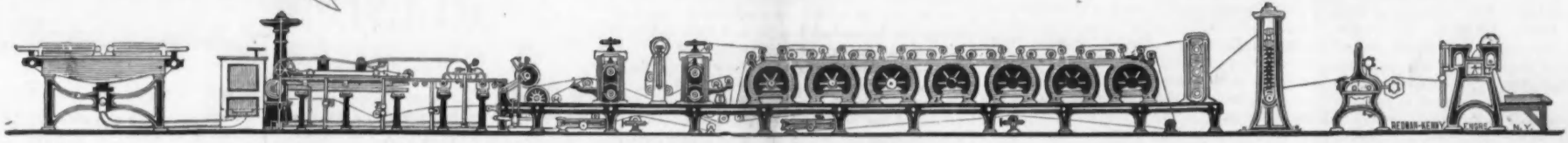


# THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.



"The Consumption of Paper is the Measure of a People's Culture."

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## Trade Topics.

### Improvement in Paper-Pulp Screens.

William Blizard and Edmund Mather, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, have invented certain improvements in paper-pulp dressers, screens, or strainers, of which the following is a description accompanied by illustrations:

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal sectional view of the apparatus, showing the screen-vat, the screen or pulp-dresser proper, vertically bisected, and showing the standards on the bridge tree in vertical sections at points where they make connection with the screen-attaching arms. Fig. 2 represents a transverse section made by a vertical plane through the middle of the stand, screen-stem and its actuating-gear and the regulator. Fig. 3 represents a top view of the apparatus, showing the bridge-tree arranged longitudinally.

The novel and useful features of this paper-pulp dresser or strainer consist, mainly, as follows: First, in so mounting the screen or dresser proper, by means of a central stem arranged vertically under it, that the operating mechanism acts to give it an equally-distributed vertical motion over its whole area, and independently of the screen-vat; second, in providing the stem of the pulp-dresser proper with a regulator or variable stop, to regulate its motion, by means of a movable wedge operated by screw or other equivalent device; third, in providing the body of the pulp-dresser stem with a downward extension or pin, to act in a suitable guide-way at or near the foot of the gear-stand, to assist in steadying the vertical motion of the stem; fourth, in combination with the guided stem, a set of guides acting to steady the bridge-tree on which the screen is mounted, to secure the equable vertical motion thereof, already described; fifth, the device of the bridge-tree, in combination with the screen and the stem, arranged under the screen-vat, and actuated from a centrally-located actuating mechanism in the gear-stand.

In order to show the attitude of this improvement in relation to other devices in the same class, it may be remarked that, in the present state of the art to which the invention relates, several objections exist against the present mode of mounting and operating the paper-pulp screens, among which may be noticed the following:

The screens are usually connected at two or more points, in a dependent manner, to the screen vats, in consequence of which hinge or other connection the motion applied to operate the screens usually reacts to impart a trembling or vibratory motion to the screen-vats, which constantly causes the vacuum underneath the screen-plates at work to be interfered with, a partial vacuum or suction being requisite to pass the fibre of the paper-pulp through the strainers, this interference being caused indirectly by the spring-action or buckling of the vat-bottoms through said vibration. Moreover, this vibratory motion soon impairs the vat-structures, and necessitates frequent and expensive repairs. The present mode of motion is the oscillating movement, which is objectionable for the reason that different parts of the screens are unequally agitated, and the stroke or thud given the same is less positive than desired. The lost motion caused by the wear of the centres of motion, and the imperfect regulators now used to govern the motion, are also objectionable features. These and other objections this improvement is designed to overcome.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the pulp-dresser proper or screen, constructed in the usual manner, except that it is provided with several-way irons a, each having an arm, b, as shown, for the attachment of the screen to the standards O, made in inverted arch or branch-stay form, and adapted to be bolted on the ends W of the bridge-tree W, in position as shown, the bridge-tree being located horizontally under the middle of the screen-vat B. The bridge-tree W is mounted at its middle on the stem P L, which is a vertical plunger, operating by reciprocatory rectilinear motion between the walls K K of the gear-stand, in which is mounted the horizontal driving-shaft G, on which is rigidly mounted the tappet-wheel C, by which the step C' in the eye D in the stem P L is tripped to produce the vertical motion for the screen A. The lower end of the stem P L is provided with the extension R, which is guided in a way, n, in the base L' L' of the gear-stand K K, to assist in giving a steady vertical motion to the stem P L when at work. The stem P L is directed at its upper end by the bridge-tree W, to which it is rigidly attached, and the bridge-tree is guided and aligned by the standards E E, in the tops of which it is confined in slots, and thus guarded against lateral motion. The standards E E are fastened to firm foundations at bases, independ-

ently of the vat structure, that the latter may be undisturbed by the screen while in operation. The screen A being guided as already stated, the motion given to it is communicated to it as near as possible in the vertical line of its centre of gravity by the tappet-wheel C engaging with its step-teeth the step-tooth C' in the stem P L, the tappet-wheel being driven by shaft G in the usual manner, thus causing a reciprocatory vertical movement for the screen A.

The movement is regulated or suspended at the will of the operator by means of an adjustable wedge, M, manipulated by the nut Q T, said wedge being interposed between a square offset on the stem P L and the base L' L' of the gear stand K K in such manner that the return stroke of the stem P L is stopped on the wedge, thus giving blows to the screen A, and the blows are modified by the position of the wedge M. If the wedge is passed fully into the gear-stand the tappet action is entirely suspended, and it is made more active the further the wedge is retracted, its movements and place being determined by the flanged nut Q T acting in the standard m, as shown in Fig. 2.

Several very decided advantages are said to be obtained by this improvement, among which may be noticed, first, a firm blow which is given and distributed equally over all parts of the screen-plates; second, an efficient regulator for the screen-motion is provided; third, an independent screen-motion, leaving the vat-structure completely intact, thus insuring its life and avoiding the damaging results above referred to; fourth, a much higher degree of effectiveness in the screen-operation by the employment of rectilinear instead of oscillatory motion.

The claims of the inventors comprise:

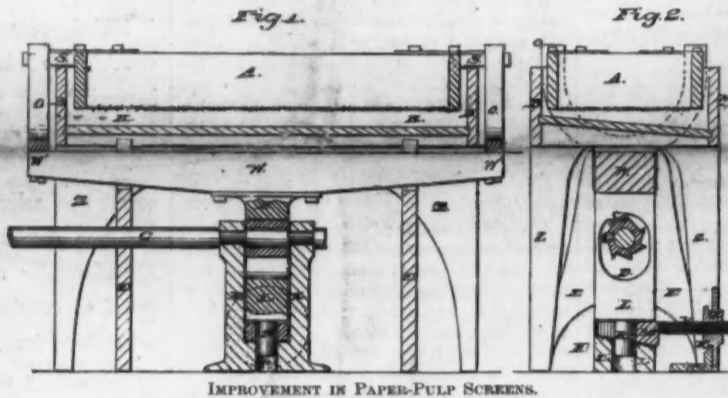
1. A paper-pulp screen mounted upon a central stem as its sole support, and guided as described, whereby an equal vertical motion is imparted to all its parts by the operating mechanism.
2. The paper-pulp screen A, provided with the screen supporting stem P L, located centrally thereunder, and guided as described, in combination with the tappet-gear C C' and wedge M, regulated by screw V and nut Q, all operating jointly.
3. The paper-pulp screen A, provided with standards O, bridge-tree W, central stem P L R, in combination with guides E E, stand K, tappet-gear C C', and wedge M and its adjusting devices V Q m.

### Safety Low Water Signal.

One of the most common and most dreaded dangers in the use of steam boilers is low water, consequently a reliable and simple low water alarm is an apparatus of great value. A low water signal manufactured by the Safety Low Water Signal Company is simple in construction and principles of operation, and the combination is very neat. The apparatus consists of a chamber containing a float, which, by means of a combination of levers, operates the valve of a steam whistle. This set of levers is double, and is hung from the cover of the chamber. From the bottom of the water chamber a tube extends into the boiler, the lower end dipping to the low water level, at which it is desired that the signal shall work. So long as the water in the boiler is above the level of this pipe the pipe and chamber above is kept filled with water and sustains the float, keeping the valve shut. When the water in the boiler falls below the pipe the chamber is emptied of water and filled with steam; the float immediately falls, opening the valve, and sounds the whistle. The float is so arranged as to give a very strong pull upon the valve, to obviate any danger from sticking in its seat, or difficulty in operating the valve under strong pressures. The chamber and pipe are made without offsets or projections which can accumulate mud or sediment of any kind. The use of such a device on boilers would settle a great many questions in regard to low water, burning of crown sheets, and collapsing of flues, about which there is great uncertainty. In fact, in cases of accident it is almost impossible to ascertain whether low water or something else had been the cause. Very often the engineer or fireman in charge does not know, and cannot find out, the exact condition of water in the boiler. This often happens in case of "foaming" or "rising" of the water. The signal is made in one size, suitable for boilers of all descriptions.

### German Patent Office Rules.

The following preliminary rules are to be observed until complete rules are issued by the Patent Office, under the new German law: Specifications and drawings must be lodged in two copies. The paper for application and specification must be 33 centimeters by 21 centimeters in size. Of the drawings, one copy must be made on white, thick and smooth drawing paper 33 centimeters long and 21 centimeters wide, or 33 centimeters long and 42 centimeters wide, or 33 centimeters long and 63 centimeters wide; the drawing and all the writing must be executed in Indian ink in absolutely black lines, without colors or shading by the brush, in the same style as those for the American Patent Office. The drawing must be surrounded by a simple marginal line at the distance of 2 centimeters from the edge of the paper. This line has also to inclose all the writing. The signature of the applicant is to be placed in the lower right hand corner. At the top of the sheet a space of at least 3 centimeters in width is to be left within the marginal line for the number, date and title of the patent. The second copy of the drawing may be a tracing of the main copy on tracing cloth. In the same the use of colors is allowed and even



IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER-PULP SCREENS.

desired. The drawings must not be folded or rolled. Measures and weights, if indicated, must be given according to the metric system. We believe a scale in such measurements is expected to be added. Powers of attorney may, until further decision, be lodged without attested signatures, but they must give the representative full authority to do all that is needful to prosecute the application.

### The Paper Industry in Portugal.

There are seventy paper mills in Portugal. Forty-five of these are devoted to the manufacture of writing and printing paper, and the remainder make wrapping paper and pasteboard. These mills give employment to 1,921 hands, of whom 748 are men, 937 women and 236 children. The wages are for men 240 to 600 reis (26 to 65 cents) per day; women, 80 to 120 reis (8½ to 13 cents), and children, 40 to 120 reis (4½ to 11 cents).

These mills consume annually about four millions of kilograms of rags and produce about two million kilograms of paper. In 1862 there were fifty-two paper mills in the country with an annual production of one-and-a-half million kilograms of paper, and a consumption of three million kilograms of rags. The mills are situated in the districts of Aveiro, Lisbon, Santarem, Braga, Coimbra, Oporto, Leiria and Vizeu. Most of the mills are located in the Aveiro district; but the best belong to the districts of Lisbon (Abelheira and Alemquer), Santarem (Thomar), and Coimbra (Louza).

### Foreign Notes.

German exchanges bring exhaustive accounts of the recent convention of German paper-makers. Over 200 mills were represented, and measures of importance discussed and attended to. The meeting was very harmonious, and good results therefrom are anticipated by the German trade.

The Association of German Paper-makers has offered a prize of 1,000 marks to the author who will most successfully and impartially answer the query: "What benefits or losses have the people experienced through the abolition of the export duties on rags and the reduction of import duties on paper?"

The Austrian authorities have seen fit to prohibit, coupled with a heavy penalty, the use of chemically-colored papers for wrapping purposes. The Central Board of Health instigated the movement. The prohibition, however, extends only so far as confectionery, provisions and other articles of consumption are concerned.

## Correspondence.

### British Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

15A PATERNOSTER ROW,  
LONDON, E. C., July 9, 1877.

