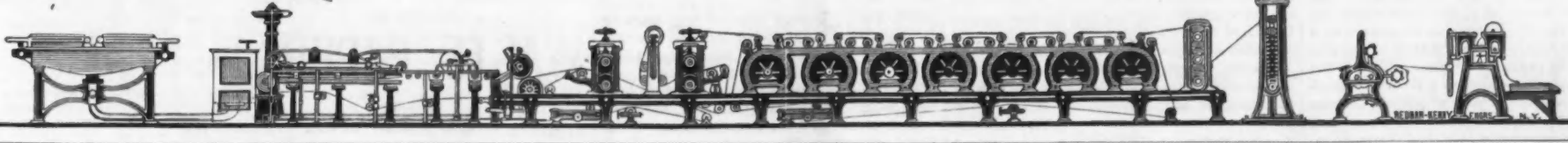


THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.



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

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Trade Topics.

Paper at the Exposition.

[From the *Mouiteur de la Papeterie Française*.]
Canada, although possessing several important paper mills, has nothing at the Exposition except some wrapping papers from the mills of Taylor Bros. at Toronto, and some from the New Brunswick Company. They are kept in a glass case, which we could not get opened, and therefore we cannot speak of their quality.

We shall only say a few words about China. So far as paper is concerned its exhibit is very uninteresting. The papers used in Europe, and more especially those for steel engravings and proofs, are of the same unchangeable quality. In addition to this there is the fact that the manufacturers themselves do not send anything, but that the whole exhibit has been arranged by the Commission of English Customs.

It is altogether different in the case of Japan. The most praiseworthy efforts have been made to retain the distinctive individuality of exhibitors, who are numerous enough in Class 10. Some manufacturers send specimens of the fibres used. We may cite Mr. Imai, of Shidswka; Mr. Kobayashi, of Ishikawa, and the collective exhibition of the department of Kochi. All these papers are manufactured for home consumption, and cannot therefore be appreciated from our point of view. They are remarkable for the extreme length and toughness of filament, which allow of their being substituted for textiles in many ways. We must cite some fine water-marks obtained in very thick, well-sized papers, and boards of large size.

The company established at Tokio under the name of Kirin-Ko-Sho-Kuai-Sha has a very interesting collection of native papers.

Another exhibitor—Mr. Yoneda, of Sakai—shows paper called Ourosuki-Koshigami, which is exclusively used for filtering lac, and which is of astonishing fineness and purity. The principal interest attaches to the specimens sent by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. This establishment, which is something similar to our State Printing Establishment, has brought the engraving and printing processes to high perfection. Not only is the exhibit of domestic papers, but there are also some remarkable specimens of writing and ledger papers, ruled and bound in European style, and evidently imitated from the Americans. The fact is noteworthy, as indicating the capacity of this country to become an exporter in the not distant future. It appears to us that from the solidity and pliability of these papers they would be excellent for large plans and maps.

Manufacture of Ornamental Paper.

In a patent dated May 7, 1878, John F. Marsh, of Springfield, Mass., lays claim to an invention for the production of a highly polished ornamental ruled or printed paper, adapted for covering fine boxes, and for various other or kindred purposes; and it consists in first coating the surface; next impressing, calendering, or smoothing such coated surface; then either ruling or printing, or both ruling and printing, the same; and, finally, polishing by frictional action. The coating, which may be of any color desired, white or tinted, is not of itself new, but may be any preparation such as is ordinarily used in making what is usually styled "glazed," or "plated," or "enameled" paper.

This invention is an improvement on the method of ornamenting paper described in Patent No. 176,292, dated April 18, 1876. In that patent the paper was first coated, next ruled or printed, with a desired pattern of line, and then given a polish by pressure or friction; but while by this method comparatively good results were attained, it has been found by experience that far more satisfactory results and a finer and more merchantable article is said to be produced by this latter method, the leading feature of which is to press, smooth, or calender the coated surface prior to ruling or printing.

