 594 of the tariff, which covers "Lactarene," be changed to read "or casein" after the word lactarene to avoid ambiguity and future litigation.

The decision of the lower court, which was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, follows:

Opinion, Platt, D. J.  
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.  
UNITED STATES }  
vs. } No. 4586.  
WILLIAM BROWNELL, }  
Platt, District Judge.

The merchandise in suit is invoiced as casein, and was treated by the collector as a non-enumerated manufactured article at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The importer protested, claiming that it is either albumen, lactarene or gluestock, which are on the free list of the act of 1897.

The board reversed the action of the collector, on the ground that it is the identical article which the court ruled to be free as albumen, in 121 Fed. Rep., 443, and which later the court ruled to be free as lactarene, in 143 Fed. Rep., 362; and that upon the larger record before them they found nothing which "differentiates the commodity" or would lead the court to change its ruling. Left to themselves, I am inclined to think that the board would have sustained the collector, but they were constrained by the situation to send it to the free list.

The real contention before them was as to whether or not it is the lactarene of paragraph 594. It seems too clear for discussion that it is neither albumen nor gluestock, and that it is a manufactured article. A Scotchman named Pattison invented the term lactarene in connection with the English patent of 1848, which explained how to produce an improved material for fixing paint or pigment colors on woven fabrics. He used acids on buttermilk, and said the same treatment could be applied to skimmed milk. His patented article found some favor and gradually invaded the commerce of this country, taking naturally the name which he gave it. I am satisfied that it was this product which Congress dealt with in paragraph 594.

Is the merchandise in suit that thing or something else? The patentee said that his acid treatment could be applied to any kind of milk, including skimmed. It is true that under conditions existing at the time of the patent, and long thereafter, it was impossible to produce any lactarene which would not contain a considerable percentage of butter fat, and as the fat soon became rancid, its presence in the material rendered it unfit for the uses for which it was intended, until our trade got into such a condition that in the late '80s and early '90s the article had been practically eliminated and the name almost forgotten by the calico printers. Nevertheless, the Congress used the name in 1897. It is the duty of the court to discover, if it can, what the Legislature meant by such action. It will not do to say that it was an oversight, if a reasonable account can be had of it.

Here is the way it strikes me. The mechanical separator began to get in its work of making the skim less fatty as far back as 1890. By 1897 the skim had become so very free from fat that lactarene made in pursuance of the patented process would be practically freed of the substance which had hindered its usefulness. These facts must have been known to the legislators. The name was being used to some extent in our trade. The prior act had used the word, and it was used again. The same policy which had made the lactarene free in the prior acts would have made this improved article free in 1897. It will do what the patented material proposed to do any many things besides. In other words, the patented material could, in 1897, be produced under the disclosures of the patent in a much improved form. I think the merchandise in suit was so produced, and is the very thing which was made free by paragraph 594.

Thus force is given to the law, the court decisions, although based on different grounds, produce the same result, and the doings at the custom house will proceed smoothly. I am sorry for the farmer, and would help him if my conscience did not stand in the way; but it does so stand, and I am as helpless as the farmer. I shall lose no sleep if help comes to him from above, but I cannot for the life of me see how any court can reach any different conclusion.

It so happened that my eye fell the other day upon the word "lactarene" in the *Encyclopedia Americana*, edition of 1904, which, under the auspices of the *Scientific American*, claims to be of special service to this country. I found it thus defined: "The casein of milk as commercially prepared by being freed from fat, precipitated by an acid, thoroughly purified, dried and powdered."

The decision of the board is affirmed.

### The Mann Congressional Committee in Canada.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.)

TORONTO, November 24, 1908.

Editor *Paper Trade Journal*:

Messrs. Mann, Stafford and Ryan, of Congressional Committee on Pulp Wood, are here investigating Ontario's supply of spruce. Yesterday they saw Premier Whitney and Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Forests, and have left for Northern Ontario to see spruce forests for themselves. Later will visit Ottawa to size up tariff situation.

JAMES LAWLER.

### Shortage of Bags Likely This Winter.

Prevailing market conditions and the prospects of a shortage of bag paper were the principal questions discussed at a general conference of the paper bag manufacturers held in New York last week. There may be a scarcity of bags this winter, the manufacturers say, unless the paper mills making bag papers are favored with better water conditions soon. Although but little reference was made to prices, it is predicted that an advance of 10 per cent. is apt to be announced at any time.

### Whittelsey Mill to Continue in Operation as Usual.

The F. H. Whittelsey Company, of Windsor Locks, Conn., announces elsewhere in this issue that its business, heretofore conducted by the late F. H. Whittelsey, will be continued by the company without change. Mr. Whittelsey, who died on November 12, was well known in the trade, having been connected with the industry for the past thirty years. The product of the company's mill consists of yellow way bill, manila, white and parchment copying; white and colored tissue; manifold, grass bleached, type-writer, anti-tarnish and oiled tissue; copying boards, oiled books and train orders.

## WANT CASEIN PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

The Large Consumers Present Their Case to the Ways and Means Committee—They Ask for Free Entry for Casein, as the Domestic Supply Is Inadequate—Lactarene Decision.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1908.—A matter of vital importance to a very large factor in the paper industry was touched upon on Thursday of last week in the hearing on agricultural products before the Ways and Means Committee, on the proposed revision of the tariff, in the request that casein be specifically named in paragraph 594 of the free list by adding to "Lactarene" either the words "or casein," or "and casein."

The first speaker advocating this was Everett W. Burdette, of Boston, Mass., who stated that he appeared specially as the representative of three great companies, viz., Champion-International Paper Company, S. D. Warren & Co. and the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. The capitalization of the three companies aggregates \$20,000,000, the speaker said. In addition to these three great corporations, he stated that he had also been requested to represent the members of the so called National Association of Coated Paper and Board Manufacturers, comprising, among others, the following well known firms: Louis De Jonge & Co., Niagara Surface Coating Company, the Wabash Coating Mills, Merrimac Paper Company, United States Printing Company, E. G. Locke, Dill & Collins Company, Riverview Coated Paper Company, Holyoke Card and Paper Company, Pepperell Card and Paper Company, United Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket Glazed Paper Company, A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company, National Coated Paper Corporation, of Pawtucket, and others.

None of these mills are interested in the production of news print paper, but only in the preparation of high class glazed or coated papers, smooth surfaced papers, used in the Government Printing Office and in high grade magazine work, and in the preparation of all such papers casein enters into their manufacture. In this connection Mr. Burdette stated that he appeared for the consumer, and these companies depend very largely upon this casein in the manufacture of their goods.

Speaking for the three companies first named he stated that they had been forced to pay an import duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The ruling price of casein is 8 cents per pound, and this means an expenditure on the part of these three firms of about \$50,000. The right to impose this rate of duty has been opposed from the very first. And it is interesting to note in this connection that, on Monday of this week, the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in the suit of United States vs. Brownell, has decided that no duty can be imposed, as the article is really lactarene.

The object of the appearance of the representatives of these manufacturers before the committee at the present time is to make sure that the committee understands the importance of keeping this article on the free list by the insertion of the words suggested above. The subject has been a matter of dispute for many years, the latest case being the one just decided, which settles the matter, unless it is to be carried higher on a writ of certiorari.

Lactarene has been known in the trade as far back as 1848, when it was invented by a Scotchman. Under that name it came into use in the United States, and continued to be known by that name down to a very recent time. Finally the Casein Company of America was organized, and as nearly as can be made out that company coined the word "casein." The production of casein in this country is and always has been inadequate to meet the supply, and this company has a monopoly of the manufacture; it also holds a number of patents on this article, but it is a question whether it is rightly patentable. The Casein Company of America is trying to

control the market for casein, and the paper industry has been dependent upon the company for the supply of this material. The largest source of supply for casein outside of this country is Argentina.

In Section 468 of the present tariff we find a provision for albumin in 572 for glue stock, and in 594 for lactarene. All of these articles are of a similar character and have similar uses as casein, and the fact that all of these items or articles of a similar nature are on the free list shows that casein should be entered free of duty, instead of which it was classified as an unenumerated article under Section 6 of the present tariff, and has thus been dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The article was intended by Congress to be where the courts have now placed it, on the free list, but it was feared that the committee might not find this a sufficient reason to leave it on the free list. The trouble is that the domestic supply is wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the paper manufacturers alone; the Casein Company of America cannot even supply all that the manufacturers will agree to consume, and yet the company has, heretofore, required the purchasers to agree under contract that they will not buy from anyone else. The great difficulty experienced, even at the present time, in securing supplies was evidenced by letters which Mr. Burdette offered in evidence. A letter from the Champion-International Company, under date of December 27, 1907, showed that the Casein Company of America has not enough to supply their customers' requirements at any price.

The claim is also made that, although the Casein Company of America charges 8 cents per pound for it, the manufacturers using it should be able to purchase at not over 6½ cents, and this can be done if it can be brought in from abroad without the payment of duty. Of the 1,400,000 pounds used by S. D. Warren & Co. in 1907, only 700,000 pounds could be supplied by the Casein Company of America. In 1908 it only supplied this company with 450,000 pounds, and for 1909 it will only agree to supply 400,000 pounds.

The only relief for this condition of affairs is to get it either from Argentina or from abroad.

Julius Mayer, of Julius Mayer & Son, appeared for T. M. Duche & Sons, of New York, importers of lactarene, and joined in the request that it be left on the free list, and that casein be included in the same paragraph, so that for once and forever the matter may be settled and thus end the possibility for continued litigation. Speaking with reference to the patents said to be held by the Casein Company of America he also expressed his doubt as to the value of the patents. Mr. Mayer states that there is no danger of anyone suffering if the duty is removed and casein added to the free list, as the consumption far outstrips any supply that can be made in this country.

A. F. T.

## Eastern Roads to Raise Rates January 1?

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, Ill., November 23, 1908.—W. C. Brown, vice-president of the New York Central lines, in an interview with Fred. W. Upman, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, admitted that the Eastern railroads would raise their rates January 1, but that the increase would not average 3 per cent. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association will appoint a committee of five to meet five railroad presidents to talk over the proposed increase of freight rates. Western shippers will not consent to an increase in rates without determined opposition and appeal to the courts. It is said that Eastern roads contemplate canceling large numbers of commodity rates, applying to hundreds of articles not included in the classifications.

H.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Edition of Lockwood's Directory is now on sale. Price, \$3. Address orders to the Lockwood Trade Journal Company, 150 Nassau street, New York.

# HAMMERMILL PAPER CO.

WATERMARKED  
PAPERS  
A SPECIALTY

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Paper; also Bleached and Unbleached Sulphite*

ERIE, PENNA.

## THE ULTRAMARINE COMPANY

38 PARK ROW  
NEW YORK  
145 NASSAU STREET

ULTRAMARINE BLUES FOR PAPER MANUFACTURERS

## EAGLE KNIFE AND BAR COMPANY,

JOHN W. BOLTON, TREASURER,

LAWRENCE, MASS. - - - - U. S. A.

—MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE—

**Knives, Bars, Plates, and Jordan Fillings**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION USED IN PAPER MILLS.

ONE TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCCE YOU OF THE ECONOMY OF USING **EAGLE GOODS.**

## ALL TYPES PAPER MILL MACHINERY

HIGH GRADE IN EVERY RESPECT. EMBODYING ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS

Wet Machines, Stuff Pumps, Water Pumps, Finishing Cutters, Bundle Cutters, Etc.

## REWINDERS

Improved "Leader" Screen

Best in the Market Write for Information

BELOIT IRON WORKS

Established 1858 BELOIT, WIS., U. S. A.

D. Robert Stone

John A. Andrew

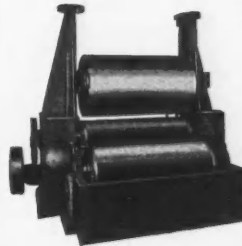
### STONE & ANDREW

*Paper and Specialties*

New England Agents for Japan Paper Company

210 & 211 John Hancock Building

BOSTON, MASS.



### WARNING

The Patents under which this company operates fully protect the company in the manufacture of machinery for making Pulp Board, Packages, etc., by the Vacuum and Felting Processes.

Anyone infringing said Patents will be sued for damages and injunction.

**The F. E. Keyes Company**  
20 Broad Street NEW YORK

## STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

### The Company Gives Details of the Business to the Ways and Means Committee in the Tariff Hearing—Content with Present Tariff, Except Countervailing Duty and "Dumping."

The following brief was submitted by the International Paper Company:

The International Paper Company was incorporated under the laws of New York State on January 31, 1898. It took over by purchase a number of paper, sulphite and ground wood mills, also timberlands in the United States and Canada and developed and undeveloped water powers in the United States. In its organization no stock was put on the market and no commissions were paid to anyone in connection with the organization. The vendors received stock and bonds of the new company.

The company in 1907 was operating the following named plants in the United States at the locations indicated, the year 1907 being specified because during 1908 operations were interrupted by the general business depression and a strike:

Glens Falls mill.....	Glens Falls, N. Y.
Fort Edward mill.....	Fort Edward, N. Y.
Hudson River mill.....	Palmer, N. Y.
Otis mill.....	Chisholm, Me.
Glen mill.....	Berlin, N. H.
Niagara Falls mill.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Rumford Falls mill.....	Rumford Falls, Me.
Falmouth mill.....	Jay, Me.
Webster mill.....	Orono, Me.
Winnipisogee mill.....	Franklin, N. H.
Livermore mill.....	Livermore Falls, Me.
Montague mill.....	Turners Falls, Mass.
Lake George mill.....	Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Fall Mountain mill.....	Bellows Falls, Vt.
Ontario mill.....	Watertown, N. Y.
Piercefield mill.....	Piercefield, N. Y.
Solon mill.....	Solon, Me.
Umbagog mill.....	Livermore Falls, Me.
Cadyville mill.....	Cadyville, N. Y.
Riley mill.....	Riley, Me.
Wilder mill.....	Wilder, Vt.
Gardiner mill.....	South Gardiner, Me.
West Enfield mill.....	West Enfield, Me.
Milton mill.....	Milton, Vt.
Watertown mill.....	Watertown, N. Y.
Woods Falls mill.....	Watertown, N. Y.
Underwood mill.....	Faust, N. Y.
Harrisville mill.....	Harrisville, N. Y.
Ammonoosuc mill.....	West Milan, N. H.
Bemis mill.....	Bemis, Me.

In each of these places the company's mill is an important factor in the maintenance of the community and in many of them it is the only productive agency, besides indirectly furnishing a market for the outlying farm districts. The company employs normally about 7,000 persons at its mills, besides its operations in the woods in the United States, which are estimated to employ 8,500 persons. There are thus directly and wholly dependent upon the wages paid by the company, estimating five persons to a wage earner, 77,500 people, besides to a less extent farmers, storekeepers, manufacturers of supplies and transportation companies.

Except for its wood operations in Canada, almost every dollar it receives is expended in the United States. The following are some of the principal items of home production consumed annually by this company:

Coal, tons.....	400,000
Sulphur, tons.....	18,500
Lime and limestone, tons.....	18,000
Chemicals, tons.....	27,000
Construction and repair materials.....	\$1,500,000
Paper and pulp machine supplies.....	900,000
Domestic pulp wood.....	5,570,000

It is estimated that it furnishes annually 2,500,000 tons of freight to the common carriers of the country.

The capital employed is represented by \$22,406,700 preferred stock, \$17,442,800 common stock and \$17,560,000 bonds. The stock is held by about 4,200 individuals, about one-third of whom are women. The average holding of preferred stock is 70 shares per capita, and of common stock 170 shares per capita, or at the market price of the stocks about \$400 and \$170 respectively.

Including operatives, stockholders, bondholders, and those immediately dependent upon them, there are probably not less than 100,000 persons financially interested in the prosperity of the company, besides the communities and other industries which it helps support. On the other hand, its customers number only about 500. Most of these are conducting a very profitable business and only a very few are on record as asking for a reduction in the tariff.

In the first year of the company's existence the common stock paid three dividends of one per cent. each. It has paid none since. The preferred stock paid 6 per cent. annually until April, 1908, the April dividend and the following one in July being on the basis of 4 per cent. per annum. In October, 1908, the dividend was put on the basis of only 2 per cent. per annum.

In ten years its gross business has amounted to over \$200,000,000, while it has paid out in dividends only \$13,951,222.50, and has increased its bonded indebtedness by \$6,000,000. The earnings of the company in excess of dividends in ten years have amounted to \$7,381,083.14, an average of about \$700,000 per annum, which is only 1.8 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company. These surplus earnings, together with the proceeds of the sale of \$5,000,000 bonds, have been used mostly in the improvement of its plant in order to keep the cost of production at the lowest possible point.

It was stated in an affidavit submitted by the company to the so called "select committee of the House of Representatives" last spring (and corroborative testimony was introduced) that the assets of the company, less current liabilities, are conservatively worth \$70,421,688, or an excess over both preferred and common stocks and bonds outstanding of \$13,012,188.

The company owns or controls about 900,000 acres of timberlands in the United States, and 3,100,000 acres in Canada. It is operating upon these lands in the United States in the most conservative manner possible, in all cases leaving the small growth for the future and avoiding all the waste possible, felling trees with the saw instead of the axe, as formerly, and using the tops of the trees to the fullest extent possible. At some points in New England it has bought abandoned farms having a young growth of spruce on them, and is holding them for its future needs. It is also making some experiments in replanting. It is holding its lands in the United States, in so far as practicable and economical, for future use. It may be added that its operations in Canada are also as conservative as conditions will allow.

It is using approximately 10 per cent. of all the water power developed in the United States, according to the Government census of 1905, while millions of horse power are constantly going to waste in the rivers of this country because our industries have not developed sufficiently to utilize more than a small part of this natural resource, which is an almost unused asset.

In 1899, its first full year, the company made 380,000 tons of paper. In 1907 it made 495,000 tons, an increase of 30 per cent. It makes all the pulp required for this quantity of paper, and is thus not dependent upon any other company or any other country for any of its requirements of pulp. It does, however, get from Canada about 35 per cent. of the pulp wood required, mostly from its own lands, this coming in free of duty. For the handling and transportation of this wood a large amount of money has been permanently invested, so that it may be laid down at the mills at the lowest possible cost.

In 1907 83 per cent. of its output was news paper, the balance being wrapping and miscellaneous grades. The company produces a negligible proportion of the wrapping and miscellaneous grades produced in the country. The estimated production of news paper in the United States in 1907 was 1,200,000 tons. This company's proportion, therefore, was but 34 per cent. In 1900 the percentage of the newspaper output of the United States produced by the company is estimated to have been 65 per cent. It is thus seen that, although the company has increased its output of newspaper about 12 per cent., its proportion of the total output of the country has fallen from about two-thirds to one-third, due to the policy of devoting its energies to the production of paper at the lowest possible cost rather than to reaching out for a control of the productive capacity of the country or its market. Considering the total value of all kinds of paper and pulp produced in the United States in 1905, the company produced but 10 per cent., and operated but nineteen out of about 760 paper mills in the country.

Before the select committee of the House of Representatives it was shown that, although the rate of wages paid had increased on an average 66 per cent. since the company started, and the cost of wood had increased 100 per cent., and many other items beyond its control had likewise increased in cost substantially, yet the total cost of production in 1907 had increased only 14 per cent. over 1900, thus demonstrating the improvement in the efficiency of the management and plants of the company.

A compilation just made by the Department of Commerce and

# ROUGH and ROSSED PULP WOOD

GROUND WOOD PULP  
SULPHITE AND  
SCREENINGS

COBB & WHITE CO.  
141 Milk St.  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.  
Tel. 133 Main.

## EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

High Grade, Pole Dried and Machine Dried Writing and Envelope Papers,  
BONDS and LEDGERS

OFFICE: BANGOR, MAINE

MILLS AT SOUTH BREWER, MAINE

### James Ramage Paper Company

Monroe Bridge, Mass.

Manufacturers of

**Manila Tag Board,  
Colored Blanks  
Duplex Board**

and the Standard Line of



White and Colored Manila Bristol

### UNION SCREEN PLATE COMPANY

FITCHBURG,  
MASS.,  
U. S. A.



LENNOXVILLE,  
P. Q.,  
CANADA



Immediate Delivery of the Largest Orders.

The Union "Phospho Temper" Bronze (best phosphorized Cast and Tempered metal) Screen Plates. Rolled Brass Screen Plates. Union Bronze Suction Plates. Old Screen Plates Reclosed and Recut to Accurate Gauge. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Union Bronze Screws for Screen Plates.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WITHAM SCREEN PLATE FASTENER. Patented

ESTABLISHED 1842

TELEPHONE, 372

# CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sole Manufac-  
turers of the  
BELL  
PATENT  
FLAT WIRE for  
Book Papers

MANUFACTURERS OF

## FOURDRINIER WIRES

*Dandy Rolls Cylinder Molds*

Also Brass, Cop-  
per and Iron  
Wire Cloth.  
Bank and Office  
Railings  
and  
Grille Work

Labor from typical payroll sheets of this company indicate that the average hourly rate of wages in the mills making news paper in 1907 was 94 per cent. higher than in 1900, and the hours of service per day were 22.7 per cent. lower per wage earner.

The following table shows the wages paid in February, 1908, in a similar Canadian mill which makes news paper, compared with the wages paid by this company, showing an excess in our mills over the Canadian mill of about 50 per cent.

	International Paper Company.	Canada.
Machine tender.....	\$0.50	\$0.3542
Second hand.....	.33	.25
Third hand.....	.25	.1666
Fourth hand.....	.2234	.1458
Fifth hand and common laborer.....	.2234	.125
Average.....	\$0.3035	\$0.2083

Based upon the above rates, the cost of labor per ton of paper in each country is as follows:

International Paper Company.....	\$8.00
Canada.....	5.46

The Canadian mill thus has an advantage of about \$2.50 per ton of paper.

All the mills of this company run on the three shift, or eight hour day basis, whereas all Canadian mills, as we understand, are run on the two shift per twenty-four hours basis, except in the paper machine department of three mills.

Canadian mills likewise have an advantage in the cost of raw material. The stumpage of pulp wood in Canada, in the Province of Quebec, ranges from \$1.10 per cord to \$1.75, and in New Brunswick from \$1.25 to \$2; whereas in Maine and New York stumpage ranges from \$2.50 to \$3.60. This is an average for Canadian wood of \$1.50, and for domestic wood of \$3 per cord—an advantage of \$1.50 per cord in favor of Canadian stumpage.

The labor in the woods is also about 33 per cent. cheaper in Canada than in the United States, as was shown before the select committee, pages 1041 to 1045.

To the extent to which we use Canadian wood we of course share these advantages of stumpage and labor, but we are at a disadvantage again when it comes to transportation.

The cost of pulp wood delivered at Canadian mills does not exceed \$6, which was the average quotation in 1907 for rough wood ready for shipment to the United States. The average cost of transportation of Canadian wood to the mills of this company in 1907 was about \$3.25 per cord. As it takes approximately 1½ cords of wood to make a ton of paper, this is an advantage of nearly \$5 which the Canadian mill has in the item of pulp wood per ton of paper. In addition, such wood as we buy from Quebec has to pay an extra stumpage to the Government of 25 cents per cord, equal to 37½ cents per ton of paper. This comparison is borne out by the prevailing price of domestic pulp wood, which in 1907 was about \$9 per cord in Maine and New York, as against \$6 paid by Canadian mills.

In labor and wood, which are over 50 per cent. of the cost of a ton of paper, the average Canadian mill has an advantage over us of \$7.50, so that they are able to pay the duty of \$6 and still make a profit.

A table showing the wages in several European countries compared with those paid by the company was here inserted as a part of the company's brief.—[Ed. P. T. J.]

Based on the rates referred to, the cost of labor per ton of paper would be in each country as follows:

International Paper Company.....	\$8.00
England.....	3.20
Germany.....	2.48
Sweden.....	2.22
Norway.....	2.22
Austria.....	2.00

Thus some European countries have an advantage on labor solely almost equal to the whole duty of \$6.

While at present no news paper comes into the United States from European countries, we believe that if the duty were removed importations would follow from Scandinavia, Finland and Germany. In Germany prices are sustained in the home market by a combination sanctioned by the Government and the surplus is sold for export to the highest bidder, regardless of cost, special rates of freight being given by Government railroads; and the German manufacturers are thus able to hold important markets in England and in South America and to compete with Canadian and United States paper in Australia and at other points.

We have no exact figures for the cost of production in Finland, but it is a matter of common knowledge that wages there are but a fractional part of what we pay and that wood is extremely cheap. The industry is growing rapidly there. Finland pays our duty

upon sulphite pulp and reaches the interior of the United States, underselling Western pulp mills at their very doors.

In Scandinavia labor and wood are both very much cheaper than in the United States, and their surplus pulp and paper could be profitably marketed in this country if there were no duty.

Importations of print paper from Canada amounted in 1907 to 13,248 tons, and have continued at an equal rate through 1908, and the business of this company has suffered considerable inroads from this quarter. We were obliged to curtail production beginning the latter part of 1907 because we could not place our normal product at a price sufficiently remunerative to enable us to pay dividends and the scale of wages in vogue. Starting with the executive department a system of rigid economy and retrenchment was inaugurated, followed by the reductions in dividends above referred to, which were equivalent to a reduction of 15 per cent. on our normal payroll.

It became apparent in July of this year that a temporary reduction would have to be made in wages. The salaries of superintendents and other mill officials were first readjusted. The reduction in wages of some of the foremen belonging to the union which controlled the machine tenders precipitated a strike. The members of the pulp makers' union, however, and the firemen's union were desirous of continuing work and of helping the company meet a critical situation, and consented to a reduction of about 5 per cent. in wages. The strike lasted three months and has finally been broken, the men of the paper makers' organization returning individually and accepting a reduction of about 5 per cent.

The average price at which the product of the company was marketed in 1900 was \$43.64 per ton, delivered to the customer, and in 1907 it was \$42.83, a decrease of about 2 per cent., notwithstanding the increase in rate of wages of 66 per cent. and in cost of wood of 100 per cent. This decrease is in marked contrast with the advance in price of other grades of paper, and particularly with the general increase in the price of all kinds of commodities during the same period.

Our paper is manufactured and sold absolutely independently of other companies manufacturing news paper, which number fifty-two separate concerns. We make our prices absolutely independently, considering only the cost of production and a fair profit necessary to pay reasonable dividends and maintain the efficiency of our property.

The International Paper Company has made up to June 1, 1908, 4,621,283 tons of paper, and as stated has declared dividends aggregating \$13,950,000. This is an average profit to stockholders of only \$3.02 per ton, so that the duty of \$6 per ton has not, as has been alleged, been a "shelter for extortion."

We believe this mere recital of facts relating to the International Paper Company is conclusive evidence that it is in no sense monopolistic, and it therefore should not be deprived of the protection intended to be accorded to all legitimate industries under the tariff policy of the Government.

Neither conditions precedent to nor the usual results attendant upon a monopoly exist in this case. The company does not dominate the production or price of the line of goods which it manufactures. It is not overcapitalized, and its profits are not only not exorbitant, but are not a fair return upon the investment. It violates no statute aimed at restraint of trade, nor any other. The wage earner has profited under its management. Its competitors have not complained against it. Its customers acknowledge that its service and the quality of its output have improved since the company was formed, and that they are equal, if not superior, to those of any of its competitors. Its stockholders have never charged it with dishonest or inefficient management, and, in general, none of the grievances exist which are supposed to be engendered by so called "trusts," with the sole exception that some few publishers have charged extortion and various malevolent acts, which they have repeatedly failed to prove.

If any discrimination is to be made between large industrial corporations which conduct their business in a legitimate manner, and those which do not, the International Paper Company claims that it is entitled to commendation rather than condemnation, and in the formulation of the Government's tariff policy that it should receive on its own account fair and reasonable protection and that no policy should be adopted which would injure it or the industry of which it is but a small part.

Referring to Paragraph 393 of Schedule M, we are opposed to any relation whatever in the duties therein specified for pulp. The duty on mechanically ground wood pulp of one-twelfth cent per pound is equivalent to not more than 10 per cent. on the average price.

Next to the raw material, wood, the most important factor in the manufacture of ground wood pulp is water power for reducing the wood to pulp. This company not only produces all the ground wood that it requires, but has ample undeveloped water power in

C. A. CROCKER, Pres. and Treas.

R. F. McELWAIN, Vice-Pres.

# CROCKER-McELWAIN CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Fine Writing Paper

ARTHUR H. HILL, Sales Agent

HOLYOKE, MASS.

# MOORE & THOMPSON PAPER CO.

Bellows Falls, Vt.

*Manufacturers of*

## ***Railroad Manila and Parchment***

Envelope, Manila Coating and Wrapping Paper

# LITTLE FERRY PAPER CO., Little Ferry, N. J.

SUCCESSOR TO

ODIORNE & MORSE CO.

## SATURATING FELT AND DEADENING

Our soft felt is made from all rag stock, clean cotton and woolen rags, free from wood pulp, straw and news paper. It has good fibre, and is durable under all weather conditions, whether saturated with coal tar, asphalt, or any other waterproofing material.

reserve for its future requirements when and if the condition of the market warrants a further increase in its output in this country. The making of ground wood pulp constitutes one of the most important steps in the process of making paper, and involves a large outlay of capital and the employment of a large amount of labor. We do not believe that our paper should be brought in competition with paper made from foreign pulp having free entry into this country, since the wages in foreign mills are so much less than in our own. Yet in 1907 138,000 tons valued at nearly \$2,000,000 came in from Canada.

The duty on chemical wood pulp of one-sixth per pound amounts to not more than 9 per cent. upon the average price of unbleached sulphite pulp, which is the only kind of chemical pulp that we use to any considerable extent. We make all the sulphite pulp that we require, and have ample facilities for increasing our output as fast as conditions warrant. If the duty were taken off from sulphite, or substantially reduced, this market would be flooded not only with sulphite pulp from Canada, but from European countries, particularly Norway, Sweden and Germany, where, as already shown, labor costs not more than 26 per cent. of what we pay; as well as Finland, where wages are still lower.

We do not believe the capital and labor involved in this branch of our business should be subjected to unrestricted competition with foreign pulp, which may be and is sold in this market in spite of the existing duty. In 1907 50,000 tons came in from Canada and more than 40,000 tons from Europe.

We will subsequently discuss the so called "countervailing duty" clause contained in this paragraph and Paragraph No. 396.

Referring to Paragraph No. 396 we are most emphatically opposed to any reduction in the duty on print paper in so far as it applies to news paper. The duty of 3-10 cent per pound on paper valued at not above 2 cents per pound is practically about 15 per cent. upon the price at Canadian mills. This is a much lower duty than almost any other commodity enjoys, and is substantially the same as under the so called "Wilson Tariff." It is not adequate to prevent extensive importations of news paper from Canada, as already shown, and any reduction would mean an increase in importations and a loss of business for us. It would check the growth of our production, and the removal of the duty would close up a number of our mills. We believe that under any conditions the free admission of paper would compel us to abandon many of our plants, and either drive us out of business or compel us to build mills in Canada.

We believe that great as is the stake which our stockholders have in this issue, it would be as nothing compared with the disastrous effect upon our employees and the communities where our mills are located. We believe that an industrial concern of the magnitude of the International Paper Company cannot be crippled or crushed out without serious detriment to the welfare of the country.

The normal capacity of the International Paper Company exceeds the present consumption of its customers, and yet 7,000 tons of print paper were imported into this country during the first half of 1908, depriving the employees of our own and other mills of employment.

If the duty on paper were removed or substantially lowered, and if this resulted in reducing the price, as claimed by some publishers, this company having no sufficient margin of profit to enable it to resist foreign competition without loss, would be forced in an effort at self preservation to accomplish retrenchment both by cutting down wages and abandoning conservative and comparatively expensive methods of lumbering on its timberland holdings in this country; instead of leaving small wood for future growth it would have to strip the lands of every available stick of pulp wood, and would very likely be forced to realize further by marketing all the hard wood thereon. It would aim to keep going long enough to get all it could out of its timberlands, mills and water powers before abandoning them.

We firmly believe that removing the duty from paper would not only not be in the interest of forest preservation in this country, but would lead to the immediate destruction of the timber on the 5,000,000 acres held by paper manufacturers, and as much more as they could get hold of.

We know of no way by which this result can be avoided if we are brought into competition with free paper, which is what Canada seeks. We believe that the movement in Canada in favor of putting an export duty on pulp wood, or prohibiting its exportation, is not likely to be successful, because it is not founded on any sound or just principles, and we further believe that if it should be successful it would result in such great injury to Canada that such a policy would be short lived.

One of Canada's greatest assets is her forests, but they are only profitable to her in so far as they are productive. We sympathize with any bona fide desire on her part to perpetuate her forests,

and are willing to submit to any reasonable restrictions in our operations in the Canadian woods which have that end in view, but Canada has a very great area of timberlands, and they can produce a large annual yield without impairing them—all that her mills and ours will want for generations to come.

Canada is exporting \$33,500,000 worth of forest products a year, and is doubtless eager to increase her markets for lumber, etc., and her exports thereof. Her exports of pulp wood in 1907 amounted to about \$5,000,000. It looks inconsistent, to say the least, for her to seek to increase her exports of lumber generally and to check the exports of one particular variety, especially as pulp wood is very generally distributed throughout the Dominion. The consumption by the United States is comparatively insignificant compared with Canada's extensive supply.

We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the opposition to exporting pulp wood is not based on any genuine apprehension on behalf of forest preservation. On the contrary we have conclusive evidence in published statements of the exponents of this policy that the real motive is to hamper the industry in the United States in order to build it up in Canada. The movement is supported by the Canadian paper and pulp manufacturers, who desire to increase their output and to secure a market for it in the United States. In other words they wish to withhold from us the raw material which we desire, and force us to take the manufactured product.

This attitude is inconsistent with their general tariff policy, which admits our raw material free and raises a higher barrier against manufactured products. For example, Canada imported free of duty in 1907 from the United States about \$8,000,000 worth of raw cotton, but our own manufactured cotton goods going into Canada have to pay duties ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. In addition Canada gives to England a preference of 33 1/3 per cent. on cotton goods, also made from the raw cotton which we furnish. Canada is also taking from us annually about \$28,000,000 worth of coal and coke (all free of duty except 50 cents per ton on bituminous coal) to run her mills to make goods which the United States could furnish her if it were not for her tariff.

Although the province of Ontario has actually prohibited the export of pulp wood cut from Crown lands, and the Province of Quebec discriminates against us by charging 25 cents more per cord for stumpage on pulp wood if it goes to the United States than if manufactured in the Dominion, it seems improbable that either the Canadian people or the Government will ever sanction so unfriendly and unusual an act as placing a general prohibition or embargo upon the exporting of pulp wood.

It would seem, however, to be only the part of prudence for this country to prepare itself should such hostile action be taken. We advocate, therefore, that the countervailing duties provided for in sections 393 and 396 should be remodeled so as to make their application more sweeping in case Canada assumes an aggressive attitude. Should your committee desire our views more in detail as to how this should be done we shall be glad to submit them.

So far as this company, therefore, is concerned, it is content to have the tariff remain as it is, with the exception of the countervailing clause and the possible addition to the administrative act of the tariff of a provision which will prevent foreign manufacturers from selling their output in this country at lower prices than prevail in their home markets.

### Old Employees Show What They Think of Porter Farwell.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., November 24, 1908.—Porter Farwell, former superintendent of the Montague mill of the International Paper Company, has received a handsome gold headed cane from the employees of the mill. Mr. Farwell found the gift in his home when he returned from a visit to his son at East Ryegate, Vt. The following note was attached to the cane: "Wishing to express our appreciation for the kindness shown us and of the high esteem in which we hold you, we present this token with best wishes for your future welfare and happiness." The signers were: E. E. Barnard, George Moreau, E. F. Thompson, J. Donahue, R. L. Farnsworth, W. P. Farren, F. A. Cushman, J. M. Chapman, S. Carter Hall, E. L. Page, W. L. Salmon, W. F. Ray, Jr., and Misses Tufts and Donahue.

QUIRK.

The Government has finished the installing of new steel sluice gates in the Menasha dam.





# Boxboard and Paper Co.

General Offices: 111 Broadway, New York

## *Ground Wood Is Scarce*

If our competitor attempts to hold you up on account of a lack of raw material

## *Remember Our Traders Mill*

AT LOCKPORT, NEW YORK,

operates its own Ground Wood and Sulphite Mills, and can furnish all grades of Tag and Document Manilas, Patent Coated Boards, etc., when the other fellow is shut down.