There is to-day a distinct change in the weather. Last Monday I was sitting *minus* a coat, and sweltering in the heat of a summer's day in the office penning my usual weekly contribution to THE JOURNAL. But to-day the window is closed, coat is buttoned closely, and a disagreeable shiver ever and anon assists to the discomfort of the present occasion. I should think there is a difference of at least 15 deg. temperature between last Monday and to-day. Yesterday I was enjoying the luxury of a fire! Such is our climate. Business prospects, unlike the weather, do not undergo any perceptible alteration. But, I think, if anything may be said, matters improve a little. It appears from the Revenue returns of the past three months that there is an increase of £519,456, or nearly 3 per cent. in the receipts as compared with the same period of time in 1876. The Customs and Excise—the main support of our national

exchequer—have greatly increased. This tends to show an increase in home manufactures and imports. So far as the paper trade is concerned, I do not hear of much movement up or down. The newspapers are driving a fair trade since the Russians have managed to cross the Danube. But though an increase of newspaper trade means a larger supply of paper, there is no raising the price of paper. There are such heavy stocks and so many needy makers ready to snap up an order that there appears to me to be no immediate prospect of

any rise of price in paper. Trade in new and printings keeps at 3¼d., less 5 per cent. The finer writings are going along much as usual, business being brisk and orders plentiful. My Maidstone correspondent informs me that trade is "wonderful, considering." Our home markets are quiet and slack. Fibre markets are very quiet, very little being done, except in the way of gunnies, which are very scarce, indeed, and are snapped up immediately at good prices. Trade in esparto during the past month has been very dull and uninteresting. Rags are pretty well the same as last week, nothing being done except in linens. Prices on the whole have declined. Coals are cheap, but there being a steady demand, prices were fully maintained. Chemicals have receded a little, particularly at Liverpool. As consumers will have contracted now to December, I fully expect to see a flat market for some time.

I have no mill news of any importance or interest this week.

I note that Mr. Lloyd is offering his Bow Works, where he has been and is now turning out from forty to fifty tons per week, for hire. His new mill at Sittingbourne in Kent is completed, and he will make the whole of his paper there. This mill is a very extensive building, and is very conveniently situated for carriage, both rail and water. The mill is on the left hand side of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and about twelve miles from Chatham. A creek runs down to the mill and affords a source of navigation in immediate communication with the coast. I see also that Mr. Lloyd is offering for sale his esparto warehouses, &c., at Oran.

Business is very brisk at Snodland Mills, now under the management of Mr. Eustace Hook. They are putting out sixty tons per week, and all the paper leaves the premises by rail. Considering the state of trade, this is something to be proud of.

I hear of another grand smash in Germany of a paper company. For the benefit of some people who may feel anxious to know the names of the unfortunate parties, I beg to say I declined hearing particulars, so that I know nothing more than the fact that they have agents in London not one hundred miles from Cannon street. The last failure in Germany I spoke of, the Hamburg-Oldesher Company, are selling their mills, which are built on a very extensive scale. Conditions of sale to be had from the mills, Oldesloe. Sale August 1, in the office of the mill itself.

Our friend and contemporary, the *Paper-Makers' Monthly*, gives an article this month on the Paper-Makers' Association, in which the work of that body is portrayed. Such a combination

among paper-makers is highly valuable, but unanimity is essential to all they undertake. Union is strength, and so far as I have heard of associations and like combinations among paper-makers there has been a singular want of agreement in all business conducted at meetings. Resolutions passed solemnly in the course of the proceedings have been as calmly and deliberately annulled by members a few hours afterwards. There are, however, certain matters connected with the trade which affect every paper-maker. Laws are being continually altered and reconstituted which affect manufacturers, and it is highly desirable that a central body should watch the current legislation of the day, and take steps to protect the interests of the entire community it represents. There ought to be no squabbling or discussion upon matters affecting the trade and individuals collectively at any rate. The association has done good service in Parliamentary work, and has watched the trade interest with diligence and some success, and it is therefore entitled to general support. The regulating of trade prices can offer no inducement to members joining the association, for the simple reason that such a programme can never be carried out. It is impossible to compel paper-makers of small means to stand upon the same ground as their more fortunate confreres of large capital. "Everyone for himself" is the day's motto.

**Home Markets.**—Coals.—At the close of the market prices were as follows: Newcastle—Ryhope Hartley, 16s. 9d.; Wallsend—Hetton, 18s.; Hetton Lyons, 15s. 9d.; Hawthorn, 15s. 9d.; Lambton, 17s. 6d.; South Hetton, 18s.; Tunstall, 18s. 9d.; Vane, 18s. 9d.; East Hartlepool, 17s. 9d.; Tees, 17s. 9d. Ships at market, 40; sold, 13; contracts, gas, &c., 19—32; unsold, 8; at sea, 5. Fibres I think are about as follows: Best Linens, 2s.; seconds and thirds, 2s. and 3s.; best cottons, 2s. to 2s. 6s.; inferior qualities, 2s. to 1s. 6s.; blues, 16s.; colored cottons, 10s. 6d.; best new white cuttings, 3s.; London fines, 2s. 6d.; ordinary do., 2s.; outshots, 18s.; seconds and thirds, 11s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.

Esparto.—Best Spanish, £10 10s.; fair do., £10. Sassa, £8; best Algiers, £7; fair, £6 10s.; Tripoli and Mogadore, £5 10s.; palm leaves, £5 or £4 10s. Wood pulp is lower and very dull; old books, old documents, and waste papers of good quality very firm.

**Chemicals.**—Cooper Bros. & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, report: Our market continues in same position as last week, with Crystals a shade easier. Refined alkali, 50 to 52 per cent., 2d. per cent.; soda ash, 48 to 52 per cent., 1¼d. per cent.; delivery to December, 1¼d., less 4 per cent.; soda crystals, gross, £3 12s. 6d. bicarbonate of soda, £9 15s.; bleaching powder, 35 to 36 per cent., £5 10s.; English antichlor., £14; Jarro eucatic soda, 74 per cent., £17—all f. o. b. Tyne or free alongside on wharf in Tyne. In Liverpool, prices are weaker. Bleaching powder being very flat; white caustic soda, 70 to 72 per cent., £14 5s.; white caustic soda, 60 to 62 per cent., £12 5s.; cream caustic soda, 60 to 62 per cent., £12; caustic soda bottoms, £9; bleaching powder, 35 to 36 per cent., in hard wood casks, £5 2s. 6d.; in soft wood casks, £5; soda ash, 48 to 52 per cent., 1¼d. per cent.—all f. o. b. Mersey less usual discount of 2½ per cent. Bichrome held at 4¼d. per lb. Sugar of lead—White dull, 37s. 6d.; brown, 29s. Alum ground in somewhat more request, £7 12s. 6d. lump, £7; aluminous cakes, £4 5s. Rosin—About 3,000 bbls. sold at 5s. to 5s. 9d., common to low medium. W. F. C.

### Trade Marks in South America.

Uruguay and the Argentine Republic have passed trade-mark laws, and it is noticed that, theoretically, the South Americans are far in advance of some parts of Europe, as they declare the protection of trade marks to be a social obligation springing from the rights of nations. To a certain extent this principle is carried into effect by the laws in question, foreigners being placed upon the same footing as natives of the country, and no reciprocity being demanded. Among the conditions imposed is the publication of the application at the cost of the applicant, and among the privileges, transfer of the mark independently of the business, such transfers being registered. On the other hand, the time allowed for registration is much too short, the period ending, in the case of Uruguay, on the 1st of September; but as there is no probability of diplomatic action, the law being passed, as already stated, without reference to reciprocal conditions, there is not much chance of any alteration in this respect, and those who desire to secure their trade-marks in South America have, therefore, not a day to lose. Another point is serious, the tax is fixed at fifty piastres, very little short of ten pounds, and the proprietor of the trade-mark will have in addition to defray the costs of translation

stamps and the publication of the demand. This heavy tax will probably defeat itself, and neither feed the public treasury nor protect the rights so boldly avowed in theory; but, as has been already stated, circumstances compel submission.

### Ink.

Ink is a colored liquid employed in making lines, characters or figures on surfaces capable of retaining the marks so made. The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (vol. xii., p. 382, 1856) gives the following definition: "Ink—The term ink is usually restricted to the fluid employed in writing with a pen. Other kinds of ink are indicated by a second word, such as red ink, Indian ink, marking ink, sympathetic ink, printers' ink, &c. Common ink is, however, sometimes distinguished as writing ink." As to color, black is and has always been preferred in ordinary uses. For ornamental purposes and for occasionally useful distinctions, various other tints have been and are adopted—as blue, red, green, purple, violet, yellow—and so on, according to the fancy of the maker, or purchaser, or consumer.

The derivation of the English word "ink," and of its representatives in various modern languages, has caused much perplexity to philologists, and has been the subject of many erroneous conjectures. The following are the names by which it is known in those nations who have most employed it: English, ink; Low Dutch, Neder Duytsch, Hollandisch, inkt; German or Deutsch, dinte and tinte; Old German, anker, tincta, tinta and dinde; Danish, Norwegian, Norse, Icelandic, blaek (India ink, tusch); Swedish, blaek, (India ink, tusk); French, encre; Old French, enque; Italian, inchiostro; Spanish, tinta; Portuguese, tinta; Illyrian, ingvas; Polish, inka; Basque, coransia; Latin, atramentum; Medieval Latin, encaustum; Greek, melan; Hebrew, d'yo; Chaldee, n'kaso; Arabic, nikson, anghas; Persian, s'y'ah'o; Hindustani and Hindi, s'yaho, rosh'na, kali, shira, mas, murakkat, kalik, midad; Sanscrit; kali (black); Armenian, syughin.

### Trade With South America.

The New York World gives an interesting compilation of facts and figures, showing what an inviting field is here offered for American enterprise. The latest figures obtainable, those for 1874, show that, while the United States sold to Mexico and South American countries twenty-eight millions of goods, France sold twice, and England four times as much. And yet the United States, during the same time, imported seventy-five millions of various goods from these countries. Mexico, Brazil and Chili need just what we want to sell. They have no manufacturers, but their tropical soil gives the husbandman abundant returns. They bought in one year 475,000,000 yards of cotton cloths, of which England furnished fourteen-fifteenths, though from one to two thousand miles further away than the United States. And yet we can sell cotton to advantage in Manchester; we do send cotton to Manchester, two thousand five hundred miles, and let Manchester send cotton back to Brazil, five thousand miles. These countries use thirty millions' worth of machinery every year, which we manufacture here cheaper and better than England. Finally, a steamer leaves Liverpool almost daily for South American ports, while the United States has not one regular line, though two firms, one in New York, and one in Boston, have four steamers running at irregular intervals.

### Fraudulent Failures.

"The facilities which wholesale merchants afford for effecting settlements at fifty cents on the dollar and less, and which the national bankruptcy law encourages, are not unfrequently an effective premium to the greatest rascality and poorest capacity," says the Mercantile Agency report just submitted. There can be no doubt of that, in the light of the experience of the last few years. A depreciation in mercantile honor will inevitably result from too great leniency in a matter so delicate as a failure to meet pecuniary obligations. If a man may fail easily, he is called upon to answer no hard questions, be released on a promise to pay twenty-five or fifty cents on a dollar, the temptation to cancel obligations in this way will become too great for the innate integrity of at least a portion of the community. The natural conclusion is, that a man who announces that he cannot pay his debts owes to the community in which he is a delinquent a public statement of his affairs. If this exonerates him he stands exonerated; if it does not exonerate him he must suffer the consequences. A business sentiment against compromise, and in favor of an amended bankruptcy law will be gradually devolved, and be effective toward remedying these evils of fraudulent failures.—Shipping List.

### Patents for Designs.

The acts of Congress which authorize the grant of a patent for designs contemplates not so much utility as appearance; and the thing invented or produced for which a patent is given is that which gives a peculiar or distinctive appearance to the manufacture or article to which it is applied. It is the appearance to the eye that constitutes mainly, if not entirely, the contribution to the public which the law deems worthy of recompense, and identity of appearance, or sameness of effect upon the eye, is the main test of substantial identity of design. It is not essential to identity of design that the appearance should be the same to the eye of an expert. If, in the eye of an ordinary observer, given such attention as a purchaser usually gives, two designs are substantially the same, if the resemblance is such as to deceive such an observer, and sufficient to induce him to purchase one, supposing it to be the other, the first one patented is infringed by the other.

## Manufacturing News.

### EASTERN STATES.

The wood pulp mills of A. Pagenstecher, Curtisville, Mass., have been shut down for an indefinite time.

Frederick Burghart's pulp mill, located at Curtisville, Mass., is likely to suspend operations for a time on account of short water supply.

The Holyoke (Mass.) Machine Company will furnish the shafting, piping, finishing machinery and Boyden turbine wheel for the new building of the Hurlbut Paper Company at South Lee, Mass.

The L. L. Brown Paper Company, South Adams, Mass., is finishing off the west end of its brick mill with a dome, tower and spire, forty feet high, making the whole height from the ground 100 feet.