The coating operation leaves the surface of the paper comparatively rough, and the ruling is done, as heretofore, directly upon this rough-coated surface before giving to such surface any treatment whereby its inequalities are smoothed down or leveled. The ruled lines are necessarily broken and imperfect, thus impairing the whole effect of the ornamentation imparted by the lines; and this defect is likely to be increased and intensified by each subsequent step of the process and by every handling prior to the final finish. Indeed, the coated surface cannot be ruled successfully in the best manner until it has been smoothed.

There are various ways by which this smoothing may be done—as, for instance, by passing it between rollers, either hot or cold, or by putting the paper in the form of sheets between

metal plates, and then passing these plates and their interposed sheets between pressing-rollers, the last mode of smoothing being preferred.

When the coated surface has been thus smoothed, leveled or reduced by the above or other equivalent means, it is in condition to be successfully ruled or printed; and this may be done either by hand or by means of ruling-machines, such as are employed by blank-book manufacturers; and the lines may be drawn diagonally, straight, or irregularly across the paper, and may cross or recross, and be in any design, pattern, color or colors. The ruling or printing being thus done upon the artificially smoothed coating, the lines are said to be not only more true and unbroken, and therefore more clearly defined, but they take a closer hold upon the coating surface, and are consequently proportionately more durable and less likely to be defaced either by handling or by the after process of friction-polishing.

To give a final polish no varnish or other adhesive material is applied to the paper, but on the contrary it is given a high lustre by mere pressure, or by frictional action, or by both, if desired. This may be done by means of what is technically known as a "flint" or "stone," the paper passing between the flint and a surface of bed of wood, the flint imparting a rubbing action to the paper; or the frictional polish may be imparted by rotary or other brushes, or by means of rolls, between which the paper is passed, the roll next that face of the paper which is to be polished running much faster than that on the opposite side or on the side not to be polished.

It will be understood that the coating has two objects in view—namely: first, to get a tinted or colored ground, thus introducing upon the surface of the paper the principal tint or color, where the object to be attained is a number and variety of colors in the finished article; and, second, to get a surface susceptible of receiving a high polish or lustre by means of friction or pressure. If desired, there may be a second smoothing—that is to say, next after the ruling, as well as preceding it. The inventor claims the method of manufacturing ornamental paper, by first coating the surface, next pressing or smoothing such coated surface, then either ruling or printing, or both ruling and printing, the same, and, finally, polishing by frictional action.

Rotary Wood-Pulp Grinding Machine.

The illustration given herewith shows the design of a rotary grinding machine for making paper pulp from wood, patented by William R. Patrick, of Marinette, Wis.

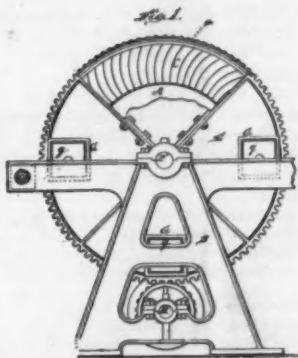
This invention relates to a machine for reducing wood to the form of "half stuff" or long fibre, torn or scraped off lengthwise, or with the grain of the wood, this half-stuff being too long to enter directly into paper, but intended to be treated by another process recently patented. For the purpose of the chemical action necessary in such process, the wood ground to a fine material is objectionable, as it is desired to have long fine fibrous material. The object of this invention is to provide a machine that will rapidly make the half stock or stuff from wood by scraping it off with the grain, making a fibre longer, finer, softer and stronger, thereby admitting a greater proportion of this material after being treated and rebated, to be used with other stock, and thus making a great saving in the manufacture of paper.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the machine, with a part of the disk removed to show the cutting-face of the rotary cylinder. Fig. 2 is a side or an end elevation, showing a part in section.

The invention consists in the application of a revolving disk to either side of a rotary cylinder provided with scraping surfaces. Attached to the disks are any convenient number of pockets or chambers for receiving the wood; also, in the arrangement of friction-plates, hand-wheels, &c., in connection with the disks for readily starting, stopping, slacking and regulating the speed and acting as a safety-friction in cases of excessive feed or accident. In connection with each of the disk pockets or chambers are feed-works, for the purpose of forcing the wood at any required speed to the scraping surfaces of the cylinder; and it finally consists in the particular construction and arrangement of parts, as will be shown.