### *MORAL:*

THE USE OF UNITED PRODUCTS THE ONLY WAY

ALL SOLD THRU OUR

#### Exclusive Sales Offices and Warehouses:

BOSTON STRAWBOARD CO., . . . . .	46 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
MANHATTAN STRAWBOARD CO., . . . . .	141 Wooster St., New York City
MANUFACTURERS STRAWBOARD CO., . . . . .	112 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.
PHILADELPHIA STRAWBOARD CO., . . . . .	127 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
QUEEN CITY PAPER CO., . . . . .	420 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio
ST. LOUIS BOXBOARD CO., . . . . .	112 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

**BOOK MEN DO NOT WANT A CHANGE.**

The Great Growth in the Business Since 1900 Is Cited as One of the Benefits of the Protective Tariff—Any Change Would Not Only Disturb the Industry but Would Reduce Wages.

Following is the brief of the book paper manufacturers:

From the figures given by the Government Bureau of Census in Bulletin 80 of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which are assumed to be correct, it would appear that the production of book papers in the year 1900 amounted to 282,093 tons. This was equivalent to an average daily production of 940 tons, calculated on the basis of 300 actual working days to the year.

In 1905, according to the same authority, the amount of book papers manufactured was 434,500 tons, which is equal to an average daily product of 1,448 tons when calculated on the same daily basis as above, viz., 300 working days to the year. This increase in 1905 in the production of book papers is particularly impressive, representing as it does an increase of 504 tons per day, or an enlargement from a daily average of 940 tons in the year 1900 to a daily average of 1,448 tons in the year 1905. Hence the percentage of increase during this five year period (from 1900 to 1905) is equal to about 54 per cent. in the production of book papers alone.

The present estimated average daily productive capacity of all the mills in the United States engaged in the manufacture of book papers and similar grades is calculated to be about 2,328½ tons—or, say, approximately 2,330 tons. Attached hereto is a detailed statement containing the names and post office addresses of all companies producing the grades of paper in question, each representing a distinct, separate and independent enterprise, and from which it will be observed that there are at present forty-six concerns engaged therein.

Unfortunately, statistics covering the production of book paper and similar grades for the current calendar year are unavailable, the year of 1908 being still incomplete and having some fifty odd working days (the months of November and December) still to hear from. But estimating the production for the year 1908 of all mills engaged in manufacturing book paper and similar grades at about 90 per cent. of the normal productive capacity, we would have an estimated average daily production of about 2,100 tons, this being an increase of 652 tons per day over and above the production for the year 1905, such increase amounting to about 45 per cent.

While the increase of 54 per cent. in the production of 1905 over the year 1900 seems marvelous, the increase in the production for the shorter period—from 1905 to 1908—a growth estimated at about 45 per cent., is none the less striking.

Comparisons of the average daily production of book papers for the year 1900 and the estimated average daily production for the year 1908 show that the increase and growth in production amounted to approximately 123.4 per cent. within the period constituting the last eight years.

The marvelous growth and progress manifested in this one particular branch of the paper making industry during the eight year period indicated proves, if anything can, that its wonderful development became possible by virtue of the benign influences of our tariff, from the effects of which it has materially benefited.

The great increase in production of book paper and similar grades is largely attributable to the protective tariff system. It is mainly responsible for the erection of all the new book paper mills which have been constructed during the past eight years, likewise for additions and enlargements to older plants for the purpose of increasing their capacities, thus providing abundant opportunity for employment to the American wage earner at a wage scale considerably higher than obtains in any other country.

A brief résumé of the rates of wages paid to employees in paper mills of this country, as compared with the rates of wages paid in paper mills of other countries, together with the present tariff duties in force, and covering the various materials and supplies used in the operation and conduct of paper and pulp mills in the United States, was here inserted and made a part of the brief.—[Ed. P. T. J.]

**NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOK PAPER AND SIMILAR GRADES.**

Company, P. O. Address.	Daily Product. Tons.
1—American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.....	69
2—Amoskeag Paper Mills Co., Manchester, N. H.....	10
3—Antietam Paper Co., Hagerstown, Md.....	4
4—Arlington Paper Co., Salisbury Mills, N. Y.....	16

5—Bardeen Paper Co., Otsego, Mich.....	24
6—Bare Paper Co., Roaring Spring, Pa.....	27
7—Bergstrom Paper Co., Neenah, Wis.....	18½
8—Bryant Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....	100
9—Bulkeley, Dunton & Co., Bancroft, Mass.....	5
10—Champion Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.....	180
11—Claremont Paper Co., Claremont, N. H.....	15
12—Crocker, Burbank & Co., Fitchburg, Mass.....	120
13—Curtis & Brother, Newark, Del.....	13
14—Dill & Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.....	38
15—Elkhart Paper Mills Co., Elkhart, Ind.....	15
16—Everett Pulp and Paper Co., Everett, Wash.....	25
17—Fitchburg Paper Co., Fitchburg, Mass.....	40
18—French Paper Co., Niles, Mich.....	25½
19—Friend Paper Co., West Carrollton, Ohio.....	70
20—Frank Gilbert Paper Co., Waterford, N. Y.....	13
21—Glatfelter Co., P. H., Spring Ford, Pa.....	50
22—Hamilton & Sons, W. C., Wm. Penn P. O., Pa.....	34
23—Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.....	50
24—Jessup & Moore Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	53½
25—Kalamazoo Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....	20
26—Kenmore Pulp and Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	35
27—Kimberly-Clark Co., Neenah, Wis.....	136
28—King Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....	29
29—Mead Pulp and Paper Co., Chillicothe, Ohio.....	25
30—Merrimac Paper Co., Lawrence, Mass.....	24
31—Michigan Paper Co., Plainwell, Mich.....	20
32—Monadnock Paper Mills, Bennington, N. H.....	27½
33—Monarch Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....	21
34—Nashua River Paper Co., East Pepperell, Mass.....	60
35—New York and Pennsylvania Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y..	87
36—Nixon Paper Co., Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.....	30
37—Oxford Paper Company, Rumford Falls, Me.....	120
38—Patten Paper Co., Appleton, Wis.....	17
39—Poland Paper Co., Mechanic Falls, Me.....	31
40—Reading Paper Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.....	12
41—Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y..	49
42—Tilestone & Hollingsworth Co., Boston, Mass.....	35
43—Wanaque River Paper Co., Wanaque, N. J.....	19
44—Warren & Co., S. D., Boston, Mass.....	145
45—West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., 309 B'way, N. Y..	328½
46—Wheelwright Paper Co., Boston, Mass.....	42

Total average daily production..... 2,328½

**RATES OF TARIFF ON PAPER.**

- Ground wood, ½ cent per pound.
- Chemical fibre, ⅙ cent per pound.
- Bleached chemical fibre, ¼ cent per pound.
- Printing paper, value 2 cents per pound.
- Wrapping paper, various grades, .....
- Parchment, .....

**RATES ON SUPPLIES FOR PAPER MILLS' USE.**

- Felts, 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent., or 100 per cent.
- Wire cloth, 35 per cent.
- Cotton dryer felts, 45 per cent.
- Hemp twines, 13 cents per pound, or 100 per cent.
- Alum and alum cake, ½ cent. per pound, or 50 per cent.
- Machinery, 45 per cent.
- Steel forgings, 35 per cent.
- Steel sheets, 35 per cent.
- Soda ash, 25 per cent.
- Leather belting, 35 per cent.
- Rubber belting, 30 per cent.

**WAGES.**

- AMERICAN.**  
Women, about \$1 per day, indoor work.  
Men, from \$1.50 to \$5 per day, variation based on skill.
- EUROPEAN.**  
Women, 37½ to 50 cents.  
Men, 50 cents to \$1.50.

**Investment.**—It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in the manufacture of book paper, and grades of paper included in that category is, in round figures, about \$105,000,000. In this investment are included the working capital and the value of timberlands and soda fibre and sulphite mills, which are maintained, operated and conducted in connection with such book paper plants. All book paper mills, however, are not equipped with their own chemical fibre mills for the manufacture of sulphite and soda pulp.

**Labor.**—The aggregate number of wage earners employed in the mills manufacturing book paper and similar grades in the United States, including the soda fibre and sulphite plants operated and conducted in connection therewith, is estimated to represent an army of approximately 30,000.

**Conclusion.**—It is contended that, so far as the paper making (Continued on page 18.)

# Largest Distributors of Box Board in the United States

Manufacturers of Straw Board, Pulp Board, Folding  
Box Board, Binders' Board, Bristol Board

SOLE SELLING AGENTS

THE LEWIS KNERR PAPER CO. LAFAYETTE BOX BOARD & PAPER CO.  
ELKHART BRISTOL BOARD & PAPER CO. NILES BOARD & PAPER CO.

THE C. L. LA BOITEAUX CO. CINCINNATI CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

## THE BELLOWS FALLS MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt. PAPER AND SULPHITE MILL MACHINERY.

ENGINEERING AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS FOR ACID PLANTS.

Sole Manufacturers, SMITH'S PATENTED PAPER MAKING MACHINERY and APPLIANCES.

## Power Plant Piping COMPLETE Heating Plants

WILLIAM A. POPE, 80 East Lake St., CHICAGO

THERE ARE REASONS FOR OUR REPEATED INSTALLATIONS

## FRICITION PULLEY & MACHINE WORKS

*Manufacturers of*

GRINDERS, WET MACHINES, "SUCCESS" SCREENS, CHIPPERS,  
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WOLF PATENT CYLINDER MOULD for Wet Machines,  
PULP REDUCERS and WATER SCREENS.

SANDY HILL,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## Unbleached Spruce Sulphite Fibre

# The Riordon Paper Mills, L'mtd

MONTREAL



Try Our NEW EXTRA STRONG SPRUCE

PULP—Slow Cook

## COWLES SOUNDS A NEW WARNING.

The Ex-President of the American Paper and Pulp Association Tells the Tariff Committee That the Danger to the Industry Lies in the Small Return Which Satisfies European Capital.

David S. Cowles presented the following brief:

The tariff laws of the United States are framed to provide revenue for the Government and to protect and thereby develop the industries of the country and give constant and profitable employment to both capital and labor. The Republican party has pledged itself to a revision of the tariff along these lines, but not in any way in departure from them. It does not stand for free trade or for a tariff for revenue only. Excessive rates should undoubtedly be reduced if it be proven that such rates exist; but no industry should be singled out for destruction at the demand of some other interest, no matter how powerful and influential that interest may be. The present tariff rates on pulp and paper are equivalent to 10 per cent. on ground wood pulp and 15 per cent. on news print paper. If the entire tariff were framed for revenue only, and the protective feature were eliminated, the rates on pulp and paper could not be lower.

The demand for free pulp and paper was and is made upon the charge that there is an illegal combination in restraint of trade among manufacturers of pulp and news print in this country, and added to that the unsubstantiated argument that the country must have free pulp and paper in order to preserve the American forests. A most searching investigation by a special committee of Congress developed that the first charge was false and the other erroneous. It is a well known fact that the manufacture of wood pulp and news print paper has not in the past and does not now return 5 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested in the industry. A removal of the present duty would result in the rapid liquidation of the industry, destruction of the forest lands owned in the United States by the manufacturers of news print, a great loss of invested capital, labor thrown out of employment and numerous towns and villages which have grown up around paper making centres and dependent upon them being wiped out.

It must be remembered that the manufacture of news print is based upon water power, and the proximity of such power to spruce forests.

These conditions are found back in the woods, so to speak, and where these manufacturing plants have been developed communities have grown up around them and are dependent upon them. It is not only the capital invested in the industry which would be destroyed and the labor employed thrown out of employment, but the value of real estate in lands and houses and the business of the storekeepers and merchants would be depreciated and ruin to many the inevitable consequence.

It is not my purpose to reiterate the details of facts and figures which are furnished in the statement of Mr. Chester W. Lyman, of the International Paper Company, further than to say that my knowledge of conditions and familiarity with the paper making industry lead me to indorse fully what he has stated.

I wish to bring prominently to your attention that the danger to the paper making industry in this country is *not alone* from cheaper wood in Canada and cheaper wood and low paid labor in Europe, but from English and European capital which is satisfied with a return upon its investment on which we in America cannot live. It is a well known fact that in the old countries capital has been accumulating for hundreds of years, and a return of 3 per cent. per annum, or 4 per cent. at most, is considered a satisfactory return. Where capital can be commanded for manufacturing and trading purposes at such rates the wages of labor fall to the starvation point. This may seem an extraordinary statement to many, but it is a fact notwithstanding. When invested capital is insufficiently remunerated it inevitably leads to a readjustment of wages and other costs of production.

Capital and labor go up and down together. If the employment of capital secures an adequate return capital does not begrudge high pay to labor. If capital is pinched and reduced in earning capacity the corners are cut, further development ceases, strict economies of all kinds are enforced and wages and hours of labor quickly feel the depressing influence. We cannot stand in this country low and inadequate returns on capital, any more than we can stand low wages and long hours of labor. The two go together. It is a law of trade that capital and labor prosper or suffer together, and laws of trade are close kin to the laws of nature and work inevitably and pretty nearly automatically. The cheap capital of Europe invested *outside* of the United States, if its product is admitted free, is as fatal to American industries and

American labor as the cheap labor of China. If, therefore, the small tariff protection which the American paper maker has should be taken from him the consequence would be that the cheap capital of Europe would destroy both the capital and labor invested in the paper making industry in America.

It has been charged that paper making is destructive of the forests. My companies are owners of large tracts of timber lands. These lands are the basis of all our operations. They are our raw material, and upon their preservation depends our position in the industry and the earnings of our capital. They are cut strictly according to the best known forestry methods practicable in this country at the present time, under the supervision of an educated forester, and are cut so as to not only secure a supply of pulp wood, but so as to facilitate and increase the growth of the forest. In cutting for pulp wood at least 25 per cent. *more* wood is utilized on the average from each tree than is the case where the same forest is cut for lumber purposes, because the log is brought out up to a 5 inch, and in some cases 4 inch, top, as against an 8 inch top for sawing lumber.

What is true of our operations is in the main true of the industry at large where interested in timber lands. The present tariff rates have been in existence for many years. They have worked no injustice to anyone. They are about the lowest in the whole list; have been used for no improper purpose; to remove them or lessen them would be an unwarranted injustice and bring ruin to a great industry. If by any chance the great paper making industry should be transferred to Canada, or other foreign lands, I would remind the newspaper publishers, who are urging free pulp and free paper, that under the British flag the Sherman anti-trust laws do not run, and that combinations to advance the price of commodities exported to foreign lands are, both approved and encouraged.

## BOOK MEN DO NOT WANT A CHANGE.

(Continued from page 16.)

industry is concerned, a protective tariff which insures for the American workingman employed therein the highest scale of wages of any similar class of labor in any other country, and at the same time provides him with abundant opportunity for employment, is of itself one of the most potential arguments that can be advanced in favor of its retention.

Experiment might not only prove fallacious but disturbing to the paper making industry as a whole, and perhaps inflict unnecessary and unjust hardship upon our American wage earners.

*The tariff duty on paper and pulp should be maintained and continued at its present standard.* It is not alone required in the interests of the paper manufacturer, but likewise in the interests of the large army of American laborers dependent upon that industry for its employment.

## Will the New Western Mills Disturb Market?

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., November 23, 1908.—Mention has been made in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of the big print mill project in Idaho which is being fathered by C. B. Pride, formerly of Appleton, who has for two or three years past made his headquarters at Spokane Falls. It is understood that this mill will have four paper machines, and it is reasonable to estimate that the production will be about 160 tons a day. The mill will be located on a practically unlimited water power, and surrounded by spruce timber, so that it is expected that spruce will not cost more than \$3.60 a cord laid down at the mill.

The last issue of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL contained further information concerning the new print paper project of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, which will be on about the same scale of magnitude. It appears certain that both these enterprises will be carried through to completion. The question is, what will be the result on the Western market when these mills get going? In business, however, as in everything else, life consists in meeting and adjusting one's self to new conditions, and it is probable that the paper business has been called upon to do this to a greater extent than almost any other line of industry, the improvements being so rapid and great in the art of making paper. It is reasonable to expect therefore that no greater difficulty will be experienced in this instance than in others that have come to the trade.

FOX RIVER.

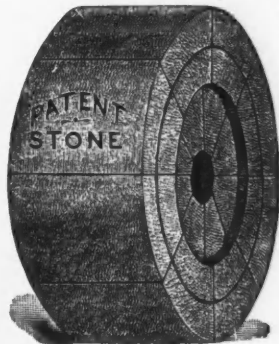
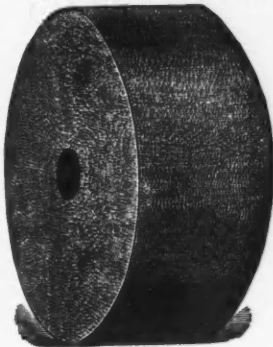
# AGALITE FILLER

UNITED STATES  
TALC CO.

GOUVERNEUR

NEW YORK

**Pulp Stones**  
ENGLISH, GERMAN and  
SCANDINAVIAN  
ALSO THE  
**PATENT UNIVERSAL**



the construction of which gives  
to it advantages not found in  
the one piece stone.

Let us tell you about them  
**JEAN FREESE**  
132 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

# St. Regis Paper Co. Taggarts Paper Co.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Manufacturers

News, Manila, Hanging,  
Colored Poster, Bag Papers  
and Paper Specialties

## SULPHITE AND GROUND WOOD

MILLS AT  
DEFERIET, FELTS MILLS, GREAT BEND,  
ST. REGIS FALLS AND SANTA CLARA, N. Y.

General Offices: Taggart Building, Watertown, N. Y.

SALES AGENTS:

H. G. CRAIG & CO., 261 Broadway, New York  
J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

## Cousins Envelope-Paper & Twine Co.

DETROIT, MICH.

We would be pleased to  
receive samples from mills  
with prices on Bonds,  
Ledger, Book Papers,  
Covers, Flats, Envelopes,  
Manila Papers and TWINES.

## THE WALSH PAPER CO.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTERN TOBACCO  
STARCH HARDWARE  
MACARONI BOX COVERINGS

AND COLORED SPECIALTIES

## The Union Sulphur Company

Producers of the Highest Grade Brimstone on the Market.

Average Analysis: Sulphur Contents 99.7 per cent.

Absolutely Free from Arsenic or Selenium

The Largest Sulphur Mine in the  
World

Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana

Main Offices, 82 BEAVER STREET, New York

## THE "DRAPER" FELT

MANUFACTURED BY

## DRAPER BROS. CO.

CANTON, MASS.

WE SOLICIT ORDERS FOR

PRESS and PULP  
CYLINDER  
FOURDRINIER

# FELTS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

**ASK INCREASE ON SURFACE COATED.**

**The Domestic Manufacturers of Such Papers Want More Protection in Order to Compete with the Cheap Labor and Raw Materials Abroad—This Country a Dumping Ground.**

Following is the brief of the surface coated paper manufacturers: The manufacturers of surface coated papers, represented by the undersigned, respectfully urge that paragraph 398, schedule M, of the tariff act of 1897, be amended as hereinafter mentioned.

*Statement of Facts.*—The products particularly and seriously affected by this paragraph are commonly known as surface coated, glazed and plated papers for covering paper boxes, such as are used for putting up candy, jewelry, underwear, hosiery, knit goods, hardware and thousands of other articles which are in daily use, and also for printing and lithographic work. Outside of a few large concerns who make book papers, the manufacturers of this class of goods do not make the raw paper used for coating, but buy it from paper mills. The various processes of coating require considerable technical skill and experience, and the materials used are pulp and dry colors, glue, clays, etc. These materials are largely imported. The coating is done by machinery, and the papers are then finished on flint machines and friction calenders. The flint machine is a small and rather expensive machine by which the paper is glazed under a flint stone, and will turn out, on the average, about two reams in ten hours. The papers made by this process are the more expensive, have a high finish, and are used for the better grade of boxes, printing, etc. All of the foreign papers in the glazed line imported into this country are finished by this process. The other process of finishing is by friction calenders—a process made necessary by the steady increase of foreign imports and the inability of the domestic manufacturers to compete on the better grades. The friction finished papers are simply imitations of the flint finished papers and are inferior to the latter for the finer grades of work.

The manufacture of surface coated papers is an old industry abroad. Germany alone has upward of seventy-five factories turning out these goods, while in the United States there are less than twenty-five.

By reason of the excessive low cost of material and labor abroad this country has been made the dumping ground of the foreign product, and it has resulted in the curtailment of the output of the home manufacturer.

A specific case will illustrate this point. During the spring of 1907, at the height of the business activity of the country, out of seventy-five flinting machines in the factory of Doty & Scrimgeour, Brooklyn, New York, only twenty-five were in operation, the balance were shut down and the labor discharged, solely from lack of work. Furthermore, this has resulted in many manufacturers of surface coated papers finding it more profitable to import certain lines of papers rather than to manufacture them. One very large manufacturer, Louis De Jonge & Co., of New York, has for years imported largely of these papers, finding it more profitable to import than to manufacture them.

It is a fact that the foreign importation entering into this country at the ports of New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities has increased almost 100 per cent. during the last five years.

This alarming increase, together with the corresponding decrease in the output of the product manufactured in the United States, makes it imperative that some revision of paragraph 398 be made if this industry is to continue in this country.

The stagnation in growth of this industry in the United States is proof sufficient that the profits during the past five years have been lean and that the costs of manufacture have been shaved down to their lowest figures. This is further emphasized by the fact that the manufacturers in the trade are independent, there being no combination of any kind.

The unit of manufacture for this country and Germany is a ream, composed of 500 sheets, 20x24 inches. The usual wholesale quantities are 20 reams or case lots (foreign) of 25 reams.

The average cost to manufacture a ream of flinted paper in the United States is \$2.25. The expenses which go to make up the total cost (expressed in percentage) of goods manufactured in the United States are:

	Per Cent.
Paper .....	34.6
Color .....	19.5
Labor .....	21.8
Manufacturing and selling expense.....	24.1

100

The figures from which these percentages are made have been compiled during the past three years as accurately as the most approved cost system can determine, and covering more than 5,000 individual and completed orders, actually sold to the trade.

The ream of foreign flinted paper sells in this country for \$1.90 to \$2 a ream, selling against the domestic paper, which cannot be manufactured for less than \$2.25 a ream.

A comparison of the relative costs of manufacturing a ream of flinted paper in the United States and in Germany is as follows:

	In the United States.	In Germany.
Paper .....	\$0.78	\$0.50
Color .....	.44	.25
Labor .....	.49	.10
Manufacturing and selling expense.....	.54	.34
	\$2.25	\$1.19

The figures used in the above calculation of cost of the home product are derived from the percentages heretofore expressed. The figures used in determining the cost of the foreign product are an abstract from an article published by Carl Hofmann, of Berlin, editor of the *Papier-Zeitung*.

A calculation on surface coated papers (flinted), copied from an article published by Carl Hofmann, of Berlin, editor of the *Papier-Zeitung*, is here inserted and made part of the brief.

50 reams glazed paper 51x76 cm. cost to manufacture 311 marks 35 pfennigs and sells for 330 marks.

Expressing the above figures in terms of reams 20x24 inches, and calculating a mark at 24 cents, we have

50 reams 51x76 cm. = 62.5 reams 20x24 inches.  
62.5 reams 20x24 inches cost 311 marks 35 pfennigs, or \$74.72.

1 ream 20x24 inches cost \$1.19 delivered in London.  
1 ream 20x24 inches sells for \$1.26 in London.

The margin between cost, 311 marks 35 pfennigs, and selling prices, 330 marks, or 18 marks 65 pfennigs, is no profit for the excessively low figuring of the various items, the unavoidable repairs to machinery and plant, loss of interest on long credits. Accidents and many other expenses are not taken into consideration.

This German product, laid down in London at an average cost of \$1.19 a ream to manufacture in Germany, can be laid down in the United States, duty paid, for \$1.81 cost and sold for \$2 a ream, against the cost of producing the same article in this country for \$2.25.

The manufacturer has been compelled to throw into competition against the imported glazed or flinted paper an imitation known in the trade as "friction finish" papers. This paper is manufactured at an average cost of \$1.90 a ream.

	Friction Finish or Imitation Flinted in the United States.	Flinted Finish in Germany.
Paper .....	\$0.66	\$0.50
Color .....	.37	.25
Labor .....	.41	.10
Manufacturing and selling expense.....	.46	.34
	\$1.90	\$1.19

The cost of an imitation flinted paper of American manufacture is greater than the price at which the foreign flinted paper is entered into our markets, all duties paid. The foreign manufacturers do not send an imitation flinted paper to this country.

The American manufacturers find marked differences in the cost of manufacture dependent on the color of the finished product and have classified the various costs into five different groups accordingly, as follows:

Taking Group A as a unit of cost or 100 per cent., the relation of cost and selling price is:

A—Surface coated paper, white, unit of cost, 100 per cent.; selling price, \$2.10.

B—Surface coated paper, tints approximate, unit of cost, 110 per cent.; selling price, \$2.25.

C—Surface coated paper, red and green, approximate unit of cost, 120 per cent.; selling price, \$2.50.

D—Surface coated paper, dark shades, approximate unit of cost, 125 per cent.; selling price, \$2.60.

E—Surface coated paper, copper and metal finish, unit of cost, 150 per cent.; selling price, \$3.25.

Samples attached hereto show examples of these groups. The foreign product entering the United States is valued, in applying the ad valorem duty, without regard to shade, except as

(Continued on page 30.)

**FINEST  
QUALITY**

# Sulphite Wood Pulp

FOR HIGH GRADE WRITINGS AND PRINTINGS

**Very Easy Bleaching, Excellent Strength, Length of Fibre and High Color**

MANUFACTURED BY

**VESTFOS SULPHITE MILLS, CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY**

For Samples and Special Quotations apply to Sole Agents for U. S.

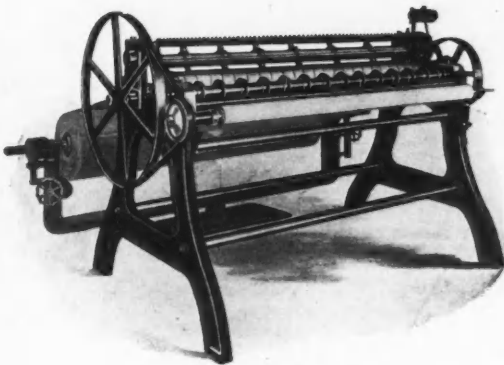
## M. GOTTESMAN & SON,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF WOOD PULP

Cable Address: Namsettog.

154 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: 2152 Beekman.



TOILET PAPER PERFORATOR

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN DESIGNING AND MANUFACTURING

# MACHINERY

FOR PRODUCING PAPER PRODUCTS

We also manufacture

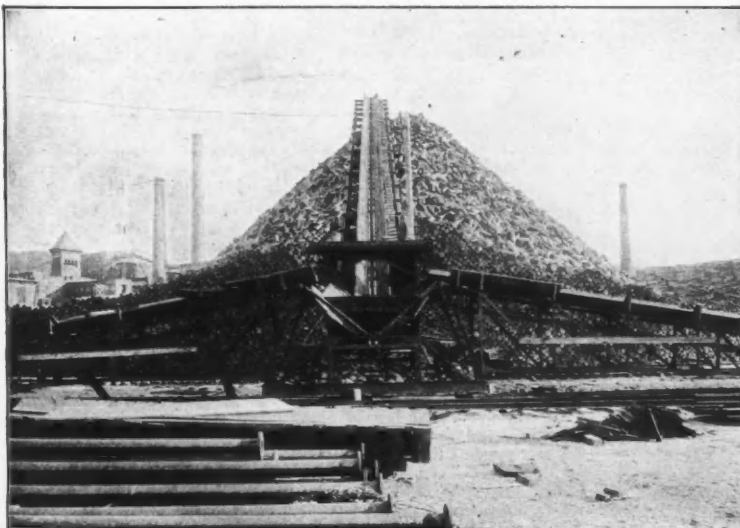
Paper Slitters, Paper Bag Machinery, Toilet Paper Machinery, Envelope Machines, Match Box Machinery, Photo Mount Beveling Machines, Rotary Card Cutters, Playing Card Machinery, Etc.

Correspondence solicited.

**DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, Mfrs., Philadelphia, Pa.**

126-128 FONTAIN STREET

Corner Waterloo Street, Below Diamond Street, Between Front and Second Streets



## Traveling Pulp Log Conveyor

for unloading logs from car or vessel  
and elevating to storage ground.

This system utilizes all the storage  
ground, and can be returned to mill  
by our ground cable conveyor.

Pile shown is 60 feet high.

Let us know your conveying prob-  
lems and we will plan an equipment  
to do the work.

**THE M. GARLAND CO.**  
BAY CITY, MICH.

Manufacturers of CONVEYORS, WOOD CUTTING  
and SPECIAL MACHINERY.

NEW CATALOGUE No. 39

## WANT WORDING MORE SPECIFIC.

### The Paper Stock Importers Ask that the Wording of the Sections Covering Their Articles Be Changed So as to Avoid Trouble with the Appraisers—Their Case Stated.

The paper stock importers presented their side of the case as follows:

The importers and paper mills handling paper stock are satisfied with what they believe to be the spirit or intention of the law as it now stands, but experience has demonstrated that, owing to its wording, unnecessary hardship and expense have been entailed both upon the importer and the Government, and indirectly upon the paper mills.

The clause "fit only to be converted into paper" causes most of the trouble, and a few examples will illustrate the nature of the trouble with which importer and appraiser have constantly to contend.

Paper stock consists, almost without exception, of waste material of some character, whether paper, rags, cotton, linen, jute, hemp, flax or manila, and may come in the form of new clippings from the fabrics made of the various fibres or old pieces of same, or may come in the form of threads, strings, twines or ropes, or in the form of waste of various qualities, such as card waste, rove waste, washed flax waste, etc. The quality is so varied that, although by far the largest percentage goes into the manufacture of paper, a certain small percentage may find its way into some other use as a raw material, or the appraiser may think that it could be put to some other use, and as the law specified that the material must be "fit only to be converted into paper," he assesses duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Section 463, "waste not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem." It has been frequently the case that an appraiser at one port has passed goods free, while exactly the same grade at another port was assessed 10 per cent.

Contracts with paper mills using certain grades of flax card waste and thread waste have been made with the clause "duty, if any, to be paid by buyer" inserted, as it was impossible to tell what attitude the appraiser might take, and as an assessment of a 10 per cent. duty would frequently more than offset the profit, and as duties of \$20 per ton have been assessed, the importer was unwilling to take the risk. Flax waste should be distinctly defined so that the appraiser has no discretionary power to impose duty applicable to tow of flax or "waste not otherwise provided for."

A low grade of colored jute waste, known as "colored jute caddis," and sold for about \$12 per ton to a mill making roofing paper has been assessed at 10 per cent. on the ground that the small sample brought to the appraiser led him to believe it might be used to pack journal boxes, although wholly unsuited for the purpose on account of dirt and grit.

Old shoddy, rags and worn out garments, or what is known in the paper stock trade as "satinet garments," composed of a mixture of cotton and wool or shoddy, and used by manufacturers of roofing paper, have usually been admitted free; yet in one or two cases have been assessed at 10 cents per pound, although the grade was too low to be worked up into shoddy, and the stock could be used only to be converted into paper, and the domestic collection is sold regularly for that purpose, either packed separately or mixed indiscriminately with old cotton rags.

Old gunny bagging has recently been classified into three grades by the Board of Appraisers, as follows: Assorted large pieces; unassorted or original gunny bagging; scrap gunny, or small pieces, from which the large pieces have been assorted.

The first two grades, assorted large pieces and original gunny, have been assessed 10 per cent. ad valorem under Section 463, "waste not otherwise provided for," and the last grade, scrap gunny, has been passed free under Section 648, "rags not otherwise specially provided for in this act."

A few years ago gunny bagging always came in free as fit only to be converted into paper. The question of paying duty on same first came up when it was found that a very small portion was broken up, or shodded, for the purpose of stuffing horse collars, cheap mattresses, etc.

Some time later it became the custom with certain packers to assort out the large pieces and ship them to America to be used as patches, tops or sides, in rebaling cotton.

The Government then assessed duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Section 463 on all old gunny bagging, irrespective of whether it was assorted, original or scrap, and this custom was adhered to for several years, although the paper mills were still using a large percentage of it, but the oakum manufacturers were also us-

ing some to be manufactured into oakum, thus paying duty on raw stock and manufacturing it into a finished product which is free of duty.

Old gunny bagging has also been used in this country as a raw product by a manufacturing concern making gunny bagging, the old stock being shodded and used in connection with raw jute, which is also free.

All of these different rulings have been under the present tariff law or previous laws whose wording of the section pertaining to paper stock was in effect the same as the present law.

Although the paper stock importers cheerfully admit that the Board of Appraisers have given the cases which have come before them careful, intelligent and impartial consideration, yet the very wording of the section has made it absolutely impossible for them to give uniform decision, not because the goods in question varied in character or quality, but because the law specified that the material must be fit only to be converted into paper, and whenever an appraiser had evidence, or believed that the material could be used for anything else than paper making (and this happens frequently), duty would be assessed.

If the Government sustained its claim, and they sometimes showed uses of which the importer had never heard, the importer would make a loss not figured on in the cost of the goods, and if the importer won he received a refund, half of which went to his attorney for handling the case. Such uncertainties necessarily curtail business, and make it difficult to figure cost, owing to unknown quantity of duty.

We respectfully but strongly urge that the wording of Section 632 be revised so that it is definite and unequivocal, and that, being raw stock, the question of whether or not it is dutiable be determined by the material itself rather than the use to which it is or may be put.

A possible exception to this request might be made with reference to a definite grade such as "old satinette garments" above mentioned, and which contain a small percentage of wool or shoddy, by stipulating in a separate section that it must be converted into paper.

Again referring to old gunny bagging, it is hoped that Congress may not feel that it is essential for the purpose of protection to assess duty on any of the three grades before mentioned, and admit all free of duty. If, however, duty is to be charged on any of the grades of gunny, we respectfully suggest that the duty be made specific rather than ad valorem, as is the custom at present. The reason for requesting a specific duty is that old gunny bagging frequently follows the market on jute butts, which are free, and when a short crop of jute butts causes manufacturers to supplement the supply with old gunny bagging a wider market and correspondingly wider range of prices is apt to occur, frequently increased by speculative interests in no way connected with the paper trade, and it is most difficult to determine the correct value for duty purposes, so that in addition to the duty, fines and penalties are imposed owing to difference of opinion between appraiser and importer as to the market value at time of shipment. Original, unassorted gunny today is worth approximately \$13 per ton, and within the past three years it has been as high as \$45 per ton. Instances have occurred where importers have contracted for the purchase abroad of a quantity of old gunny bagging at a low price, and not wishing to speculate, have simultaneously sold same in this country on a small profit, figuring duty at 10 per cent. on the cost, with the result that a rapidly rising market and correspondingly higher valuations upon which duty must be paid have resulted not only in loss of profit, but a substantial loss in addition even though furnish and consumer properly lived up to the terms of their contract. We do not think duty should be assessed on any gunny, because in the first place it all originates from American cotton bales shipped abroad, and has consequently either been manufactured in this country, or else paid a duty of six-tenths cent per pound; furthermore, it is used exclusively as a raw product for manufacture, and even the assorted sides for baling must be reassorted, mended, sewed together and put in rolls before being ready for the market, so that all the duty which is paid by the importer must eventually be paid by the manufacturer who uses the goods as raw material.

In place of Section 632, which is as follows:

"Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags (other than wool), waste, including jute waste; shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope and waste bagging, including old gunny cloth and old gunny bags, fit only to be converted into paper,"

we recommend the following:

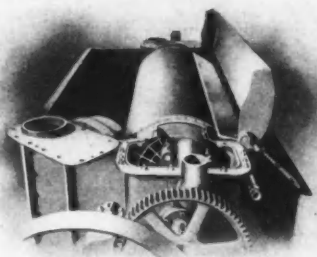
"Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags (other than wool), waste, including jute waste, flax waste, flax thread waste, hemp waste, linen thread waste, shavings,

(Continued on page 30.)



# Let Us Report

to you, showing the amount of waste fibre our Pneumatic Save-All would save for you. All you need do is to write to us to send you a mailing case, and then return this to us filled with waste water, stating the daily outflow from the mill. No cost to you.



PNEUMATIC SAVE-ALL

We also want you to know all about our extensive line of machinery—including Two-Roll and Three-Roll Wet Machines, Deckers or Feltless Wet Machines, and special machinery designed and built to order.