### MIDDLE STATES.

The Franklin paper mill, North East, Pa., is running full time on print, by steam.

The Willowdale mill, Laona, N. Y., is short of water, and is running "easy" just now.

The Westfield paper mill, Westfield, N. Y., has been improved by the addition of a new hoisting apparatus for elevating stock.

The Mechanicsville paper mill, Mechanicsville, N. Y., has passed into the hands of Beach & Kipp. It has had numerous improvements added, and will soon be started up on straw print paper.

Beard, Crouse & Co., Fayetteville, N. Y., are not running half time as previously reported. Their mill has been shut down for a few days lately in order to put in some new and improved machinery.

### WESTERN STATES.

The Lick Mill at Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California, is now used for making paper from cactus pulp.

### FOREIGN.

The large mills at Innt and Absam in the Austrian Tyrol, mainly devoted to the manufacture of pasteboard and straw paper, have recently failed.

The straw paper and pasteboard mill of Hugo Smerkel at Tyrnau, Hungary, was recently burned. The North British are the insurers to a large amount.

The Mita paper mills at Tokio, Japan, have lately been kept busy in making paper for the new title deeds issued by the Government. These mills are said to give employment to three hundred hands.

### The Story of Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

In the drawing-room of a large London house sits a young lady. She has a pretty, piquant face, but the most striking of her charms is a profusion of fair hair, two or three ringlets of which, according to the fashion of the day, hang down her back. She is doing her best to be interested in a garden of silken flowers which she is creating on her embroidery frame. Every now and then, however, her rosy mouth is distorted by what is very like a suppressed yawn. Little wonder that she finds it dull. It is a rainy afternoon, and she cannot go out; for as yet not even a foreshadowing of such a garment as a lady's waterproof had appeared in the land. She has no fancy for reading, because it is not a thing that is often done by a young gentleman, and this embroidery grows somewhat weary work, when one sits over it from breakfast to dinner and from dinner to supper. By-and-by a tall, well-built, manly figure comes down the street past the window. There is life enough in the young lady's eyes now, and her cheeks are redder than the silk in her work-basket. An instant after a young man with a free, bold, joyous air is bowing over her hands. He sits down beside her, and a volley of lively talk begins between them. Compliments come from his lips as eggs from a conjurer's bag, but they wrangle a little too. After a while the young gentleman's eyes begin to fix themselves more upon the lady's hair than upon her face, but she goes on chatting merrily and does not notice this. A pair of scissors are lying on her work-table; he takes them up and plays with them, as it seems to her, carelessly. He now almost imperceptibly slides his chair a little behind hers. The movement is so slight and gradual that she does not observe it. She is bending again over her work, picking out one or two false stitches, and is not looking at him. Talking all the while more busily than ever, and with sweeter words upon his lips than before, he raises the scissors, which he still holds in his hand, as if he meant to use them somewhere in good earnest, and as he does so a mischievous smile twinkles for a moment round his mouth. Do we see rightly? Yes; slowly, stealthily, the scissors are advancing toward a bright, devoted lock, and an instant after the prize is severed from the little head, and waves triumphantly in his grasp. What words can tell the shrillness of her scream! What colors paint the wrath in her eyes? He makes his way as quickly as he can out of the house, but next day he comes to try to make peace. There is no more peace, however, between Lord Petre and Arabella Fermoy, or between the most petrifred maiden aunts and distant country cousins on either side. The two families will never speak to each other again. On this incident in real life Pope founded "The Rape of the Lock." Its mixture of delicate fairy work with common life—of good-humored satire with wholesome teaching—made the poem at once leap into public favor. It went through three editions. This may seem a small success to our modern ideas, but it was a great one in that day.—Argosy.

A patent is private property, and the Government cannot, after it is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual, without license of the inventor or making him compensation.

### Alternation and Remission of Mental Activity.

In the accustomed routine of education a number of separate studies and acquirements are prosecuted together; so that for each day a pupil may have to engage in as many as three, four or more different kinds of lessons.

The principles that guide the alternation and remission of our modes of exercise and application are apparently these:

1. Sleep is the only entire and absolute cessation of the mental and bodily expenditure; and perfect or dreamless sleep is the greatest cessation of all. Whatever shortens the due allowance of sleep renders it fitful and disturbed, or promotes dreaming, is so much force wasted.

In the waking hours there may be cessation from a given exercise, with more or less of inaction over the whole system. The greatest diversion of the working forces is made by our meals; during these the trains of thought are changed, while the body is rested.

Bodily or muscular exercise, when alternated with sedentary mental labor, is really a mode of remission accompanied with an expenditure requisite to redress the balance of the physical functions. The blood has unduly flowed to the brain; muscular exercise draws it off. The oxidation of the tissues has been retarded; muscular exercise is the most direct mode of increasing it. But definite observations teach us that these two beneficial effects are arrested at the fatigue point; so that the exercise at last contributes not to the refreshment, but to the further exhaustion of the system.

2. The real point before us is, What do we gain by dropping one form of activity and taking up another? This involves a variety of considerations.—Prof. Bain in *Popular Science Monthly*.

### General Notes.

Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot, and are angry at the burning.

Herodias was not a Fenian; and yet she was delighted with the head sent her.

An applicant for a patent is the prior inventor, as against a patentee, if he was the first to clearly originate the invention and diligent in reducing it to practice.

Claims for patents which recite definitely the article invented, and contain in addition matter descriptive of the functions of certain parts, are not objectionable.

A patent will not be withheld on a motion to reopen an interference after the limit of appeal has expired and the case gone to issue, and everything been done except the delivery of the patent.

Notwithstanding the repeal of the limitation clause in section 55 of the act of 1870, an action will lie upon a patent expiring before the adoption of the Revised Statutes, if brought within six years after the expiration of the patent.

A recent issue of the *Papier Zeitung* devotes a long article to trade and kindred societies, and is very much in favor of them. Impliedly it censures the Central Government for their alleged neglect of all industrial pursuits, and especially of the paper-making branch. It believes, however, that the recent passage of the amended patent law is paving the way for timely reforms in the industrial status of Germany.

An extraordinary general meeting of the paper manufacturers of France was recently held in Paris. The difficult condition of the paper industry was generally admitted, and it was conceded that the manufacture was in excess of the consumption, while it was said that many markets had been closed by the war in the East. These facts were held to explain the crisis. The prices of certain kinds had declined, while inferior sorts maintain their value.

Bristol, R. I., dates back nearly two centuries, and long before the revolutionary war her streets were laid out by a Royal engineer, who did his work so well that no modern macadamizer has been able to improve on it. It is asserted that this is the only ancient town in America, with the solitary exception of Philadelphia, where the streets are all made "on the square," and where, for the whole distance of each one, they run as straight as an arrow.

An old gentleman in a New England town, who recently became the recipient of his first postal card, placed his specs carefully astride his nasal organ, and eyed the pasteboard closely. "What is this thing anyway?" he finally demanded. "Why, a postal card, of course," was the answer. "A post-hole card! What is such a thing good for, I'd like to know?" He was informed that a cheap rate of postage had come into vogue, and writing paper was at a discount. "Blas! it all!" flamed the old gentleman in a sudden rage, while his nose described a semi-circle with a sharp angle, "they've got ter 'dulteratin' tea with weeds, terbaker with licorice and copper, whisky with pepper and turpentine, an' now they've got ter 'dulteratin' envelopes tu save the paper! Confound 'em!"

"Such a monarch as this could not fail to be a blessing to the country, and so he proved; yet, like the illustrious Charlemagne, Alfred when he was twelve years old knew not how to read; and it is said his ambition to attain this accomplishment was excited by the following circumstance. His mother had a book of Saxon poetry, the pages of which were illuminated in a splendid manner, and the verses of a nature to delight a youthful hero, who was looking forward to the time when he should be a man, able to wield a spear and distinguish himself in battle. Alfred and his brothers stood around the queen as she read aloud to them from the admired volume, which she promised to give to either of them who should first learn to read it; and, although Alfred was the youngest, he won the prize. Such was the commencement of the studies of this renowned prince, who afterwards went to Rome to complete his education, and became one of the best scholars of his time."—*Corner's England*.

# ANDERSON & STANTON,

152 Broadway,

NEW YORK, June 1, 1877.

GENTLEMEN:

Having given the subject of Paper Mill Insurance special attention, we would ask paper-makers to consider these few questions:

First—Should not well and carefully managed paper mills be insured upon better terms than others?

Second—Will not insurance of this character receive better attention and more just and careful consideration on the part of insurance officers when brought to their notice by parties doing a large business than if sent through some small agent who cannot personally represent the facts to his companies?

Third—Are your policies correctly worded, so that you are positively insured?

Fourth—Are you sure all the companies in which you hold policies are sound and solvent?

These questions and many others of like character are such as are being asked us constantly by paper-makers.

Worthless insurance is worse than none. Badly worded policies lead to litigation. Business centers of course have the largest number of insurance companies, hence, better facilities for placing large lines of insurance.

We now have property valued at some forty millions of dollars (40,000,000) including some of the largest and best known paper mills in the United States, and have yet to learn of any paper-maker who has become dissatisfied with our way of doing business.

Should be pleased to send you a Paper Mill Survey, and to hear from you regarding any insurance which you may desire for your mill property, and you can rest assured that it will receive careful attention at our hands. Please write us before renewing any of your policies.

Very truly yours,

ANDERSON & STANTON

INSURANCE AGENTS,

AND

BROKERS,

152 Broadway, New York

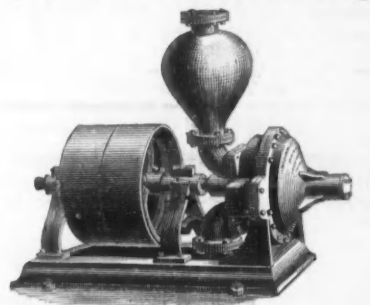
A. H. GERE & Co.

73 Walnut Street, Cincinnati,

Dealers in Paper-Mill Supplies.

We keep constantly on hand a full stock of all Dye Stuff and Chemicals used by Paper Manufacturers, all of which we guarantee to be strictly pure and at low prices.

## Bagley & Sewall's Rotary Force Pump



Most Perfect Rotary Pump Ever Offered to the Public.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR WORK IN PAPER MILLS.

The following are among the leading advantages of this pump: Its few Parts, Simplicity of Construction and small space occupied. Its small cost compared with other pumps. The comparatively small Power required (using from 30 to 75 per cent less power than any Rotary Pump now in use.) Its Action is Positive, given an Even and Continuous Stream, being perfectly balanced in the water. Its Self-Packing Match Joints, requiring no Packing or Stuffing Boxes. Its Ready Accessibility of Parts, without breaking joints on pipes in taking apart. All Parts are made to an Exact Gauge, corresponding parts being interchangeable. The Speed can be adapted to Quantity of Water desired, the amount of water delivered being in proportion to speed and water applied.

### TESTIMONIALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN PAPER CO., WATERTOWN, March 22, 1875. Its action is positive, discharging all the water taken in, and consequently no power is wasted. In short, we give it our UNQUALIFIED INDORSEMENT. Yours, &c., HIRAM REMINGTON, President.

WEST CUMMINGTON, Mass., October 4, 1876. It does its work well, and I recommend it as the simplest and cheapest, as well as the best suction pump I ever saw. Truly yours, F. A. BATES.

OFFICE OF THE REMINGTON PAPER CO., WATERTOWN, March 30, 1875. We have used two 3-inch Pumps for the past ten months, as Suction or Vacuum Pumps, on our two 84-inch Fourdrinier Machines with entire satisfaction. For this purpose, or for raising and forcing water for general purposes, we regard the Green Pump as vastly superior to anything we have ever seen, and we have made the subject of Pumps one of especial study and investigation.

A. D. REMINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA PAPER CO., MONTREAL, December 11, 1876.

DEAR SIR—The Bagley & Sewall Pump we are now using for pumping strong Caustic Alkali Liquors. We find it the best pump for that purpose that we have ever used, the metal packing being particularly valuable. The No. 3 Pump of your make, which we are using as a Fire Pump, we find to be very effective and easily managed. Yours truly, CANADA PAPER CO., WM. ANGUS, President.

PATERSON, N. J., October 11, 1875. Sir—The little Rotary Force Pump (No. 3) is entirely satisfactory. I have it connected with a system of sprinklers on each floor, and a set of hose front and rear, 1 1/4 inch nozzle, from which I am able to throw two streams at once, each 125 feet. J. SWINBURNE.

WATERTOWN, March 22, 1875. In an experience of fifteen years we find this to be decidedly superior to any Pump we have found, and we have tried a large number, both Rotary and Piston. IN FACT IT IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH HAS ENTIRELY PLEASED US. Yours truly, KNOWLTON BROS.

BALTIMORE, October 12, 1876. DEAR SIR—It works smoothly and rapidly without a jar, and does all its makers claim it will do. We know of no pump that is its equal for the purpose it is used for. JOHN. A. DUSHANE & CO., Manufacturers.

WINCHESTER PAPER COMPANY, WINCHESTER, Va., September 14, 1875. We have it in use on our Straw Board Machine (62-inch Fourdrinier) as a Vacuum Pump, connected to an 18-inch box, which is a severe test. We consider it the best pump for that use that we have ever seen used. Yours truly, CHAS. L. CRUM, Sec'y.

These Pumps are now in use as Force and Vacuum Pumps in many of the Leading Paper Mills.

Liberal Terms made to First-class Parties.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF THE

CHEAPEST PUMP IN THE MARKET.

Address EDWARD CONLEY,

Sole Agent for Paper Mills,

No. 74 DUANE ST., N. Y.,

where the Pump can be seen by parties wishing to examine it.

## JARVIS' PATENT FURNACE

For the Setting of Steam Boilers

Will save twenty-five per cent. in fuel, and make an increase of twenty-five per cent. in Steam Power. Will burn coal dust without blast. We guarantee fifteen per cent. increase in evaporation and capacity where we can have evaporative test before and after setting. Boilers set this way can be seen at RUSSELL PAPER CO., LAWRENCE, MASS. W. W. HARDING'S PAPER MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa. HOWLAND & Co., Sandy Hill, N. Y. MONTAGUE PAPER CO., TURNERS FALLS, MASS. HARMONY MILLS, COHOS, N. Y. ALLEN PRINT WORKS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A. F. UPTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 239 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

GEO. W. STORER, 43 S. 4th st., Phila., Agt. for Penn.

PINKERTON & JONES, Waterford, N. Y., Agents for New York State.

H. A. GLASIER, S. Adams, Mass., Agt. for West. Mass.

\$55 to \$77 a week to Agents \$10 Outfit FREE.

P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

## PETER HERDER,

Paper Warehouse.

Fine Manillas, Pure Rope, Bag

and Tag, Book and News

Paper, Mailing Paper.

ALL KINDS OF PAPER MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

No. 75 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

DIRECTORY.

Cards under this heading will be charged for at rate of \$10 per annum for each card.

NEW YORK HOUSES.

Table listing New York Houses and Paper and Paper-Makers' Supplies, including names like Anderson, J. F., Jr. & Co., Barrett, Thomas, Beebe, Ira L., etc.

Rags and Paper Stock.

Table listing Rags and Paper Stock, including names like Atterbury Bros., Briggs & Taylor, Butterworth & Smalley, etc.

Oils.

Table listing Oils, including Binns & Lea.

Paper-Makers' Chemicals and Colors.

Table listing Paper-Makers' Chemicals and Colors, including Gantz, Jones & Co., Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., etc.

Paper-Makers.

Table listing Paper-Makers, including Orrs & Co., Printing and Hanging Mills at Troy, etc.

Jute Butt Brokers.

Table listing Jute Butt Brokers, including Cabot, Bowles & Co., Lacey, Pope & Co., etc.

Straw Boards.

Table listing Straw Boards, including Butterfield, H. A., Hayes, James E. & Co., etc.

Paper-Making Machinery.

Table listing Paper-Making Machinery, including Allen Iron Works, Currier, Cyrus, Daniels Machine Co., etc.

Water Wheels.

Table listing Water Wheels, including Stout, Mills & Temple.

Wire Cloth.

Table listing Wire Cloth, including Cable Manufacturing Co., The Sellers Mfg. Co., etc.

Felts and Felting.

Table listing Felts and Felting, including Bulkeley, Dunton & Co., Gray, F. O'Ferrall & Co., etc.

Belt Hooks.

Table listing Belt Hooks, including Wilson, Greenleaf.

BOSTON HOUSES.

Table listing Boston Houses, including Blanchard, J. Henry, Chemicals and Wood Pulp.

CHICAGO HOUSES.

Table listing Chicago Houses, including Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., Gilbert, Wm. & Co., etc.

CINCINNATI HOUSES.

Table listing Cincinnati Houses, including Block & Pollak, Sniders, Louis' Sons, etc.

PITTSBURG HOUSES.

Table listing Pittsburgh Houses, including Bakewell, Allan C. & Co., Harrison, James, etc.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSES.

Table listing Philadelphia Houses, including Barber, J. & J. S., Ditman, J. G. & Co., etc.

ST. LOUIS HOUSES.

Table listing St. Louis Houses, including Graham & Bro., Mayer, A. B., etc.

MANUFACTURERS.

Table listing Manufacturers, including Claremont Manuf'g Co.

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER STOCK, PAPER, BOOKS, CHEMICALS, &c.

IMPORTS of Paper and Paper Materials, Books, &c., at the Port of New York, for the week ended July 20, 1877. Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.

Table of imports for New York, listing items like Aniline Colors, Alum, Aluminous Cake, Bleaching Powders, etc.

Table of imports for Boston, listing items like General Merchandise, Paper, Paper Stock, etc.

IMPORTS of Rags and Paper Stock at the Port of New York, since Jan. 1, 1877, from the following Ports, showing quantities from each Port.

Table of imports for Rags and Paper Stock, listing ports like Alexandria, Antwerp, Bremen, etc.

EXPORTS of Paper, Books, &c., from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for the week ended July 24, 1877, with Aggregates and Values.

Table of exports for Paper, Books, &c., listing destinations like Australia, Cuba, etc.

TOTAL EXPORTS, General Merchandise, for the week ending July 24, 1877.

Table of total exports, listing items like Paper, Books, etc.

NEW YORK IMPORTS, FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 27, INCLUSIVE. Hide Cuttings.

Imports for Philadelphia, listing items like Paper, Paper Stock, etc.

Imports for Philadelphia, listing items like Paper, Paper Stock, etc.

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M. A. TAYLOR, Paper, Paper Stock, and Binders' Boards. NO. 50 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

J. McARTHUR & CO., General Paper Stock Merchants, 39 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Orders Promptly Attended to for Every Description of Paper Makers' Material. SAMPLES SENT AND PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION. AND REGULAR SUPPLIES GUARANTEED BY AGREEMENT FOR

Table listing various paper products and their prices, including Linen and Cotton Rags, China Clay, Bleaching Powder, etc.

CONSIGNMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PAPER RECEIVED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE PER RETURN MAIL.

Through Rates of Freight and Carriage obtained for all parts of the World, and Goods will be press packed by Steam Power and Hydraulic Machinery for Exportation.

TERMS FOR EXPORT TRADE: Net Cash or Banker's Credit with order. Orders for £100 and upwards delivered F. O. B. London.

NATRONA POROUS ALUM, FOR PAPER MAKERS' USE. FREE FROM IRON AND FROM EXCESS OF ACID.

PIQUA FELTS. Paper-Makers' FOURDRINIER FELTS. Coarse and Fine CYLINDER WET FELTS. Press Felts & Jacketing.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 140 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia. 39 Maiden Lane, New York. 212 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Warrant every Felt to work well, and if it does not, it can be returned. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHAMPION (DOUBLE HITCH) BELT HOOK. LEADING MANUFACTURERS and others who have tested it emphatically pronounce it, in all respects, the BEST BELT FASTENING in use.

IRA L. BEEBE, NEW YORK AGENT. ARE YOUR MILLS Fully Insured In SOUND Companies?

O. KEENAN & SON, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Cotton and Woolen RAGS AND PAPERS, ROPE, BAGGING, CANVAS, &c.

LACEY, POPE & CO. 133 Pearl St., N. Y. BROKERS IN JUTE BUTTS AND Rejections.

IRA L. BEEBE, 60 Duane Cor. Elm St., N. Y. GEORGE HARLEY, Importer of California Rags AND DEALER IN WOOLEN AND COTTON RAGS, & All Kinds of Paper Stock.

STOUT, MILLS & TEMPLE, MANUFACTURERS OF THE AMERICAN Turbine Water Wheel, GEARING & SHAFTING, Rag Engines, Wood or Iron Tubs, RAG-CUTTERS, DUSTERS, Pumps, &c.

ANDERSON & STANTON, Insurance Brokers, 152 BROADWAY. RUBBER BELTING. Warranted best quality, AT LOWEST PRICES. Heavy 5 and 6 ply Belts a Specialty.

# The Paper Trade Journal.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
**The American Paper Trade.**  
 Weekly, \$4.00 per annum.  
 Single Copies, 10 Cents

NEW YORK: SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

Advertisements cannot be received for insertion in the current week later than 9 A. M. on Friday. The charge for advertising is 25 cents a line, each insertion. Special terms for standing and displayed advertisements to be had on application. Card in Directory Column and one copy of paper, \$10 a year.

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized organ of the various Paper-Makers' Associations of the United States.

THE JOURNAL contains the latest and fullest information relative to the paper trade in all parts of the world, including descriptions of new appliances and processes for making paper, experiments with new fibres and other materials, a record of the water supply, with the latest manufacturing news in all parts of the country. It gives the cream of all the foreign technical journals which relate to the paper interest, besides communications from competent persons in the trade, both at home and abroad. The market review and quotations show the state of trade in all the principal cities, and no pains have been spared to make these accurate and complete.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... £1  
 Subscription and postage for France, per annum..... 25 francs  
 Subscription and postage for Germany, per annum..... 8 thalers  
 Foreign subscribers may address our New York office.

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

All communications must be addressed to

**HOWARD LOCKWOOD,**

Publisher and Proprietor,  
 No. 74 Duane street, N. Y.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized vehicle of communication in matters of trade interest, we will be glad to receive correspondence from all parts of the country. Information and suggestion upon paper-making topics are especially valuable, and manufacturing news and personal items are equally acceptable.

THE weather would be a good subject to talk about if there wasn't too much of it. Its influence compels us to write the subjoined paragraph.

We have a mill stream which we would like to dispose of. The only effect the weather has had upon it is to increase its volume, so that we are unable to get up a dam big enough to stop it.

We cannot pass by the events of the past few days in silence. The country has witnessed a scene of turmoil and violence, and workmen who have struck for higher wages have so managed their affairs as to permit of the worst agitation that could befall them or the community.

UNDER such circumstances we may ask, and the workmen ought to consider, what good has been wrought to the laboring interests. Business has been suspended. The slow recovery from the miseries of hard times has been checked, if, indeed, it has not been deferred. The cost of living has been enhanced within the very brief period of a few days, and men have lost both work and wage in an effort which has brought profit only to the thieves and rascals whose opportunity has been made by men who least affiliate with them. It is sad to think of, although its lesson may not be lost.

THIS is the season when manufacturers, taking advantage of the lighter demands made upon them, and in some cases of the enforced idleness caused by short water, devote their attention to repairing and overhauling their machinery. So far as any knowledge of changes and repairs have reached us, they seem to be in the direction of improvement rather than increase of product. This is as it should be, and we hope, as we believe, that manufacturers will keep on in this well-chosen path. In order to keep us, as well as the readers of THE JOURNAL informed, we ask for items as to all changes, repairs, &c., which are now progressing.

WE do not intend to enter into the merits of the differences between the railroad employees and the companies. The results are the best commentaries upon the subject, and ought to convince honest and straightforward working-people of the hazards which are likely to befall all classes of so-

ciety when resort to force and disregard of law prevail. There is a class of people which readily adopts any pretext for violence and theft. The history of the present strike and of other riots shows this, and the workman who has started a movement without considering its possible consequences shares in the obloquy which public sentiment casts upon such proceedings.

THE original cause of the strike has become of little moment to the public in face of the unjustifiable behavior of the strikers in interfering with the business of the companies, and in embarrassing public and private interests by a resort to violence and in resisting lawful authority. The reduction of wages may involve individual hardships, but resistance to that reduction has worked more personal harm. We do not subscribe to the doctrine that because a man refuses to work at one price he has the right to prevent another from accepting it. If this doctrine prevailed, what would become of the liberty of the individual? No one has the right to deny to another the freedom which he claims and assumes for himself. The question of pay should be regulated by the worth of the individual and the capacity to pay him for his services. The workmen have our sympathy in all their adversities, and in defense of their just claims to support, but we cannot side with them when they oppose the laws and subvert justice. As for bringing violence to an end, there should be no hesitancy in dealing with a mob. If innocent citizens get mixed in it they cannot complain if they share the penalty. Their business should be somewhere else, and the sternest vigor should be exerted to put an end to scenes such as the country has witnessed of late.