Send for Catalogue "A" and Circulars

**Improved Paper Machinery Co.**  
NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A.

## PANZL ACID-PROOF LININGS

FOR  
DIGESTERS, RECLAIMING TANKS  
ARE THE

**Very Best, Absolutely Safe and the Most Practical and Durable Linings**

The *Panzl Lining* installed in the very large digesters of the Lake Superior Consolidated Co. (17 ft. x 54 ft.), of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was *only three inches thick*, and was running as long as the concern was going, *without any repair*. The superintendent of the mill said under date of December, 1905:

"These digesters were operated by me while I had charge of the mill (nearly five years) nearly continuously, and when I left there the linings were in very good and satisfactory condition."

Dr. H. Endemann, the well-known German Chemical Expert, says:

"On account of the nature of the material entering into the Panzl lining, it produces a *really acid-proof* and *practically indestructible lining*."

We warrant the *Panzl Lining*, and refer, by permission, to the above and to every other mill where *Panzl Linings* are used, knowing that the owners and managers of every mill using our linings will attest, as the result of his experience, that the

### PANZL LININGS

ARE  
**The very Best, Absolutely Safe and the Most Practical and Durable Linings**  
ON THE MARKET

The *Panzl U. S. patents* have been adjudicated to be valid in law and wholly independent of all prior patents relating to linings of digesters.

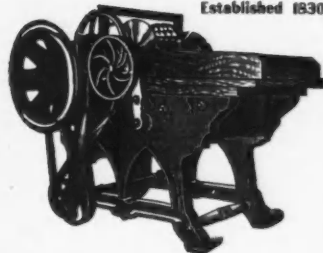
**PANZL DIGESTER LINING CO.**

20 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK CITY

## THE DANIELS RAG CUTTER

Established 1830



Forty years of unprecedented success makes them

### THE LEADING CUTTERS

in the rag room the world over.  
Manufactured by

**Daniels Machine Co.**  
Woodstock, Vermont

## JEFFREY CHAIN CONVEYER



TRANSFERRING  
Rosserd Wood  
from Canal Boat  
to Paper Mill

Elevating-Conveying  
Catalogues Free

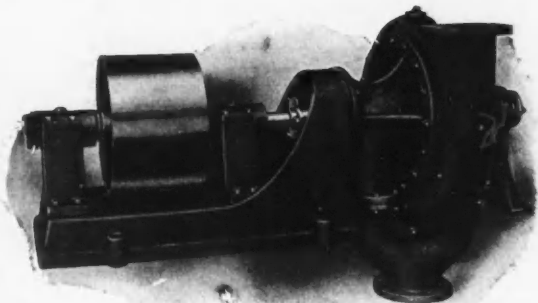
**THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.**  
Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

New York Boston  
Chicago Denver  
Pittsburgh Knoxville

# Lawrence Pump and Engine Co.

P. O. Box 70, LAWRENCE, MASS.

## CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS



We make an exclusive specialty of High Efficiency Centrifugal Pumps for any requirement, and guarantee Efficiencies. An Engineering experience of 25 years on Centrifugal Pumping Machinery is at your service.

Tell us your requirements.

AGENTS: { HAROLD L. BOND CO., 140 Pearl Street, BOSTON.  
CHARLES F. CHASE, 39 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK; also  
The Bourse, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## MILLS UNABLE TO FILL ORDERS.

**The Continued Increase in Business Has Further Aggravated the Market, as the Manufacturers Cannot Supply the Demand, Owing to Low Water Affecting Output.**

In considering the general trend of the market in New York, it seems that the recovery in business, to all accounts, was somewhat slower than during the previous week, at least that was the opinion of many of the local paper interests. In stating that the demand was not as vigorous, or words to that effect, it was not meant that the outlook was less encouraging, but simply one of those inexplicable circumstances which makes the degree of activity shown vary from week to week. Although a little disappointing, it should not be surprising to members of the trade if the buying movement was a trifle smaller than formerly, because of the several retarding trade influences now in progress. If for no other reason the continued low water in most sections will be sufficient to prevent any notable expansion in business for the present. Another disturbing factor is the uncertainty which accompanies efforts to revise the tariff on paper and pulp, as was indicated by the interest shown in the hearings on the paper and pulp schedules before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington on Saturday last. Among the dealers buying was said to lack snap, which is essentially a sign of a good, active market, but, nevertheless, trade with the jobbing houses, in general, continued to make gains. The chief trouble which the jobbers have to contend with just now, or as a matter of fact for several months past, has been the question of deliveries. With regular stocks still quite low, and the demand improving, many dealers are having more or less difficulty in filling their customers' orders promptly, in the absence of any sizable stocks to depend upon. Except when forced to the jobbers are not placing new orders with the mills, preferring to await as far as possible shipments on old orders, especially on those grades of paper which have advanced lately. In addition to the causes already mentioned as affecting the demand, it is stated that the unseasonable weather is hurting business in wholesale and retail lines, thus indirectly having its effect on the paper trade. Preliminary estimates of the volume of business transacted in local distributing circles during the month show that the movement on all grades of paper increased from 10 to 20 per cent., depending in individual cases upon the supply on hand and the facilities for getting deliveries from the mills. The manufacturers report that business has increased considerably, and most of the mills have a good volume of orders on hand, sufficient at least for a full month's run, if water conditions would permit. With regard to prices, manilas, fibres, manila tissues and box boards are higher, while the other grades are firm, with prospects of advances soon.

### Substantial Improvement in Chicago.

Western Publication Office,  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
626-627 Monadnock Building,  
CHICAGO, November 23, 1908.

November will average well with the Western trade. Manufacturers of all grades are busy, and while busy are worried over the prevailing low water conditions, the shortage and high price of ground wood, and the rapid rise in prices for paper stock. Most mills have sufficient orders ahead to keep them busy a good part of December. The news print manufacturers are refusing long time contracts with the expectation of higher prices being obtainable later. Some of the Western manufacturers of news print, who have plenty of orders on hand, quoted rolls at \$2.50 f. o. b. Chicago. Manila and fibre mills are having difficulty to make shipments promptly. Book paper mills are also running on full time to complete orders which were placed to cover the anticipated advance which failed to materialize last week. The demand for box board for Christmas goods has reached its height

and is slowly declining. Sales, however, continue of fair volume. For straw board, there is plenty of straw at low prices, but for chip board paper stock is becoming scarce, with prices high.

Reports from the Western distributing points outside of Chicago indicate the normal volume of sales, and a substantial increase over a year ago. In Chicago the recovery in sales has not been so general. While the majority of jobbers report a very substantial improvement, there are here and there in the city jobbers whose customers have not as yet benefited by the improved fall and winter trade. During the past few years there have been many radical changes in the retail trade of Chicago. There has been a gain in number of manufacturers' agents, who in selling the products of the mills direct have cut into the sales of the established jobbers. The jobbers have also lost some of their country trade, which is now being placed with jobbing houses recently located in the smaller cities nearer to them. This loss of mill orders and restriction of territory have tended to cut down the sales of some of the Chicago jobbers, and those houses which have been able to keep up the volume of their sales have done so through extra effort and expense. H.

### Plenty of Orders But the Mills Can't Fill Them.

New England Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
Arco Building, 127 Federal Street,  
BOSTON, November 24, 1908.

"It never rains but it pours" is an old maxim that well fits the situation as regards the paper trade in New England. Where a few weeks ago mills were hungry for orders, they are today overcrowded with the demands for goods.

Seldom have the mills been so badly situated as to be unable to fill orders as at the present time. The same is true of the conditions in the jobbing trade. Overwhelmed with orders for the past two weeks, the dealers, although anxious to satisfy the demands of their customers, have been meeting the situation in a philosophical manner by taking the portions doled out to them by the mills and distributing them to the best advantage.

If Sir Jupiter Pluvius would only live up to his title and give us a demonstration of what he can do, it would greatly relieve the troubles of the paper men in general. The one hopeful feature of the situation at this writing is the fact that although there have been little falls of snow, no frost has yet entered the ground.

In spite of the perceptible shortness of the paper supply prices still remain at the same level, although, as previously stated, the mills have shown no desire to accept future orders at prevailing prices. This in itself is indicative of higher prices later on.

The paper stock situation is growing firmer daily, and while there has not been any advance in prices within the past week, quotations are on a firm basis and there is little or no prospect of their receding.

There has not been an urgent demand for this line within a few days, which is attributed to the inability of the mills to run to capacity. Taken as a whole, conditions are growing more encouraging every day and there is little doubt that with the opening of the New Year business will be moving along in a very healthy shape. TANYANE.

### Low Water Checks Brisk Trade at Holyoke.

Western Massachusetts Office,  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
HOLYOKE, Mass., November 24, 1908.

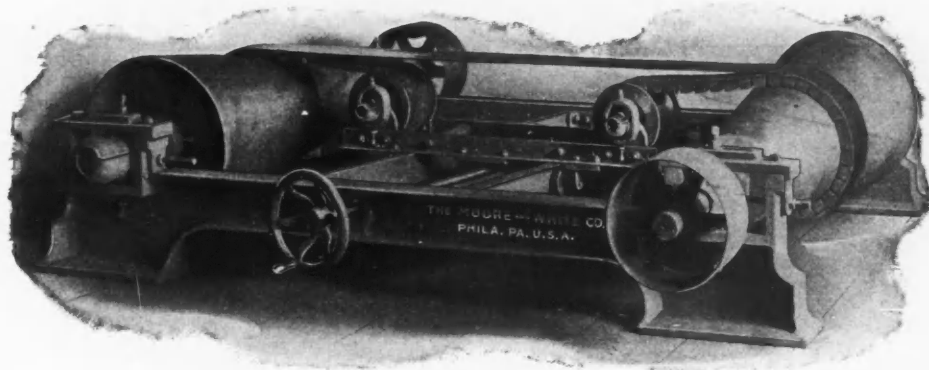
Inquiry at Holyoke paper mills today by your correspondent gleaned the information that the paper trade is brisk, and that the mills, on the whole, would run to full capacity if the Connecticut River was sufficiently high to provide water to turn the water wheels. For the twentieth time during the past three months the headgates at the dam were closed last Thursday, and there is every indication that the mills will be forced to suffer another shutdown this week, owing to lack of water.

The approach of cold weather has given the manufacturers a

# "Moore & White" Speed Change for Paper Machines

ANY DESIRED RATIO OF CHANGE

PATENTED



WIDE BELT  
PERFECT CONTACT

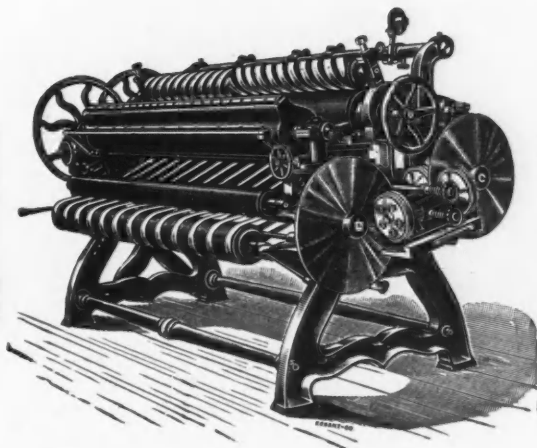
ABSOLUTELY NO END THRUST OR TENDENCY SIDEWISE OF TRANSFORMERS OR DRIVING BELT

THE MOORE & WHITE CO., Philadelphia  
BUILDERS OF PAPER MACHINERY

# THE "Horne" Friction Cutter

IS IN ADVANCE OF ANY CUTTER IN USE TO-DAY

WE HAVE  
EIGHT RUNNING  
IN ONE  
FINISHING ROOM



After using one Seven Months  
A CUSTOMER says:

"YOU have the PERFECT CUT-  
TER. We are sure it will  
save its cost in one year in the  
saving of waste paper alone."

The J. H. Horne & Sons Co. MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER MILL MACHINERY  
LAWRENCE, MASS., U. S. A

# How To "Save" Our Charges

SERIAL NUMBER THIRTEEN

Once in a while we have a flash of foresight that is most fortunate in its outcome. As an instance: when we first started in business we inaugurated a card index covering every pending negotiation for the construction of a dam. A card once entered is never canceled until some decision has been reached. If we secure the work the date of the contract is marked in red and the card is transferred to a special compartment. If we lose the job the card is marked in black (mourning, of course) and transferred to a compartment which might appropriately be called the tomb—for more reasons than one, as shall appear.

Now meditation on the tomb is not unseemly at the close of the old year, and we have therefore exhumed the sundry corpses of our hopes for a sort of post-mortem to which the public will be admitted. Here they are:

It is human nature to want to get something for nothing. Now if we did business on the "concealed" or "lump-sum" plan, we could easily hide a large profit in that said lump sum, particularly where the conditions are against the other fellow, and nobody would be the wiser. But it happens we like to do business out in the open where people can see all four sides of us, and so we state frankly to every client just what we propose to charge for our services. He knows this just as explicitly as he knows every other item entering into the cost, and under no guise, subterfuge or circumstance do we receive any profit whatsoever other than the amount clearly stated.

To nine men out of ten this frankness and this method of doing business appeal. The tenth man says: "Why, these fellows are going to make \$10,000 off of me! Whew! I would rather do the work myself and save the profit." The following is a tabulated exhibit of these "savings."

Moreover, we want to say that the following list includes every job that we have lost since we have been in business, so far as it has been revealed to us. We have been at some pains to follow up the subsequent history of each. Necessarily some of our information is by hearsay, but much of it, on the contrary, is authoritative, either direct from the owners who were frank enough to acknowledge their mistake, or from some other source equally authentic. In the following list we have marked each as ("report") or ("authentic"), as the case may be. The exhibit will be more instructive if we classify it according to the characteristics of each job, which we do under the following headings. It is obvious that we cannot give any clue to the names or locations of these cases. The misfortunes of others must ever be held sacred.

## COST EXCESSIVE.

No. 1. Work let to local contractor who bid lower than our estimate—contractor failed—owner (whom we expect to meet in Heaven) made contractor good out of his own pocket. Total cost much in excess of our estimate. (Report.)

Nos. 2 and 26. Work to have been finished in one year—took two years—each cost double the estimate of builders. (Authentic.)

No. 3. Local contractor underbid our estimate—was to have been finished by Christmas—actually finished the following Christmas—cost more than 50 per cent. greater than our figures. (Authentic.)

No. 6. Two contractors failed—owners completed the work—said to have cost \$250 per horse power. (Report.)

No. 11. Let the work to local contractor on percentage; required more than double the estimated time to build; cost said to be more than double the estimate; the company in hands of receiver. (Authentic.)

No. 13. Let to local contractor who failed for large amount—work was to have been completed in November—was still uncompleted the following October. Completed by owners at excessive cost. (Authentic.)

No. 17. Owners built for themselves at a loss of one year of time, and probably \$100,000 of money, with many disasters. (Authentic.)

No. 18. Parties built for themselves. Cost double the estimate. (Vague report.)

No. 20. Owners spent two years in building a normal six months' job. Total cost about four times our estimate and will probably require rebuilding entirely within five years. We build the next dam—don't forget it. (Authentic.)

No. 22. When dam was about two-thirds completed it had overrun estimate \$40,000. No news since. (Report.)

No. 31. Built by first class contractors—two years instead of one—cost just double the original estimate.

## DAMS FAILED.

No. 5. Hired local contractor to build crib dam which went out on the first flood—stood by their guns and rebuilt the dam—within a year dam went out a second time. We don't know what has happened since—perhaps there wasn't anything to happen. (Authentic.)

No. 12. Built their own dam, which promptly went out—have not heard the sequel. (Authentic.)

No. 19. Dam carried partially out while under construction. One year later went out altogether and stayed out. (Authentic.)

No. 21. Method of construction unknown. Dam went out, completely wrecking power house also. (Authentic.)

No. 27. Dam went out twice during construction and bankrupted the company. (Authentic.)

No. 28. Built a crib dam which went out on the first flood—are plucky (or obstinate) and are building it over again.

No. 32. As we go to press we learn that another dam less than one year old has just been carried out by ice. (Authentic.)

**WORK AFTERWARD TURNED OVER TO US FOR COMPLETION.**

No. 9. Elected to build for themselves—found that foundations alone cost more than our estimate for the completed work—have since become our appreciative clients and "won't do so any more." (Authentic.)

No. 10. Elected to build for themselves—spent a large amount of money with small progress and finally turned the work over to us for completion. (Authentic.)

No. 14. Let to local contractor—one season wasted—no effective progress and work finally turned over to us for completion. (Authentic.)

**DAMS SUCCESSFUL.**

Nos. 7 and 8. These parties very wisely and with the entire concurrence of our own judgment built an earth-and-core-wall dam.

No. 15. Owners built for themselves—top of dam knocked off by ice—has since been put in good condition—have no line on the cost. (Authentic.)

Nos. 24 and 25. Both these dams (quite small) were built by a good contractor in quick time and from all appearances at a proper cost.

**RESULTS UNDETERMINED.**

Nos. 16, 23, 29 and 30. Work not yet finished—we will wait and see.

Now considering that the above are facts, so far as they can be ascertained in the nature of the case, what are the conclusions that cannot be avoided?

First—Hydraulic construction is the most difficult branch of engineering, requiring experience, organization, resource and courage—and again experience.

Second—Not one contractor in a hundred, however successful in railroads, sewers, buildings, etc., knows anything about hydraulic work. Be merciful to him and give him the job on a percentage—provided you have a long pocket.

Third—If you want Dams built employ a concern that builds Dams, whole Dams, and nothing but Dams.

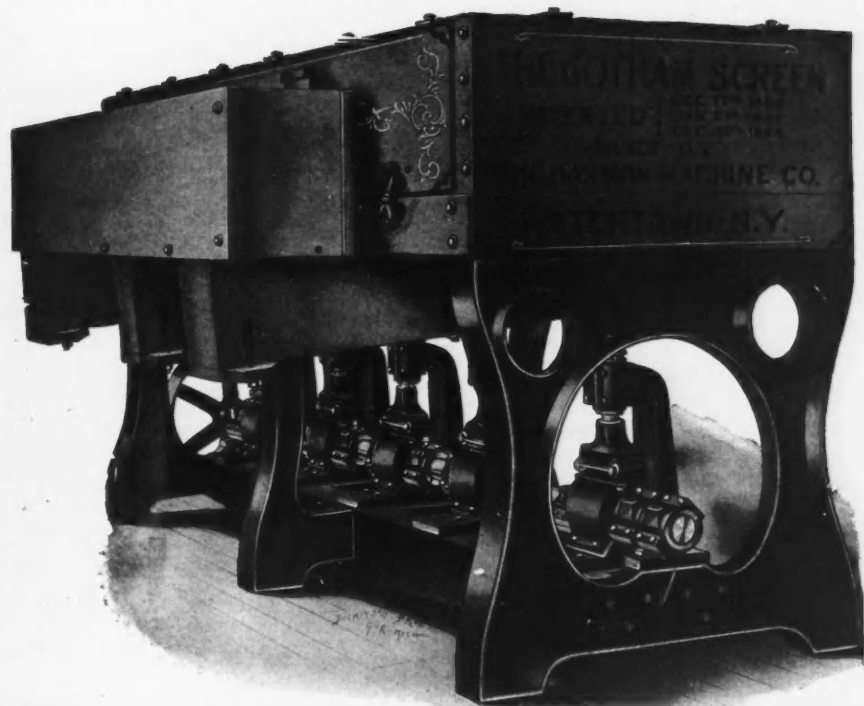
Fourth—Don't try to "save" their profit.

Fifth—Don't "rush in where angels fear to tread."

Respectfully submitted,

**The  
Ambursen Hydraulic Construction  
Company**

176 Federal Street, BOSTON



**The Improved  
Gotham  
Screen**

Send for Circular and  
Prices.

**THE  
Harmon Machine Co.  
WATERTOWN, N. Y.**

Also manufacturers of the Harmon High Grade Centrifugal Pump

big scare, as it is figured that there will be but a slight rainfall with the thermometer hovering about the zero mark. The tone of the market indicates healthy conditions, and reports from the salesmen point to a general resumption of business all along the line. Orders are being received by the local mills in much larger numbers than at this time a year ago, and November has been the best month of the year. This should not be taken to mean, however, that the mills are receiving more orders than they can handle, as this is not the case.

But when the depression of the past ten months is taken into consideration the business today is greatly improved. A prominent manufacturer sized the situation today as follows: "Business is much better with us now than it has been for any time in ten months, and from what I can learn the other manufacturers are finding this true. But we are not rushed to our full capacity, although I believe that we will reach the high water mark in business before February, if November can be taken as a criterion. For the first time in my experience low water is proving a big handicap at this period of the year, and, of course, we can do nothing to ameliorate conditions in this respect. It is safe for you to say that with plenty of water at our disposal we would be running full time now."

The Holyoke Water Power Company is making every endeavor to allow the mills to run as much as possible, but when the river reaches a certain point it is absolutely compulsory to close the headgates and allow the canals to empty. At the office of the company this afternoon it could not be learned on what day the mills would shut down this week, but it will probably be Thursday. Sunday the river came up several inches, but the opening of the headgates yesterday morning brought it down rapidly, and today there is no water flowing over the big granite dam. Reports from the north indicate that trade is picking up, but the low water is proving a severe handicap there.

Several local mills have large wells in the millyards, and these are being brought into use in supplying water for the filters, while steam power is the motive power. This is a heavy expense to the mills, in view of the great canal system which Holyoke possesses when there is plenty of water in the river. According to Engineer J. H. Sickman, of the Holyoke Water Power Company, five days' heavy rain is needed to fill the river sufficiently to insure water enough for the mills for the coming winter months. The tributaries of the Connecticut River are very low, and rains in the north would serve as a healthy tonic.

All divisions of the American Writing Company will run full time this week while the water holds out, and this is true of the independent mills. The independent mills are receiving a good supply of orders, and encouraging reports were given the representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL today. Both local mills of the Whiting Paper Company and the Collins mill at Wilbraham are running. The latter mill is aided during the drought by a large well in the millyard. The White and Wyckoff and the National Blank Book Company are running every day. Low water affects these plants but little.

THOMAS E. QUIRK.

#### Orders More Numerous in Fox Valley.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., November 23, 1908.—Orders are surely getting more numerous all the time, and it looks as though business had certainly turned the corner or found the end of the long lane. Reports coming to the paper manufacturers from all quarters unite in saying that business has been bettered by the election to a much greater extent than had been expected, the feeling being one of actual buoyance and exultation. This pertains to all kinds of business. It seems as though the paper business was affected, however, before other kinds, as the stimulation in it was very marked for a number of weeks before election. It has not therefore felt such a great jump since election, but it is doing fully as well as

manufacturers care to have it. Writing mills are supplied with orders in such volume that they are comfortably booked ahead. Book orders are coming in better all the time, and so far as coarser papers are concerned the demand is much in excess of supply on account of the scarcity of pulp and the impairment of water power.

FOX RIVER.

#### Splendid Activity to Trade in Philadelphia.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 24, 1908.—There is splendid activity in all branches of the paper jobbing trade, but though an increase of prices is imminent none has actually been recorded. Local dealers hear of Western advances on fibres and manilas, and in some instances on book, but these improved quotations have not been in evidence here.

However, it is only a question of time, the jobbers believe, before prices will go up. As a matter of fact they are not at all concerned that there has been no sudden jump, for anything like a "boom," in the sense of a feverish improvement, is not desired. The market gives every indication of being in a very healthful state, and every jobber is well satisfied both with conditions existing today and those of whose future existence there is sure promise.

Demand is active for the whole line, book, news, wrappings, manilas and building papers, the open season stimulating the demand for the latter. The improved wrapping paper market is particularly appreciated.

In fact, more than one dealer, not only in wrappings but in other lines, declares that goods are leaving his warehouse quicker than he can get them from the mills. The jobber with a large stock is fortunate these days, for he has no trouble in getting rid of goods at market prices.

E. R. G.

#### Mill Notes from Glens Falls, Fort Edward and Sandy Hill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., November 23, 1908.—The paper business in this section not only shows signs of improvement, but the indications are that business will be "booming" provided the mills are supplied with water power.

The International mill is now running "full head." The seven machines are in operation, and are turning out their full capacity. All of the old hands are not back to work as yet, but the prospects are that they will be in time. The non-union men who worked during the strike are being weeded out slowly but steadily, and in a few weeks the old hands expect to get to work.

Finch Pruyn & Co.'s plant is also running to its full capacity, and the prospects for the winter are encouraging.

The pulp mill of the International Paper Company, which has been down for several months, is expected to start up this week. The new bridge over the flume is nearly completed, the abutments being laid a week ago.

At Sandy Hill the mills are all running, but are being bothered occasionally with the low water.

Motors have been installed for several of the machines of the Union Bag and Paper Company's mills, and provided the water is high enough to operate the local power stations, the machines will be run steadily.

The sulphite mill and paper mill at Fort Edward are running full head at the present writing, and it is hoped that they will continue to, as many have been idle for months in this town.

Many of the machine tenders have applied for their positions, and while their names are kept on file at the office, they realize that they may never work in the plants of the "I. P." again.

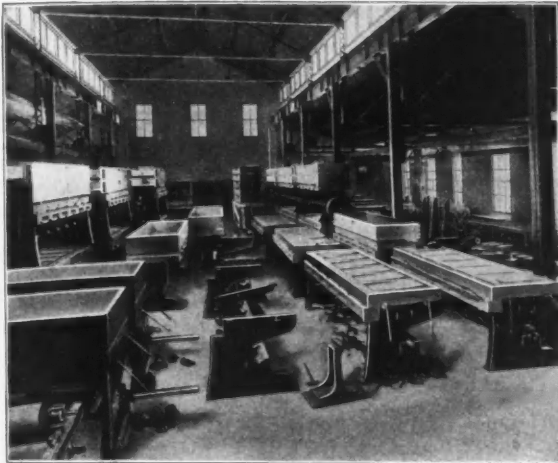
Ground wood, which was so plentiful at the mills in this locality, is at a premium of late, and commands good prices to those who have the same.

The International Paper Company's mills at Fort Edward and Glens Falls are so short of paper that the mills are running Sunday nights.

HUDSON RIVER.

# Making Paper Screens Wholesale

Note the crowded condition of this large part of our erecting room October 1, last. It is jammed from end to end with **Packer Open-Side Screens** in various stages of assembling on the floor at one time.



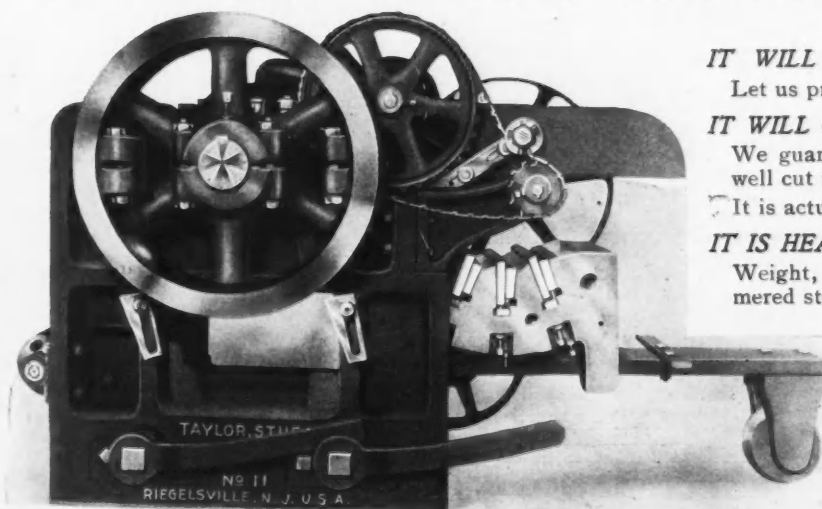
We have had a wonderful run of orders this year for this best of all Screens, **nearly double the 1907 orders**

Would you care to see a carefully prepared and illustrated technical description of the **Packer Open-Side Screen**, which tells in detail the improvements and special features that have given it this unexampled popularity? They are described in our "Screen Bulletin," which we should be glad to send you free.

**SANDY HILL IRON & BRASS WORKS, SANDY HILL  
NEW YORK**

## \$ Roofing and Felt Paper Manufacturers, Attention! \$

OUR No. 11 "GIANT" WILL SAVE YOU MONEY, OVER YOUR OLD CUTTER



### BECAUSE

#### IT WILL CUT YOUR STOCK BETTER

Let us prove it by cutting a sample.

#### IT WILL CUT MORE STOCK

We guarantee it to turn out 3,300 lbs. of well cut rags per hour.

It is actually cutting 4,000 lbs. per hour well.

#### IT IS HEAVY, STRONG, DURABLE

Weight, 8,000 lbs. Main shaft, 6 in. hammered steel. Unbreakable steel head.

#### SMALL REPAIR BILLS

One mill running five cutters spent only \$336.60 for repairs in two years.

One mill running three cutters spent only \$117.14 in the same time.

Cutters in both cases kept in first-class condition.

Canadian Manufacturers Under Patents:  
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Ont., Canada

**TAYLOR, STILES & COMPANY, RIEGELSVILLE, N. J.**

## NOTES OF THE TRADE.

The Rubbertex Cloth and Paper Company, Hammond, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

It is reported that an Eastern wall paper manufacturing company will acquire the plant of the Western Wall Paper Mills Company at Stevens Point, Wis., and will operate it in conjunction with its Chicago distributing house.

The name of the McPike Paper Company, Alton, Ill., has been changed, according to a certificate filed with the Illinois Secretary of State, to the Illinois Corrugated Paper Company. The number of directors has been increased from three to five.

Chicago jobbers have been called on to pay special wheel taxes, which the city levies on both wagons and automobiles. Some of the jobbers, who felt that their burdens of taxation were already rather heavy, delayed settlement, but when summonses were issued against them and suits threatened they quickly paid the special taxes.

The office of the Burgess-Wray Company, Wells street, Chicago, was recently badly damaged by the explosion of a bomb by some unknown parties in front of a nearby saloon. Fortunately the explosion occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, before the offices in the vicinity were occupied, and no one was seriously hurt. The necessary repairs have been made to the office of Burgess-Wray Company, and business there is being conducted as of old, and there the trade always finds a welcome from Mr. Burgess.

### WANT WORDING MORE SPECIFIC.

(Continued from page 22.)

clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope and waste bagging, including old second hand gunny bagging, not advanced in manufacture, to be used as raw material, free."

This in our opinion would cover all grades of paper stock, excepting old satinet garments and rags containing a small percentage of wool or shoddy, and suitable only for paper making, and this should be provided for in a separate section, and to cover same we urge the following section:

"Rags or old garments composed of a mixture of cotton and wool, or cotton and shoddy, or cotton and wool and shoddy, and suitable for and to be used for the manufacture of paper, and for no other purpose."

The object of this brief is solely to get the clearest possible wording of the section relating to paper stock in order to avoid conflicting rulings in the future, without changing what we believe to be the intent of the existing law.

Respectfully submitted,

NEW YORK PAPER STOCK DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.  
By FRANK C. OVERTON, 41 Park Row, New York.  
A. SALOMON, 140 Nassau St., New York.  
HENRY ATTERBURY, 38 Park Row, New York.  
Committee.

### ASK AN INCREASE ON SURFACE COATED.

(Continued from page 20.)

to Class E, and sells in the home market against these domestic prices for \$1.90 to \$2 a ream, for all shades.

In the face of these facts and figures it is the combined recommendation of the manufacturers of surface coated paper in the United States that paragraph 398 of schedule M should be amended as follows:

Amend paragraph 398 by striking out after the word "act" the words "two and one-half cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem" and insert the words "six cents per pound" (as a minimum duty).

"Strike out after the word "flock" the words "three cents per pound" and insert the words "six cents per pound" (as a minimum duty).

The amended paragraph will then read as follows:

Surface coated papers not specially provided for in this act, six cents per pound; if printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatine or flock, six cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; parchment papers, two cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing or baryta coating, three cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; albumenized

or sensitized paper or papers otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Respectfully submitted,

DOTY & SCRIMGEOUR, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
LOUIS DE JONGE & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., and Fitchburg, Mass.  
WALTHER & Co., New York, N. Y.  
SPRINGFIELD GLAZED PAPER COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.  
E. G. LOCKE, Camden, N. J.  
NEW ENGLAND CARD AND PAPER COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.  
HOLYOKE CARD AND PAPER COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.  
UNITED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.  
Committee.

### Box Board Men Content.

Sidney Mitchell, president of the United Box Board and Paper Company, presented the following statement:

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee:*

Representing the box board industry in the United States, we submit the following reasons for our request that the present tariff on box boards be maintained.

The actual capital in the box board industry is approximately \$33,000,000. There are 126 box board mills, with an annual capacity of 976,000 tons, valued at \$30,000,000, employing approximately 6,300 wage earners who receive above \$4,000,000 in wages per annum, besides salaries of officials, clerks, etc., of about \$800,000.

The freight paid railroads on box boards is more than \$2,000,000, besides freight paid on products coming into the mills. Approximately 3,000,000 tons of material is purchased and consumed in the manufacture of box board.

The industry is increasing largely. According to United States census reports the box board tonnage in 1900 was 365,617 tons, at a value of over \$10,000,000; in 1905, 520,651 tons, at a value of over \$16,000,000, and we figure the present capacity 976,500 tons, at a value of \$30,000,000, an increase of 200 per cent. in eight years. Raw material and labor are considerably lower abroad than in the United States.

Notwithstanding the duty of 25 per cent. on boards large quantities are imported in increasing volume each year.

Box board is mostly manufactured from waste material, namely, straw and waste paper, for which the box board mills pay annually over \$14,000,000. This material would necessarily be burned or otherwise destroyed if not used in the manufacture of box board. The freight rate on straw board from the mills to Eastern manufacturing centres averages about \$4 per ton, while the rate to the same points from foreign countries is about \$2 per ton.

Owing to cheapness of labor waste paper is purchased in England, shipped to Holland and Germany, manufactured into box board and sold in New York and Philadelphia. We are informed that several board machines have been purchased for shipment to Japan. These will undoubtedly be used to supply boards to our Pacific Coast.

For the above reasons we believe that our industry is at least entitled to the protection afforded by the present tariff.

Respectfully submitted.

### Americans Buy Big Limits in Canada.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

QUEBEC, Canada, November 23, 1908.—A deal was consummated in this city during the course of the week just terminated whereby a group of American capitalists become possessed of one of the most valuable properties in this section of the Province of Quebec.

By the transfer effected the mills, limits and cutting rights on 200 square miles of the most luxuriant pulp wood territory in the eastern half of the "Seigneurie" of Beupre passes from the control of the Baie St. Paul Lumber Company, also composed largely of American citizens, to a syndicate in which are interested Messrs. Frank A. Kernan, John B. Coughlin and Albert Herrig, all three of Utica, N. Y.

The consideration is understood to be \$250,000, and the purchasers propose to conduct extensive operations which will result in the further development of the North Shore of the St. Lawrence.

M.

He is a good advertising man whose words suggest more than they say. If you can make the reader think four agate lines for every one that you write you have obtained three lines gratis.





# ALBANY GREASE

IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST AND SAFEST LUBRICANT  
**Especially Adapted to Paper Mill Machinery**

Does not drip, splash, or waste away.  
Is free from impurities.  
Can be used in any style grease cup on the market. Write for free samples and prices. Only made by

**ADAM COOK'S SONS, 313 West St., N. Y.**

GENUINE  
**GANDY**

**HARD TO TELL**

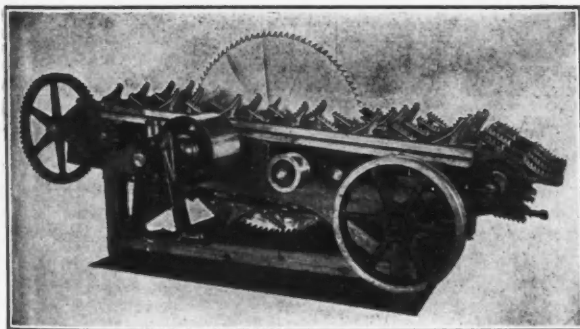
sometimes whether it's a paper mill or a "Gandy" mill. So many Gandy Red Stitched Cotton Duck Belts in it, you know.

They certainly have "come to stay" in paper mills, and it's wonderful how long they do stay. The moisture, and the jerking strains from beaters and cones that put leather belts out of business so quickly, seem scarcely to affect a Gandy at all. One reason's because they're waterproof. "The cost?" Very low, only one-third that of leather.