## IMPROVED PULP DRESSER.

THE illustration on the first page shows the design of a new paper-pulp screen, which, it is claimed, possesses advantages new to paper-making. A full description of the improvement accompanies the cut, and our readers are invited to examine the principle and discuss its merits. We will offer here a few comments. The leading feature in this pulp-dresser is, that a vertical motion is to be imparted equally to all parts of the screen, which at the same time is entirely separate from the vat. This, it is claimed, will produce upon all parts of the screen a uniform vacuum or suction. The present way of knocking one side or end of the screen frame gives it an unequal agitation which impairs the capacity of the screen. This it is intended to avoid. If this vertical motion, applied to screens, can be made to work in practice, it will accomplish a real improvement by doing away with many of the disadvantages of the ordinary vat and screen. Some of the mechanisms used with this pulp-dresser, such as the one-arm or central stem P and the movable wedge M for regulating the motion, are not new, as they are now in use by other parties.

## Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received. Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of the paper. No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper. Communications must be sent to reach this office by Wednesday night or Thursday morning, of each week, to insure insertion.]

## Words in Season.

To the Editor of The Journal:

In No. 28 of THE JOURNAL I noted "Thoughts for Eternity," and was much pleased with it, and I thank God that there is one among your numerous subscribers who has the Christian manliness to stand up boldly and speak a word for the Master's cause. "For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved," and it is a blessed privilege to call the attention of brother paper-makers to this fact, and there is another thing equally true: "He that believeth on Him is not condemned, but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."

BOSTON NECK.

## Remedies.

To the Editor of The Journal:

Our juvenile correspondent in his progressive march has brought to the surface points that have caused unnecessary confusion in the minds of many good machine tenders, viz., What is the cause of sticking to the first press?

Answer—The stuff on the wire contains minute

air bubbles, which should be expelled by atmospheric pressure only. When imperfectly done by the suction boxes, then the pressure of a tight wire coming in contact with the top coucher is often made to serve as a substitute. Should the wire be slack, however, they pass on until the nip of the couch rolls forces them to return and escape where the couching process began. Hence the retrograde motion of the confined air leaves an impression in the sheet commonly called worm marks. Remedy—More suction.

Secondly—What is the object in drilling holes in couch rolls?

Answer—To prevent the accumulation of air and water between the face of the roll and cover, and thus preventing worming of the sheet caused by air being forced through the jacket into the paper while it is held firmly between the couch roll and wire. It also prevents bagging of the jacket when put on the roll.

Thirdly—What is the cause of blowing in front of the first press roll?

Answer—The same enemy, carried in the nap of the felt under the paper. Felts will sometimes blow like a porpoise after washing until the nap has been pressed down smooth. Tightening the felt operates on blowing in the same manner as tightening the wire on worming.

Remedy—Keep the line of the felt straight, and use Dunn & McAlpine's felt cleansers.

JO. KORE.

## Bank-Note-Paper.

To the Editor of The Journal:

"Ohio" seems to have got himself somewhat mystified in the bank-note-paper business. I did not suggest the possibility of his becoming qualified for a position under the Government as a reward for experimenting under the above heading. I am aware there is some talent required before parties can become eligible to fill a situation as described by "Yorker," and had no idea of his ever becoming a candidate. His request was for all the technicalities of the manufacture of Government bank-note-paper, and I thought I was doing the best for him by telling the proper place to apply for it. I had no idea that the insertion of the colored fibre constituted all the technicalities of the manufacture of bank-note-paper, and therefore added information as to where he could get posted in the manufacture of an A No. 1 article.

A few months ago, there was quite a rumpus raised in the newspapers on this subject. It was charged that the foreman of one bank-note mill published letters, said to have been written by members of another bank-note-paper manufacturing firm, and in which they offered him a consideration if he would inform them of the system of manufacturing in the mill where he was employed. This shows that there are technicalities in its manufacture which the makers thereof possess, and reserve for their own especial use. "Beat eight hours for half stuff, bleach with a liquor made of chloride of lime, empty into vats, allowing the liquor to remain twelve to twenty hours before draining." Exactly so—now we have it.

Well, allowing him all my knowledge, twice the amount of his own egotistical capacity and a supply of any kind of fibre and any motor he chooses, I very much doubt his ability to make a sheet of good bank-note-paper. Yours, T.

## Those Hints Again.

To the Editor of The Journal:

"Juvenile" wishes to know cause as well as cure, and asks for information from "Old Machine Tender." At the same time he states what I said on several points. I did not make any attempt to show cause, but simply to give remedies, and while hoping that "Old Machine Tender" will give us his views on this subject, I will also give mine, leaving it to the many readers of THE JOURNAL to judge whether they are correct, or otherwise. 1st. What is the cause of worming? Ans: Air in the stuff back of the couch roll. 2d. How does tightening the wire operate so as to cure it? Ans: By tightening the wire there is more resistance for the couch roll to run against, which tends to force the air out of the stuff. "Juvenile" states that I object to have holes drilled in the couch roll without giving reasons, and asks: "What are they there for?" Ans: My reasons for not wishing the couch roll drilled on the machine that I have to look after are that there is no need of them; and, further, I have seen a great deal of trouble from them on account of rusty water working through from the iron lining of the roll, and marking paper so badly that I have been obliged to stop, take out the bottom couch, take off the jacket and plug the holes tight, thus causing a great deal of heavy work and a loss of time and a loss of jacket.

The reason for putting holes in the coucher is to prevent water and air gathering between the jacket and roll, causing the jacket to bag. This is easily prevented by punching holes in the bottom jacket with the belt punch, at about the same distances as recommended by "Old Paper-Maker" for the couch roll, and as stated in No. 25, the top jacket can be put on perfectly tight by the use of R. L. How's jacket-tightener—so tight that the fold marks will remain perfectly straight until the jacket is worn out.

What is the cause of blowing in front of the first press, and how does putting on more weight, or tightening the felt, operate so as to remedy it? Ans: The cause of blowing in front of first press is air that gets between the paper and felt, between the couch and press. Soft, spongy stuff will take more air than tough strong stuff, as it lays up more loosely on the felt, and gives the air more chance to get between the paper and felt. Putting on more weight tends to lay the nap on the felt and draw the paper more closely, thus in a measure overcoming the difficulty. The only sure and always reliable remedy is in the use of Dunn & McAlpine's atmospheric felt cleanser.

What is the cause of sticking to the first press? Ans: Well, that is a question that has a very wide range, and all the pages of THE JOURNAL would

scarce contain the story of the many things that will make paper stick to the first press. The principal cause is the stuff, as I stated before. Soft, spongy stuff will adhere to the press, as there is not strength enough to the fibre to hold it together, so that it will cleave from the roll. The objections to putting on felt the reverse is that the nap will rise very much, thus giving an extra chance for air to get in to cause blowing and blistering.

To close, I contend, as before, that it is the same stuff that worms, blows and sticks to commence with. The cause of worming is air in the stuff. All stuff has more or less air in it, and if that air is not removed by the suction-box it will worm. The suction-box is the surest remedy for worming. The peculiarity of the stuff is in the soft, spongy quality, in which it is often put into the chest for the machine-tender to make the best of. As "Juvenile" did not address his queries to me, but to "Old Machine-Tender," I will not trespass further.

BILLY ENGLISH.

## The Mechanicsville Paper Mills.

MECHANICSVILLE, July 19, 1877.

To the Editor of The Journal:

The Mechanicsville paper mills and property, situated on the Hudson River, about one and a quarter miles north of Mechanicsville, have been recently purchased by Beach & Kipp, and will be put in operation as soon as possible.

They are now undergoing extensive repairs. The improvements and repairs, when completed, will cost over \$10,000, and the mills, when ready to run, will turn out four tons of straw print paper per day. The property was bought of John S. Thompson, Son & Co., of Troy, N. Y., and previous to their coming into possession it cost its former owners over \$170,000.

This property consists as follows: 32 acres of land on which the mills are situated; two modern private residences, one of brick, costing \$5,000, and the other a frame dwelling, which cost over \$3,000. These contain the latest improvements. There are also nine other houses that will accommodate fourteen families. Within a few feet of the mill is a large two story building nicely furnished with safe, desks, &c., to be used as an office. The mills, as they will be when ready to run, are: First building, 50 by 100 feet, two stories high, comprising the straw-room, with straw cutters; mixing room, with six iron tanks for mixing lime and chemicals. This is built of stone and brick, with an iron roof. This building will be also used as a store-room. The second building is two stories high, 40 by 50 feet, of stone and brick, with iron roof, containing two rotary boilers, 6 by 24 feet long for boiling straw. The third building is two stories high, of stone and brick, 60 by 100 feet, with iron roof, containing twelve large brick drainers, with one new 600-lb. mixing engine; also, large store rooms.

The fourth building is the machine-room, very high storied, of stone, brick and wood, 70 by 100 feet, with iron roof, containing two machines, one a 48-inch Fourdrinier, and the other a 56-inch Harper improved machine of Rice, Barton & Fales' manufacture, latest improved. This has chilled calenders, and two large iron winding machines for winding large rolls.

The machines stand on stone foundations with large stone capping. The fifth building is 30 by 60 feet, built of brick with iron roof, and contains steam boilers for the machines and rotary boilers.

The sixth building is 85 by 100 feet, three stories high, with basement. It is of stone, brick and wood, with iron roof. This building contains seven 400-lb. engines, two 1,200-lb. engines, two Kingsland engines, two Jordan engines, one 60-inch wet machine, two large rotary boilers for boiling rags and hard stock, also two large iron tank bleachers, 10 by 20, and 10 feet deep; large stock room, large rag room, rag cutters, rope cutters, rag dusters, sorting tables, &c.

The seventh building is 30 by 80 feet, of stone, brick and wood, with iron roof, built for a third machine, with stone foundation, all complete, ready to receive the machine.

There are also two coal sheds, 30 by 100 feet, each with iron roof, blacksmith-shop, machine-shop, wood-repairing shop, brick oil-house, separate and outside of the mills. This large amount of machinery is driven by ten large iron water wheels, four of them 48-inch, three of them 72-inch, and three of them 84-inch. Under this purchase Beach & Kipp have the control of the entire Hudson River with 9-foot dam. This is the first dam on the Hudson River, twelve miles above the city of Troy, N. Y. The mills are 1½ miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad main line, and the Champlain Canal passes directly in front of the mills, which gives them freighting facilities as cheap as can be desired. SARATOGA.

## Sizing Print Paper.

To the Editor of The Journal:

I saw in No. 24 of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL a communication from "O. I. D. Clare" relative to sizing print paper. This Canadian machine-tender can obviate all difficulties arising from the effects of sizing by observing the following—First, in making: The resin requires pulverizing, and it can be quickly ground in a "tumbler." A very good one for the purpose can be constructed out of an empty hoghead, which is always at command around a paper mill. By passing a shaft through the centre of the hoghead, and securing it firmly to the heads, it is ready to set in stands, and connect to the machine by a belt or to any convenient place for transmitting a rotary motion. In the centre or "belly" of this grinder a square head should be cut out, and fitted with a "crab" and bolt. This trap-door is calculated for filling the "tumbler" with resin, and ejecting the same after it is finely pulverized. It will take about an hour's time to grind a barrelful. To expedite the grinding, it is essential to place quite a number of old pieces of iron inside to roll around with

the resin. When pulverized it should be made up into size the same day, or regrinding will be necessary, as it soon solidifies by standing.

After the soda ash is thoroughly dissolved by boiling in water (enough to cover well) the resin should be mixed and boiled, adding more water, constantly stirring for six hours by hand. A much better way would be to have an agitator, driven by a belt, do the work. A good proportion is three of soda ash to ten of resin. Some use one-fourth as much ash as resin. An excess of soda ash does no harm, while too little is apt to cause a quantity of "dope" to be made instead of size, which will make plenty of trouble on the machine, as the liquor which will separate from good size still remains in, and will cause more froth than any machine-tender can neutralize with oils of any kind. Some makers substitute a piece of unslacked lime for tallow.

After the size is made and has stood some time, the liquor disunites from good size, and should be removed. Now, if the size is not sticky, and the bleach is thoroughly washed out of the stock, and the proper proportions of size and alum are used, it is evident that the fault is not in the engineer or in the making of the size if froth manifests itself. As to the amount of size and alum to use, that depends somewhat upon the thickness of size and quality of alum. Usually about one-half of a common wash-basinal of size and two-thirds of a basin of alum to one hundred pounds of pulp is sufficient. Some alum requires twice the quantity that other kinds do. The natrona porous is a good kind. As to the "wash woman's wash tub," or cylinder vat, if a superabundance of foam still continues when using good size—and this will be the case if the fan pump rotates too fast—this difficulty can be overcome by reducing the speed so as to just pump what return water is required to obtain the proper suction when the gates are wide open and running sheets the full width of the cylinder. A better plan is to displace the fan pump by putting in an old-fashioned elevator wheel if space will admit of it. If not, an arrangement consisting of an endless belt with buckets attached, set to run at any desired angle, similar to one described some time since in THE JOURNAL columns, will not agitate the water enough to produce froth. Should either of the two latter plans of avoiding froth be inconvenient, arrange the fan pump (speed reduced) and use the following described mixture to accomplish the desired object: To one gallon of linseed oil add one quart of kerosene, two gallons of lime water (settle), two pounds of sal soda dissolved. Mix these together and use one-fourth of a gill to every engine of stuff. I presume the Canada machine-tender that "O. I. D. Clare" refers to has not run sized paper on a cylinder machine before. It is much more troublesome than running the same upon a Fourdrinier.

YORKER.

## Now, John!!

To the Editor of The Journal:

In your issue of July 14, inst., under the head of "A Bloodthirsty Paper-Maker," you publish a private letter of mine, written to a certain rope-dealer in your town, and comment on it in a style and tone not at all conducive to allaying the indignation and desire for satisfaction that the refusal of that rope-dealer to furnish me with the rope ordered engendered. No sir; instead of casting oil on the waters, you have flung vitriol in the vat, and things in consequence are just boiling and seething in this breast of mine. What right have you to put your ear into this business? What difference does it make to you whether I am bloodthirsty or simply parching for buttermilk? You'll get into trouble if you don't attach a ball and chain to your pen. You'll get hurt if you keep on meddling. This isn't your funeral—so far; but I'm blasted if I don't "double up on the corpse" unless you apologize. What undercurrent of meaning do you intend to convey by the blank in your closing sentence, i. e., "The sanguinary writer of the letter we have quoted is an old friend, otherwise we might be tempted to say 'give that—more rope.'" What do you mean to insinuate by those? It is barely possible you may mean "calf." A fighting friend of mine on Duane street thinks that you do mean "calf." If so, you showed your prudence and love of life by not saying so outright. That would have been the last straw. If you did mean "calf," I hereby hurl back the veal and—defy you! Possibly you may have meant it for a joke. Did you think it *bully*? My Duane street friend says it was a *beastly* one, at the best—only suitable for a coward by a cow-herd. Do you always speak of your "old friends," describing them by a blank, meaning calf? If yes, then count me out. I would far rather be known as your enemy, outlawed by a Western paper for recommending a Bagley & Sewall pump, than be an "old friend," with a short tail and a bull for a parent. A calf? Baa! Where is the milk of (human) kindness in your remarks on my letter? Where is there any covert invitation for me to drop into your sanctum when I am next in town and take a horn with you? Are all your "old friends" cattle? Is it meet that they should all be sucked through your quill like thin veal? Now, I have one duel on my hands already, but I can manage another, after the attending doctor has gathered up the remains and the busy sexton has sodded over the grave of the rope-man.

Please consider the chip on your shoulder violently knocked off, and, if you have any gentlemanly communication to make to me in consequence, I would respectfully refer you to my second-handed friend, Capt. Oliver Woodpulp, of Connecticut, who is empowered to arrange all necessary preliminaries.

I am, sir, with sentiments of so peculiar a regard, that it may take centuries to obliterate them, very respectfully your most obedient "old friend" and servant, TISH MANILL.

Now, John, don't! What is the use of putting your head down and your switch up, and tossing the dirt around in that way?

We didn't say it—deed we didn't. You have perverted our language. If we must fight, let it be with ox-bows, and when we get through—if there is anything of you left—we will give you a little milk.—[ED.—N. B.—With a stick in it.

Changes, Removals, and New Firms.

A. A. Little, publisher of the News, Fredericksburg, Va., died recently. Mrs. J. Michels, stationery, &c., New York, has sold out her business. T. J. Young, publisher of the Democrat, Hagerstown, Md., has gone out of business. Merrill & Scofield, publishers of the Telegraph, Painesville, O., have dissolved partnership. Gardner & Hood, booksellers, &c., Montreal, Province of Quebec, have dissolved partnership. E. S. Merrill & Co., paper-box makers, Toronto, Province of Ontario, have dissolved partnership. H. McAdams & Co. succeed. Davis & Armstrong, publishers of the Labor Tribune, Pittsburg, Pa., have dissolved partnership. Armstrong, Tilford & Co. succeed. Thurston & Diffenbacher, publishers of the City Directory, Pittsburg, Pa., have dissolved partnership. J. F. Diffenbacher continues. The firm of Bailey & Noyes, books, &c., Portland, Me., has been dissolved by the retirement of James Noyes. Each continues alone. C. C. Craft has retired from the firm of George M. Cate & Co., printers, Pittsburg, Pa. The remaining partners continue under the same style. A new firm was formed by B. & P. Lawrence and the Bros. Berolzheimer and Mr. Reckenroder of the Eagle Print Company, on the 18th inst. B. & P. Lawrence are the general partners, and continue the business at 49 Maiden lane. The new firm commenced with a special capital of \$25,000 in gold, and is known as B. & P. Lawrence & Co.

Failures.

A. W. Robinson, printer, Cincinnati, O., has made an assignment. Charles P. Somerby, publisher, New York, has made an assignment. John Barron, books, Quebec, Province of Quebec, has made an assignment. George E. Stevens & Co., books, &c., Cincinnati, O., have made an assignment. A. F. Hazletine, bookseller and stationer, Sunbury, Pa., has been closed out by the sheriff. Smith & Atwood, paper manufacturers (Valley Paper Mills), New Boston, N. H., are reported to have failed. The stock and fixtures of the printing office of James & Webb, Wilmington, Del., has been sold out by the sheriff. A chattel mortgage against George J. Bryan, publisher of the Evening Post, Buffalo, N. Y., has been foreclosed. C. J. Sheil, of Battle Bros. & Sheil, booksellers, Montreal, Province of Quebec, is offering a compromise of 25 per cent.

Chattel Mortgages.

NEW YORK CITY. Mortgagee. Mortgagee. Amount. John Filmer, 29 Beekman st. R. Shaw \$1,268 John Fahnestock, 25 Rose st. R. Hoe & Co. 3,025 W. W. Houchin M. Schrenkensen 1,000 Maria A. Shugg J. K. Wright 1,381 John H. Sontag, 88 Canal st. P. Hake 300 BROOKLYN. John Filmer, 29 Beekman st. Geo. Mathers' Sons 6,000 John Filmer, 29 Beekman st. Robert Shaw 1,268 John Filmer, 29 Beekman st. W. H. Woodcock 958 Asher Hall, 814 Sackett st. James Conner's Sons 792 A. J. Leader & E. H. Van Horn, 11 Spruce st., New York. C. Potter, Jr., & Co. 1,300 Penfold & Williams, 349 Adams st. W. B. Penfold 450 Patrick Ford 6,000 NEW JERSEY. Rodney Chipp, Newark 1,000 Jacob Schmitt, Newark 5,500 EASTERN STATES. A. S. Comee, Boston, Mass. E. L. Chaffee 35 A. S. Comee, Boston, Mass. Boyce Bros. 250 Chas. M. Grant, Boston, Mass. Campbell P's Press Company 2,675 Leroy Sunderland, Providence, R. I. L. Vaughn 700 Chas. W. Grant, Boston, Mass. 2,675 L. A. Follett & Co., Providence, R. I. 6,100 WESTERN STATES. W. H. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. 800 Ben C. Durr, Chicago, Ill. 100 George Schell, Chicago, Ill. 550 C. W. Davidson, Minneapolis, Minn. 60 A. H. Gibbs, Detroit, Mich. 300

Fires.

The paper and paper stock warehouse of J. & J. S. Barber, Nos. 621 and 623 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Pa., was badly damaged by fire on Thursday, July 26. The loss is estimated at about \$8,000, and is covered by insurance.

Accidents.

F. W. Perry, an employee of the Valley Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., had his foot caught in an elevator and badly crushed a few days ago. He had to have two of his toes amputated.

In Town.

D. McNair, Dansville, N. Y.; J. T. Emerson, Claremont, N. H.; E. E. Morgan, Springfield, Mass.; E. S. May, Lee, Mass.; H. H. White, North Manchester, Mass.; Russell Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.; L. Richards, Unionville, Conn.; F. Gilbert, Waterford, N. Y.; T. H. Hulbert, Collins Paper Company, Collins Depot, Mass.

Personals. M. P. Sayce, of Stetson & Sayce, paper dealers, New York, sailed for Europe, to-day on the Egypt. William I. Martin, of Samuel Raynor & Co., left for Europe on Saturday by the steamer Britannic. He will be absent six weeks. J. H. Sutphin, of H. C. Hulbert, and Theo. Conron, of J. B. Ayres & Co., left on Saturday last for a visit to the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

General Notes. Edward L. Christy, of the firm of W. M. Christy's Sons, stationers, &c., Philadelphia, Pa., died recently. A use for the mere purposes of competitive examination, experiment and test is not a public use, as applied to a patent. Clark W. Bryan & Co., printers, publishers and stationers, Springfield, Mass., have just brought out the Springfield Directory for 1877-78, which includes also the directories for West Springfield, Chicopee and Chicopee Falls. William Zinsser & Co., 197 William street, are making a very superior article of sealing-wax, in grades adapted to varied purposes. They have changed the style of putting up, giving one stick additional to the pound, and full weight. Prices low. All the defenses which the statute authorizes may be made as well in respect to patents granted upon applications renewed under the 35th section of the act of 1870, as in respect to those issued upon original applications. Lapse of time, per se, does not constitute abandonment. A San Francisco paper says that an egg laid upon the deck-plating of a monitor which is being rebuilt at Vallejo was cooked hard by the heat of the sun. The price of coal will have to advance considerably higher than it is at present before it will pay families to keep monitors on which to cook their eggs in their back-yards. According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung there is great trouble in Stockholm concerning poisonous paper, confectionery, lamp screens, carpets, woolen and cotton wares, &c., chiefly imported from Germany. M. W. Cronquist, head of the Chemico-Technical Department, declares he has detected arsenic in these articles, while German chemists, engaged by the importers, come to a different conclusion. The paper and stationery trade of this city is well represented among the members of the National Guard of the State now doing duty in suppressing the strikes. Among those who are now on active service are Major Ira L. Beebe of the Eleventh Brigade; General Jas. E. Hayes, Eleventh Brigade Staff; A. C. Barnes, of A. S. Barnes & Co., Major of the Twenty-third Regiment; Mr. Chapman, of Chapman & Bloomer, Captain of the Twenty-third Regiment; B. A. Hard, of May, Hard & Co., and C. W. Barnes, of Warren, Barnes & Co., in the ranks of the Twenty-third Regiment; William Etherington, with H. C. Hulbert & Co., in the Thirteenth Regiment; Robert Crawford, with Chamberlain, Whitmore & Co., in the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, and John J. Hallihan, of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL printing office, in the Ninth Regiment; Charles Beebe, with Ira L. Beebe, Lieutenant of the Gatling Battery of Brooklyn; J. F. Ackerman, with Perkins & Goodwin, Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment; W. H. Lewis, of PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, Acting Commissary Twenty-Second Regiment; David Scott, of Vernon Bros. & Co., Major on Second Brigade Staff; William E. Van Wyck, Colonel and Chief of Second Brigade Staff.

SPECIAL NOTICES. [Insertions under this heading will be charged 50 cents a line. Payment invariably in advance.] THE PATENT CONE WASHER Is something entirely new. What every Paper Manufacturer wants and cannot afford to be without. It will wash as fast as three of the cylinder washers so long in use, and one in an engine will do the work much better than two of the others. All paper-manufacturers know the importance of washing the lime from stock as quickly as possible. It is also a great improvement in the washing of papers. Address J. T. EMERSON, Claremont, N. H., Sole Manufacturer.