Write for free booklet.  
**(Gandy Belt Dressing Makes a Belt Last Longer)**

**THE GANDY BELTING CO.**  
**BALTIMORE MD.**

# WOOD ROOM MACHINERY



SLASHERS, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE SAWS

Swing Saws, Conveyors and General Wood Room Machinery for Pulp and Paper Mills

**Ryther & Pringle Co.**  
CARTHAGE, N. Y.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

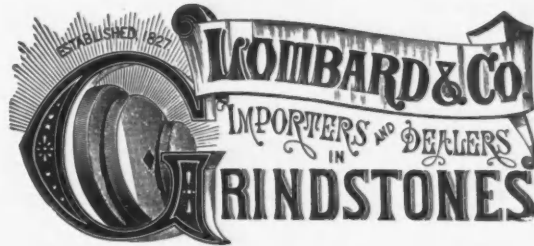


Don't Guess at Important Matters  
**BOWSHER'S SPEED OR MOTION INDICATOR**

IS INDISPENSABLE  
in obtaining a UNIFORM speed of machinery, and is one of the most PROFITABLE little devices ever put in a mill. Will pay for itself in thirty days. Dial 12 in. in diam. Weight 10 lbs.  
**THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.**

# NEWCASTLE PULP STONES

A SPECIALTY



GRINDSTONES OF ALL KINDS, MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, MACHINE AND REPAIR SHOPS

Specially Selected Grit for Paper Knife Cutting

OFFICE and YARD: 236 and 238 A STREET, BOSTON

FOURDRINER WIRES, CYLINDER COVERS AND WASHER WIRES IN ALL MESHES AND SIZES  
For Long Runs and Large Tonnage Use

*Lindsay Wires*

THE LINDSAY WIRE WEAVING CO.  
COLLINWOOD, OHIO

# Webster Machinery

Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmitting

Saves the Dollars in Paper, Pulp and Straw Board Mills

**Screw Conveyors**  
**Belt Conveyors**  
**Chain Belting**

Experience and reputation are behind every contract we undertake. We design, manufacture and install.

**Friction Clutches**  
**Shafting**  
**Pulleys**

**WEBSTER M'FG CO.**

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:  
1075-1111 W. 15TH STREET, CHICAGO

BRANCH OFFICES:  
NEW YORK: 88-90 Reade Street  
PHILADELPHIA: Pennsylvania Building

## ITS HUNDREDTH MEETING AND BANQUET.

The Boston Paper Trade Association Holds a Gala Night in Celebration of Its Hundredth Meeting—C. H. Jones Speaks on "Old Age Pensions for Workmen."

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., November 24, 1908.—Beaming with the spirit of good-fellowship the members of the Boston Paper Trade Association and their guests to the number of about fifty attended a business meeting and banquet on Wednesday evening of last week, which was given at the Exchange Club. It was the hundredth meeting of the association, another occasion which added to the ties of friendship that are so well known to exist among the men engaged in the paper trade. The reception took place from 6:30 to 7 o'clock, and, after the little formalities were over, promptly at 7 o'clock the members and guests, in double file, marched to the banquet hall of the club, where an elaborate menu was served. During the serving of the dinner the orchestra discoursed many popular airs. It was evident from the singing of the choruses that those present were fully familiar with the "Merry Widow," "Salome," and many other popular hits of the day. From beginning to end of the occasion was one long to be remembered by those present, as the spirit of good-fellowship was constantly displayed on all sides.

The special guests of the evening were: Hon. George P. Lawrence, Congressman from Massachusetts, and Charles H. Jones, president of the Commercial Shoe and Leather Company. Among the out of town guests were: W. N. Caldwell, president of the American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.; W. J. Ray-told, secretary of B. D. Rising Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass.; Wellington Smith, treasurer of the Smith Paper Company, Lee, Mass.; H. N. Spaulding, of J. R. Spaulding & Sons, North Rochester, N. H.; William C. Ridgway, of New York; G. H. Bowker, of Hotel Hamilton, Holyoke, Mass.; E. J. Pope, Holyoke, Mass., and A. H. Norton, of the Valley Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

President Hon. William Whiting presided, and about the table were the following: V. H. Hall, H. E. Fales, Waldo E. Pratt, Walter M. Pratt, Charles H. Wood, W. P. Simonds, Nelson Curtis, F. J. Grey, W. F. Whiting, Thomas N. Cook, Arthur L. Hobson, J. E. A. Hussey, W. F. Upham, H. T. Bartow, W. F. McQuillen, J. B. Forsyth, P. B. Von Olker, M. H. Warren, F. S. Arnold, Charles A. Young, Hubert L. Carter, Clarence S. Whitney, J. E. Stone, F. E. Maxfield, T. H. Casey, W. J. Bigley, J. B. Kelley, F. B. Cummings, C. C. Snediker, A. E. Temple, H. C. Livermore, E. F. Treat, A. L. Delesdernier, A. A. Tanyane, J. P. Jordan, E. P. Lindsay, E. H. Stone, E. W. Teele, Charles Vose.

The subject of the talk of C. H. Jones, "Old Age Pensions for Workingmen," was both timely and interesting, coming as it did on the eve of a movement that will without doubt extend to every centre where savings banks are located. Mr. Jones showed a thorough familiarity with his subject, which is a project to encourage thrift and foresight, and to provide an American substitute for the old age pensions which the English Government has recently obligated itself to pay. He told of the initiative savings bank insurance movement, being made possible by the enactment of laws by the Massachusetts Legislature last year, and two savings institutions—those of Whitman and Brockton, Mass.—having already availed themselves of the privileges granted under the laws of 1907. He stated that the expense, estimated at 40 per cent., required by the industrial insurance companies in writing policies is entirely eliminated, as no expenses are incurred, no solicitors employed, the work of interesting the wage earner being entirely voluntary by those who are familiar with the subject. Already large manufacturing concerns, department stores and Y. M. C. A. branches have opened agencies to bring to the attention of the wage earner the fact that a plan is now in operation which will make his savings

purchase as much protection against the casualties of death and old age as his money can legitimately earn when invested by the safe and conservative men who for many years have managed the savings banks of Massachusetts. He appealed to the men of the paper trade as employers to do their share in furthering the success of the movement for savings bank insurance.

In likening the present extravagances of industrial insurance to the "waterfall running to waste," he touched a vital spot in the Hon. Wellington Smith, who suddenly exclaimed, "Where is it—that waterfall?" The joke was enjoyed immensely and it was several minutes before President Whiting could find a pause to introduce the next speaker, Congressman Lawrence, whose wit captured his audience instantly. In telling of his experiences as Congressman he mentioned his first meeting with the late Speaker Reed and remarking, "Mr. Speaker, you need good men here," to which the latter replied, "Yes, but this is no place for a *real good man*." Stating that it was generally supposed a Congressman's berth was an envied one, it was, indeed, on the contrary a strenuous one, especially when he tried to explain to his constituents why the nasturtium seeds he sent them in the spring blossomed into cucumbers.

On report of ex-President Thomas N. Cook, chairman of the executive committee, it was voted to adopt the recommendations of this committee as follows: That the association withdraw as a member of the State Board of Trade, and also withdraw its membership from the Boston Board of Trade, and that it apply for membership in the Boston Merchants' Association. The committee recommended the election of Hon. H. M. Jones, John E. A. Hussey and Arthur L. Hobson as delegates to the American Forestry Association. Just before the meeting adjourned hearty thanks were extended to the speakers of the meeting. TANYANE.

### New Pulp Company for Newfoundland.

LONDON, England, November 18, 1908.—The British Pulp Company of Newfoundland has been formed with a capital of £300,000.

### Keyes Fibre Company Now at Waterville, Me.

The following speaks for itself:

"On and after this date we shall occupy offices at our new factory located at Waterville, Me. All correspondence should be addressed to the firm at Waterville, Me.

"KEYES FIBRE COMPANY.

"WATERVILLE, Me., November 18, 1908."

### Perkins-Goodwin Company Buys Schuylerville Mill.

The bankruptcy sale of the property of the Schuylerville Paper Company and D. A. Bullard was held on November 13 and 14 at Schuylerville, N. Y. The paper mill, grist mill and water rights were purchased by the Perkins-Goodwin Company, of New York, for \$24,000. The residence of D. A. Bullard was bought by the Mohican Pulp and Paper Company, of Greenwich, a large creditor, for \$5,400.

### Byron Horne Wins the Middletown, Ohio, Mill Men.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, November 23, 1908.—There are many men who come to our city every day in the week and admire the hustle and bustle on every hand, but there are few men who drop in among us that have more good things to say about us these days than Byron F. Horne, a live business man from away down East, and of the firm of J. H. Horne & Sons Company. Mr. Horne has been here nearly a month, and before leaving he gave a dinner to the leading paper manufacturers of the city which would compare very favorably with a Waldorf-Astoria spread. He left us with the best wishes for the future. ROSCOE.



**RENOLD  
SILENT  
CHAIN**

means  
sure  
power-  
transmission

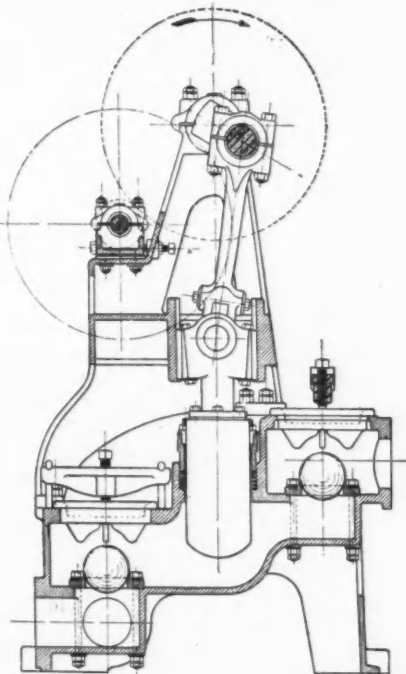
2953

Booklet K and Bulletins 50-52-57-58.

**LINK-BELT COMPANY**

**PHILADELPHIA**      **CHICAGO**      **INDIANAPOLIS**

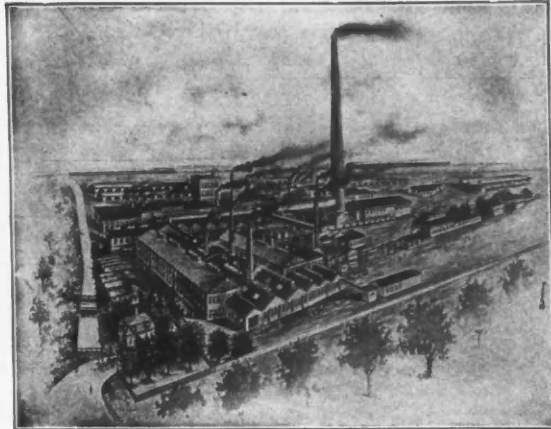
New York: 299 Broadway.      Pittsburgh: 1501 Park Building.  
Boston: 84 State Street.      St. Louis: Missouri Trust Building.  
Buffalo: 601 Ellicott Square.      Seattle: 440 New York Block.



**WE** have many times illustrated exterior views of our Stuff Pumps. This sectional cut shows our claims for furnishing the largest Valve Chambers and Water Passages, and illustrates method of holding Valve Seats, Adjustment of Pinion Shaft, etc. Nothing wrong with it.

**The Sandusky Foundry & Machine Co.**  
SANDUSKY, OHIO

**The Heller & Merz Co.**  
NEW YORK



WORKS: NEWARK, N. J.

BRANCHES: CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON

Manufacturers of Aniline Colors

**Colors for Paper Makers' Use**

OUR SPECIALTY

SPECIAL SHADES MATCHED

**J. L. & D. S. RIKER**  
Importers and Manufacturers' Agents

46 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK

All Tests

**SODA ASH  
AND  
ALKALI**

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada of **THE UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.**, of Great Britain, for the sale of their various brands of

**BLEACHING POWDER**

# PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

Established 1872

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

by the

**LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL COMPANY**

150 Nassau Street, New York

C. H. JONES, President. L. E. JONES, Secretary. G. W. JONES, Treasurer.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

United States and Mexico, . . . . .	per year, \$4.00
6 months, \$2.00; 3 months, \$1.00	
Canada and Foreign Countries in Postal Union, . . . . .	per year, 6.00
Single Copies, . . . . .	10 Cents

## Other Publications of Lockwood Trade Journal Company

AMERICAN STATIONER, weekly, . . . . . per year, \$2.00  
LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY OF THE PAPER,  
STATIONERY, AND ALLIED TRADES, annual, per copy, 3.00

Telephone: 4603 Beckman

Cable Address: Catchow, New York.

*Western Publication Office*—Rooms 626-627 Monadnock Building, Chicago.

*New England Office*—Room 45, 127 Federal Street, Boston.

*Western New England News Office*—THOMAS E. QUIRK, Holyoke.

*London Office*—S. C. PHILLIPS & Co., 47 Cannon St., London, E. C.

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.

Entered at New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

## No Important Change in Pulp and Paper Duties.

The absence of any serious reasons for a general revision of the paper and pulp schedules leaves the Ways and Means Committee but one thing to do, as far as the paper and pulp industry is concerned, and that is to recommend that the present duties be retained, except in the case of the surface coated papers, which, according to the domestic manufacturers, should be raised so as to afford them more protection.

As was to have been expected, Mr. Norris, for the newspaper publishers, presented a brief asking for the repeal of all the duties on paper and for reciprocity with Canada. The evident misstatement of fact in his brief, together with its venomous character, practically nullified his effort, as members of the committee took pleasure in either ignoring him altogether or in showing their feelings of resentment at the injection of personal spite into what should be a dispassionate statement of fact.

President Hastings, of the American Paper and Pulp Association, replied to Mr. Norris and showed the committee that the association of which he is president has absolutely nothing to do with regulating production or prices. He added that the industry would suffer if the small revenue tariff now imposed were removed.

Ex-President Cowles, of the association, presented an entirely new phase of the tariff question by showing the committee that foreign capital invested in the industry abroad or in Canada is

satisfied with such a small return that we cannot afford to compete with it on equal terms.

THE "I. P." AGAINST COUNTERVAILING DUTY AND "DUMPING."

C. W. Lyman, for the International Paper Company, told the committee that the company is content to have the tariff remain as it is, with the exception of the countervailing clause and the possible addition of a provision against "dumping."

## BOOK MEN SATISFIED WITH PRESENT TARIFF.

The book paper manufacturers in their brief called special attention to the great recent increase in the production of book paper, and attributed the expansion of their branch of the industry to the protective tariff. This protection, they said, was mainly responsible for the erection of all the new book mills and the big additions to old ones that have been made in the past eight years. Within that time, 1900 to 1908, the average daily production of the mills had increased from 940 tons to approximately 2,330 tons, or 123.4 per cent. The attention of the committee was also called to the large investment represented in the book paper business, in round figures about \$105,000,000.

## WHAT IS "FIT ONLY" FOR PAPER STOCK?

The paper stock men are likewise content with the Dingley schedules, but they would like to have the reading of the sections made so clear that a difference of opinion as to their meaning would be impossible. Under the present ambiguous wording of the paper stock section there is constant friction with the examiners and the Board of General Appraisers. The clause "fit only to be converted into paper," the stock importers say, causes most of their trouble with the appraisers, its wording rendering it absolutely impossible to secure uniform decisions, so diverse are the opinions of examiners and appraisers at the different ports as to the possible uses of the raw material brought in.

## MAKERS OF SURFACE COATED WANT INCREASE.

The manufacturers of surface coated papers in their brief ask for more protection to offset the low cost of material and labor abroad by reason of which this country has been made the dumping ground of the foreign product, resulting in the curtailment of the output of the home manufacturer.

## PULP IMPORTERS "STAND PAT."

The importers of pulp are satisfied with the present tariff, and in saying so they forestall all the arguments that might be used in case application should be made to raise the duties. In the first place they show that any increase made would fall upon their customers, as the domestic product is not sufficient to supply the demand. For that reason and the additional one that the foreign article is not really a competitor of the domestic pulp, because of its average higher price, they see no good reason for increasing the burden of the paper manufacturers. The importers, in their brief, demonstrate by facts and figures that the foreign manufacturer has no advantage over the domestic producer, as far as the cost of making and marketing his product is concerned. The purpose of this data is no doubt to show that the foreign pulps are not competitive with domestic makes.

## BOARD MAKERS WANT PRESENT TARIFF MAINTAINED.

The manufacturers of box boards, in their brief, say that large quantities of boards are being imported, notwithstanding the present duty of 25 per cent.

**PULP IMPORTERS WANT DUTIES RETAINED.**

**Any Increase in the Present Duties Would Not Only Injure Their Business but Would Result in the Paper Manufacturer Being Obligated to Pay More for His Pulp.**

The pulp importers in their brief contend that the present tariff on chemical pulps should not be altered.

Chemical pulps, as distinguished from mechanical or ground wood pulp, which latter is not imported from Europe, constitute the principal raw material of a great many grades of paper manufactured in this country. An additional duty on such raw material adds to the burden of the manufacturing interests of this country.

Under normal conditions there are only about eighteen pulp mills of the seventy-eight mills in the United States which can supply sulphite pulp to the paper mills. The other pulp mills manufacture only for use in their own paper mills and not for sale.

Foreign pulps do not compete to a sufficient extent with the American pulps to have their importation prohibited by any high restrictive tariff.

In this brief, where the term "tons" is used, it will be understood to mean a ton of 2,000 pounds.

**Wages.**—The cost of general labor in this country for producing one ton of unbleached sulphite pulp is about \$4. To this must be added the cost of repair labor, \$2 per ton, which brings the total cost, including labor, to \$6 per ton.

This information is based on actual figures from a mill making 50 tons per day of unbleached sulphite pulp. It is considered that 75 tons is the correct unit for economical production, and the cost of labor per ton for a mill making 25 or 30 tons per day is larger than that for a mill making 75 tons daily.

The individual wages paid abroad are less than those paid in this country. At the same time, however, this difference is largely counterbalanced by the greater efficiency of the American workman. In Europe more time is devoted to the careful preparation of the wood, a longer time is used in its cooking, all adding to the cost of labor, resulting in a smaller product to the amount of labor as compared to the United States. The result is that the cost of labor per ton of pulp abroad is no less than that in this country.

The actual figures for the cost of labor per ton of pulp in Europe is from \$5 to \$9.75, according to quality of product and prevailing wages of the countries where mills are situated.

**Wood.**—The average cost of unbleached pulp wood in this country is about \$8.50 per cord of 128 cubic feet, and it requires about 2 cords of unbleached, or about 1.7 cords of dressed wood for a ton of sulphite pulp, thus making the average cost of wood per ton of pulp \$17. Several mills in this country manufacture pulp from slabs obtained from sawmills, which still further reduces the cost. A number of mills in this country still enjoy the benefit of their own woodlands acquired many years ago, and the price of this wood is quite a factor in forming a basis of price for the domestic pulp.

In Europe the cost of wood averages \$9 per cord, making the average cost of pulp wood for a ton of pulp at the pulp mill \$18.

The pulp here referred to is known as "quick cooked unbleached sulphite pulp." The cost of pulp when manufactured by the slow cooked or "Mitscherlich" process is largely increased owing to the necessarily longer time used in cooking and other expenses incidental thereto.

**Selling Conditions.**—Before the foreign pulp becomes competitive with the domestic there must be added to it sundry costs and expenses from most of which the American pulp mill is exempt. These charges for the foreign pulp mill may be figured as follows:

Cost of packing for export per ton.....	\$1.50
Inland freight from pulp mill to seaport per ton.....	1.00
Ocean freight per ton.....	3.00
The import merchant's profit per ton.....	2.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>
to which, if we add the present duty of.....	3.33

makes a total of.....per ton \$10.83 which is the protection afforded today to the American pulp manufacturer. This should be sufficient for the American manufacturer of pulp to enable him to market independently of the foreign article.

The selling price of domestic quick cooked pulp today averages \$42. freight paid to the paper mill.

The average selling price for foreign pulp today ranges from \$39 to \$42 at the port of arrival, and to this must be added an average freight to the paper mill of \$3 per ton, making a total of \$42 to

\$46 freight paid to the paper mill. This is for prompt deliveries, and for future deliveries higher prices are asked.

The prices ruling today are not normal on account of the recent business depression and the larger stocks in the hands of foreign pulp speculators.

We quote from Farmand, the leading paper trade journal in Norway, from the issue of October 24, 1908, as follows:

"The market for cellulose is so bad that it must soon bring about a curtailment of production, the more so as log prices are rather advancing than otherwise, at least in this country, and although a reduced output, of course, means an enhanced cost of production, it will not be very difficult for the managers to find out which is the smaller loss: to go down in quantity or to accept the prices which are nowadays put before them by their agents. But nothing can better demonstrate the correctness of which we have frequently stated in these columns that the growing demand for wood for so many various purposes has an irresistible tendency to raise the level of value of the raw wood."

The prices which ruled prior to October, 1907, averaged for the domestic pulp from \$42 to \$46 delivered at the paper mill, and for foreign pulp from \$46 to \$53. Importers are today delivering old contracts at these figures.

Another reason for the depression of prices in addition to the recent dullness prevailing in business is that domestic pulp was advanced to such a figure as made it possible to bring over larger quantities of foreign pulp.

The advances in prices of domestic pulp was caused by the large demand prevailing at that time.

In October of last year orders for paper diminished considerably so that the paper mills would only run part time, and, in fact, several of them had to shut down for shorter or longer periods; and it may be safely stated that the average consumption of pulp by the paper mills during the past year has not been more than 60 per cent. of the normal consumption. The shutting down of the paper mills naturally reduced to a great extent the demand for domestic pulp, and large quantities of foreign pulp contracted during previous times when higher prices were ruling, came into this country. In some cases these pulps could be disposed of by the importers only at a loss.

Prior to the financial depression before referred to the domestic pulp had always been sold at about 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper delivered at the paper mill than the foreign pulp. In corroboration of this we give herewith quotations of both foreign and domestic bleached and unbleached pulps published by the leading trade journals of the paper and pulp industries.

Tables showing the market quotations of both foreign and domestic pulps were here inserted and made a part of the importers' brief.—[Ed. P. T. J.]

**Bleached Sulphite.**—The present tariff provides for a duty of \$5 per ton on this article. The items of cost entering into the manufacture are, as already shown in the unbleached pulp, practically the same also on this grade.

The cost abroad of bleaching unbleached sulphite pulp is no less than in this country, chemicals being about the same. The advance (Continued on page 42.)

**EDWIN BUTTERWORTH & CO.**  
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Packers of all kinds of

**PAPER STOCK, COTTON WASTE AND GUNNY BAGGING, BUFFALO SIZING, Etc.**

83 Sole Agents HAFSLUND

**BLEACHED SULPHITE PULP—BEAR BRAND**

Office in New York:

JAMES PIRNIE } Managers. VANDERBILT BUILDING, 132 NASSAU ST.  
A. S. DEMAREST }

Branch Offices at Boston: 160 Congress St.—CHARLES H. WOOD, Mgr.

**WATERBURY FELTS AND JACKETS**

MANUFACTURED BY

**H. WATERBURY & SONS CO., Oriskany, N.Y.**

Adapted to every grade of paper from the finest to the coarsest.

Our wet machine or pulp felts are unequalled for durability.

**For Writing and Ledger Papers**

**WE GUARANTEE A FELT EQUAL TO ANYTHING PRODUCED IN THE COUNTRY OR ABROAD**

## BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

While There Was a Decrease in Imports in October, Still the Total Imports for the Ten Months' Period Were Larger Than in 1907—Exports Less Than Last Year.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, England, November 13, 1908.—There was a decrease of £51,891 in the imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom during October, the total value being £495,235 as compared with £547,126 for the corresponding month of last year. For the ten months ended October the imports stand at £4,894,488, an increase of £228,529 compared with January-October of last year. It is evident, therefore, that notwithstanding the depressed condition of trade, the foreigner has managed to increase his grip on the British market. The receipts during the last ten months comprised the following: Printings or writings on reels, £782,140; printings or writings not on reels, £1,281,893; hangings, £134,116; other printed or coated papers, £338,321; packings and wrappings, £1,403,012; straw board, £534,882, and mill and wood pulp board, £420,124.

According to the official classification, the imports of printings and writings on reels (compared with the corresponding period of last year) show a decline of £69,127; printings and writings not on reels, a decrease of £1,084,561; hangings, an increase of £6,647; other printed or coated paper, a reduction of £38,924; straw board, an advance of £18,070, and mill and wood pulp board, a falling off of £5,988. The reason of the heavy decline in printings and writings not on reels is that packings and wrappings (previously included) are for 1908 shown separately; if the values in each instance be added together, the total (£2,684,905) shows an increase of £318,451 instead of a decrease of £1,084,561. The fact cannot be ignored that enormous supplies of foreign packings and wrappings find an outlet in the United Kingdom, and considering the magnitude of the trade it is disappointing that the exporting countries are not scheduled in the returns.

So far as reel paper (printings and writings) is concerned, the competition of the United States has dwindled enormously, the depreciation in value so far this year amounting to £76,093. Sweden, which holds the premier position in exporting reel paper to this country, shows a small increase of £847, but Norway has improved her shipments to the extent of £32,153. The continental countries show a comparative loss of £30,871.

Although the export trade falls rather short of that of last year, it is a matter for congratulation that the difference is not so marked as in many other industries. The shipments of British paper last month were of the value of £195,655, and for the ten months ended October £1,926,424, decreases of £18,324 and £33,857 respectively compared with corresponding periods of last year. The principal demand is for printings, the exports for January-October being of the value of £874,496, the purchases of foreign countries amounting to £320,045 and British Possessions £554,451. The principal market for printings is Australia, the trade representing 32.7 per cent. of the total value, followed by British India with 15.4 per cent.; France, 10.4 per cent.; New Zealand, 7.8 per cent.; B. South Africa, 6.4 per cent.; Canada, 5.9 per cent., and the United States, 1.2 per cent. Writings were exported during the ten months to the value of £377,259, foreign countries taking £112,793 worth and British Possessions £264,466 worth. Australia is also the chief market for British writings, the supplies representing 22.4 per cent. of the total value; shipments to B. India amount to 15.4 per cent.; New Zealand, 9.7 per cent.; B. South Africa, 9.4 per cent.; France, 5.1 per cent.; Canada, 3.4 per cent., and the United States, 2.1 per cent. The countries receiving other exported articles are not specified in the returns, with the exception of "unenumerated," dispatched to the value of £135,821, foreign countries—the principal buyers—being responsible for £77,419, and British Possessions £58,402.

BRITON.

## Inaccessible Economizers.

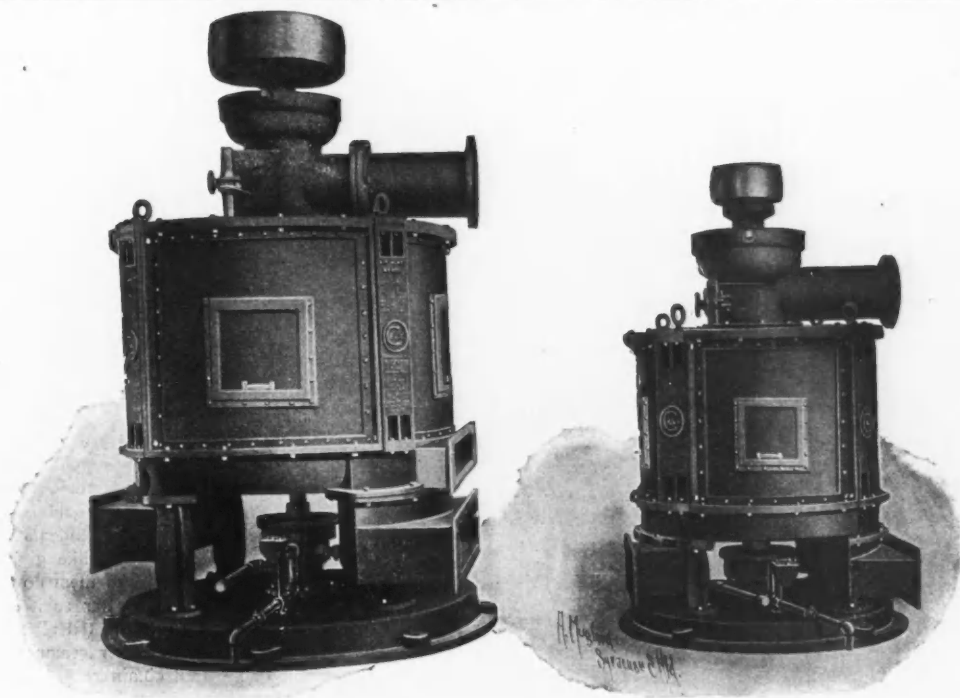
When the rapid increase in a mill's requirements for steam far exceed those anticipated at the time the boiler plant was laid out the installation of economizers is often the best remedy. In such instances an economizer must usually be placed with secondary regard to ease of access and cleaning. But what excuse can a consulting engineer offer for placing an economizer between the boiler house wall and the by-pass flue in such a way that repairs or cleaning is practically impossible, particularly in a new plant where the value of land is of very little importance.

In a specific case where this was done the choking of the draft through the dirty economizers made it absolutely necessary that the by-pass damper should be partly opened even with a light load. The designer of the plant explained that a higher volatile coal was being burned than that for which the plant was designed, and that as a consequence the economizer could not handle all the gases because of the resulting increase in volume. But an analysis of the coal by the Coal Department of the Arthur D. Little Laboratory, of Boston, showed that the coal being burned actually contained 2 per cent. less volatile than the coal originally designated. Under this condition the economizer was increasing the efficiency by less than 3 per cent.

## Proposed Pension for French Paper Trade Workers.

The French Paper Makers' Association have under consideration a scheme for founding, in concert with other bodies in the paper and wholesale stationery trades, an association for granting pensions to members who, through age, illness or for any other cause are incapable of following their trade, and have no funds to fall back upon. It is proposed that the founders of the association, i. e., the employers, shall pay a sum of £4 annually, and a yearly premium of 2 francs (about 1s. 7d.) for every member who is dependent upon them. Members would be admitted without distinction of age, sex or nationality, provided they have been in the trade for at least a year, and pay an entrance fee of one franc. It is suggested that immediate assistance should be given to indigent persons who have been at least twenty years in the employ of one of the founders, but have not been in a position to make any old age provision for themselves. The subject was discussed pretty fully the other day by the members of the *Chambre Syndicale de Papier*, but as the French Senate is at present considering a project for granting old age pensions to all persons of the age of sixty and upward, it was resolved to defer action on the matter until it was seen what came of the Parliamentary proposals. In this connection it may be of interest to point out that it is obligatory in France for assistance to be granted to all natives of the country of either sex who have reached the age of seventy years, and are without resources. Also to any persons of the age of sixteen years and upward who are infirm or incurable. The amount of this pension varies in different communes; in Paris, it is 24s. per month, and Lyons 12s., and at Marseilles 16s. per month, though some only allow 4s. There also exists the *Société de Secours Mutuels* \* \* \* de la Papeterie, which grants its members, male or female, medical attendance and medicine, out of work pay and a pension varying from £4 16s. to £9 4s., according to the number of years the annuitant has been a member of the society, and in any case at sixty years of age if the applicant has been twenty years a member. Some firms in the trade retain a trifling portion of each employee's salary, add to it an amount equivalent to 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. of the wage, and place the whole in a pension fund.

Someone has well said that "advertising should contain little black matter, more white matter, but a great deal of gray matter." It is pathetic to see how many advertisers crowd their space in order to economize, not realizing that less text, more display, and selected material will "pull" infinitely more.



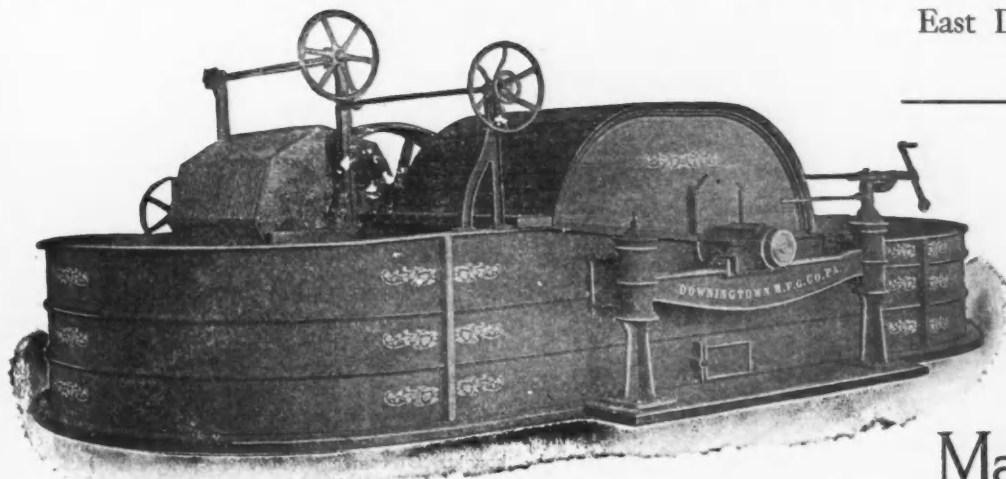
### THE CENTRIFUGAL SCREEN

This illustration is taken from a photograph and shows in true proportion the relative sizes of THE CENTRIFUGAL SCREEN. The small size has a capacity of from five to fifteen tons and the large size twelve to forty tons dry weight of pulp per twenty-four hours. The capacity is controlled very largely, of course, by the size of perforations used. We are able to give any sort of reference desired for work accomplished on sulphite, soda or ground wood fibre.

BAKER & SHEVLIN CO., Sole Manufacturers, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

**DOWNINGTOWN MANUFACTURING CO.**

East Downingtown  
Pa.



Paper

Mill

Machinery

OUR BEATER LEADS THEM ALL IN WORKMANSHIP, DURABILITY AND TURNING QUALITIES

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### A Representative Assortment of Interesting Mill Subjects.

In Addition to the Usual Weekly Budget of Questions and Answers, the Suggestion That Mill Superintendents Form an Association Is Considered by "Practical Paper Maker."

#### Speed of Stuff Chest Agitators?

At what speed should stuff chest agitators revolve? J. R.

#### The Life of Wires?

What is the average life of wires used on machines? P. K. S.

#### Bleached Pulp from Wood?

Kindly describe how bleached pulp from wood is produced. T. A. T.

#### What Wood with Rag and Esparto for Soft Bulky Papers?

What kind of wood should be used with rag and esparto fibre to produce soft bulky papers? M. A. T.

#### Why Does Paper Stick at Press Rolls?

By what means can I prevent paper sticking at press rolls, and can you tell me causes of its doing so? T. A. G.

#### Pulp Machine—Answer to "I. H. P."

From perusing your question I am inclined to believe you are referring a "grinder" or "pulp grinder." This machine consists of a large revolving grindstone, to which blocks of wood are applied by hydraulic pressure, by which means the fine pulp is taken from the block of wood. You could obtain full particulars by communicating with machine builders for pulp mills.

PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER.

#### Stuff Wasted—Answer to "J. D."

In answer to your question, "What part of a mill is the most stuff wasted," would say that it invites serious consideration. The opinion of the writer is that the biggest waste is made as the paper leaves the couch rolls. Of course this cannot be true should a machine be equipped with proper device to catch and transfer the stock that is allowed to run at this part of the machine. As it is now, probably not more than 30 per cent. of the mills have proper equipment for saving stock at this point, therefore it is possible that a very large waste of stock takes place at this point.

In starting a machine when the stuff flows to the wire and travels onward to this point the machine hands are supposed to take it from the wire and place it on the wet felt, but very often trouble is met at the suction boxes, especially when on heavy paper, and possibly 400 or 500 pounds of good stock goes to waste. On the night tour I have known machine tenders to break paper at the wire and allow it to run waste while they washed the wet felt. If they shut the machine the waste no doubt would be as great. Up to date mills are installing ideas to overcome this waste at couch rolls, and in time they will all be in a position to prevent it, so we must now consider some other part of the mill, and no other part appeals to me as does the cutter room, where under certain conditions an enormous waste is had.

An incompetent cutterman can waste paper enough to bankrupt an ordinary mill, and many a mill has had troubles caused, but not looked for, in this one particular part of manufacture. A cutterman who allows his cutter girls to decide what paper is bad enough to throw away, and does not prevent the helpers on the cutters from tearing off a half inch of paper on the core, simply because they are too lazy to put it over the cutter, is one big waste in the mill, and should be discharged as quickly as he can be.