Third Edition--Now Ready. LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY OF THE Paper Trade. 1877. This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada. This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every Paper-maker, Paper and Paper Stock Dealer, Stationer, or any one connected with the trade. LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only STANDARD authority of the kind, and is constantly consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country. PRICE, - - - \$2.00. Address, HOWARD LOCKWOOD, Publisher, 74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY AND Paper Mill Property FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, in whole or in part, a large line of second hand Paper-making Machinery, consisting of: One 76-in. one 72-in. one 62-in. one 48-in. and one 36-in. Fourdrinier Machine. One 54-in. one 48-in. one 45-in. one 39-in. one 34-in. two 62-in. one 68-in. and one 72-in. Cylinder Machines. One hundred and twenty-seven Skeleton Dryers, 36 in. by 80 in., with pulleys, gears, &c., all complete and nearly new, used in drying animal-sized writing papers. One stack of Chilled Calendar Rolls, consisting of two 14-in. diameter and six 7-in. diameter, all 76-in. long on face, together with stands, boxes, &c., all in first-class order. One stack of nine Soft Iron Calendar Rolls, 62 in. on face; also a large variety of Calendar and Press Rolls. One stack of seven Super Calenders, 30-in. face. One stack of six Super Calenders, 31-in. face. Four stacks of Straw Board Calenders, from 30-in. to 40-in. face. Four Daniels Rag Cutters. One Rope Cutter, one Cane Cutter. Two Straw Cutters. One Wood Chopping Machine. Ten Iron Dryers, 36-inch diameter, 40-inch face, with steam pipes, driving pulley, clutch and pinion, all complete, also Eighteen Brass Paper Rolls (no felt rolls). Eight Iron Dryers, 14 in. by 36 in., in good order. Price \$150, cash. Nine Steam Engines, from 10 to 60 H. P. Four Double Flue Steam Boilers and one large Locomotive Boiler. One large Steam Pump. Two Rag Dusters. One Rag Thrasher. Two 48-in. one 54-in. one 62-in. and one 84-in. Paper Cutters. One 76-in. Hammond Cutter. One Gould Patent Engine. Two Kingsland Patent Engines. One Standing Press, with gun-metal screw, plate 34 in. by 48 in. Six Cutting Presses, from 27 in. to 45 in. wide. One Sizing Machine, of different sizes. One set of three Reels, 62-in. face; one set of six Revolving Reels, 76-in. face; one Sizer for a 62-in. machine; one Winding Machine, one Size Washer, together with an extensive list of Miscellaneous Machinery, including fifteen Rag Engines, including five 36-in. rolls, one 38-in. roll and one 48-in. roll, four Rotary Rag Rollers, 5x16 in. One large Rotary Globe Boiler 14 feet in diameter, will stand 120 lbs. steam pressure, and well adapted for boiling wood or straw. Three Wood or Straw Digesters. One Peasee Straw Washer. One set of Artesian Well Tools.

PAPER MILLS. Twenty Paper Mills in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia and Illinois, containing the following size machines: One mill with two 72-in. one with one 76-in. one with one 84-in. one with one 72-in. and one 76-in. one with one 72-in. and one 36-in. one with one 54-in. one with one 52-in. and one with one 48-in. Cylinder Machines.

The undersigned is also agent for the following specialties: The Risdon Improved Turbine Water Wheel, which produces more power for the water used than any other water wheel in the world. Catalogue and price-list sent on application. He also offers his services as a Consulting Engineer and Expert in the erection, alteration and equipment of paper mills, and in paper-making processes. With an experience of over twenty years in the manufacture of paper, gained both in this country and in Europe, he purposes to make his services valuable to whoever shall require them.

EDWARD CONLEY, No. 74 Duane Street, N. Y. Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1877. THE MONEY MARKET.—The supply of loanable funds continues ample, and during the early days of the week the rate was steady at 1 to 2 per cent., but later on the rate was advanced by reason of the changing of loans, made necessary by the decline in the values of railroad securities, but it has receded and at close rises easy at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Banks and trust companies are doing nothing below 4 per cent., and in some cases loans are made at 4 1/2 per cent. Commercial paper is still in good request, short date notes being most favored. Government bonds are in continued good request, especially for the 6's. Railroad bonds are lower and comparatively quiet. State bonds remain dull at about old figures. There has been a larger movement in the gold market and the rate advanced quite sharply from Monday to Wednesday, but has fallen back to about old figures. The quotations for the week are: Opening. Highest. Lowest. Closing. July 21. 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 23. 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 24. 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 25. 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 26. 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 27. 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 Foreign Exchange remains in limited request and the rates are without important change. The rates to-day are: Sterling, 60 days, \$4.85 to \$4.85 1/4; sterling, sight, \$4.87 to \$4.87 1/4; commercial sterling, prime long, \$4.84 to \$4.84 1/4; commercial sterling, good long, \$4.83 to \$4.84; Paris, bankers', 60 days, 5.17 1/2 to 5.15; do. sight, 5.14 1/2 to 5.12 1/2; Antwerp, bankers', 60 days, 5.17 1/2 to 5.15; do. sight, 5.14 1/2 to 5.12 1/2. THE PAPER TRADE.—The combination of circumstances at work in the market since the date of our last review, has been rather curious. The suspension of freight traffic on most of the trunk railroad lines leading out of this city caused considerable stir, and for a time seriously retarded the shipment of such goods as had been ordered for Western and Southern points. Merchants were afraid to ship goods, even where they could do so, not being willing to assume the risk of detention and probable loss, and on some of the railroads and fast freight lines nothing was received. On the other hand the receipts of paper from some important points were delayed and in extreme cases entirely suspended, and some apprehensions were felt as to what should be done to supply the large daily newspapers with their regular quota of paper.

Happily the embargo upon traffic has been removed before any serious inconvenience was experienced. The excitement attendant upon the almost startling events of the past few days has caused an increase in the circulation of the daily press, and so created a larger demand for print paper, which will, in all probability, fall away again when matters resume their usual quiet state. In other respects the market is unchanged. Fine papers have the light demand incident to the season. Book-papers are moving slowly. Manillas and wrappings are in fair request for the time of year. The ruling prices for all classes are without important variation, and although very low have considerable steadiness.

JUTE BUTTS.—The only arrival thus far in the month has been the J. B. Brown at Boston with 7,888 bales. The Gilbert Thompson with 1,528 bales and the Edith Warren with 2,450 bales are both overdue at this port. The demand throughout the week has ruled rather light and the sales will only aggregate a few hundred bales, which have been distributed in small lots. Holders are quite firm in their views, and although a little concession on their part would probably result in an increased movement, they manifest no disposition to alter quotations to meet buyers' ideas at present. We quote the market as closing firm to-day at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, cash and time.

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCKS.—The position of the market has not varied particularly since the date of our last report. Trade is very quiet in both Rags and Waste Papers, and the inquiries from manufacturers are few and unimportant. In Baggings and Jute stocks pretty much the same state of affairs exists as has been recently noted. The orders already booked are sufficiently large to take up most of the goods which arrive, and the position of the market therefore remains strong. A good number of contracts for goods to arrive are being made on terms not disclosed, but reported quite up to present rates. Our late London advices indicate continued dullness in both Rags and Waste Papers, while Gunnies remain in active request. The arrivals for the week foot up 196 bales of Rags, 804 bales Waste Papers, and 140 bales S. P. F. Blue Linens at 4 1/2 c., four months; 140 bales S. P. F. Fine White Linens at 5 1/2 c.; 30 tons F. F. at 4 3/4-16c.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—Are in the same inactive condition as has been previously reported, and in most classes there is so little movement that prices are only nominal. Holders do not seem to be, as a rule, pressing their stocks for sale, but where offerings are made they are at extremely low figures. Sales are reported of 150 bales City Seconds at 2 1/2 c.; 50 bales No. 2 City Whites on private terms; 5 tons New Seconds at 4 1/2 c.

WOOLEN RAGS.—Although business can hardly be called active, yet there is a fair share of movement in most kinds. Prices remain quite steady at about our quoted range. OLD PAPERS.—There is no variety in the situation. Throughout the week the demand has been, if anything, quieter even than during the preceding one. Manufacturers do not seem to be in the market for anything, and sales are consequently very limited. Prices have not receded any further and are nominally steady. Packers appear to entertain an opinion that stock will be more actively sought at an early day, and will command better prices. We note sales of 10 tons Pure Manillas at 3 1/2 c.; 50 bales Pure Manillas at 3 1/2 c.

BAGGINGS, &c.—The demand for spot lots of baggings is not particularly active at present. The contracts already in existence consume the larger portion of what reaches this market, and so the stock in hand is limited. Prices are nominally the same, but prompt cash buyers can shade rates a trifle. There is quite an inquiry for goods to arrive in August and September, but we believe that no large lines are being contracted for, on account of some difference in views of sellers and buyers. Rope is very dull, and is being offered in lots at lower figures. Sales are noted of 20 tons No. 1 Baggings, on spot, at 3 1/2 c.; 30 tons Gunny Bagging (fair) at 5c.; 12 tons Manilla Rope at 3 1/2 c.; 70 tons No. 1 Bagging (factory) at 3 1/2-16c.; 230 bales No. 2 Bagging at 2 1/2-16c.; 25 tons Jute Threads at 3 1/2 c.; 40 tons No. 2 English Bagging and 100 tons Factory Bagging were sold to arrive, both on private terms; 10 tons No. 2 Baggings at 2 1/2 c.

STRAW.—Is in limited request and full supply. The quotations are: Long Rye, new, 50 to 60c.; old, 60 to 70c.; Short Rye, 40 to 55c.; Oat, 40 to 50c. ROSINS.—There is no change of note; the export demand is very light; low grades are moving slowly, but the finer grades are in some demand and steady.

CHEMICALS.—There has been very little business during the past week. The demand is in itself small, but the movement of such goods as may be required for almost immediate use has been retarded, if not wholly stopped by the railroad troubles. Some goods are said to have been offered on the unexpired through freight contracts. Carbonated ash has arrived in some quantity, and is offered at old figures. Caustic ash is quiet and easy. Caustic soda has been offering quite freely. Sal soda is quieter and easier in price. Bleaching powders are moving slowly and have to be forced some. Sales include 175 casks Bleaching Powders at 1.50 c. currency; 100 tons Soda Ash at 1.95c. gold; 75 drums 60 per cent. Caustic Soda at 4 1/2 c. gold; 50 tons Sal Soda at 1.35c. gold; 250 barrels Lump Alum at 2 1/2 c. currency; 200 barrels Ground Alum at 2 1/2 c. currency; 100 barrels Potash Alum at 2 1/2 c. currency; 50 barrels Concentrated Alum at 2 1/2 c. currency; 80 barrels Natrona Porous Alum at 3 1/2 c. currency; 25 tons Aluminous Cake at 2 1/2 c. currency; 30 casks Yellow Prussiate at 24c. currency; 25 casks Bichromate at 14c. currency.

THE COAL TRADE.—In the way of regular business nothing important has occurred during the week. The transportation of supplies to various points has been seriously interfered with, and unless a change is soon developed, that, and the strikes among the miners, will cause an advance in prices. Seward's Coal Trade Journal of July 25 says: "But little of moment has transpired in connection with the Anthracite coal trade, no agreement to combine or anything looking that way since the date of our last. The business done has been fair, and with some dealers the demand has come quite up to their desire to supply at the present rates. We can report a better feeling during the last day or two; there is an increasing number of persons to be found of the opinion that coal is low; this tends to strengthen the market. Should the labor trouble be extended to the coal regions we shall soon have an end to the low rates now being realized. The apprehension that something of this kind might occur has brought in a number of dealers recently, who are covering their sales. It is this feeling, too, which makes shippers averse to booking orders beyond the immediate future. The transportation of coal to various points has already been seriously interfered with from the insurrection on the lines of the Erie, Pennsylvania, Reading, and Baltimore and Ohio Companies and their connections, and it may take some little time to cool down and adjust all the matters connected with the car service of the various lines, and during that period no coal can be forwarded, but this would rather be a benefit in the long run than otherwise."