A cutterman who possesses judgment as to what paper will go through without complaint and is constantly overseeing his work is invaluable to any mill and can reduce waste 5 per cent. in a mill where this department has been neglected. After consideration the writer would say that in his opinion the cutter room is capable of the most waste, providing proper methods are used in saving stock at the wet end of the machine. At its dry end it is well known how incapable machine help can make waste. Hardly any waste takes place in the beater room only what is natural. The only "cure" to adopt in the cutter room is to closely investigate the men and means in the cutter room, watch the paper thrown out or torn off, and in a short time the cause of unnecessary waste will be found, and there is but one man responsible and that man is the foreman of that particular department.

PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER.

#### An Organization of Superintendents—The Idea Good, But—

*Practical Paper Maker:*

I read with much interest "Roscoe's" proposition regarding organization of superintendents. It sounds good, and I am under the impression would be seriously considered by the most respectable class of men which it concerns, but would it be a benefit to the paper industry? Do paper mill superintendents who have been successful through their own efforts feel like giving their ideas to their fellow superintendents? Most of them do not, and yet if these same men would consider the matter as it should be considered they would probably be willing to tell all they ever knew, and the men who were listening to their remarks would not be able to receive benefit that would obtain results, for they do not possess the energy, judgment and thoughtfulness of the more successful man; but for their own protection the superintendents could do nothing better than to organize. They are a powerful body of men in the trade, and by organization could accomplish much. The idea is good, and I think it would make things interesting all around if this matter were taken up. Just imagine 300 or 400 superintendents at a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria! Paper enough would be made at that banquet to stock the paper houses of the world for at least 100 years to come.

A SUPER.

#### Beaterman versus Machine Man—"T. R.," Take Notice.

*Practical Paper Maker:*

After reading "T. R.'s" answer to "T. B." I don't think he quite got "T. B.'s" meaning. Of course a practical beaterman has got more sense than to think the machine man ought to speed up on heavy sheets—that's the question before us now.

Some of them (beatermen?) are able and some of them are blockheads. A machine tender is brought up on machine from boyhood, while some beatermen are set up after being in the mill only three months.

And you mean to tell me that man should dictate to me? Not if I know myself.

Why do they get along "O. K."? Because there is always some one around to get them out of a hole. Who is this somebody on the night tour when the "super" is not around?—the machine tender, of course!

This is the kind of beaterman "T. B." had reference to. It just shows what silly remarks some of them can make.

I am firmly of the opinion that "T. R." has never run a machine or beaters either, and could not if he tried. I have been running a machine twelve years, and have always tried to work in union with beaterman, and have succeeded so far without any trouble. Don't try to know it all, and you will always get along. I would like for "T. R." to run beaters for "T. B." a while. I think he would evidently come to the conclusion that he was a little older than he thought. Of course we all know we are subject to the "super's" orders, to a certain extent, but there are obstacles that come in the way sometimes that would cause him to change his mind if he were there.

PRACTICAL MACHINE TENDER.



## THE LEADING JOURNALS IN GREAT BRITAIN

FOR THE

# Paper Trade and Kindred Industries

ARE THOSE OF

S. C. PHILLIPS & CO., LONDON.

### *The Paper Maker and British Paper Trade Journal,*

published first of each month, is, beyond all question, the leading British organ of the Paper Trade. *The Wood Pulp Maker* forms a monthly supplement to the Journal. *The Paper Maker* is well written, well edited and well printed. In every issue appear articles by experts in paper making, and the latest important information of interest to the trade is given. Its circulation is world-wide and its reliability is proverbial.

Subscription, \$2.65 a year, including postage.

### *The Stationery World and Fancy Goods Review, with its supplement, Printing and Allied Trades,*

published the middle of each month. This is an independent organ, specially devoted to the Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades. Of late greater attention has been paid to the Printing and Allied Trades Section. The latest novelties in stationery and fancy goods, and in the whole of the wide field covered by its titles, *The Stationery World* is the most up-to-date and go-ahead journal in Europe.

Subscription, \$1.30 a year, including postage.

### *The Paper Box and Bag Maker, including The Bookbinders' Journal,*

monthly, the only journal in Great Britain devoted to Paper Box, Paper Bag and Bookbinding industries. The machinery in use in the United Kingdom in the box making industry is almost entirely made in America and in Germany, and details of the latest inventions in this line are given to the readers of *The Paper Box and Bag Maker*. Matters of interest to the trades represented are freely discussed in its pages.

Subscription, \$1.65 a year, including postage.

## S. C. PHILLIPS & CO.

Chief Offices: 47 Cannon Street, London, E. C.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

150 Nassau Street (Lockwood Trade Journal Co.),

where rates for advertising can be obtained.

## THE WATERBURY FELT CO.



### FELTS AND JACKETS

For Every Grade of Paper  
and Pulp

Correspondence and orders solicited.

Manufactured at

SKANEATELES FALLS, N. Y.

## Cochrane Chemical Co.

55 KILBY STREET

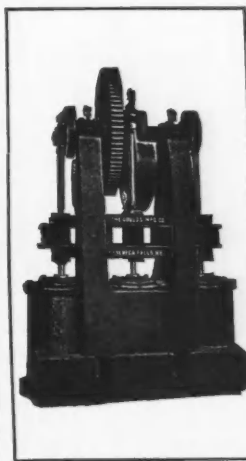
BOSTON, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Alum

Highest tests, free from iron, and all other grades used by paper makers.

Also Manufacturers of ACETIC ACID, SULPHURIC ACID  
and other chemicals.



## GOULDS EFFICIENT TRIPLEX PUMPS

have by long usage and exhaustive tests reached that point where they can rightfully claim superiority over all others.

Let us send you a catalog of Power Pumps for every service.

### The Goulds Mfg. Co.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.  
New York, Boston, Philadelphia,  
Pittsburg, St. Louis, New Orleans,  
Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco,  
and Louisville, Ky.

## SACHSISCHE STEININDUSTRIE

Largest establishment for  
the manufacture of

### PULP STONES

### "Patent Universal"

The best natural stone on the  
market. Solid, durable, safe, of  
uniform hardness and grit.

For particulars write to

E. HAGEN

121 Upperline Street  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.



A "Clark" Improved  
Binders', Straw and Leather  
Board Drying System

will reduce your manufacturing  
expense.

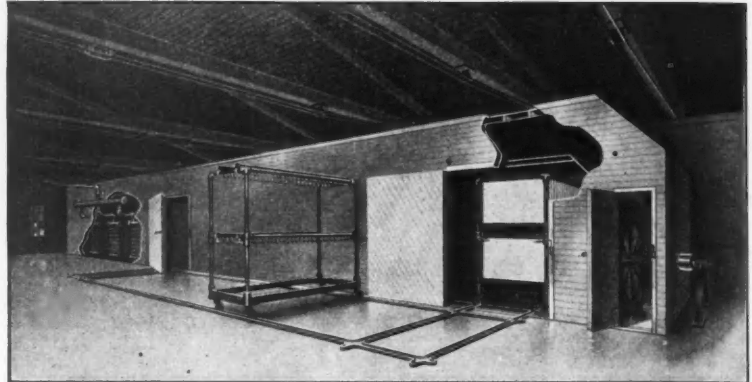
We make them special to meet  
any customer's requirements.

Write us for proposition.

**The George P. Clark Co.**

General Office and Factory: Windsor Locks, Conn.

New York Office: 13-21 Park Row



# THE SMITH & WINCHESTER MFG. CO.

SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

## Paper Making Machinery

Fourdrinier, Cylinder and  
Wet Machines



Cutters, Calenders, Reels,  
Winders, Jordans

ROLLS WOOD, IRON, ALL KINDS  
BRASS, RUBBER

PAPER TRIMMERS, DIE PRESSES  
PAPER BAG MACHINERY, ETC.

SOLE OWNERS AND MAKERS OF

CRANSTON

UNDERCUT AND  
OVERCUT

CUTTERS

### Our Diaphragm Screen

Will compare favorably with  
any Screen on the market

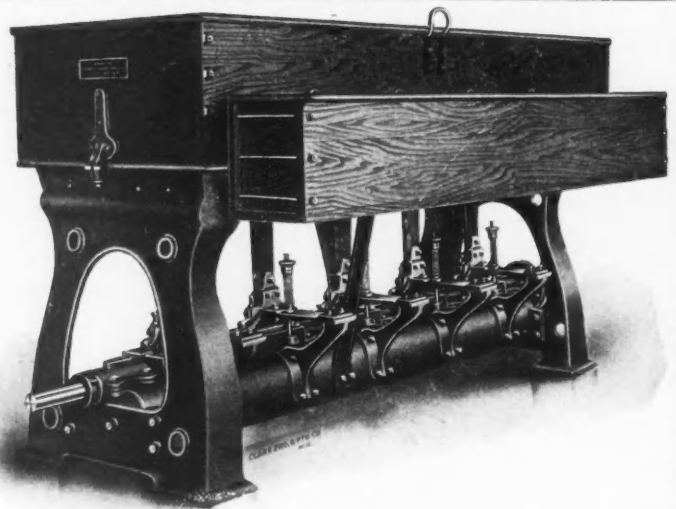
Also other Improved Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Mill

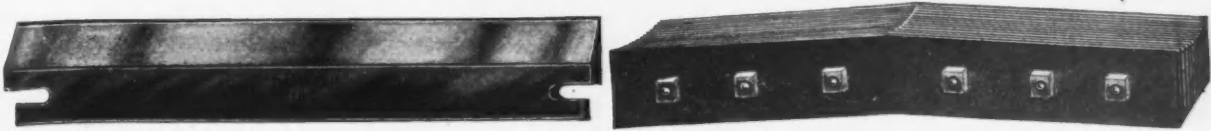
## MACHINERY

Valley Iron Works Co.

APPLETON, WIS.

U. S. A.





## YOUR NEXT ORDERS

Supposing you make out your next order for Roll Bars and Bed Plates and send it in to us as a trial.

It will give you the opportunity to see what our experience of over 60 years in this business means in the constructive methods that we employ in these justly celebrated Bars and Plates.

It will give you a good idea as to why other mills, after making a similar trial of our Bars and Plates, continue to use them.

There must be a reason for their action.

It would pay you to investigate this matter just as well as it did the other mills.

A trial of Dowd Bars and Plates costs you nothing extra—they cost but the price of ordinary makes.

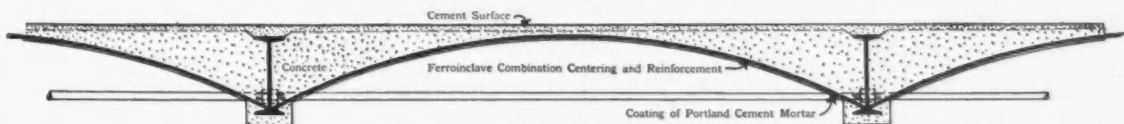
**R. J. DOWD KNIFE WORKS, BELOIT, WIS.**

**Don't forget to get Dowd Bars and Plates on your next order.**

## *Ferroinclave*

Is the name of a new corrugated sheet steel of special shape. It is used in the construction of fire resisting roofing, siding, flooring, etc. After it is put in position it is coated on both sides with Portland cement mortar, and becomes the highest type of what is termed "Reinforced Concrete Construction." Besides its general adaptability for paper and pulp mill construction, it offers excellent service for

### MACHINE ROOM FLOORS



Affording not only the greatest carrying capacity, but securing that absolute permanency which guarantees the smooth, even run of the machine. The floors are built flat or segmental arch as shown in illustration. Manufacturers will be interested in the *Ferroinclave* book, in which are given full particulars with pictures of the construction. **Sent upon request.**

**The Brown Hoisting Machinery Co.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

## *Ferroinclave*

### PULP IMPORTERS WANT DUTIES RETAINED.

(Continued from page 35.)

tage of protection to the American manufacturer on this article is even greater under existing conditions than for the unbleached pulp.

The disadvantages with which the foreign manufacturer has to contend in marketing his goods in this country are caused by the following additional expenses, from which the American pulp manufacturer is exempt:

Cost of packing, per ton.....	\$1.50
Inland freight from pulp mill to seaport.....	1.00
Ocean freight.....	3.00
Import merchant's profit, per ton.....	2.00
Present duty, per ton.....	5.00

Total..... \$12.50  
So that the American manufacturer could sell at prices at least \$12.50 per ton lower than the foreign manufacturer, and make just as much profit.

**Selling Conditions.**—Today the ruling price of foreign bleached sulphite pulp, as verified by THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL quotations, in the issue of November 12, 1908, is from \$60 to \$65 per ton at port of arrival, equivalent to \$63 to \$68 per ton at the paper mill.

For the domestic pulp the price is, delivered at the paper mill, from \$51 to \$52 per ton.

There is, therefore, today an average of about \$12 to \$16 per ton in favor of the American manufacturer.

The higher duty would not benefit the manufacturer, inasmuch as these pulps do not compete on account of quality, as can be seen by the difference in prices ruling today. If the pulps were competitive the American manufacturer could without difficulty secure prices more closely approaching those ruling for the foreign article.

The policy of the American pulp manufacturer is to make large productions, and anything which restricts the production is not looked upon with favor by the American manufacturer.

The European manufacturer will exercise a great deal of patience and industry in getting an article as nearly perfect as possible, regardless of the quantity produced. This in a measure will explain the difference in quality between the pulps manufactured here and abroad.

**Additional Advantages Enjoyed by the Domestic Manufacturer.**—Where coal is used for the development of steam power the American mills have a decided advantage over those abroad, as the cost of coal abroad is very much higher than in the United States.

In addition to this, lime and sulphur are used in large quantities, and both of these are produced in this country to a sufficient extent to meet the demand. Formerly sulphur was largely imported for pulp manufacturing purposes, but since the discovery and development of sulphur mines in Louisiana very little if any sulphur is imported for pulp manufacturing purposes.

We produce in this country bleached chemical pulp made from poplar wood, and in spite of the alleged discrepancies of labor here and abroad quantities of this article are exported.

Under the present tariff a large industry of sulphite pulp mills has been developed. During the last twelve years not a single pulp mill has gone into bankruptcy, and many of them have enlarged their plants considerably.

It must be remembered that a good many pulp mills have been built which have used up their available wood supply, and they have to go further and at larger expense for their wood, which increases its cost to quite an extent. This condition also applies to the foreign pulp mills, and in recent years the cost of wood abroad has advanced considerably.

While according to official statistics the wood cut by pulp mills in the United States is estimated at only 2½ per cent. of the total wood cut, it is largely increased as to the total spruce wood cut.

**Forest Preservation.**—It is essential that our forests be conserved as much as possible. Our agricultural interests are threatened by the devastation of the forests. The consumption of foreign pulp in this country means just so much timberland saved here, and it is a matter beyond question that the welfare of all the people of the United States is entitled to protection by the preservation of their forests rather than add to the profits of a few manufacturers at the expense of the entire country.

A higher tariff would affect hundreds of paper mills that have been buying their supplies abroad, and might result in the reduction or cessation of importations of pulp and in an increase of importation of the finished paper. Such a condition would mean the shutting down of many paper mills that are now giving profitable employment to thousands of men at wages better than those enjoyed in many other lines of industry.

In the interests of the many American paper mills which do not

manufacture their own sulphite pulp we ask that the present duty should not be changed.

We submit with this brief a large number of letters from leading paper manufacturers of the country protesting against any action on your part which would increase the cost of their raw material or place any excessive burden on them, which would interfere with the successful operation of their plants.

Respectfully submitted,

ATTERBURY BROTHERS,  
IRA L. BEEBE & Co.,  
FREDERICK BERTUCH & Co.,  
CASTLE, GOTTHEIL & OVERTON,  
JEAN FREESE,  
PERKINS-GOODWIN COMPANY,  
M. GOTTESMAN & SON,  
RUDOLF HELWIG,  
FELIX SALOMON & Co.,  
E. M. SERGEANT COMPANY,  
SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

By Rudolf Helwig, Leon Gottheil, Robert B. Atterbury, Morris Gintzler (F. Bertuch & Co.), New York city, committee.

### Rumford Men Stay Out.

RUMFORD, Me., November 23, 1908.—The Board of Trade committee appointed to investigate the paper makers' strike at the Oxford paper mills today reported to the local paper makers' union, advising the men to accept the terms offered and go back to work. A motion was made to do so, but the men refused to vote and will remain out. President Chisholm, of the Oxford mills, has advertised for 200 men to fill the places of the strikers.

### Col. C. B. Wing Not Connected with Diem & Wing Paper Co.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 23, 1908.

Editor Paper Trade Journal:

In answer to inquiries made, we beg to inform the trade and the public in general that Mr. C. B. Wing has not been for two and one-half years, and is not now, connected with the Diem & Wing Paper Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, either as shareholder, officer, employee or in any other capacity.

(Signed) THE DIEM & WING PAPER COMPANY.  
Albert Diem, President.

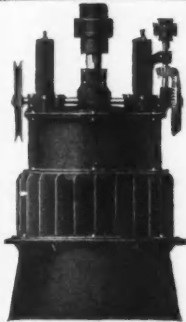
### Progress of United's Reorganization Plan Satisfactory.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, Ill., November 23, 1908.—Charles C. Adsit, chairman of the reorganization committee of the United Box Board and Paper Company, reports very satisfactory responses to the committee's request for deposits of the old stock for participation in the new. The last day for the payment of the first assessment to the Western Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, was Tuesday, November 24. "Stockholders who do not join the committee in its plan of reorganization," says Mr. Adsit, "will stand to lose their holdings. The present company is now in the hands of receivers, who are operating and carrying on the business by the courtesy of the court. It is necessary for the debts of the company to be paid. The court will not continue the receivership indefinitely, and the time will soon come when the assets of the company in the hands of the receivers will be ordered sold to the highest bidder, subject to the mortgages and liens, for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of the company. When such sale shall be authorized the reorganization committee, representing the contributing stockholders, will appear, and, if successful, purchase said assets, subject only to the mortgages and liens. The stockholders not joining in the plan of reorganization will own stock in a corporation whose assets have been sold by the decree of court for the purpose of paying its creditors."

Mr. Adsit is offering to purchase fractional stock now outstanding in the company at the rate of \$4 for each \$100 par value represented by the preferred stock, and 75 cents for each \$100 par value represented by the common stock.

H.



# MCCORMICK TURBINES

Cylinder and Wicket gate, giving the **greatest power, highest speed, and the highest efficiency.**  
Also **Francis Turbines** in spiral flumes to operate under high heads, are manufactured by

**S. MORGAN SMITH COMPANY**  
YORK, PA., U. S. A.



CYLINDER GATE

We Design Turbines to Meet Requirements

WICKET GATE

BOSTON OFFICE: 176 Federal Street

## Risdon-Alcott Turbine Co.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.



Risdon  
Alcott  
Leviathan  
Turbines

With  
Register  
Cylinder  
Flutter  
Gates

We design and build turbines to suit requirements

CATALOGUE, IF INTERESTED



## Hunt-McCormick Turbines

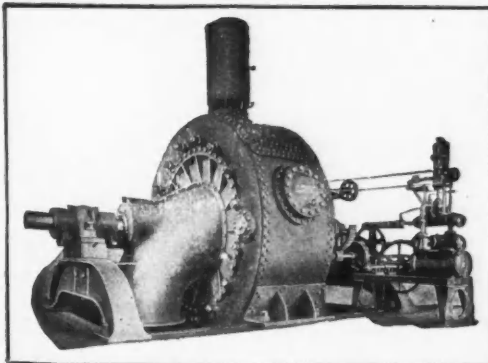
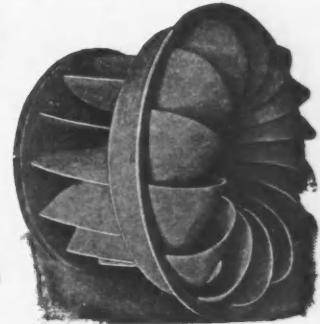
CYLINDER or BALANCE GATE CASING

Highest Efficiency, Greater Power,  
Easy and Quick Regulation,  
Steady Motion, Durability.

**RODNEY HUNT MACHINE CO.**

ORANGE, MASS.

BRANCH OFFICE: 70 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.



## SAMSON TURBINE

The illustration shows the large NIAGARA design, HORIZONTAL SHAFT TURBINES recently installed by us for the NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Tests conducted by competent engineers developed as follows:

Head.	Gateage.	Speed.	H. P.	Generator Efficiency.	Turbine Efficiency.
213 ft.	1/2	257 r. p. m.	1,750	95 per cent.	73.00 per cent.
213 ft.	3/4	257 r. p. m.	3,000	95 per cent.	85.60 per cent.
213 ft.	Full.	257 r. p. m.	3,500	95 per cent.	81.50 per cent.

These results have never been equaled by any turbine of the Horizontal Shaft Design operating under equally HIGH HEADS. The test was made AFTER TURBINES WERE INSTALLED, direct coupled to Generators. Francis' weir

and formulae for discharge were used. The original test reports on file at our offices. These turbines are all fitted with our SAMSON BALANCED GATES. Note especially the UNIFORM SPEED at ALL GATEAGES.

**JAMES LEFFEL & CO.,** 304 LAGONDA STREET  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

**NOW OUT**  
**NEW 1909 EDITION**  
 OF  
**LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY**  
 OF THE  
**Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades**  
**34TH ANNUAL NUMBER**

Price, \$3.00, Express Prepaid

**YOU NEED IT IN YOUR BUSINESS**  
**ORDER IT NOW AND GET FULL BENEFIT**

This Directory is issued annually about the middle of September, fresh and up-to-date, at the beginning of the busy Fall Season.

It contains a list of all the Paper, Pulp and Chemical Fibre Mills in the United States, Canada and Mexico, geographically arranged. Also lists of same classified according to goods made.

Manufacturers of Glazed and Coated Papers, Waxed and Parchment Papers, and Cardboard.

PAPER DEALERS and Importers in the United States.

Rag and Paper Stock Dealers in the United States.

Lists of Water Marks and Brands.

LEADING STATIONERS in the United States and Canada, together with book-sellers and other merchants handling stationery. Wholesale Stationers are designated by \*. Stationers handling books are marked (b), Department Stores handling Stationery are marked (g) and Jewelers handling it are marked (j).

Twine, Tags and Playing Card Manufacturers.

Blank Books, Envelopes, Pads and Tablet Manufacturers.

Paper Bag and Paper Box Makers and Wall Paper Printers.

Lists of Trade Associations, with Officers.

This Directory has grown wonderfully during the past several years, and no better index of the growth of the trades it represents can be found. At \$3.00 it is cheaper than any directory of any trades as important and diversified as the Paper and Allied Trades.

Please remit with order.

ADDRESS

**LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO.**

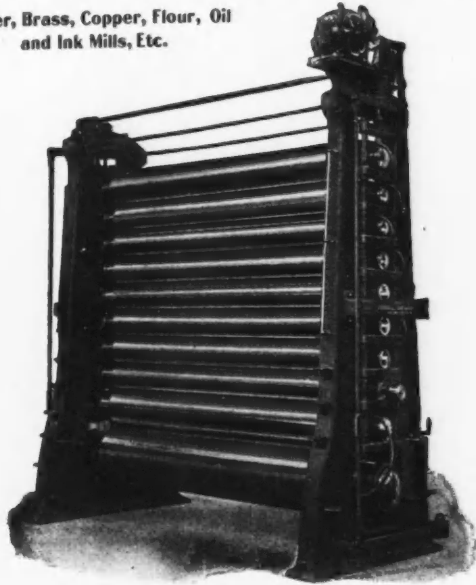
150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

# LOBDELL CAR WHEEL CO.

Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of  
**CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MACHINES,**

Rubber, Brass, Copper, Flour, Oil  
and Ink Mills, Etc.



## CALENDERS

FURNISHED COMPLETE, FITTED WITH PATENT  
ELECTRIC MOTOR LIFT

Grinding Machines for Rolls of all Sizes

## ROLLS OF ALL KINDS

CHILLED OR SOFT IRON, COPPER,  
BRASS, RUBBER, PAPER OR FIBRE

Ground to perfect accuracy by the "POOLE" process

We have for many years  
made a specialty of

## ROLL GRINDING

and with abundant facilities we are  
prepared to do this work promptly

NEW CHILLED ROLLS of unexcelled  
hardness and finish furnished

THE J. MORTON POOLE CO., Wilmington, Del.

## The Logic of Location

When competition is keen and you lose business to your competitor, did you ever consider that the other fellow's advantage might be due to location? PROPER location means advantage and advantage spells PROFITS. Now we don't mean that all the paper mills in the United States ought to congregate along this railroad, but for a certain section of the country this is a superior location. Write us and let us tell you why.

**THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY**

IRA H. SHOEMAKER

Albany, N. Y.

Industrial Agent

# Farrel Foundry & Machine Co.

ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.

The Largest Manufacturers of

## 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 HYDRAULIC LIFT 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

## VERA ROSIN SIZE

### OUR VERA PAPER SIZE

is the purest, strongest and highest free rosin size made. We can furnish you with an ideal rosin size and patented apparatus to use same.

### OUR VERA MILL SIZE

is the best soluble paper makers' rosin size made. Ready to use in cold or warm water, in the ordinary way without apparatus. Gives better satisfaction and is more economical than mill made size.

MAIN OFFICE &  
WESTERN FACTORY  
MILWAUKEE WIS.

VERA CHEMICAL CO.

EASTERN FACTORY  
STURBRIDGE, MASS.

## WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM

PAPER MANUFACTURERS  
AND DEALERS

Importers of Paper Makers' Materials. Export Agents for American  
Paper Manufacturers.

74 DUANE STREET

NEW YORK

### CALCULATING BOILER HORSE POWER.

After First Finding the Heating Surface by Calculating the Dimensions of the Tubes and Boiler, Multiply the Product by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and Divide by Weight of Steam Required by Engine.

(Continued from THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of November 19.)

The method referred to of calculating the heating surface of a boiler may be somewhat simplified by arranging the computation in the manner indicated by the following rule for finding the effective heating surface of a horizontal tubular boiler: Multiply the diameter of a tube (in inches) by the number of tubes, and to the product add the radius of the boiler (also expressed in inches). Multiply the sum by the length of the boiler, from head to head (expressed in feet), and then multiply again by the decimal 0.2618. The result is the effective heating surface of the boiler in square feet.

This rule is the exact equivalent of the process explained above, and differs from it only in the fact that the order of the various operations has been changed so as to make the numerical work somewhat easier. That it is really the same thing, and yet at the same time simpler in its application, is shown by the following solution of the problem given above:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Diameter of tube}) \times (\text{No. of Tubes}) &= 3.5 \times 92 = 322. \\ \text{Radius of boiler (in inches)} &= 36. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sum} = 358.$$

Then the length of the boiler being 18 feet, we have

$$358 \times 18 = 6,444;$$

$$\text{and finally, } 6,444 \times 0.2618 = 1,687.0392 \text{ square feet,}$$

which is identical with the result already obtained.

The heating surface of the boiler being known, the next step is to find what evaporative duty may be expected of the boiler in ordinary good practice. To solve this part of the problem we have to know from experiment what amount of water can be economically evaporated by each square foot of heating surface per hour. The Centennial Commission considered that 2 pounds was a fair estimate. In our own practice we find that when the boiler is well designed, and the draft is good, an evaporation of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of water per hour may be had from each square foot of heating surface. In exceptional cases the evaporation may run as high as 3 pounds, but under ordinary circumstances it is found that  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds is all that can be reasonably expected. Accepting the estimate of the Centennial Commission of 2 pounds per square foot per hour, it follows that 15 square feet of heating surface will be required for each "nominal horse power" of the boiler, for at 2 pounds per square foot the evaporation on 15 square feet will be 30 pounds per hour, which is the amount of steam required in the commission's definition of the "horse power." The nominal horse power of a boiler would therefore be found by dividing the heating surface (in square feet) by 15. If the data afforded by our own experience be accepted it follows that the boiler will have 1 nominal horse power for every 12 square feet of heating surface; for if each square foot evaporates  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per hour the total evaporation on 12 square feet will be  $12 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 30$  pounds per hour. Hence in our own practice we calculate the nominal horse power of a boiler by dividing the total effective heating surface (in square feet) by 12.

If it is desired to calculate the actual horse power that a given boiler may be expected to furnish, we must first know something about the engine that is to be used; for the boiler merely produces the steam, and it is the engine which transforms the heat energy of the steam into mechanical energy; so that if the engine is efficient a large yield of mechanical energy may be expected, while if it is wasteful the yield of mechanical energy will be much

smaller, even when the boiler is worked just as hard as before. The duty of a given engine can usually be pretty closely estimated by a person who is familiar with the performance of other engines of the same type, and, in fact, large engines are often built by contract to run with a given steam consumption per horse power per hour. If the duty (or steam consumption) of the engine is known, the actual horse power that may reasonably be expected from the boiler can be calculated by the following:

Rule for finding the actual horse power: First find the heating surface (in square feet) as before. Multiply this by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , which will give the number of pounds of steam that the boiler can produce per hour. The evaporation thus found is then to be divided by the weight of steam required by the engine that is to be used, per horse power per hour, and the quotient is the actual horse power that may reasonably be expected when the proposed boiler and engine are run together under favorable conditions.

In conclusion we shall give a numerical example illustrating the application of this rule, taking for this purpose the boiler whose heating surface has already been computed. The heating surface being 1,687 square feet, the evaporative duty of the boiler per hour will be

$$1,687 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 4,217.5 \text{ pounds.}$$

We will assume, first, that the engine is of the ordinary single cylinder, non-condensing form, and that it uses 30 pounds of water per horse power per hour (which is the duty assumed by the Centennial Commission). The actual horse power developed under such circumstances is then

$$4,217.5 \div 30 = 140 \text{ H. P.}$$

On the other hand, if the engine were of the triple expansion, condensing form, with a steam consumption of, say, 12.5 pounds per horse power, the rule would give

$$4,217.5 \div 12.5 = 337.4 \text{ H. P.,}$$

which is the actual yield of mechanical energy that could reasonably be expected with this engine and boiler.

### Want Lower Freight Rates from Chicago to South.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, Ill., November 23, 1908.—The Western news print and manila manufacturers are very much interested in the efforts of the Chicago Association of Commerce to secure a reduction in Southern freight rates. Manufacturers of Chicago and the Central West have long contended that the freight rates to the Southeast were excessive and much in favor of New York and Eastern shippers. The Interstate Commerce Commission listened to the complaints last week. Chicago shippers claimed that the rate from Chicago to Chattanooga, Tenn., \$1.11 per 100 pounds, first class, is much higher in comparison with the distance than from Eastern cities, and the Western manufacturers are thus prevented from competing on even terms with their rivals in the East. Chicago is 636 miles from Chattanooga, while New York, which is 847 miles from Chattanooga, has a rate of \$1.05, 6 cents less than Chicago for a much greater distance. Chicago shippers claim that the rates from that city should be less than the combination of the locals, or about 81 cents a hundred. The Receivers' and Shippers' Association of Cincinnati joined with the Chicago Association of Commerce in the hearing. Among the witnesses was W. F. Hurlburt, traffic manager of the Wisconsin Pulp and Paper Mills. A reduction in the freight rates to the Southeast would mean increased orders for the Wisconsin and Michigan paper mills.

The hearing adjourned November 19, and will be continued in New York on December 14, to allow Eastern shippers an opportunity to be heard. H.

Order Lockwood's Directory now, as you surely want the latest correct data in regard to your business. Price, \$3.



TANKS OF CYPRESS OR YELLOW PINE



**Heavy Paper Mill Work**  
A SPECIALTY

OUR AIR DRIED CYPRESS IS REMARK-  
ABLE FOR ITS GREAT DURABILITY

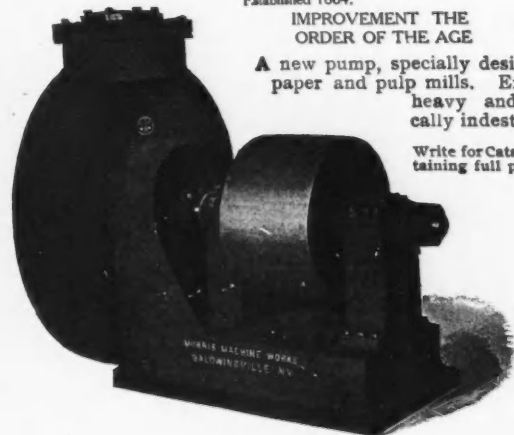
We handle Cypress and Yellow Pine from the Stump and Have Twenty Million Feet Seasoning

**THE A. T. STEARNS LUMBER CO.**

125 Taylor St., Neponset, Boston, Mass.

**OLDEST ——— STRONGEST ———**

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: HENION & HUBBELL, Agents,  
41 Cortlandt Street  
Nos. 61-69 No. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.  
BOSTON OFFICE: 8 Oliver Street

Geo. A. Bagley, Pres. CHAS. D. BINGHAM, Treas.  
STUART D. LANSING, Sec.

**The Bagley & Sewall Co.**

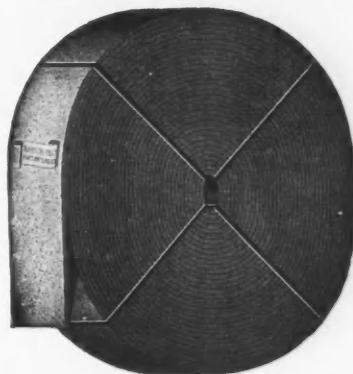
WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

.... Builders of ....

**PULP AND PAPER MAKING  
MACHINERY**

**RAINBOW RUBBER BELTING**

*Friction Surface—Seamless*



This is the strongest and most flexible rubber belt on the market. It is made on special extra heavy duck, from finest Texas pickings.

Stretched on our own patent stretcher, and has a guaranteed friction test of 22 lbs. Just the belt for high speed work or for use on small pulleys, or for extra hard work.

Manufactured, Patented and Copyrighted Exclusively by

**Peerless Rubber**

**Manufacturing Company**

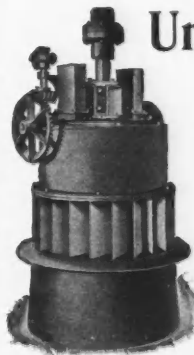
88 Chambers St. and 16 Warren St., New York

Detroit, Mich., 24 Woodward Ave.  
Chicago, Ill., 202-210 South Water St.  
Indianapolis, Ind., 18 S. Capitol Ave.  
Louisville, Ky., N. E. cor. Second and Washington Sts.  
New Orleans, La., Cor. Common and Tchoupitoulas Sts.  
Omaha, Neb., 1218 Farnam St.  
Richmond, Va., 1323 E. Main St.  
Philadelphia, Pa., 245-247 Master St.  
Dallas, Tex., 177 Elm St.  
Memphis, Tenn., 228 Front St.  
St. Louis, Mo., 1213 Locust St.  
Denver, Col., 1621-1639 17th St.  
Pittsburg, Pa., 425 First Ave.  
San Francisco, Cal., 17-23 Beale St. and 12-24 Main St.  
Seattle, Wash., Railroad Way and Occidental Ave.  
Kansas City, Mo., 1221-1223 Union Ave.  
Waco, Tex., 709-711 Austin Ave.  
Atlanta, Ga., 7-9 S. Broad St.  
Columbus, O., Cor. Long and Third Sts.  
Cleveland, Ohio, 61 Frankfort St.  
Buffalo, N. Y., 379 Washington St.  
Boston, Mass., 110 Federal St.  
Syracuse, N. Y., 212-214 S. Clinton St.  
Rochester, N. Y., 55 E. Main St.  
Houston, Tex., 113 Main St.  
Baltimore, Md., 37 Hopkins Place.

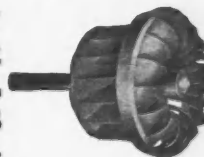
**United States Turbine**

Vertical or Horizontal  
Cylinder or Balance Gate

If interested, send for Catalog



**CAMDEN  
WATER  
WHEEL  
WORKS**  
Camden, N. Y.



309 So. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn. U. H. ODELL, Mgr.

## CENTRIFUGAL AIR COMPRESSORS.

**A New Line of Moderate Power Air Compressors Has Just Been Put on the Market by the General Electric Company— Can Be Used to Advantage in Sulphite Pulp Mills.**

Owing to the great demand for moderate pressure air compressors for industrial air blast and exhauster service the General Electric Company has carried out during the past few years a series of exhaustive experiments on the centrifugal type, and is now prepared to furnish a line of standard centrifugal air compressors, with pressures rated from .88 pound to 4 pounds per square inch, and in capacities from 750 to 10,000 cubic feet of free air per minute.

The centrifugal air compressor consists essentially of a rotating impeller surrounded by a suitable casing with an intake opening at the centre and a discharge opening at the circumference. In appearance and in operation it is similar to the well known centrifugal pump, the efficiency depending largely upon the design of the impeller and casing and on the proper shaping of these parts. These machines are of very sturdy construction and will operate under adverse conditions with a very low cost for maintenance. A successful compressor of this type necessitates a thoroughly re-

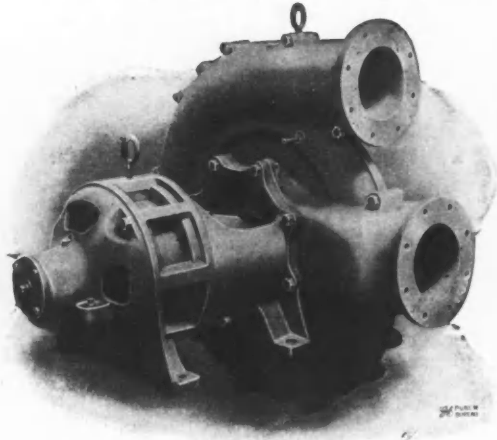


FIG. 1.

liable high speed driver. For this purpose standard turbines have been used in many cases, and standard turbo-generators have been utilized as direct current motor drivers with but slight change. Compressors driven by induction motors are also available. Figs. 1 and 2 show the representative types of turbine and motor driven compressors.

These motors, as already mentioned, are of construction similar to the generators used in turbo-generator sets. Commutating poles and shrunk ring commutators are used so that sparkless commutation is insured. Each direct current motor is furnished with a suitable rheostat, so that adjustment of pressure can be obtained by changing the speed. The turbines used for these sets are of the Curtis type, in all cases similar to those now being manufactured for use with generators. Under the same conditions of service the steam consumption compares favorably with that of the best reciprocating engines. Slight speed variations can be readily made so that changes in pressure are easily obtained. Turbine driven sets can be furnished for non-condensing operation, and sets above 50 horse power can be furnished to operate condensers, if desired. These turbines are adapted for steam pressures from 100 to 175 pounds. The induction motors are furnished with the well known squirrel cage type of rotor. Since the speed of this type of motor cannot be varied, care must be taken to specify a pressure suffi-

ciently high to cover the operating requirements, because at constant speed the pressure cannot be varied without altering the design of the impeller.

All compressors should be furnished with a blast gate located in the discharge main. This gate consists of a simple butterfly valve, which prevents the compressor from becoming loaded during the starting period. It also cuts off the discharge main from the opening through the compressor shell to the atmosphere when the set is not in use.

As in the case of centrifugal pumps, the pressure depends on the peripheral velocity or rim speed of the impeller. Increased pressure can be obtained by increasing the speed. The volume of free air is, however, limited by the capacity of the driver, and hence must be reduced proportionately to the increase in pressure, otherwise the driver might become overloaded.

The pressure in the mains leading from the compressor is en-

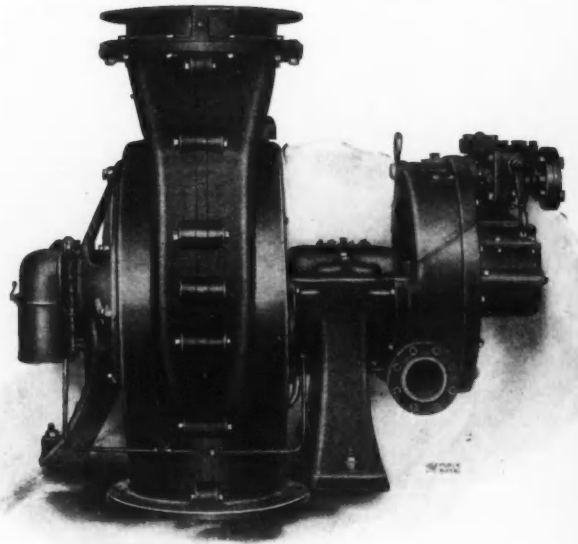


FIG. 2.

tirely free from pulsation and practically constant for all volumes within the rated capacity of the compressor. Contrary to the results obtainable with positive pressure blowers, the power required to drive centrifugal compressors varies approximately with the volume of air delivered when operating at a constant speed. This fact gives a greater flexibility and improved economy to the centrifugal type where variable loads are required, satisfactory efficiency being obtained between the limits of 25 per cent. and 125 per cent. of the rated load.

For foundry cupola service the direct current motors can be compound wound so as to automatically increase the speed should the volume of air delivered decrease, thus increasing the pressure of the air and preventing undue reduction of flow of air through the cupola when it chokes up. Further adjustments of pressure can be made by changing the speed of the motor by means of the field rheostat. Similar results are obtained for the turbine driven sets by means of a compensating governor. This feature is not required in all foundries, though it is considered essential in some.

Since the pressure developed is practically constant from no load to 25 per cent. overload, as is strikingly shown in Figure 3, these compressors are well adapted for constant pressure work, as in gas or oil furnace service. For this service one large compressor may

(Continued on page 50.)

JOHN KNIGHT PRES. C.K.WILLIAMS TREAS. C.H.KNIGHT SECY.

# PAPER MAKERS CHEMICAL CO.

EASTON, PA.

FROM MINE TO MILL MANUFACTURERS

CHINA CLAYS

TRADE MARK

A NO

NATURAL ARTIFICIAL

PURE WHITE TINTING

UNSURPASSED FOR COATING BLEACHING OR FINE PAPERS.

STRAIGHT ROBIN SIZES COMBINATION SIZES CASEIN SPECIALTIES EXCELSIOR FELT CLEANER

IRA L. BEEBE

CYRUS E. JONES

## IRA L. BEEBE & CO.

Importers and Dealers in



Sulphite, Sulphate and Mechanical

## WOOD PULP

182 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

## FOURDRINIER WIRES AND CYLINDER COVERS

MADE OF

BRASS, COPPER or BRONZE WIRE. CYLINDERS COVERED at our factory or your mill

J. WALTER PERRY, Southport, Conn.

## READY MADE ROSIN SIZE

More Economical Than Mill Made Size

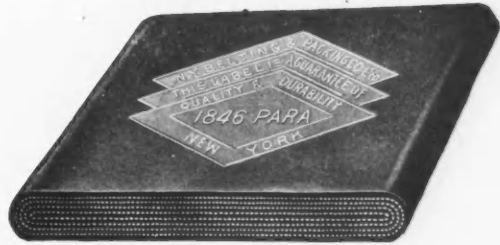


Reliable No. 1—25 per cent. free rosin—a hot water size.  
Reliable No. 2—36 per cent. free rosin—a cold water size.

Special Sizes with up to 70 per cent. dry matter and 50 per cent. free rosin, furnished cleaner, more uniform and considerably cheaper than by anybody else.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
NEW YORK

# A Good Paper Mill Should Have a GOOD BELT



“1846 PARA” Belting is made of the strongest belting duck and best rubber for the purpose. Possesses greater tensile strength and will stretch less under a given load than any other belt.

## GOOD PACKING

is equally essential. Our “INDESTRUCTIBLE” High Pressure White Sheet Packing and “COBBS” High Pressure Rod and Valve Stem Packing have proved a boon to thousands. MAGIC” (Wedge Packing) is made with a rubber back, which will compensate for worn rods.

We manufacture Packings to meet all conditions. Catalogues and samples cheerfully furnished on application.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

## NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO., Ltd.

91 and 93 Chambers Street, New York

BRANCHES:

CHICAGO, 150 Lake St.	INDIANAPOLIS, 229 S. Meridian St.
ST. LOUIS, 218-220 Chestnut St.	PHILADELPHIA, 118-120 North Eighth St.
SAN FRANCISCO, East Eleventh St. and Third Ave., Oakland.	BOSTON, 232 Summer St.
BALTIMORE, 114 W. Baltimore St.	BUFFALO, 600 Prudential Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, 913-915 Liberty Av.	SPOKANE, WASH., 163 S. Lincoln St.



## Wooden Tanks

for the Paper Trade in all shapes and sizes, and

## STEEL TOWERS

to elevate Tanks for Fire and Water supply purposes.

## THE BALTIMORE COOPERAGE CO.

MANUFACTURERS

Wood Street BALTIMORE, MD.  
YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED

## GERMAN MILL OWNERS TALK SHOP.

At a Meeting of Their Association They Consider the Necessity of Keeping Rags Dry; New Selling Conditions; Dry Weight of Kaolin; Cost of Wires, and Also of Rosin.

At the recent board meeting of the Association of German Paper Manufacturers various important questions now affecting the interests of the German paper trade were discussed.

Among the subjects considered was the refusal of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company (in compliance with a notification from the Cassel Central Insurance Bureau) to continue insuring rags in the open air, even at a higher rate of premium. With a view to meeting the requirements of this notice and keeping rags from damp, it was remarked that dry foundations and roofings would be necessary.

A proposal was made to include in the normal selling conditions the following provisions for allowable differences, already in force in England:

- "1. The size of the paper in reams may vary, but in 'good' reams the variation must not exceed one-half per cent. with a maximum of one-eighth inch either way.
- "2. The width of paper in reels must not vary more than one-half per cent."

The discussion of this question was adjourned.

Within the last few months a discussion has taken place as to the proportion of dry weight in kaolin. A suggestion had been put forward that the correct percentage was 95, while the sellers of the article maintained that 90 was the recognized proportion, and that 95 per cent. was only heard of during a period of the keenest competition between sellers. In some cases, however, a guarantee of even 90 per cent. had been refused by sellers. The board ordered the business manager to gather the necessary material on the subject for ulterior discussion.

A letter was read from the International Association of Metal Cloth Manufacturers, defending its action regarding prices of paper wires. Some years ago, under the pressure of competition, prices of German wires had fallen from 9 marks per square metre (\$1.78 per square yard) to about 6 marks per square metre (\$1.19 per square yard). The higher price named had approximately been current in all paper making countries for the basis of single cloths, Nos. 60 to 75. With a view to compensating for the advance in copper and to remedying the unprofitable situation, the price was gradually advanced to 6½ marks, 7½ marks and 8 marks. On the last named rate a rebate was made of 10 per cent. to steady customers, thus bringing the price to 7 marks 20 pfennigs per square metre (\$1.43 per square yard).

It was further claimed that the new fast running paper machines need different and more costly wires than were formerly used. These arguments were disputed by the board, and the desire expressed to favor outside competition in wires.

The business manager referred to the progress made in the direction of a joint rosin buying association, in which makers of rosin soap would also have to join to insure the needed support as to quantity.

Among other points discussed was the diminution of production by striking off one day's work in the form of stopping for thirty-six hours at the end of the week.

## CENTRIFUGAL AIR COMPRESSORS.

(Continued from page 48.)

be installed in a central location with distribution mains running to the different furnaces, such an installation being preferred to one in which a number of small blowers are located in various places. For ordinary gas or oil furnaces the rated pressure of 1.7 pounds

should be sufficient, although for furnaces requiring a concentrated or positively directed jet 2.7 pounds rated pressure may be desirable.

For blast furnace service this type of compressor bids fair to supplant the reciprocating blowing engine. Any type of reciprocating engine is more or less delicate and requires almost constant attention and care, which results in a very large expense for maintenance each year. It has been proved beyond a doubt that to keep the blowing engine at its most efficient operating point it is necessary to overhaul and clean it at least once a year. If this is not done, as is usually the case, the efficiency decreases very rapidly. Then, too, the cost of buildings and foundations is a large item when installing a reciprocating engine unit, because by its design the blowing engine necessarily requires considerable floor space.

The centrifugal compressor has many distinct advantages over other types. As already illustrated and described these compressors are exceedingly simple in design and efficient throughout the working range. The only wearing parts are the bearings; hence nothing can get out of order. Furthermore, neither gearing nor belting is required, as would be the case with separate drivers. There is also a great advantage where a variable volume is required at constant pressure, as this is a characteristic which is

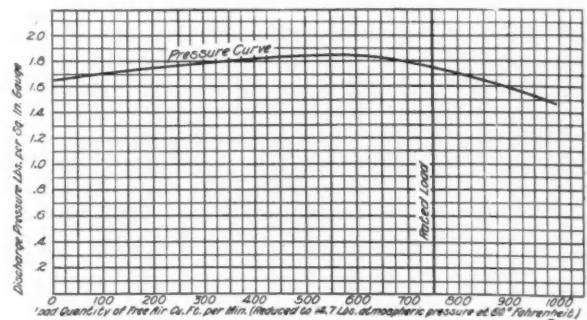


FIG. 3.

inherent in a centrifugal compressor without change of speed or appreciable loss in efficiency. In the displacement type of compressor at constant speed, however, the pressure drops rapidly with the output above a certain point, and the volume is limited by the size of the cylinder and the speed. As regards compactness at least three of these centrifugal compressor sets could be installed in the space required for one reciprocating blowing engine.

It follows, therefore, that a loss of power and efficiency for fractional volumes results with displacement machines, and that it is impossible to maintain pressure on overloads. It would also require an exceedingly complicated governing mechanism and a special form of driver in order to automatically obtain speed variations which would produce results at all comparable with the centrifugal type. The floor space occupied is considerably less for the centrifugal type of compressor. Displacement machines also require a large storage tank in cases where a fluctuation of pressure due to the periodic discharge is objectionable; but the uniform pressure that is obtained from a centrifugal machine eliminates all necessity for this cumbersome and expensive arrangement.

For use in smelters these compressors are admirably adapted. They can also be used to advantage in sulphite pulp mills and in connection with chemical works, where a small degree of vacuum is required.

MM. Failliot et Fils, of Paris, owners of the Rivière Paper Mills at Conty, Somme, have converted their business into a company, with a nominal capital of £48,000. The mill is a one machine one, running principally on boards and wrappings.

CHARLES E. EATON, M. Am. Soc. M. E.      JAMES P. BROWNELL, C. E.

**EATON & BROWNELL**  
*Consulting Engineers and Architects*

Paper, Pulp and Fiber Mills, Water, Steam and Electric Power Development, Examination of Properties, Consultation Reports

SMITH BUILDING      WATERTOWN, N. Y.

**JAMES L. CAREY**  
*Paper Mill Engineer and Appraiser*

Plans and Estimates for New Mills and Improvements in Old Mills, especially for Board Mills.  
 Appraisals made before or after Fires.  
 Expert Advice given on Insurance Forms.

5305 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD      CHICAGO, ILL.

Cable: Chemarch, Boston; W. U. Code.

**HERBERT S. KIMBALL**  
**Chemical Engineer and Mill Architect**

Designs for Sulphite, Sulphate, Soda and Paper Mills.  
 Utilization of waste cellulose products for paper making.  
Appraisals Made of Pulp and Paper Mills

46 CORNHILL (Room 501)      BOSTON, MASS.

**F. W. DEAN**  
 (Formerly of Dean & Main)

**Mill Engineer and Architect**  
 EXCHANGE BUILDING, 53 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Paper and Pulp Mills  
 Steam, Hydraulic and Electrical Developments  
 Examinations and Reports of Projects

**O. PERRY SARLE**  
 CIVIL ENGINEER

146 Westminster St.      Providence, R. I.

Plans, specifications and superintendence for Water Works, Sewers, Water Powers and Industrial Plants. Harbor and River Work. Hydraulics.

**PATENTS** procured promptly and properly in all countries. Also trade marks and copyrights. **DAVIS & DAVIS**, Attorneys-at-Law, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; C. D. 7 St. Paul Building New York, N. Y.

**JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO.**  
**INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS**

Temple Court Building, New York  
 CABLE ADDRESS: "TRIPLEX," N. Y.

**PULP, PAPER AND POWER**

**GEORGE F. HARDY, M. AM. SOC. M. E.**

309 Broadway, New York

**Consulting Engineer**

SPECIALTY: Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills, Examination of Mill Properties, Water Power Developments

**The Emerson Laboratory**

177 STATE STREET,      SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**ANALYSES OF COAL**

Proximate, including moisture, ash, volatile combustible, fixed carbon and sulphur.  
 British thermal units by standard bomb calorimeter.  
 An ultimate analysis if desired.  
 We furnish an experienced engineer to make efficiency tests of steam plants.  
 Contracts with large and small consumers.

**WHEELWRIGHT FILLER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

**WHEELWRIGHT'S "FA" PAPER FILLER**  
**ENGLISH CHINA CLAY**

Agents for <b>BECKER &amp; CO., LONDON.</b> <b>GEORG v. d. BUSCHE,</b> HAMBURG.	Sulphite, Sulphate and Soda Pulps Bleached and Unbleached. <b>ALSO MECHANICAL WOOD PULPS.</b>
--	---

**ARTHUR D. LITTLE**  
**CHEMIST**  
**TO THE PAPER TRADE**

93 BROAD STREET  
 BOSTON

## REFINING FIBRES BY WATER PRESSURE.

By Playing Jets of Water the Fibres Can Be Brought to Any Desired Fineness—A Saving in the Amount of Further Treatment and the Simultaneous Cleaning Are the Advantages.

Among recent experiments connected with the bringing of fibres to the desired fineness is the loosening of them by jets of water under pressure, the work being perfected in the hollanders with or without the addition of other materials. The advantages of this system, as pointed out by "W." in the Papier-Fabrikant, include a saving in the amount of further treatment required and the simultaneous cleaning of the material.

The method in question is applicable under two forms—stationary and rotating—the removal of the expelled fibres being facilitated by the continuous action of the jets, while the loosening of the

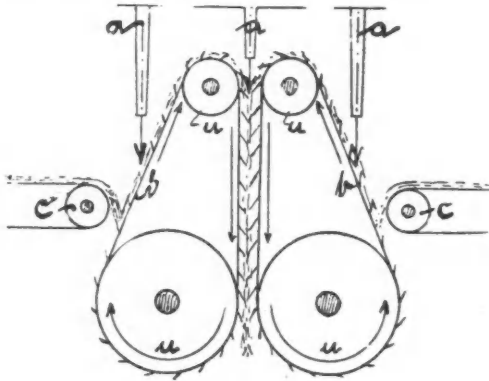


Fig. 1.

fibres is said to be most successfully effected when the decomposing appliance attains the highest possible number of revolutions. Efforts have lately been made to materially increase this number of revolutions by water or air pressure. For this purpose small turbines are constructed, driven on two sides by jets, greater speed being thus obtained in proportion to the pressure of the motive force. It is, however, not out of the question that the speed of revolution can be increased by other means.

Various appliances have been introduced for the dissolution of the masses of fibre, but in most of them the fibre is driven in the direction of the current. As it has also been established that the effect of the jets can be increased by the conveying of the fibre by means of quickly rotating drums or similar appliances, in a direction opposite the current, Fig. 1 shows two drawing and irradiating belts arranged close to each other. Three jets, *a*, are directed against the belts *b*. The fibres are conducted to the outer sides of the belts, and while being moved upward are loosened by the jets of water. A further treatment of the fibres is effected in a downward direction at increased speed by the central jet, the fibre being again conducted to the belts.

The fibres, after descending, fall upon a cloth, where the water is extracted from them. The repeated action of the jets of water on the masses of fibre effects a thorough cleansing of the latter. In cases where a longer washing is needed it can be continued in special appliances. The teeth fastened to the surfaces of the belts are in an upward direction, so that they take up the fibres from the conveying belts *c* and move them against the jets. The width of the belts depends upon the number of jets used, while their speed is regulated by the force of the jets. Both the drawing and irradiating belts usually travel at the same speed. A trial has been made of establishing a certain difference between their veloc-

ity, but no particular advantage was discernible, while the loosening of the fibre was not uniform.

Fig. 2 shows three jets, *a*, obliquely directed against the circumference of drum *b*, provided with sharp points. The fibre is introduced by means of conveying belts from receptacle *c*, being moved against the jets by the points on the drum. At the back of the drum is a roller, *n*, with sharp points, which rotates quickly and removes the fibres which have been subjected to the action of the jets. The quick revolution of this roller removes the flow of water from the drum and facilitates the washing and straining of the fibre.

In all these applications of the system the greatest uniformity possible in the introduction of the material is important. When introduced by hand various degrees of thickness may be presented by the layer of fibre, so that the use of the special machinery for that purpose is recommended. An additional roller is sometimes introduced for the purpose of further treating the fibres.

Another form of applying this principle is illustrated by Fig. 3, in which the fibres lying on a horizontal belt are loosened by jets of

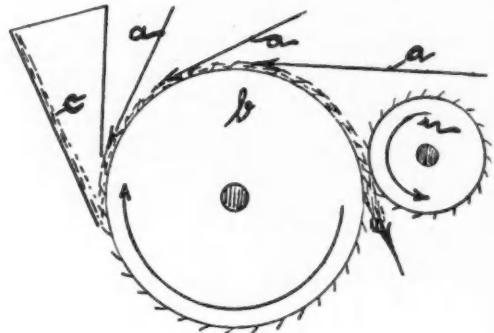


Fig. 2.

water, the sharp points on the belt being in an oblique position. The conveying belt, *b*, moved by two end rollers, *a*, travels in the direction shown by the arrow. On the upper part of this belt is a roller with teeth, *w*, and underneath a smooth roller, *z*. The fibre on the conveying belt is at the same time subjected to the action of jets of water from above and below. When it reaches the end of the belt the fibre is carried along (together with a part of the water) by roller *z*, while another portion of the water falls from

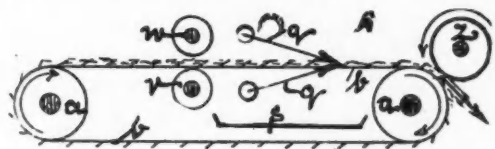


Fig. 3.

end roller *a*. Any remaining water falls into a channel, *s*, and can be conducted toward one side of the machine or into a reservoir underneath.

The same arrangement can be used for loosening moist or dry sheets of wood pulp, but in that case the upper roller *w* has to be placed at a suitable height, or can be altogether left off, as the sheets are held by the points on the belt. For the purpose of quickly loosening the sheets of pulp by jets of water an effort is made to thoroughly moisten them, so that the particles of pulp may be washed off by the jets, an endless belt bringing the sheets from the moistening receptacle up an inclined plane.

In the above summary it has only been possible to touch on the leading points of this system, which may require modification in certain cases, according to special circumstances.

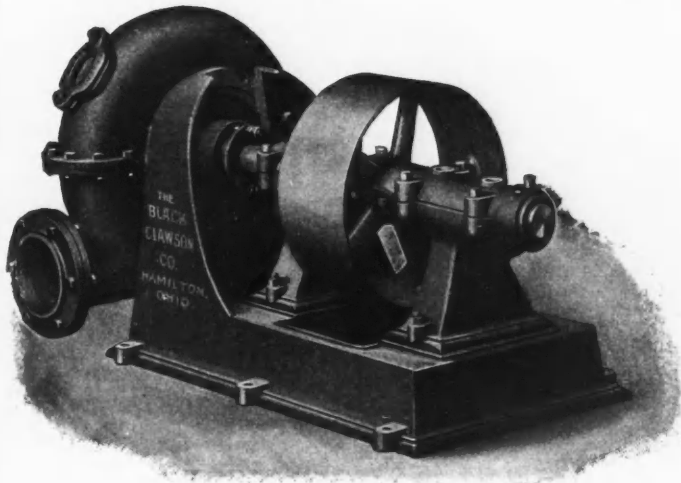


# THE BLACK-CLAWSON CO.



HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

## Builders of Paper and Pulp Mill Machinery



LATEST IMPROVED FAN PUMP.

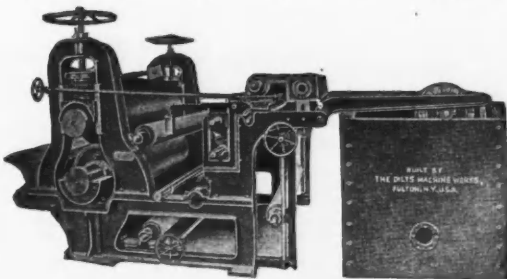
### Our Catalogue

of Paper and Pulp Mill Machinery is the only Catalogue on the subject containing real information.

Write for it



The wet machine of the past has no place in the modern pulp mill.



### The "Dilts" Improved Wet Machine

is the acknowledged standard of to-day.

Let us tell you where it is used and what it is doing.

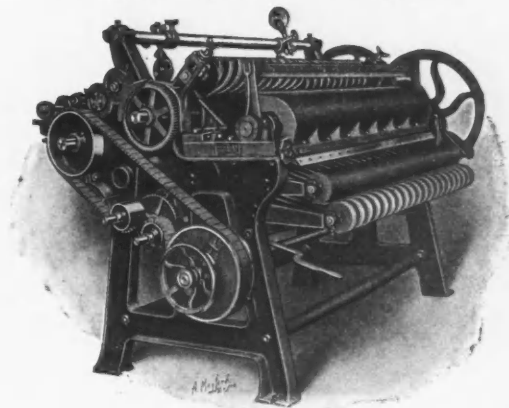
**DILTS MACHINE WORKS**

PULP GRINDERS  
WET MACHINES  
BEATING ENGINES  
ETC.

FULTON, N. Y., U. S. A.

## PAPER CUTTERS

Single, Duplex and Diagonal



CUTTER KNIVES  
Patent Top Slitters

### Hamblet Machine Co.

Lawrence, Mass.

IMPORTS OF PAPER AND PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK.

From January 1 to November 24, 1908.

Whence Imported.	Paper.		Chemical Fibre.	Manila Stock.	
	Bs.	Tons.		Bs.	Coils.
Antwerp	10,586	160	649	5,946	2,913
Barcelona	.....	.....	.....	1,528	.....
Bordeaux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen	.....	.....	.....	868	239
Bristol	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,123
Central America	561	221	.....	.....	50
Christiania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen	1,627	.....	9,185	1,111	571
Genoa	454	.....	70	416	623
Glasgow	.....	.....	368	.....	396
Hamburg	6,008	.....	237	12,788	6,035
Havre	13,490	.....	.....	2,301	.....
Hull	6,172	426	605	1,952	5,497
Leghorn	781	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	1,145	938	73	2,841	4,798
London	2,637	3,222	175	236	3,459
Marseilles	1,216	.....	.....	129	590
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	9,390	920	4,937	5,598	2,287
Stettin	402	.....	2,298	531	124
Trieste	.....	.....	1,249	219	.....

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For the Week Ended November 21, 1908.

	Quantity.	Value.
Aniline Colors	1,457	\$70,566
Bleaching Powder	600	4,809
Books	440	72,605
Brimstone	.....	.....
Clay	.....	5,019
Engravings	14	2,832
Gunny	.....	.....
Jute Butts, etc.	1,512	9,013
Newspapers	172	7,517
Paper Hangings	1,876	47,138
Paper Stock	904	4,537
Printed Matter	4,957	31,572
Soda Ash	749	62,387
Soda Caustic	.....	.....
Terra Alba	100	1,629
Talc	800	1,156
Twine	.....	.....
Ultramarine	38	1,869
Waste	.....	.....
Wood Pulp	2,646	21,596

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For the Week Ended November 24, 1908.

Paper.	
R. F. Lang, Minneapolis, London, 21 cs.	
E. Majert & Co., Frederick der Grosse, Bremen, 8 cs.	
F. M. Tate, by same, 5 cs.	
M. J. Corbett & Co., by same, 16 bs.	
New Jersey Worsted S. Company, by same, 6 bs.	
W. M. Seyd, Kroonland, Antwerp, 11 cs.	
Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 150 cs.	
Kupfer Brothers, by same, 39 cs.	
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 56 cs.	
H. Y. Bainbridge & Co., by same, 5 cs.	
Einstein, Wolff & Co., by same, 1 cs.	
Brown & Co., by same, 70 pkgs.	
American Express Company, by same, 50 bs.	
E. Dietzen & Co., by same, 1 cs.	
Wagner Brothers, by same, 1 cs.	
Wells, Fargo & Co., by same, 2 cs.	
L. C. Wagner, by same, 5 cs.	
W. Heurmann, by same, 16 cs.	
F. D. Burke, by same, 2 cs.	
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 6 cs.	
Steffens, Jones & Co., by same, 7 cs.	
I. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., by same, 3 cs.	
F. J. Emmerich & Co., by same, 19 bs.	
The Prager Company, by same, 3 cs.	
E. Morgan & Sons, Bovic, Liverpool, 15 cs.	
C. F. Hubbs & Co., Oscar II, Copenhagen, 252 rolls, 282 bs.	
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 32 bs.	
D. S. Walton & Co., by same, 160 bs., 1,001 rolls.	
Morris Tompkins & Co., by same, 65 bs.	
M. O'Meara & Co., by same, 113 cs.	
G. Amsnick & Co., by same, 24 cs., 11 bs.	
Wells, Fargo & Co., Teutonic, Liverpool, 29 cs.	
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 4 cs.	
Western Union Telegraph Company, Lusitania, Liverpool, 15 cs.	
L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 4 cs.	

R. F. Lang, by same, 8 bs. hangings.  
 J. Pope & Co., Texas, Havre, 46 cs.  
 G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 30 bs.  
 W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., by same, 2 bs. hangings.  
 C. Drucklieb, La Provence, Havre, 21 cs.  
 L. Herzig, by same, 10 cs.  
 S. J. Rose & Frank, Idaho, Hull, 5 cs.  
 Austin, Baldwin & Co., Baltic, Liverpool, 7 cs.  
 R. F. Lang, St. Paul, London, 26 bs. hangings.  
 E. C. Roberts, by same, 3 bs. hangings.  
 A. E. Bulkeley, by same, 3 cs. hangings.  
 Favor, Ruhl & Co., by same, 5 cs.  
 G. A. & E. Meyer, by same, 5 cs.  
 F. Beck & Co., Amerika, Hamburg, 31 bs. hangings.  
 Wakum & McLaughlin, by same, 3 cs.  
 L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 40 cs.  
 R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 6 cs.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

P. J. Fearon & Co., Minneapolis, London, 88 coils rope, 16 bs. rope.  
 Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, by same, 181 bs. waste paper.  
 Geo. Stratford & Co., by same, 102 coils rope.  
 Marx Maier, St. Leonard, Antwerp, 351 bs. rags.  
 W. Wolff & Co., St. Andrew, Antwerp, 134 bs. cotton waste.  
 P. J. Fearon, Oscar II, Copenhagen, 50 coils rope.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Minneapolis, London, 58 bs. rags.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Texas, Havre, 197 bs. rags.  
 E. Butterworth, by same, 269 bs. bagging, 125 bs. rags.  
 Marx Maier, by same, 274 bs. rags.  
 A. Salomon, by same, 485 bs. rags.  
 Salomon Brothers & Co., by same, 103 bs. rags.  
 E. Butterworth & Co., Batavia, Hamburg, 138 bs. rags.  
 Geo. W. Millar & Co., Idaho, Hull, 243 bs. rags.  
 John H. Lyon & Co., Armenian, Liverpool, 65 bs. rags.  
 John H. Lyon & Co., Bovic, Liverpool, 42 bs. waste paper.

China Clay.

Perkins-Goodwin Company, Bovic, Liverpool, 500 cks.  
 F. A. Reichard, by same, 30 cks.  
 J. D. McGilcey, by same, 200 cks.  
 L. A. Salomon, by same, 200 cks.

Wood Pup.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Oscar II, Copenhagen, 200 bs., 40 tons.  
 Perkins-Goodwin Company, by same, 144 bs., 20 tons.  
 F. Bertuch & Co., by same, 1,176 bs., 150 tons.  
 E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 568 bs., 71 tons.  
 Ira L. Beebe & Co., by same, 800 bs., 100 tons.  
 Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, by same, 806 bs., 110 tons.  
 G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 575 bs., 70 tons.  
 Nairn Linoleum Company, by same, 1,300 bs., 130 tons.  
 Scandinavian-American Trading Company, Amerika, Hamburg, 140 bs., 20 tons.  
 Scandinavian-American Trading Company, Briggavia, Hamburg, 470 bs., 71 tons.  
 Scandinavian-American Trading Company, C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen, 1,000 bs., 125 tons.  
 M. Gottesman & Son, Oscar II, Christiania, 1,006 bs., 160 tons.  
 M. Gottesman & Son, President Lincoln, Hamburg, 404 bs., 60 tons.  
 Ira L. Beebe & Co., Oscar II, Copenhagen, 1,235 bs., 235 tons.  
 Ira L. Beebe & Co., Idaho, Hull, 240 bs., 30 tons.  
 Ira L. Beebe & Co., Amerika, Hamburg, 350 bs., 50 tons.

Hide Cuttings.

E. Butterworth & Co., Batavia, Barcelona, 26 bs.

BOSTON IMPORTS.

From November 16 to November 23, 1908, inclusive.

Paper.

Edgar T. Ward & Son, Bohemian, Liverpool, 1 cs. paper.  
 Wadsworth, Howland & Co., by same, 1 cs. papers.  
 H. Markarsiani, by same, 5 cs. paper.  
 R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 3 cs. paper.  
 J. M. Grosvenor, Philadelphia, London, 8 cs. paper.  
 American Express Company, by same, 10 cs. paper.  
 Potter Drug and Chemical Company, by same, 1 bale news paper.  
 S. S. Pierce & Co., by same, 1 cs. paper.  
 Buntin, Reid & Co., by same, 4 cs. paper.

R. F. Downing & Co., Devonian, Liverpool, 2 cs. paper.  
 American Express Company, by same, 20 cs. paper.  
 Lever Brothers Agency, Sylvania, Liverpool, 2 cs. paper.  
 Dennison Manufacturing Company, by same, 9 cs. tissue paper.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

True & McClelland, Bohemian, Liverpool, 22 bs. bagging.  
 Hollingsworth & Vose Company, by same, 103 coils manila rope.  
 Train, Smith Company, Philadelphia, London, 40 bs. new cuttings.  
 Hollingsworth & Vose Company, by same, 422 coils manila rope.  
 Geo. W. Wheelwright Paper Company, by same, 468 bs. waste paper.  
 Felix Salomon & Co., by same, 73 bs. new cuttings.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 35 bs. new cuttings.  
 American Express Company, by same, 62 bs. waste paper.  
 Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Devonian, Liverpool, 128 coils, 20 bs. manila rope.  
 F. W. Bird & Son, Laurentian, Glasgow, 92 bs. waste paper, 40 bs. rags.  
 True & McClelland, by same, 53 bs. new cuttings.  
 Salomon Brothers & Co., by same, 86 bs. waste paper.  
 Order, by same, 66 bs. new cuttings.  
 Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Sachem, Liverpool, 1,136 coils manila rope.  
 Robert Bishop Manufacturing Company, by same, 44 bs. cotton waste.  
 Train, Smith Company, by same, 96 bs. rags, 28 bs. new cuttings, 70 bs. bagging, 111 bs. waste paper, 11 bs. ropes.  
 F. W. Bird & Son, by same, 327 bs. waste paper.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Caledonian, Manchester, 42 bs. rags.  
 John H. Lyon & Co., by same, 45 bs. hemp threads.

Hide Cuttings.

Train, Smith Company, Sachem, Liverpool, 147 bags.

China Clay.

E. & F. King, Fandango, Fowey, 500 cks.  
 Moore & Munger, by same, 1,369 cks.  
 Paper Makers' Chemical Company, by same, 860 cks.  
 L. A. Salomon & Brother, by same, 120 cks.  
 American Express Company, by same, 80 cks.  
 Perkins, Goodwin & Co., by same, 400 cks.  
 Morey & Co., by same, 830 cks.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended November 21, 1908.  
 Perkins-Goodwin Company, Georgia, Trieste, 1,690 bs. cellulose.  
 Wells, Fargo & Co., East Point, London, 11 cs. paper.  
 Muller, Schall & Co., by same, 170 bs. rags.  
 Muller, Schall & Co., Carthaginian, Glasgow, 107 pkgs. paper.  
 Guaranty Trust Company, Cathaginian, Liverpool, 249 bs. old bagging.  
 Brown Brothers & Co., Amsteldyk, Rotterdam, 82 bs. rags.  
 Standard Bank of South Africa, Friesland, Liverpool, 149 bs. paper.  
 J. L. & D. S. Riker, by same, 254 cks. bleaching powder.  
 Muller, Schall & Co., by same, 83 bs. old bagging.  
 British Bank of South America, by same, 256 bs. old bagging.  
 Ira L. Beebe & Co., Bethania, Hamburg to Baltimore, 200 bs., 25 tons wood pulp.  
 John H. Lyon & Co., Eagle Point, London, 10 bs. manilas, 60 bs. waste paper.  
 John H. Lyon & Co., East Point, London, 360 bs. rags.  
 John H. Lyon & Co., Mackinaw, London, 320 bs. rags, 60 bs. waste paper.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, East Point, London, 170 bs. rags.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Manitou, London, 434 bs. rags.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Manchester Corporation, Manchester, 112 bs. rags.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Pennsylvania, Copenhagen, 204 bs. rags.  
 Scandinavian-American Trading Company, Palanza, Hamburg, 440 bs., 55 tons wood pulp.  
 Salomon Brothers & Co., Albano, Hamburg, to Baltimore, 243 bs. rags, 100 bs. bagging.  
 American Express Company, Overton, Rhine, Bremen, to Baltimore, 183 bs. rags.  
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Ulstermore, Liverpool, to Baltimore, 126 bs. rags.  
 Felix Salomon & Co., Bethania, Hamburg, to Baltimore, 1,040 bs., 143 tons wood pulp.