NEW YORK MARKET. PRICES CURRENT. Paper Market. DEALERS' SELLING PRICES. Flat Caps and Ledger, 2d class \$0.24 @ \$0.30 Flat Caps and Ledger, 3d class 20 @ 25 Flat Caps and Ledger, 3d class 17 @ 20 Flat Caps and Folios 14 @ 17 Blotting, American 14 @ 25 1/2 Blotting, English 21 @ 25 Book, super-sized and calendared 12 @ 17 Book, super-sized and tinted 15 @ 17 Book, extra machine finish 13 @ 10 Book, extra machine finish, tinted 15 @ 10 Book, good quality, all rag 11 @ 13 Book, good quality, all rag, tinted 12 @ 13 Book, No. 1, Shavings & Imperfections 10 @ 11 Book, No. 2, Shavings & Imperfections 9 1/2 @ 10 News, rag and wood 7 1/2 @ 8 News, Common 7 @ 7 1/4 Hanging, Superfine, No. 1 10 @ 16 Hanging, Superfine, No. 2 13 1/2 @ 14 Hanging, Superfine, No. 3 10 @ 12 Hanging, Machine Satin, No. 1 9 1/2 @ 11 Hanging, White Blank, No. 1 8 @ 9 Hanging, White Blank, No. 2 8 @ 8 Hanging, White Blank, No. 3 7 1/2 @ 8 Hanging, Curtain 10 @ 11 Hanging, Buff 5 @ 5 1/2 Hanging, Brown 4 1/2 @ 5 Colored Papers, Double Mediums 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Colored Papers, Glazed Mediums 14 @ 15 Colored Papers, Tubacco 10 @ 11 Colored Papers, Tissues, 20 x 30, 30 x 30, cream 1.50 @ 1.50 White Tissue, 20 x 30, 30 x 30, cream 1.25 @ 1.25 White Tissue, 24 x 36, 30 x 36, cream 1.75 @ 1.75 Manillas, Flour-sack, cream 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2 Manillas, Flour-sack, drab 10 @ 11 Manillas, Rope, unbleached 11 1/2 @ 12 Manillas, No. 1, light weight 10 @ 10 1/2 Manillas, No. 1, heavy weight 9 @ 9 1/2 Manillas, Ordinary Wrapping 6 @ 6 1/2 Manillas, No. 2 6 @ 6 1/2 Manillas, Bogus 4 @ 5 Tissue Manillas, 8 1/2 count, weight and size, 11 x 15, other sizes in proportion Hardware, light colored 12 @ 12 Hardware, No. 1, glazed 8 1/2 @ 9 Hardware, No. 2, glazed 7 1/2 @ 8 Binder's Boards, 4 1/2 ton 65.00 @ 100.00 Straw Boards, air-dried, 150 sheets, 4 1/2 ton 60.00 @ 60.00 Straw Boards, air-dried, 120 sheets, 4 1/2 ton 50.00 @ 50.00 Straw Boards, air-dried, Album, 4 1/2 ton 55.00 @ 55.00 Straw Boards, air-dried, No. 1, 4 1/2 ton 55.00 @ 55.00 Straw Boards, steam-dried, No. 1, 4 1/2 ton 55.00 @ 55.00 Straw Boards, steam-dried, No. 2, 4 1/2 ton 55.00 @ 55.00 State, 4 1/2 ton 47.50 @ 55.00 Straw Boards, air-dried, Penn., 4 1/2 ton 50.00 @ 50.00 Straw Boards, air-dried, State, 4 1/2 ton 50.00 @ 50.00 Straw Wrapping, basis, 15 x 20, 10 lb, 30 sheets 1.18 @ 1.18 36 x 40 1.00 @ 1.00 30 x 40 80 @ 80 28 x 32 75 @ 75 20 x 30 50 @ 50 16 x 22 40 @ 40 18 x 28 40 @ 40 15 x 20 25 @ 25 14 x 18 20 @ 21 13 x 18 20 @ 20 12 x 16 14 @ 15 11 x 15 14 @ 14 Straw Wrapping, 4 1/2 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Tea Papers, 16-sheet quires 38 @ 40 12 x 18 38 @ 40 14 x 20 45 @ 50

Woolen Rags. Comforter Stock 12 @ 12 White Woolsens 12 @ 12 Blue Grey Stockings 11 @ 12 White Stockings 14 @ 16 Blue Flannels 8 @ 10 Reds, old 9 @ 10 Reds, new Shirt Cuttings 23 @ 25 Mixed Softs, free of Carpets 7 @ 7 1/2 Seamed Cloth 5 @ 5 1/2 Skirted Cloth 3 @ 3 1/2 Light Skirted Cloth 3 @ 3 1/2 New Dark Clips 11 @ 11 1/2 New Light Clips 14 @ 15 New Black Clips 16 @ 16 New Blue Clips 18 @ 18 New Felts 12 @ 14 New Fancy Shirt Cuttings 3 @ 3 New Fancy Linsey Cuttings 3 @ 3 New Satinets, clean stock 2 @ 2 1/2 Seams and Salinets 2 @ 2 1/2 Belaines, striped for extracts 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Black Shoe Lastings 2 1/2 @ 3 Blankets 3 @ 3 1/2 Wool Carpets 3 @ 3 1/2 Mixed Carpets 3 @ 3 1/2 White Linseys 3 @ 3 1/2 Mixed Linseys 3 @ 3 1/2 Rags, Rope and Bagging. White Shirt Cuttings, No. 1 7 @ 7 1/2 White Shirt Cuttings, No. 2 7 @ 7 1/2 Mill Assorted Whites 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Unbleached Muslins 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 City Whites 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 New Canton Flannels 6 @ 6 1/2 New Cotton Strips, light 6 @ 6 1/2 New Cotton Strips, dark 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 No. 2, Whites 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Cotton Canvas 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Linen Canvas 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Country White Bags 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Country Mixed 3 @ 3 Seconds (City) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Seconds (Country) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Colors, per 100 lb 50 @ 1.00 Manilla Rope 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Manila Rope, tarred 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Hemp Rope 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Gunny Bagging, No. 1 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Gunny Bagging, No. 2 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Kentucky Bagging 5 @ 5 1/2 Burlap Bagging 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Tar Shavings 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Hemp Twine Stock 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Jute Waste 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 Shavings and Old Paper. White Collar Cuttings, all paper 5 1/2 @ 6 White Collar Cuttings, muslin lined 5 1/2 @ 6 White Envelope Cuttings 5 1/2 @ 6 Hard White Shavings, No. 1 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Soft White Shavings, No. 1 5 @ 5 1/2 White Shavings, No. 2 5 @ 5 1/2 Mixed Shavings, part white 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Ledger and Writing 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Solid Stock 4 @ 4 1/2

Table listing various paper products and their prices, including Book Stock, Pure Manillas, and English Old Papers and Shavings.

Table listing Hamburg Rags and various types of Linens.

Table listing various types of Ropes, including T.H. (tarred), W.R. (white), and M.R. (manilla).

Table listing Old Papers, including Old Book Paper, Old Printed Books, and Imperfections.

Table listing Leghorn and Genoa Rags, including P.P. No. 1 Linens, S.S. No. 2 Linens, and T.T. No. 3 Linens.

Table listing Alexandria Rags, including Whites, Blues, and Colors.

Table listing Memel Rags, including S.P.F.F., F.F., F.G., and L.F.B.

Table listing Trieste Rags, including S.P.F., S.F.F., S.F.X., and S.F.B.

Table listing Königsberg Rags, including S.P.F.F., F.F., F.G., and L.F.B.

Table listing Japanese Rags, including Whites, Blues, and Colors.

Table listing Chemicals, Coloring Materials, &c., including Alum, Alum ground, Alum porous, and Anti-Chlorine.

Table listing BOSTON MARKET, including Paper Stock, Cotton Canvas, and Linen Canvas.

Table listing Oakum Junk, Hemp Rope, Gummy Bagging, and various types of Shavings.

Table listing Leghorn Rags, including P.P. No. 1 Linens, S.S. No. 2 Linens, and T.T. No. 3 Linens.

Table listing Alexandria Rags, including Whites, Blues, and Colors.

Table listing Smyrna Rags, including Whites, Blues, and Colors.

Table listing Constantinople Rags, including Whites, Blues, and Colors.

Table listing New Papers, including Superfine Book, Fine Book, and Rags Fows.

Table listing Boston Chemicals, including Aluminous Cake, Alum, and Alum ground.

Table listing various types of Ropes, including T.H. (tarred), W.R. (white), and M.R. (manilla).

Table listing Old Papers, including Old Book Paper, Old Printed Books, and Imperfections.

Table listing Leghorn and Genoa Rags, including P.P. No. 1 Linens, S.S. No. 2 Linens, and T.T. No. 3 Linens.

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Table listing Königsberg Rags, including S.P.F.F., F.F., F.G., and L.F.B.

Table listing Japanese Rags, including Whites, Blues, and Colors.

Table listing Chemicals, Coloring Materials, &c., including Alum, Alum ground, Alum porous, and Anti-Chlorine.

Table listing various types of Rosin, including Rosin No. 1, Rosin No. 2, and Rosin Pale.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Table listing Paper Stock, including City No. 1 Whites, Soft Woollens, and Mixed Cotton.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Table listing Rags and Paper Stock, including City Whites, Mixed Shavings, and White Shavings.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Market Report. LONDON, July 14, 1877. There is not much to report as having occurred in our market during this week.

The French Market. PARIS, July 9, 1877. PAPER AND PAPER STOCKS.—Trade, all around, continues very quiet.

Woolen Rags.—The market is very dull, except for some special articles. Prices generally are nominal and irregular.

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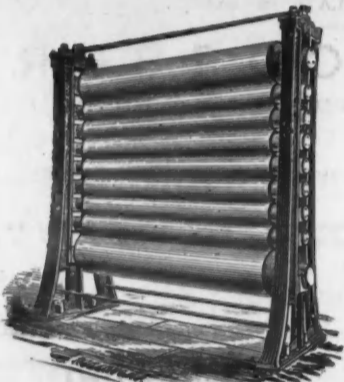
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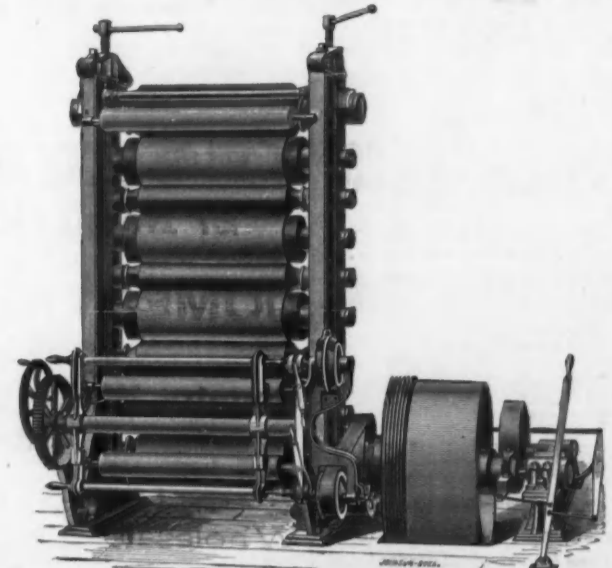
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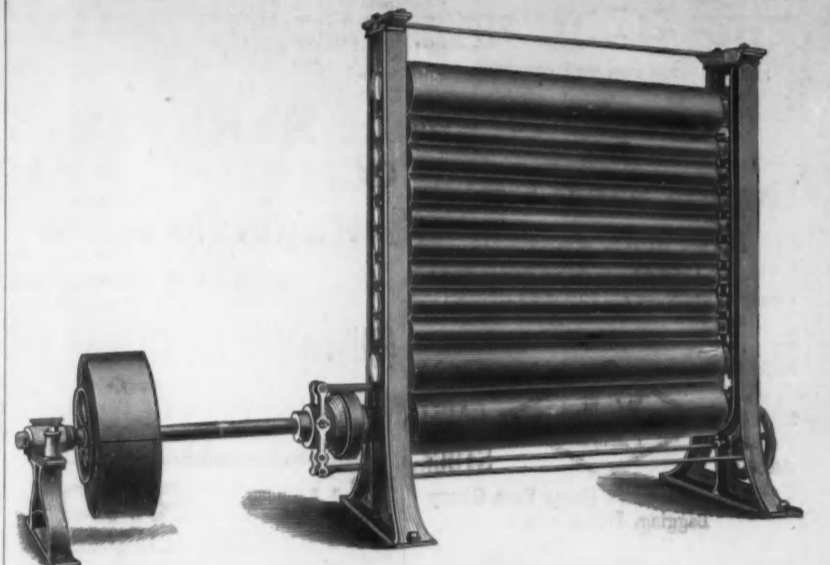
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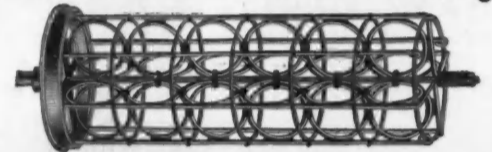
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