## GUESSING?

Those not using our OXIDES certainly are. Our OXIDES are of uniform strength, assuring your product of always being uniform in quality. They cost half the ordinary kind. A trial is convincing. Let's talk it over.

**GEORGE Z. COLLINS & CO.**  
683 Atlantic Avenue, 212 Essex Street, BOSTON, MASS.

## JUTE AND LINEN PAPER STOCK

**J. & W. SMITH, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND**

PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Clean Jute Threads, Clean Jute Ropes, Gunny Bagging, Manila Ropes, Bleached Linen Cuttings and Bleached Linen Threads

### ENGINE CLEANING WASTES

Wadding Wastes, Colored Jute Wastes, Bleached Jute Wastes, Felting Wastes and Carded Jute Tows

Offices: CALCUTTA BUILDINGS

Works: COMMERCIAL COURT Warehouses: EXCHANGE STREET  
DUNDEE, SCOTLAND

## MARX MAIER

132 NASSAU STREET  
NEW YORK

Main Offices and Packing Houses: Mannheim, Germany

**LARGEST PACKER IN EUROPE**



## NEW LINEN & COTTON CUTTINGS A SPECIALTY

Old Cotton and Linen Rags  
Old Bagging and Old Rope

**STOCK GRADED TO SUIT REQUIREMENTS**

Correspondence Solicited.

Classified Index to Advertisers... Page 66

Wants and For Sale... Pages 58-59

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
**Paper Stock**  
New Cuttings  
AND  
Rags

**Jute Stock, Sizing, Sulphite and Soda Pulps**

**41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK**

**CASTLE, GOTTHEIL & OVERTON**

## Salomon Bros. & Co.

Formerly FELIX SALOMON & CO.

Importers of all Grades of Rags and Paper Stock || 99 NASSAU STREET  
New York

Representing GEBR. SALOMON, Harburg, Hamburg, Germany  
GEBR. SALOMON, Hanover, Germany

## GILL, TRAFFORD & REID

132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

PAPER STOCK, RAGS, WASTE  
PAPER AND BOARDS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## FELIX SALOMON & CO.

NASSAU-BEEKMAN BUILDING

140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Importers of and Dealers in  
All Grades of

## Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

AKT. GES. FÜR MASCHINENPAPIERFABRIKATION

## ASCHAFFENBURG

Manufacturers of Bleached and Unbleached

## SULPHITE WOOD PULP

of finest quality, excellent strength, length of fibre and splendid color.

## MITSCHERLICH-PULP a specialty

Daily production 200 tons dry weight.

Sole Agent for Export to Transatlantic Countries:

**HUGO HARTIG, HAMBURG**  
(GERMANY)

Pulp Importer and Exporter

Purchasing Offices at Stockholm (Aktiebolaget Hugo Hartig) and Gothenburg

**FELIX SALOMON & CO.**

140 Nassau Street, New York

REPRESENTATIVES FOR U. S. A. AND CANADA

**C. W. RANTOUL CO.**

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK Telephone: 3387 &amp; 3383 Cert.

**PAPER****GROUND WOOD AND SULPHATE PULP  
KRAFT****A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.**

122 Pearl Street, New York

283-5 Congress Street, Boston. 136 Kinzie Street, Chicago.  
50-52 North Front St., Philadelphia. 18 Mathewson Street, Providence.Represented in Canada by A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., LTD., 23 Scott Street, Toronto;  
34 St. Peter Street, Montreal.**Dyestuffs and Chemicals****CHINA CLAY, BLEACHING POWDER**Sole Agents for the SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY,  
Basle, Switzerland.*General Electric Company***Complete Electrical Equipments**for paper mills, including Curtis Steam Tur-  
bines for power-houses and induction motors  
for machines.

1625

New York Office: Principal Office: Sales Offices in  
44 Broad St. Schenectady, N. Y. all large cities**Norwood Engineering Co**

FLORENCE, MASS.

**Paper Mill Equipments**

We Manufacture . . . . .

WILSON FILTERS CALENDERS  
ELEVATORS RAG DUSTERS  
FIRE HYDRANTS ETC. ETC. ETC.

Catalogues sent upon application

PAUL BERLOWITZ, 132 NASSAU STREET  
NEW YORK

IMPORTER OF

**Rags and Paper Stock****Rossendale Reddaway**

BELTING AND HOSE CO.

NEWARK, N. J.

**To the Trade**It is with deep regret that we announce  
the death of Mr. F. H. Whittelsey, and we  
wish to notify the trade that the business  
lately conducted by him will be continued  
by the undersigned without change.**F. H. WHITTELEY CO.**

Windsor Locks, Conn.

THE WORLD STANDARD

**The MULLEN PAPER TESTER**The ADOPTED STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
and the Leading Manufacturers, Dealers and PublishersWe claim that two samples of paper, uniformly made, of the same stock  
of equal weight, thickness and finish, tested on this machine, will show  
exactly uniform tests. The test results are shown, not in some arbitrary  
scale, as with other testers, but in pounds per square inch breaking pres-  
sure, recognized the world over.

Send for Catalogue and References.

**B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.,** Sole Manufacturers,  
HOLYOKE, MASS.  
EUROPEAN AGENTS: PARSONS TRADING CO., New York and London.

## DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be charged for at the rate of \$15 per annum for each card of three lines or less. Each additional line \$5.

### Accountants, Certified Public.

**LOOMIS, CONANT & CO.**,  
Certified Public Accountants,  
30 Broad Street, New York. John R. Loomis,  
C. P. A., Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A.

### Architects and Engineers.

**FARWELL, E. S.**, Mem. A. S. M. E., Consulting Engineer; Specialities Soda Fibre and By-Products Mills, Fuel Saving Devices. 309 Broadway, New York.

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

**PRIDE, CHAS. B.**, Mill Architect and Hydraulic Engineer. Specialities: Paper and Pulp Mills. 508 Columbia Building, Spokane, Wash.

**SCHAEFFLER, JOSEPH C.**, Mem. A. S. M. E., Consulting Engineer, Hydro-Electric Developments, Power Plants, Man'g Plants, Reinforced Concrete and Steel Structures, Conveyors. Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

**SNOW & HUMPHREYS**, Mill Architects, Engineers. Paper and Pulp Mills. Steam and Water Power Plants. 85 Water St., Boston, Mass.

### JOHN VOLLMER,

Practical Lead Burner, 112 Minden St. Roxbury, Mass. Estimates furnished on all kinds of Leadwork. Specialty for Sulphite Mills.

### JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO., Industrial Engineers.

Temple Court Building, New York.  
Manufacturing Plants and Power Developments.  
Reports on Industrial Properties, Appraisals, etc.

### Bale Ties.

**WILSON, H. P. & H. F.**, Manufacturers of Steel Wire Bale Ties, for baling all compressible material. 577 and 579 Tenth Ave., New York City.

### Boards.

**FRANK P. MILLER PAPER CO.**,  
HIGH GRADE SPECIALTIES, BOARDS.  
East Downingtown, Pa.

### Fourdrinier Wire Manufacturers.

**BROWN & SELLERS**, Manufacturers of Fourdrinier Wires, Wire Cloth, Dandy Rolls, etc. Holyoke, Mass.

**FEDERAL WIRE CLOTH CO.**, Harrison, N. J.  
FOURDRINIER WIRES.  
CYLINDER MOULDS.

### Jute Butt Brokers.

**CABOT, RAY & CO.**,  
81 Water Street, New York.

### Metal Skylights and Ventilators.

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

### Paper Makers' Supplies.

**HEWITT, C. B., & BROTHERS**,  
Paper Boards, Glue, Paper Stock,  
48 Beekman Street, New York.

### Paper Makers' and Stainers' Colors.

**HUBER, J. M.**, Manufacturer and Importer of Carmine, Pulp Colors, Orange, Mineral, Ultramarine, Paper Blue. 275 Water St., New York.

### Paper Manufacturers.

**JERSEY CITY PAPER COMPANY**, Fourdrinier Tissues, White, Colored and Copying; Roll Tissues, all widths, to order.  
Cornelison Ave. and Montgomery St.,  
Jersey City, N. J.

### Patent Attorneys.

**BALDWIN & WIGHT**, 25 Grant Place, Washington, D. C. Experienced in securing patents on paper making machinery.

### Rags, Paper and Paper Stock.

**BRUNELAT & L'HERMITTE & BREST** (France). Paper stock, all grades, new and old. Mungo and soft rags. Write for the prices.

**BOYLE, LUKE**,  
390 West Broadway, New York.

**CHASE & NORTON**, High Grade Shavings and Book Stock a Specialty.  
277 Water Street, New York.

**FLYNN, MICHAEL**,  
61 Congress Street, Brooklyn, New York.

**GOTTESMAN & SON, M.**, Paper Makers' Supplies. Black Cotton Stockings for export a specialty. 154 Nassau Street, New York.

**HEMINGWAY, WM.**,  
R., 31 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**HILLS, GEO. F.**,  
54 Roosevelt Street, New York.

**HOFELLER, THEODORE, & CO.**, Buffalo, N. Y. Dealers in Rags and Paper Stock.

**HOFELLER, THEODORE, & CO.**, Buffalo, N. Y. We pay the highest market price for second hand Alkali Bags and all kinds of second hand Burlap Bags.

**HOFELLER, THEODORE, & CO.**, Buffalo, N. Y. We pay the highest market price for Old Brass Wire Cloth and Old Paper Mill Felts.

**HUGHES, LAURENCE**,  
229 to 237 Union Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

**HYMAN BROS.**, Portland Wharf, St. Anne St., Limehouse, London, England. Waste Papers and rags. Prices quoted any station.

**LANDAU, MARCUS**, 150 Nassau street, New York. Domestic and Foreign Paper Stock and Rags. Cable Address, Daulan, A B C Code, fifth edition.

**LENHART, J. I.**, 246 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

**LIBMANN, JOSEPH, & CO.**,  
Mercantile Building,  
Corner Hudson and Vestry Sts., New York.  
The only house in existence which deals  
**EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW CUTTINGS**  
of every grade and description.

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

**LYON CO., INC., JOHN H.**,  
174 Duane Street, New York.

**MCGUIRE, MICHAEL**,  
100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York.

**MURPHY, DANIEL I.**,  
39 North Water Street,  
Philadelphia.

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

### Sealing Wax.

**BROWNE, M. C.**  
Especially for Paper Mills and Wholesale Paper Dealers.  
Holyoke, Mass.

### Straw Pulp.

**FRESE, JEAN**, 132 Nassau St., New York.

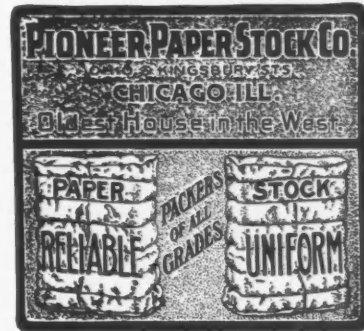
**SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING CO.**,  
Produce Exchange, New York. All other kinds of Pulp. Also Nilsen's Kraft Soda Pulp.

### Teaming.

**DISTRIBUTORS and Forwarders of Paper.**  
Now handling shipments for mills throughout the country. M. C. HAGGERTY & SON, 30 Sherman St., Chicago.

### Waxed Papers.

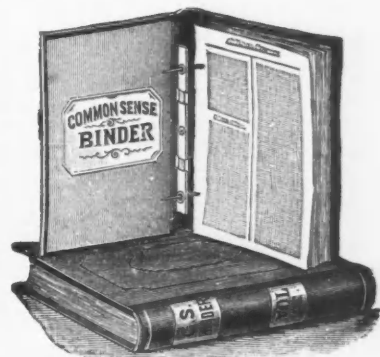
**HAMMERSCHLAG MFG. CO.**, THE, Manufacturers of all kinds of Waxed Papers, plain and printed. 232 and 234 Greenwich St., New York.



## A BINDER

FOR THE

## Paper Trade Journal



To meet the wants of many of our subscribers we have arranged to supply them with an excellent Adjustable Binder for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

In construction this binder is simple, yet neatly and strongly made. The back is flexible and adjusts itself to any thickness; hence the volume always corresponds to the actual thickness of the papers bound.

It is entirely free from complicated fixtures—such as rubber straps, books or strings—and is, either as a temporary or a permanent binder, simple, practical and durable.

Copies of THE JOURNAL can be easily put in or taken out at any time.

One of these Binders, with ordinary care, will last for years.

Price \$1.50—express prepaid

Remit with order. Address

**Lockwood Trade Journal Co.**

150 Nassau St., New York

# Want and For Sale Advertisements

Minimum rate for advertisements of this class, first insertion one dollar.

**Situations Wanted, \$1.00 for 25 words or less one time, and 50 cents for each subsequent and consecutive insertion of same ad. Over 25 words, 4 cents a word for first insertion, and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad.**

**Help and Miscellaneous Wants, \$1.00 for 25 words or less, each and every insertion; over 25 words, 4 cents a word each and every insertion.**

Answers can come in our care, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 150 Nassau Street.

Cash must accompany order.

**FOR SALE**—Twin Corliss engine cylinders, 14 inch and 16 inch diameter, 42 inch stroke; flywheel, 14 feet by 24 inches. Address E. G. Hewitt, 48 Beekman st., New York.

**WANTED**—Experienced finisher in paper mill near New York City; steady position; \$3 per day; state age, references and nationality. V. W., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—A man used to working on beaters on felt stock; give age, married or single, and references. Address K., care Paper Trade Journal.

**SUPERINTENDENT** wants position in board mill; well up on tags and other boards; can get results and come well recommended. Address D. R., care Paper Trade Journal.

**CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER WANTED** on sheathing and wrappers. Address C. C., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Beatermen, machine tenders, backtenders; good wages; steady employment. Apply Oxford Paper Company, Rumford, Me.

**CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER** wants position; used to all grades of felt, board, fibre and manilas; best references. Address Eureka, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WRAPPING PAPERS**, bags, boxes, printing and kindred lines; experienced salesman, competent to take entire management, desires occupation anywhere. J. Groves, care Paper Trade Journal.

**TWO EXPERIENCED PAPER SALESMEN** with substantial established trade in Chicago and vicinity desire mill agencies for general lines of wrapping, tissue toilet papers and twines, on commission basis; present line too limited. Address S., care Chicago Office Paper Trade Journal.

**PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER** wants position as foreman or superintendent; news mills preferred; twenty-five years' experience; best references furnished. Address A. A., care Paper Trade Journal.

## FOR SALE

A large amount of paper mill machinery. Almost anything that would be needed to operate a mill. Let us know your requirements.

**SHARTLE BROS. MACHINE CO.**  
Middletown, Ohio

**WANTED**—Man with \$10,000 to \$20,000 and good experience to take an interest in a bag and paper business in Chicago. Address C. H. G., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—A backtender for cylinder paper machine; state experience, age and where last employed. Address K., care Paper Trade Journal.

**BOSS FINISHER** and calender man wanted; must be a good man who understands the business; state experience. Address F. W. C., care Paper Trade Journal.

**FOR SALE**—One M. & W. revolving cutter, 64 inches; one Stack M. & W. upright reels, 64 inches; one Stack M. & W. glazing calenders, 64 inches; one split pulley, 19 inch face 12 feet diameter. The Fairfield Paper Company, Baltimore, Ohio.

**YOUNG MAN** wants position as superintendent in box board mill; ten years' experience as superintendent and manager; can give best of references. Address B. K., care Paper Trade Journal.

**AN UP TO DATE MAN** open for position as superintendent or assistant making all kinds of box boards, card, middles, rope, jute and manila. Address M. Reliable, care Paper Trade Journal.

**SALESMAN**—Wanted a high class salesman for New York City and vicinity; the wrapping paper line; first class man can secure an advantageous opening. Address C. A. P., care Paper Trade Journal.

**POSITION WANTED** as superintendent of mill making boards, rope, express papers, felts, building or manilas; first class on saturating, deadening felts and combination colored boards; A1 references. Address Combination, care Paper Trade Journal.

**SITUATION WANTED** as night boss or boss machine tender; twenty-four years' experience on fine grade of paper; good references. Address B. B., care Paper Trade Journal.

**MASTER MECHANIC** wants position; thoroughly practical, up to date, in large pulp and paper mills; experienced, competent, efficient and temperate. Address Good Results, care Paper Trade Journal.

## WANTED

Machine Tenders, Back Tenders, Calender Men and Calender Helpers; good wages and steady employment. Apply **OXFORD PAPER CO.**, Rumford Falls, Me.

## For Sale or For Rent

Franklin Tissue Mills, situated near Swarthmore, Pa. Immediate possession. Ready for operation for the manufacture of book, cigarette, tissue and carbon paper.  
**THE DELAWARE COUNTY TRUST CO.**  
Chester, Pa.

## CAPITAL WANTED

A bona-fide papermaking proposition; endless supply mixed papers delivered in beaters, \$3.00 ton. Big profits. Principals only wanted to take stock when shown proofs.

Address O. K., care PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

## FOR SALE

### Second Hand Paper Machinery Overhauled

#### PROMPT SHIPMENT

**FOURDRINIER MACHINES**—1 90 in. Machine with 21 36x86 in. Dryers, all complete from and including screen to and including winder. 1 70 in. Machine with 18 48x64 in. Dryers, all complete from and including screen to and including winder. 1 92 in. Pusey & Jones Fourdrinier Wet Part, thoroughly overhauled.

**SCREENS**—5 10 Plate Gotham Screens; 4 12 plate; 4 8 plate; all overhauled, in first class operative condition.

**PRESS ROLLS**—120 in. to 48 in. face.

**DRYERS**—14 48x126 in. (new); 12 48x112 in. (new); 5 36x85 in. (second hand).

**CALENDERS**—8 stacks, varying in width from 90 in. down to 48 in. face.

**CUTTERS**—1 100 in. Horne (new); 1 90 in. Horne (new); 1 82 in. Dillon; 1 52 in. Finlay; 1 50 in. Hill Diagonal.

**SLITTERS**—1 124 in. Horne; 1 90 in. Meisel (new).  
**TRIMMERS**—1 48 in. Acme; 1 48 in. Seybold; 1 34 in. Cranston.

**STEAM ENGINES**—Corliss and other makes from 12 in. to 26 in. diameter of cylinder; 1 practically new 22x42 in. Hamilton Corliss; several Cross Compound Corliss Engines.

**FRANK H. DAVIS**

75 Crescent Avenue, No. Cambridge, Mass.

## FOR SALE

One rotary boiler, almost new, good for high pressure. Several others.

Four supercalenders. One stack 48 inches, one 58 inch, one 62 inch and one 72 inch machine calenders. One 30x63, and one 30x72 cylinder mold.

Two 62 inch revolving cutters. Four rag cutters. One 60 inch Black-Clawson cutter, rebuilt with Hamblet expansion pulley, with heavy back stands for six rolls. Seventy-two inch double cutter. One 38 inch trimming cutter.

Three Jordan engines. Several bed plates. One kollerlang.

One all iron tub beating and washing engine, 12 feet 6 inches length of tub. One 42x42 beating engine, new cypruss tub, with two cylinder washers. Three iron tub beaters, 42x42 rolls. One brand new cylinder washer.

One 58 inch two cylinder machine. One 62 inch cylinder machine.

One 62 inch Fourdrinier machine, fitted with Marshall drive and brand new Edwards attachment. One 83 inch Pusey & Jones Fourdrinier part.

One 8x12 centre crank plain slide valve engine, overhauled. One 300 H. P. Corliss. One tandem compound Cooper, almost new, 150 to 225 H. P.

One 58 inch, one 62 inch, and 86 inch four bowl upright reel.

One 72 inch wet machine. One Decker wet machine.

One Holyoke Machine Company's water pump, 6 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke, geared drive, tight and loose pulley. One Holyoke Machine Company's water pump, 4 inch cylinder, 16 inch stroke, geared drive, tight and loose pulley. Five stock pumps. Lot of suction and tank pumps. One double feed pump.

One large engine lathe, 84 inch swing, 18 foot bed, cross feed, face plate dogs, countershaft. One heavy 40x36 screw planer, complete with countershaft, platen 16 feet 9 inches by 36 inches; a fine powerful tool, and will do good work; just thoroughly overhauled. One iron planer, 16x16, 3 foot bed.

Two speed changes, one Evans and one Cummings. Two dandy rolls. Two felt stretchers. Two Success, two Packer and three Gotham screens.

Lot of pulleys, new fly bars, maple press rolls, drop hangers and suction boxes.

**MILLS MACHINE CO.**  
Lawrence, Mass.

**WANTS AND FOR SALE  
ADVERTISEMENTS**

FOR INSERTION ON THIS PAGE  
IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE

**MUST BE RECEIVED**

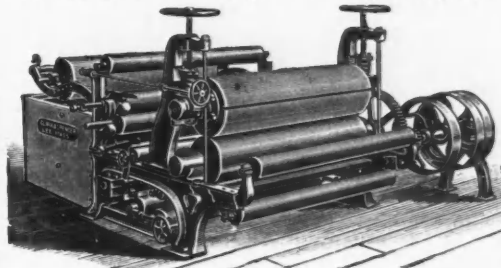
NOT LATER THAN

**WEDNESDAY MORNING**

**H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO.**

Manufacturers of **PAPER MILL MACHINERY**  
LEE, MASS.

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

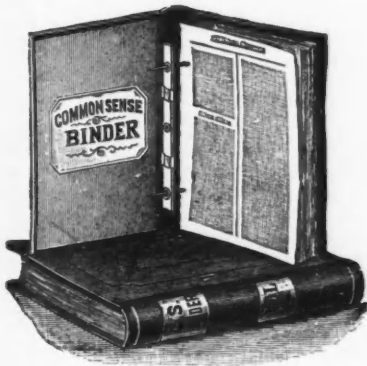


Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders  
Fan and Stuff Pumps  
Engine Roll Bars and Bed Plates  
Cylinder Molds  
Marshall Drives  
Slitters and Rewinders  
Reels  
Dryers with Improved Packing Boxes  
Wet Machines  
Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls  
Rolls Reground

**A BINDER**

FOR THE

**Paper Trade Journal**



To meet the wants of many of our subscribers we have arranged to supply them with an excellent Adjustable Binder for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

In construction this binder is simple, yet neatly and strongly made. The back is flexible and adjusts itself to any thickness; hence the volume always corresponds to the actual thickness of the papers bound.

It is entirely free from complicated fixtures—such as rubber straps, hooks or strings—and is, either as a temporary or a permanent binder, simple, practical and durable.

Copies of THE JOURNAL can be easily put in or taken out at any time.

One of these Binders, with ordinary care, will last for years.

Price \$1.50—express prepaid

Remit with order. Address

**LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO.**

150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

**WANTED**

Old Brass Wire Cloth, Scrap Brass, Second-hand Soda Ash, and all other kind of second-hand bags.

Will be pleased to quote prices. Write to

**THEODORE HOFELLER & COMPANY**  
86, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108 Terrace, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Chemistry of Paper Making  
Wanted**

A second-hand copy of Chemistry of Paper Making wanted, in good condition. Address Book, care Paper Trade Journal.



Special Shaped Carbon, Black Diamond POINTS FOR TURNING Paper, Cotton, Chilled Iron and Hardened Steel Calender Rolls, Hard Rubber, Fibre, etc

Manufactured by **THOS. L. DICKINSON, 64 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK**

Successor to JOHN DICKINSON. Established 1796.

Agents for Great Britain: C. W. BURTON, GRIFFITHS & CO., Ludgate Square, London.

**Do  
You Want  
Help?**

Or have you some machinery which you would like to dispose of?

TRY THE  
**Journal's  
"Want" Pages**

They bring prompt returns.

### Pneumatic Save-All Eliminates Waste.

While the "Pneumatic Save-All," made by the Improved Paper Machinery Company, of Nashua, N. H., has already been mentioned in the columns of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, still the special action of this unique fibre saving device, as described and illustrated below, will, no doubt, be of interest.

The tank receives the waste or white water. Revolving in the white water is a specially made cylinder mold. The interior of this mold is divided into compartments, each airtight from those next it. A very slight degree of vacuum is put upon the interior of the mold through a pneumatic valve at the end of the cylinder.

In the illustration the inwardly pointing arrowheads indicate the direction of the air movements. Under this action the waste water is filtered through the cylinder, which is covered with a wire screen of suitable fineness. The vacuum, though very slight, is yet sufficient to draw the water through in excess of its natural rate of flow, and the capacity of the save-all is therefore very great, figured in hundreds of thousands of gallons per day. But this result is not the most important one.

The striking novelty of the invention, that has enabled this machine to build up such a remarkable record of successes wherever installed is the effect of the pneumatic action upon the depositing

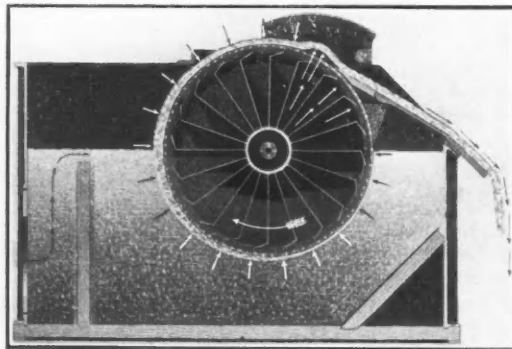


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING CROSS SECTION OF PNEUMATIC SAVE-ALL, SHOWING DIRECTION OF AIR PRESSURES AND FORMATION OF FILM OF FIBRES.

of fibres on the screen. In older forms of save-all the fibres were allowed to accumulate on the screen, from which they were either rubbed off by a couch roll or forced off by a "doctor." In either case experience amply proved the fact that great quantities of the fibre were pressed through the screen, and that the screen itself suffered through the mechanical injury of contact with couch or scraper.

In contrast with the older way the present pneumatic device is strikingly novel and effective. In the engraving it will be seen that, under the action of the pneumatic suction, the fibre forms a gradually thickening film upon the cylinder, and that at a point near the top of the cylinder the direction of the arrows is *reversed*, showing where the suction ceases, and a blast of air under slight pressure blows up through the underlying section from a special valve and gently *lifts* the fibre off. From this point the fibre falls upon an inclined plate and slides down into a suitable receptacle (if not returned at once to the flow box).

The action is continuous, automatic and absolutely reliable. If there is waste in the water the cylinder gets it, and there usually is far more waste than was ever suspected of being there. In fact, the actual tonnage of waste saved is always a surprising discovery.

The saving of waste fibre has always presented quite marked difficulties, and as a result a greater amount of waste has been permitted to occur in this respect than in almost any other branch of

industrial work that can be named. It is only a few years ago that nearly all industrial processes were marked by great waste, but year by year in other lines of work the waste has been eliminated by careful and scientific methods. In fact, in the majority of industrial processes today the waste that is saved is the big end of the business. Even the "Beef Trust" solemnly assures us that its modest profits are derived solely from the by-products of its business, in the saving of hoofs and horns, hide, blood, bones, etc., etc.; and the same is true in the great chemical works today, while in mining the big operations of today are made on low grade ores that were once not thought fit to save!

In the scientific saving of waste the industries which depend on timber have been perhaps the most negligent. The heavy wastage from sawmills is quite a serious problem even yet, while the waste fibre from the pulp and paper mills still flows into the rivers in great quantities. This is not saying that every effort has not been made on the part of mill managements to stop such waste, but merely that the effective means for saving the waste have not always been found.

The reclaimed fibre should be obtained in perfectly good condition ready for immediate use or for storage. As a rule, and especially if saved for storage, the fibre should be of the same high grade as the product from which it was saved or in which it is intended to be used. At least, stock once stored should not be in such shape as to undergo serious change chemically. Moreover, the process of saving should be cheap in itself, and thus prevent the cutting down of the economy of the saving process. This process should be continuous, as nearly automatic as possible, simple, and should require but little machinery, and even this should be compact and permanent.

The "Pneumatic Save-All" seems to have solved the problems presented in past efforts looking to the economical saving of waste fibre. It has been applied successfully in hundreds of cases, and the cost of operation has demonstrated itself to be insignificant in comparison with the money value of the fibre saved.

The secret of success of this device appears to depend on the very slight suction used to draw the fibre onto the revolving cylinder, and in the fact that this fibre is then blown off of the cylinder by air pressure without being rubbed into or through the wire in any way. Under the action of the light vacuum used the fibre is very delicately drawn upon the wire, its action somewhat resembling a fall of snow before a light breeze. The fibre once deposited on the wire is held thereon by the air, and absolutely does not pass through. With this device, as a matter of daily experience, a coarse wire under the pneumatic action will save a much larger percentage of fibre than a fine wire used on a machine of the usual "decker" or pulp thickener class. In this latter machine, as is well known, there is a tendency for the waste fibres to be either rubbed through the wire with the waste water, or else (accumulating on the wire just before reaching the couch roll) they fall back into the tank in considerable masses.

Those who are using the "Pneumatic Save-All" assert that it handles from 200,000 to 400,000 gallons of waste water per day, and that from this quantity of water it saves in perfect condition under daily practice, in the majority of cases, from 1 ton per day upward. It would hardly be fair to state what the highest limit is, although it is an astonishingly large figure, because there still exists in our paper mills a considerable amount of old-fashioned and relatively inefficient machinery, and from this class of machine the waste is really larger than it should be. Nevertheless, there are very few, if any, cases in which this new scientific method of saving waste would not be entirely practicable.

The Everton Paper Company, heretofore at 29 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, has removed to 236 North Third street, in that city, in order to have greater accommodations for its growing paper, bag and twine trade.

## BOOKS FOR PAPER MAKERS

### THE TREATMENT OF PAPER FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES By Louis Edgar Andés. \$2.50

A practical introduction to the preparation of paper products for a great variety of purposes, such as the following papers: Parchment, Transfer, Preservative, Grained Transfer, Fireproof and Antifalsification, Polishing, Tracing and Copying, Chalk and Litho Transfer, Leather, Luminous, Tortoiseshell and Ivory, Metal, Colored Papers, etc., and Paper Articles.

### THE PAPER MILL CHEMIST. (Pocket Edition). By H. P. Stevens, M.A., Ph.D. Price, \$2.50.

This book has been written with the object of providing in a handy form the necessary information for carrying out chemical and physical tests on paper and the raw materials used in its manufacture, and to supply in a convenient form those analytical and practical papermaking data which may be useful for purposes of reference. With Tables and Index.

### CHAPTERS ON PAPER MAKING. By Clayton Beadle. In 4 Volumes. \$2.00 per Volume.

A series of lectures by a distinguished authority on the important features of the Art, to which are added Questions and Answers.

### PAPER TECHNOLOGY. By R. W. Sindall, F. C. S. \$4.00

CONTENTS.—Introduction—Technical Difficulties Relating to Paper—Rag Papers—Esparto, Straw, Notes on Beating—Wood Pulp—Wood Pulp Papers—Packing Papers—"Art" Papers—The Physical Qualities of Paper—The Chemical Constituents of Paper—The Microscope—Fibrous Materials Used in Paper Making—Analysis of a Sheet of Paper—The C. B. S.

### PRACTICAL PAPER MAKING. By George Clapperton. \$2.50

A general treatise, and includes chapters on the chemical and physical characteristics of fibres, cutting and boiling rags, washing, breaking and bleaching, antichlor, mechanical wood, esparto, straw, beating, loading, coloring, resin and animal sizing, the Fourdrinier machine and its management, glazing and burnishing, cutting and finishing, microscopical examination of paper, tests for ingredients of paper, recovery of soda, tests of chemicals, tables of sizes, weights, etc. It is illustrated.

### THE ART OF PAPER MAKING. By Alex. Watt. \$3.00

Its various chapters relate to cellulose, materials used in paper making, treatment of rags, esparto, wood and various other fibres, bleaching, beating, refining, loading, sizing, coloring, hand and machine paper making, calendering, cutting and finishing, colored papers, machines used in paper making, recovery of soda from spent liquors, determination of real value of commercial sodas, chloride of lime, etc., and useful tables and notes.

### PAPER MAKERS' POCKETBOOK. By James Beveridge. \$4.00

This is a compilation of data useful to the practical paper maker. It contains tables of weights and measures, wages, English, German and French sizes, weights and classification of papers, equivalent sizes and weights, comparative temperature, specific heats, properties of saturated steam, Yarn tests, moisture in rags, yield of pulp woods, composition of liquors, etc., besides a large variety of general chemical tables.

### PRACTICAL TESTING OF RAW MATERIALS. By Dyson. \$5.00

The book contains chapters on the testing of fuels, oils, chemicals, paper makers' raw materials, as well as on water analysis, purification, filtration and softening, etc.

### THE MANUFACTURE OF LAKE PIGMENTS FROM ARTIFICIAL COLORS. By Francis H. Jennison, F.I.C., F.C.S. \$3.00

A useful book for paper manufacturers, wall paper printers, surface coated paper manufacturers, etc.

### THE DYEING OF PAPER PULP. By Julius Erfurt. \$7.50

An extensive and exhaustive treatise covering the whole subject of the effect of colors on pulp.

### PAPER MAKING. By Cross & Bevan. \$5.00. 3d Edition. A Text Book.

CONTENTS.—Cellulose—Physical Structure of Fibres—Scheme for the Diagnosis and Chemical Analysis of Plant Substances—An Account of the Chemical and Physical Characteristics of the Principal Raw Materials—Special Treatment of Various Fibres; Boilers, Boiling Processes, Etc.—Bleaching—Beating—Sizing—Loading—Coloring, Etc.—Paper Machines; Hand Made Paper—Calendering, Cutting, Etc.—Caustic Soda, Recovered Soda, Etc.—The Qualities of Papers Referred to the Structural and Chemical Characters of Its Fibres—Paper Testing—General Chemical Analysis for Paper Makers—Site for Paper Mill Water Supply, Water Purification, Etc.—Special Manufactures—Statistics—Bibliography—Index.

### CELLULOSE. By Cross & Bevan. \$4.00

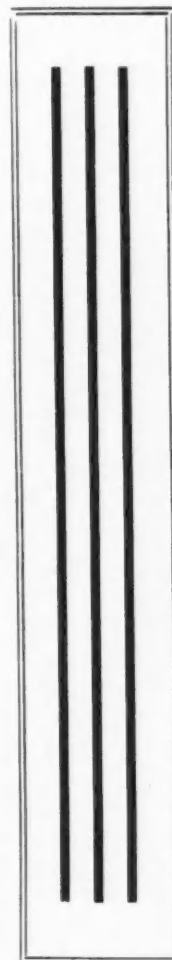
An outline of the chemistry of the structural elements of plants, with reference to their natural history and industrial uses. Besides the text, it has a number of full page reproductions of photo-micrographs of various fibres.

### RESEARCHES ON CELLULOSE. New Edition (1900-1905). By Cross & Bevan. Price, \$2.50

Section III of the new edition deals with the technical progress of cellulose of value to the practical paper maker. The book heralds the dawn of a new order of things. The progress made in the study of cellulose in the period (1900-1905) is outlined in the book.

Any of these books will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price given.

**In every instance remittance must accompany order**  
**LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL COMPANY**  
150 NASSAU STREET. NEW YORK



## MARKET REVIEW

Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
WEDNESDAY, November 25, 1908.

**FINANCIAL.**—Money on call during the week ruled  $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Monday the rates were  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., with closing transactions at 2 per cent. Tuesday the rates were  $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., with closing transactions at  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Time money on 'Change  $3$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for thirty to sixty days,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4$  per cent. for ninety days to four months, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper,  $4$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable for choice single names. Latest quotations on trade securities are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Writing Paper Company, 5s.....	85	86
American Writing Paper Company, com.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
American Writing Paper Company, pref.....	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$
International Paper Company, com.....	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$
International Paper Company, 6s.....	58	59
International, 5s.....	102	103
International, 5s.....	85	—
Union Bag and Paper Company, com.....	9	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Union Bag and Paper Company, pref.....	64	65
United Box Board and Paper Company, com.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
United Box Board and Paper Company, pref.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
United States Envelope Company, com.....	30	40
United States Envelope Company, pref.....	87	93

**PAPER.**—Conditions continue to improve in the paper trade throughout the country, and the reports from the different centres seem to be more encouraging regarding the future business activity based on the gains already noted. From the manufacturing districts about the only complaint heard is that of low water, which is of much concern to the manufacturers, especially as operations during the winter may be seriously interfered with because of an inadequate supply. At some distributing points unseasonable weather has made business somewhat less active, while at others buying is largely held in check because of the unusual delay in getting deliveries from the mills. In New York both of these causes contributed to some extent toward restricting the buying movement. The possibility also of tariff revision diverted the attention of the trade and consumers alike to the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday last, much to the detriment of business generally. Those of the manufacturers in a position to consider new business are refusing to accept anything but small orders for prompt delivery at prevailing prices, and even on those grades of paper which have been advanced the mills will not accept large orders at the new prices. The manufacturers are not complaining of lack of business at present, as most of them have sufficient tonnage on hand to insure full running for some weeks under proper operating conditions. The jobbing trade should have a good month's business, if the advance reports of New York houses can be accepted as foreshadowing the comparative gains at other leading centres of distribution. If the supply of Ground Wood is not increased before the extremely cold weather sets in there will be a serious shortage of paper this winter. Advances have already been recorded on Manilas and Fibres, Manila Tissues and some grades of Box Boards. On the other grades prices are firmer, with higher prices anticipated in the near future. We quote:

Bonds.....	9	@	40	Butchers'.....	2.10	@	2.25
Leggers.....	9	@	20	Fibre Papers.....	2.70	@	2.95
Writing—				Hardware—			
Superfine.....	11	@	—	Brown Glazed... ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	@	—
Extra fine.....	11	@	17	Black.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	@	—
Fine.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	@	9	Light Red.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	@	—
Fine, No. 2.....	7	@	8	Tissues—			
Engine Sized... ..	6	@	$7\frac{1}{2}$	White and Colored, 20x30.....	40	@	$41\frac{1}{2}$
Book, S. & S. C.....	3.60	@	3.80	Manila No. 1, 24x36.....	42	@	45
Book, M. F.....	3.35	@	3.55	Manila No. 2.....	40	@	—
Book, Coated.....	5	@	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Manila Bogus.....	1.65	@	1.75
Coated, Lithograph.....	5	@	8	Common Bogus... ..	1.20	@	1.40
News, f. o. b. mill.....	2.00	@	2.10	News Board, ton.....	25	@	30
Side Runs.....	2.25	@	2.50	Straw Board, ton.....	23	@	26
Label.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	@	9	Chip Boards.....	23	@	26
Manila—				Paper Stock Boards.....	28	@	30
No. 1 Jute.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	@	—	Wood Pulp Board.. ..	34	@	36
No. 2 Jute.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	@	—				
No. 1 Wood.....	2.85	@	2.90				
No. 2 Wood.....	2.40	@	2.50				

**WOOD PULP.**—Conditions in the Ground Wood market seem to be worse than a week ago, and consumers seeking additional quantities have discovered that there is scarcely any pulp available for the open market. The production at present, taking into consideration the benefit derived from recent rains, is estimated at about 30 per cent. of normal. There appears to be no surplus stocks except in the hands of a few big consumers, and producers just now are striving to take care of their regular customers as best they can. The last sales reported were made at about  $\$30$ @ $32$  delivered.

**WOOD FIBRES.**—The demand for Foreign Sulphites was a little quieter over the week, according to some importers. There were a few new orders booked on small transient lots, but, as a whole, new business was comparatively light. In most cases contracts running over 1908 are expected to be cleared up before the first of the year, except possibly on the Bleached product. Some producers abroad are said to be unwilling to consider contracts for 1909, probably on account of the tariff agitation or the prevailing low prices. Quotations are still averaging lower than formerly, and Unbleached Soda pulp was slightly lower, being offered below  $\$1.90$ . Business continues to show some improvement in Domestic Sulphites. Most mills have increased their production to fill the increasing demand, which is due largely to the shortage of Ground Wood. Prices continue firm. We quote:

Sulphite, foreign—			Soda, Domestic—		
Bleached, ex dock.....	3.00	@	3.25	Bleached.....	2.30 @ —
Unbl'd, ex dock.....	1.95	@	2.30	Soda, foreign—	
Sulphite, domestic—			Unbl'd Spruce, ex		
Bleached.....	2.55	@	2.60	dock.....	1.90 @ 2.15
Unbleached.....	2.05	@	2.10	Bleached, ex dock.....	2.70 @ 3.25

**BAGGING.**—There is some demand for No. 1 Bright Burlap and Good Mixed Bagging, while on the inferior grades little activity is to be noted, with some accumulations in dealers' hands still reported. Prices show no special change. Rope continues to move in fair volume, probably on account of the small supply. Although most consumers are trying to buy lower, few dealers will accept orders below prevailing prices. We quote:

Gunny, No. 1—			Manila Rope, for-		
Domestic.....	75	@	80	eign.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
Foreign.....	75	@	80	Domestic Rope.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
Mixed Bagging.....	50	@	80	New Burlap Cut-	
Wool Tares, light.. ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	@	$1\frac{1}{2}$	tings.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
Wool Tares, heavy..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	@	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Flax Waste.....	1 @ 2
				Flax Waste, washed..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{4}$

**FOREIGN RAGS.**—Importations at present are largely of the lower grades, especially roofing stock, while on the better grades moderate quantities are coming in on old contracts. New business on the higher grades is still restricted because of the low water at the mills. Packers abroad are asking advances on prevailing prices, but a few are willing to accept counter offers. We quote:

German Blue Cot-			Old Linen, White..	$4\frac{1}{2}$ @	$5\frac{1}{2}$
tons.....	1.30	@	1.40	Old Linen, Gray... ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4
Dutch Blues.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	@	$1\frac{1}{2}$	German Colored	
Light Print.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	@	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Cottons.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
New Mixed Cuttings	$1\frac{1}{2}$	@	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Old Linen Blue... ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{4}$
New Light Cuttings	$3\frac{1}{4}$	@	$3\frac{1}{2}$		

**DOMESTIC RAGS.**—Business continues fairly brisk on the lower grades, particularly on Soiled House and Street Whites, Thirds and Blues and the Roofing grades. In the absence of any material accumulations prices are stiffening a little. Buying, it is stated, would be larger if the manufacturers were not hampered so much by low water. Only a small demand prevails for New Rags. We quote:

New Shirt Cuttings,			No. 1 Whites.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @	$2\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	@	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Soiled Whites, street	95 @ 100
New Shirt Cuttings,			Soiled Whites, house	1.45	@ 1.55
No. 2.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	@	$3\frac{1}{4}$	No. 2 New Yorks... ..	95 @ 1.00
Fancy Shirt Cut-			Streets, 2s.....	80	@ 85
tings.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	@	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Thirds and Blues... ..	1.10 @ 1.30
New Blue Cottons.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	@	$2\frac{1}{2}$	No. 1 Satinnettes... ..	70 @ 80
New Mixed Cottons	$1\frac{1}{4}$	@	1.35	Mixed Satinnettes... ..	65 @ 70
New Black Cottons,				No. 1 Tailors' Rags..	45 @ 50
Soft.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	@	2	No. 2 Tailors' Rags	10 @ 15
New Black Cottons,				Hard Back Carpets.....	40 @ 45
Mixed.....	1	@	$1\frac{1}{4}$		

**OLD PAPERS.**—The market generally was not as active as during the previous week, and the movement was confined mostly to



# The Mathieson Alkali Works

SALTVILLE, VA.

# Castner Electrolytic Alkali Co.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

## “EAGLE-THISTLE” BRAND BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH TEST

Packed in Steel Drums, air tight, insuring full strength at point of consumption.

### SODA ASH.

48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

### CAUSTIC SODA.

60 per cent., 70 per cent., 72 per cent., 74 per cent., 76 per cent.; also 78 per cent.  
Our 78 per cent. Caustic Soda is an article of greater purity than has ever before  
been produced in a commercial way, analyzing 99.70 Hydrate of Soda.

### BICARBONATE OF SODA.

Packed in Kegs, Barrels or Bags; also Cases.

# ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO.

PROVIDENCE:  
55 Canal Street

NEW YORK:  
32 Broadway

INCORPORATED

## SOLE AGENTS

BOSTON:  
147 Milk Street  
PHILADELPHIA:  
117 S. Front Street

Soft White Shavings, Flat Stock, No. 1 Crumpled Stock and Folded News. The last two grades, including Broken News, were a little stiffer in price. White News is reported scarce and in good demand. Quotations on the other grades continue firm. We quote:

No. 1 Hard White Shavings.....	2.20 @ 2.30	No. 1 Old Manila..	75 @ 80
No. 2 Hard White Shavings.....	1.80 @ 1.90	No. 2 Old Manila..	45 @ 50
No. 1 Soft White Shavings.....	1.65 @ 1.70	New Box Board Chips.....	45 @ 50
No. 2 Col'd Shav's.	75 @ 80	New Straw Clips..	45 @ 50
No. 2 Col'd Shav's.	45 @ 55	Bogus Paper.....	50 @ 60
No. 1 Flat Stock..	85 @ 90	Mill Wrappers.....	50 @ 60
No. 1 Crumpled Sheet Stock.....	80 @ 85	Strictly Overissue News.....	70 @ 75
No. 1 Book Stock..	55 @ 65	Strictly Folded News.....	60 @ 65
Solid Ledger Stock.	1.55 @ 1.65	Broken News.....	34 @ 40
Ledger Stock.....	1.30 @ 1.40	No. 1 Mixed News.	40 @ 45
No. 1 White News.	1.15 @ 1.20	Straight Straw and Other Boxes.....	35 @ 40
White Paper.....	90 @ 1.00	Mixed Straw and Other Boxes.....	30 @ 35
Extra New Manila Cuttings.....	1.30 @ 1.35	No. 1 Mixed Papers	35 @ 40
New Manila Cuttings.....	1.05 @ 1.10	Com'n Papers.....	30 @ 35

TWINES.—While the demand has improved in a small way, particularly on the Cotton grades, the market is not considered very active as yet. Prices continue to display a firmer tone. We quote:

Sisal Hay.....	7½ @ —	Marline Jute, 7...	6¾ @ 7¾
Sisal Lath Varn...	8 @ 9	Marline Jute, 8 & 9	6¾ @ 7¾
Jute Rope.....	6 @ 6½	B. C. Hemp, 18....	16 @ 17
Jute Twines, 18....	11½ @ —	B. C. Hemp, 24....	15½ @ 16½
Jute Wrapping, 2 to 6 ply—		B. C. Hemp, 36....	15 @ 16
No. 1.....	10½ @ 11½	B. Hemp, 24.....	16½ @ 17½
No. 2.....	9½ @ 10½	B. Hemp, 36.....	17½ @ —
Jute Twines, 24....	11 @ 12	Mixed Hemp, 8 & 9	— @ —
Jute Twines, 36....	12 @ 13	Amer. Hemp, 4½...	13 @ —
Marline Jute, 4½...	9 @ 10	Amer. Hemp, 6....	12½ @ —
Marline Jute, 6....	9 @ 10	B. Hemp, 18.....	17 @ 18

### Philadelphia Markets.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 24, 1908.—The rise in stock quotations expected ever since the election was over has not yet appeared. Nor is it apparently any closer than it was a week ago. There is every reason why prices should improve, and but few reasons why they should not. Perhaps only the freer supplies which have been coming in has kept prices strong and steady, but unchanged from last week. Printers and publishers and others, again active, are producing large quantities of stock, and this is taken by the mills quite as fast as the jobbers gather it together. So while the market consumes all that is offered and the mills are quite anxious to get stock, there is no pressure yet, and the consequence is that prices remain unchanged. But the market is so well cleaned up that the jobbers believe it is only a matter of days, perhaps merely of hours, before there will be an advance all along the line, and certainly in the cheaper grades.

Quotations therefore remain as follows:

Bonds.....	9 @ 40	PAPER.	
Ledgers.....	8 @ 20	News.....	2.75 @ 3.10
Writing—		No. 1 Jute Manila..	5½ @ 6
Superfine.....	12 @ 15	Manila Sulph., No. 1	4¾ @ 5¼
Extra Fine.....	9 @ 11	Manila, No. 2.....	2¾ @ 3¼
Fine.....	7 @ 9	Common Bogus....	1.75 @ 1.90
Fine, No. 2.....	7 @ 8	Straw Board, ton..	28 @ 31
Fine, No. 3.....	6 @ 7	News Board, ton..	34 @ 38
Book, S. & C.....	4 @ 6	Wood Pulp Board..	37 @ 40
Book, M. F.....	3¾ @ 5¾	Felts—	
Book, Coated.....	6¾ @ 12	Regular.....	35.00 @ 38.00
Coated Lithograph..	6¾ @ 8	Slaters'.....	38.00 @ 43.00
Label.....	6¾ @ 9	Best Tarred, 2 ply	50 @ 55
		Best Tarred, 3 ply	70 @ 78
		BAGGING.	
Gunny, No. 1—		Wool Tares, heavy.	1.37 @ 1.50
Foreign.....	1.00 @ 1.10	Wool Tares, light..	1.25 @ 1.50
Domestic.....	1.00 @ 1.10	Manila Rope, No. 1	2 @ 2½
Scrap Bagging.....	60 @ 70	New Burlap Cuttings	1¾ @ 2
		OLD PAPERS.	
Shavings—		No. 3 Books, light.	50 @ 55
No. 1 Hard White	1.95 @ 2.00	Extra No. 1 Manilas	90 @ 95
No. 1 Soft White	1.55 @ 1.60	Folded News (over-	
No. 2 Soft White	1.10 @ 1.15	Issues).....	55 @ 60
No. 1 Mixed.....	70 @ 75	Old Newspapers...	50 @ 55
No. 2 Mixed.....	55 @ 60	Mixed Papers.....	35 @ 40
Ledgers & Writings	1.45 @ 1.50	Commons.....	35 @ 30
Solid Books.....	80 @ 85	Straw Clippings...	35 @ 40
New Manila Cuttings	1.20 @ 1.25	Binders' Clippings.	35 @ 40
Crumpled Manila...	75 @ 80		

E. R. G.

### Chicago Markets.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, November 23, 1908.—Evidences of shortage in supply are becoming manifest. This is especially true of news print, the production of which was greatly curtailed by the strike and low water. Deliveries of wrapping papers are also somewhat delayed because of the heavy holiday demand just now and the shortage of ground wood. The demand for box board is easing up a bit with the completion of the large holiday orders.

The supply of paper stock was fairly well exhausted by the extra demand, and collections of stock are rather disappointingly small to the dealers. Prices advanced steadily as the demand grew larger. During the week the orders for the cheaper grades eased a little, but there was a very active demand for Soft White Shavings and No. 1 Books. We quote:

Bonds.....	8 @ 40	PAPER AND BOARD.	
Ledgers.....	9 @ 20	Label.....	6¼ @ 9
Writing—		News.....	2.80 @ 3.05
Superfine.....	11 @ 16	Manila—	
Extra Fine.....	9½ @ 11	No. 1 Jute.....	5 @ 6
Fine.....	7 @ 9	Sulphite No. 1..	3¾ @ 4¾
Fine, No. 2.....	7 @ 8	Common Bogus....	1.90 @ 2.00
Book, S. & S. C....	4 @ 6	Straw Board (ton)..	26.00 @ 29.00
Book, M. F. S....	3¾ @ 4¾	News Board (ton)..	30.00 @ 35.00
Book, Coated.....	6 @ 12	Wood Pulp Board..	37.00 @ 40.00
		OLD PAPERS.	
Shavings—		No. 2 Books, light.	50 @ 60
No. 1 Hard White	2.10 @ 2.25	Extra No. 1 Manilas	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 1 Soft White	1.75 @ 1.85	No. 1 Manilas....	75 @ 80
No. 2 Soft White	1.20 @ 1.25	Folded News (over-	
No. 1 Mixed.....	75 @ 85	Issues).....	60 @ 65
No. 2 Mixed.....	60 @ 70	Old Newspapers...	55 @ 60
Ledgers & Writings	1.40 @ 1.50	Mixed Papers.....	45 @ 55
Solid Books.....	1.00 @ 1.10	Straw Clippings...	35 @ 40
No. 1 Books.....	90 @ 1.00	Binders' Clippings.	40 @ 45

H

CHINA CLAY.—The demand continues good for this commodity. The market is firm, and buying on both the domestic and imported grades was better than was really anticipated. New orders were larger than formerly, but no new contracts were reported. Imported was offered at \$11.50@18 per ton and Domestic at \$8@9 per ton.

TALC.—Business has shown further improvement in this market, and producers are reported as being quite busy. Some new orders were booked during the week and contracts for next year are also being placed by some of the paper mills. Prices remain firm at \$9 and upward per ton.

ROSIN.—This market continues fairly active with business of satisfactory proportions. The available supply is not especially large, and some consumers experienced difficulty in getting prompt shipments. Little change has taken place in the Savannah market, and the demand was considered reasonable. Grade "F" was quoted at \$3.40 in New York, while at Savannah the price was \$2.90.

ALKALI.—An active market is in progress with a good demand from paper making sources reported. Contract deliveries are moving steadily, and recent inquiries have resulted in some new orders being placed. Forty-eight per cent. is still held at 90@92½c. f. o. b. works.

CAUSTIC SODA.—A gradual increase in business has been noted in this market both for prompt and future delivery. Shipments on old contracts are of average proportions, and no material accumulations have been reported lately. Prices continue on the basis of 1.75@1.85c., and 10c. higher for 60 per cent. Powdered is held at 2¼@3c. point of delivery.

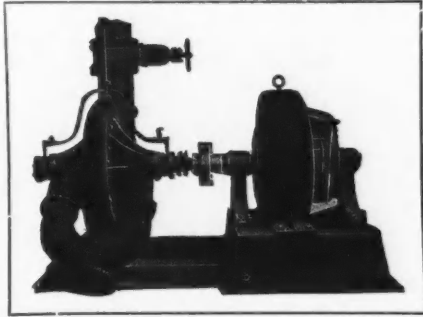
ALUM (Sulphate of Alumina).—Considerable improvement has occurred lately in this article, and a better demand generally is reported. The movement into paper consuming channels has made gains, and some new business is also coming forward. Paper makers' rosin is being offered at \$1@1.75 per 100 pounds.

BRIMSTONE.—In general the market shows a fair degree of activity, with inquiries being received for both prompt and future delivery.

# R. D. WOOD & CO.

400 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

## Centrifugal Pumps



**Belt Driven or Direct Connected with any Power**

**NEW IMPROVED, HEAVY, INDESTRUCTIBLE,  
CONVENIENT, EFFICIENT**

**Specially Adapted to Paper and Pulp Mills**

**CAST IRON PIPE, FIRE HYDRANTS, GATE VALVES AND  
INDICATOR POSTS**

The best proof of the economy and efficiency of the

### Murphy Automatic Smokeless Furnace

in paper and pulp mills is shown in the fact that there are more of them in use than all others combined.

LET US SEND YOU A LIST



View of the plant of the Laurentide Paper Co., Grand Mere, Quebec.  
3,100 H. P. Murphy Furnaces in Operation.

**WHICH—A high grade furnace with slack coal  
OR—An inferior furnace with high priced coal**

**MURPHY IRON WORKS,** 7 Walker Street, DETROIT  
Branches in all large cities

# THE AMERICAN STATIONER

Published Every Saturday

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

\$2.00 A YEAR

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION, THREE MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS



THE AMERICAN STATIONER is the oldest and by far the best publication in its field, with a circulation bigger than all the rest combined.

It aims to give the Jobber and Retail Stationer just the information that will enable him to buy and replenish his stock intelligently and cheaply.

It tells all about the Standard Goods and about the Novelties in Stationery, Papeteries, Calendars, Christmas Cards, Valentines, Toys and Games, Fancy Goods and Stationers' Specialties.

It gives the Freshest News about the New Books, Magazines and Forthcoming Publications that the Stationers can sell.

It offers Practical Hints about Window Dressing, the Artistic Display of Goods, and the like.

PUBLISHED BY

**THE LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL COMPANY**



Specimen Copy sent free to any address.

# BUYERS' GUIDE: Classified Index to Advertisements

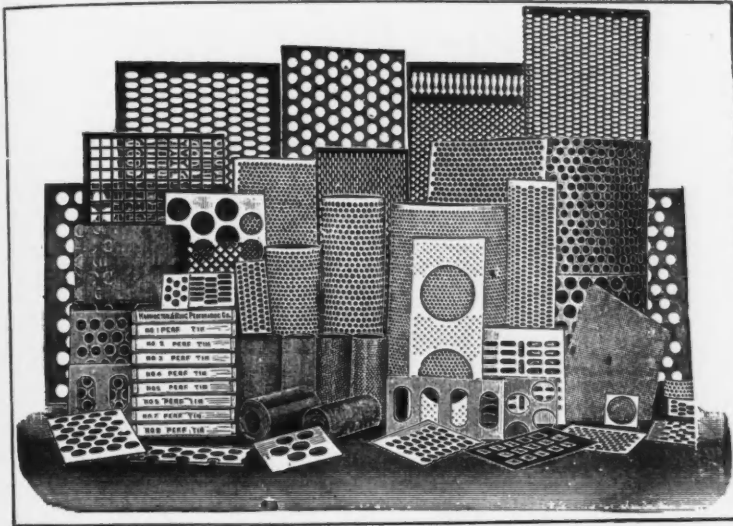
All Advertisers are entitled to one insertion under proper heading. Extra Insertions \$5.00 per Annum. Extra Headings, \$10.00

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>ALUM.</b>		<b>FOURDRINIER WIRES.</b>		<b>PAPER TESTERS.</b>	
Cochrane Chemical Co.....	39	Appleton Wire Works.....	68	B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.....	56
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.....	68	Wm. Cable Excelsior Wire Mfg. Co.....	68	<b>PATENTS.</b>	
<b>ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.</b>		Cheney Bigelow Wire Works.....	11	Davis & Davis.....	51
James L. Carey.....	51	De Witt Wire Cloth Co.....	68	<b>PERFECTION BRONZE CASTINGS.</b>	
F. W. Dean.....	51	Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co.....	68	Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co.....	68
Eaton & Brownell.....	51	Thomas E. Gleason.....	4	<b>PERFORATED METALS.</b>	
George F. Hardy.....	51	Lindsay Wire Weaving Co.....	31	Harrington & King Perforating Co.....	67
Herbert S. Kimball.....	51	J. Walter Perry.....	49	<b>PIPING.</b>	
O. Perry Sarle.....	51	W. S. Tyler Co.....	4	Wm. A. Pope.....	17
Joseph H. Wallace & Co.....	51	<b>GENERATORS AND MOTORS.</b>		<b>PULP STONES.</b>	
<b>ASBESTINE PULP.</b>		General Electric Co.....	56	Lombard & Co.....	31
International Pulp Co.....	1	<b>HYDRAULIC CONSTRUCTION.</b>		E. Hagen.....	39
<b>BABBITT METALS.</b>		Ambursen Hydraulic Construction Co.....	26, 27	<b>PULP WOOD, ROUGH AND ROSSED.</b>	
Eastwood Wire Mfg. Co.....	68	<b>INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS.</b>		Cobb & White Co.....	11
<b>BELTING.</b>		Delaware & Hudson Co.....	45	<b>PUMPS.</b>	
Gandy Belting Co.....	31	<b>LUBRICATING COMPOUNDS.</b>		Goulds Mfg. Co.....	39
N. Y. Belting and Packing Co.....	49	Adam Cook's Sons.....	31	Lawrence Pump and Engine Co.....	23
Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.....	47	<b>PAPER, COATED.</b>		Morris Machine Works.....	47
Rosendale-Reddaway Belting and Host Co.....	56	Whitmore Mfg. Co.....	2	Sandusky Foundry & Machine Co.....	33
<b>BINDERS' BOARDS.</b>		<b>PAPER CUTTERS.</b>		Shartle Brothers Machine Co.....	58
C. L. La Boiteaux Co.....	17	Hamblet Machine Co.....	53	R. D. Wood & Co.....	65
<b>BLEACHING POWDER.</b>		Smith & Winchester Mfg. Co.....	40	<b>RAG CUTTERS.</b>	
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.....	63	<b>PAPER DEALERS.</b>		Daniels Machine Co.....	23
A. Klipstein & Co.....	56	Birmingham & Seaman Co.....	1	Taylor, Stiles & Co.....	29
J. L. & D. S. Riker.....	33	Carter, Rice & Co., Corpor.....	3	<b>ROLL BARS AND BED PLATES.</b>	
<b>BOARDS.</b>		Cousins Envelope Paper and Twine Co.....	19	R. J. Dowd Knife Works.....	41
United Box Board and Paper Co.....	15	C. L. La Boiteaux Co.....	17	Eagle Knife & Bar Co.....	9
<b>BOX BOARDS.</b>		Perkins & Squier Co.....	1	Shartle Bros. Machine Co.....	58
C. L. La Boiteaux Co.....	17	Pulp and Paper Trading Co.....	1	Taylor, Stiles & Co.....	29
<b>BRASS WIRE CLOTH.</b>		Stone & Andrew.....	9	<b>ROBIN SIZE.</b>	
Eastwood Wire Mfg. Co.....	68	<b>PAPER EXPORTERS.</b>		Arabol Mfg. Co.....	49
<b>CALENDER ROLLS.</b>		Parsons Trading Co.....	1	Paper Makers' Chemical Co.....	49
Farel Foundry and Machine Co.....	45	<b>PAPER FILLERS.</b>		Vera Chemical Co.....	45
Lobdell Car Wheel Co.....	45	Dexter & Bowles.....	1	<b>SCREENS.</b>	
J. Morton Poole Co.....	45	Wheelwright Filler & Mfg. Co.....	51	Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co.....	68
<b>CARBON TOOLS.</b>		C. K. Williams & Co.....	68	Harmon Machine Co.....	27
Thos. L. Dickinson.....	59	<b>PAPER MACHINERY.</b>		Union Screen Plate Co.....	11
<b>CHEMICALS.</b>		Appleton Machine Co.....	67	<b>SECOND HAND PAPER MILL MACHINERY.</b>	
A. Klipstein & Co.....	56	Bagley & Sewall Co.....	47	Shartle Brothers Machine Co.....	58
<b>CHEMICAL EXPERTS.</b>		Baker & Shevlin Co.....	37	<b>SKYLIGHTS.</b>	
The Emerson Laboratory.....	51	Beloit Iron Works.....	9	E. Van Norden Co.....	3
A. D. Little.....	51	Bellows Falls Machine Co.....	17	<b>SLITTERS AND REWINDERS.</b>	
<b>CHINA CLAY.</b>		Black-Clawson Co.....	53	Dietz Machine Works.....	21
George Z. Collins & Co.....	55	H. C. Clark & Son Machine Co.....	58	Samuel M. Langston.....	2
A. Klipstein & Co.....	56	Frank H. Davis.....	58	<b>SPEED INDICATOR.</b>	
Paper Makers' Chemical Co.....	49	Dilts Machine Works.....	53	N. P. Bowsher Co.....	31
Peerless Clay Co.....	1	Downingtown Mfg. Co.....	37	<b>SPRINKLERS, AUTOMATIC.</b>	
Star Clay Co., Ltd.....	68	Friction Pulley and Machine Works.....	17	H. G. Vogel Co.....	67
<b>COLORS AND DYESTUFFS.</b>		J. H. Horne & Sons Co.....	25	<b>STOKERS.</b>	
F. Bredt & Co.....	1	Improved Paper Machinery Co.....	23	Murphy Iron Works.....	65
Heller & Merz Co.....	33	F. E. Keyes Company.....	9	<b>SULPHATE ("KRAFT" SODA) PULP.</b>	
A. Klipstein & Co.....	56	Mills Machine Co.....	58	Jean Freese.....	19
<b>CONVEYING MACHINERY.</b>		Moore & White Co.....	25	Scandinavian-American Trading Co.....	4
Brown Hoisting Machinery Co.....	41	George M. Newhall Engineering Co.....	1	<b>SULPHITE FIBRE.</b>	
H. W. Caldwell & Son Co.....	2	Norwood Engineering Co.....	56	Riordon Paper Mills, Ltd.....	17
The M. Garland Co.....	21	Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Co.....	67	<b>SULPHITE FITTINGS.</b>	
The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.....	23	Sandy Hill Iron and Brass Works.....	21	Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co.....	68
Link-Belt Co.....	33	Sandy Hill Iron and Brass Works.....	29	<b>SULPHITE PULP.</b>	
Webster Mfg. Co.....	31	Townsend Foundry and Machine Co.....	1	Scandinavian-American Trading Co.....	4
<b>CORDAGE AND TRANSMISSION ROPE.</b>		Valley Iron Works Co.....	40	<b>SULPHUR.</b>	
American Manufacturing Co.....	4	<b>PAPER MANUFACTURERS.</b>		Union Sulphur Co.....	19
<b>CYLINDER MOULDS.</b>		Crocker-McElwain Co.....	13	<b>TALC.</b>	
Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co.....	68	Eastern Mfg. Co.....	11	United States Talc Co.....	19
<b>DANDY ROLLS.</b>		Hammermill Paper Co.....	9	<b>TANKS.</b>	
Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co.....	68	Merrimac Paper Co.....	2	Baltimore Cooperage Co.....	49
<b>DIGESTER LININGS.</b>		Moore & Thompson Paper Co.....	13	A. T. Stearns Lumber Co.....	47
Panzl Digester Lining Co.....	23	James Ramage Paper Co.....	11	<b>TIERING MACHINES.</b>	
<b>DRYING SYSTEMS.</b>		St. Regis Paper Co.....	19	Economy Engineering Co.....	67
Geo. P. Clark Co.....	40	Walsh Paper Co.....	19	<b>ULTRAMARINE BLUE.</b>	
<b>ENGINE AND BOILER SUPPLIES.</b>		<b>PAPER MAKERS' SUPPLIES.</b>		The Ultramarine Co.....	9
Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Co.....	4	Scandinavian-American Trading Co.....	4	<b>WATER WHEELS.</b>	
Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co.....	68	<b>PAPER STOCK.</b>		Camden Water Wheel Works.....	47
<b>FELTS—DRY.</b>		Paul Berlowitz.....	56	Rodney Hunt Machine Co.....	43
Little Ferry Paper Co.....	13	Edwin Butterworth & Co.....	35	James Lefell & Co.....	43
<b>FELTS.</b>		Castle, Gotthell & Overton.....	55	Ridon-Alcott Turbine Co.....	43
Appleton Woolen Mills.....	3	John A. De Vito Co., Inc.....	4	S. Morgan Smith Co.....	43
Draper Brothers Co.....	19	Gill, Trafford & Reid.....	55	<b>WOOD PULP.</b>	
F. C. Huyck & Sons.....	2	John H. Lyon & Co., Inc.....	1	Hugo Hartig (Felix Salomon & Co., Agents).....	55
H. Waterbury & Sons Co.....	35	Marx Maier.....	55	Scandinavian-American Trading Co.....	4
Waterbury Felt Co.....	39	Pioneer Paper Stock Co.....	57	<b>WOOD PULP IMPORTERS.</b>	
<b>FILTERING SYSTEMS.</b>		Salomon Brothers & Co.....	55	Ira L. Beebe & Co.....	49
New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co.....	3	Felix Salomon & Co.....	55	Frederick Bertuch & Co.....	4
		I. & W. Smith.....	55	M. Gottesman & Son.....	21
		Western Paper Stock Co.....	55	C. W. Rantoul Co.....	56
		Woolworth & Graham.....	45	Scandinavian-American Trading Co.....	4
				<b>WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.</b>	
				Ryther & Pringle Co.....	31
				<b>WORN MATERIAL.</b>	
				Theo. Hoffer & Co.....	3, 57, 59
				<b>"Y" VALVES.</b>	
				Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co.....	68





# PERFORATED METALS



For PAPER and PULP  
MILL SCREENS

USED IN Drainer Bottoms,  
Pulp Screens, Washers, Suction  
Box Covers, Button  
Catchers, Filter Plates, Vats and  
Tanks, Sand Traps, Strainers,  
Boilers and Digesters, Shower  
Pipes, Rolls, False Bottoms, etc.

The Harrington & King Perforating Co.

No. 219 North Union St.

New York Office: No. 114 Liberty St. CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

CHARLES S. BARTON, Pres. and Treas.

GEO. S. BARTON, Sec'y.

## Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Builders of the Highest Grade of Fourdrinier and Cylinder

## Paper Machines and Pulp Drying Machines

Calender Rolls; Stuff, Suction and Fan Pumps; Hill Patent Diagonal  
Cutters; Patent Top and Double Edged Slitters.

New Improved Patented Vertical Single Drum Winder and Rewinder.  
Wet Machines of Increased Capacity, Etc.

## The "ESTY" Automatic Sprinkler



Approved and recommended  
by Insurance companies.  
*A mica seated valve is used.*  
Non-corrodible—non-ad-  
hesive—impenetrable—im-  
perishable.

The "Esty" Sprinkler is tested  
under an air pressure of 300 pounds  
per square inch.

Adapted for either WET or DRY  
systems. May be used either UP-  
RIGHT or PENDENT.

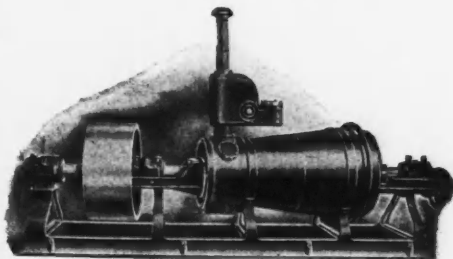
The simplest, strongest, most  
sensitive, most reliable, and most  
effective sprinkler on the market.

For full particulars, address

**H. G. VOGEL CO.**

12 & 14 Walker Street, New York  
BRANCHES: Buffalo, Philadelphia  
Boston and Montreal

## PATENT MULTIPLE BAR Refining Engine



Saves Time, Power and Money Better Stock—Better Surface  
Uniform Capacity

**APPLETON MACHINE CO., Appleton, Wis.**

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

## We are now building ELECTRIC TIERING MACHINES

FOR HEAVY WAREHOUSE DUTY

Built like our well-known

## ECONOMY STEEL TIERING MACHINE

Portable, Rapid, Economical.  
Send for Pamphlet No. 7.

**Economy Engineering Co.**

58-64 N. Jefferson Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Sole Foreign Agents:  
PARSONS TRADING CO., NEW YORK.



Std. Hand Power Machin.

# EASTWOOD WIRE MFG CO. FOURDRINIER WIRES BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

THE WM. CABLE  
EXCELSIOR WIRE MFG. CO.



Established 1848  
Incorporated 1870-1896



MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Fourdrinier Wires  
Cylinder Wires  
Brass, Copper and Iron Wire  
Cloth of every description

Brass, Copper and Iron Wire  
Dandy Rolls  
Cylinder Moulds  
Best Quality of Wire Rope

Write for Price List

43 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK

# BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH GRADE. MANUFACTURED BY

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. COMPANY  
PHILADELPHIA

C. K. WILLIAMS & CO., EASTON, PA.



Proprietors of the Penna. Dry Paint and Color Works and the Helios Dry Color, Chemical and Copperas Works, of Allentown, Pa.

Manufacturers, Miners and Importers of Coloring Materials, such as Venetian Reds, Red, Brown, Black, Yellow Oxides, Chrome and other Ochres; also Paper Fillers—as Aspalites, Mineral Pulp, Talc, China and other Clays—

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

Paper Manufacturers' Use

## THE "DE WITT" FOURDRINIER WIRES

Cylinder and Washer Wires. Brass, Copper, Steel and Galvanized Wire Cloth of every description. Wire Rope. Wire Window Guards.

DE WITT WIRE CLOTH COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1849]

Offices and Salesrooms:

299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

362 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

MILLS: BELLEVILLE, N. J.



OUR PATENTED

## ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC BEATING-UP DEVICE

makes smooth, uniform Fourdrinier Wires,  
Cylinder Covers and Washer Wires.  
The kind that give long runs.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

Appleton Wire Works  
APPLETON, WISCONSIN