B represents a frame or standards, secured by bolts or otherwise to the floor, and upon which is mounted a cylinder, A, provided with a covering, C, and suitable journals in boxes or bearings. The scraping surfaces on either side are formed to any required width from the periphery in the form of teeth, as shown in Fig. 1. These scraping surfaces CC may be made either on circular lines or on straight lines radiating from the centre. In connection with the cylinder are

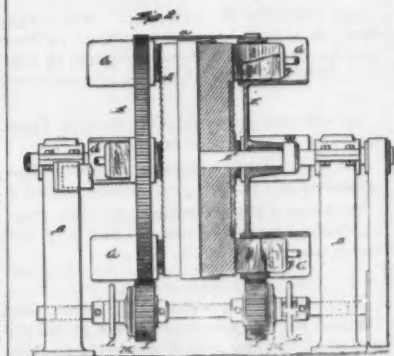
two disks, EE, with movable quarter, for the purpose of repairing or removing the scraping surfaces of the cylinder. These disks revolve upon the same shaft F, and are provided with any suitable number of chambers G, for receiving the wood preparatory to scraping or grating, it being placed in position as shown in Fig. 2. At the back of the wood in each chamber is placed a moving head-block, G, acted upon by suitable feed-works. H is a counter-shaft, driven by belt or any other convenient means from the main shaft, and upon the same are loosely mounted two toothed pinions, I, which mesh into corre-



sponding teeth formed on the periphery of the disks EE. The teeth of the pinions are wider than those of the disks, to admit of the disks being moved nearer the cylinder as it becomes worn. The hand-wheels L, acting as screw-nuts, in connection with friction-plates M, which are threaded to correspond and feathered on the shaft, are for the purpose of starting. When these friction-plates are separated, the shaft H will revolve without affecting the disks; but as soon as the plates M are brought in contact with the loose pinions I by means of the hand-wheels, they are locked and motion is given to one or both disks, as desired. This device is also used for stopping, slacking, and regulating the motion.

The operation of the machine is as follows: When power is applied to the main shaft, the cylinder and counter-shaft revolve, the latter by means of the pulleys and belt, the disks remaining stationary. When the chambers are filled with wood, placed with the grain in the direction shown, and the feed-works adjusted, the hand-wheels are moved so as to bring the friction-plates in contact with the pinions I either firmly or loosely, according to the speed required by circumstances. By this means the inventor asserts that he succeeds in procuring the long, thin, soft, strong fibrous material from the wood in a very rapid and economical manner.

The claims comprise: 1. A machine for the manufacture of half-stuff or fine, long, soft, and strong fibrous material from wood, consist-



ing of a frame B, scraping-cylinder A, disks E, with chambers G, pinions I, friction-plates M, and hand-wheels L. 2. The combination, with the rotary cylinder A, provided with scraping-surfaces C, and mounted upon a frame B, of two revolving disks E, containing pockets or chambers G. 3. The combination of two geared disks, having chambers for receiving the wood, and revolving upon a shaft F, in connection with rotary cylinder A, each provided with a gear-pinion revolving upon a shaft acted upon by friction-plates M at discretion.

Foreign Notes.

The Berlin Paper Exhibition has not only paid all expenses, but has given a small surplus, which will be used for prizes on essays relating to the paper trade.

The diplomas for the exhibitors at the Berlin Paper Exhibition will be ready about the end of January next.

Carrigeon moss has been tried in Germany as a preventive of scale in boilers and found very efficacious. The boiler contained a brown scum after its use, but no incrustation.

Correspondence.

Cincinnati Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CINCINNATI, November 12, 1878.

The Cincinnati division of the Paper-Makers' Association is an active and pushing body. It will be remembered that when the Saratoga meeting resolved to reduce production on condition that 85 per cent. of the manufacturers agreed to the proposition, the Cincinnati division organized at once, and within a few weeks reported signatures to the agreement of more than the required per cent. Then a permanent organization was effected, and a constitution and by-laws adopted and officers elected, so that in case of necessity for future action the manufacturers would be ready to take prompt action. But as some other manufacturers were less active, the proposed agreement to reduce production was not consummated.

To-day the Cincinnati association met, with a fair representation of all the mills, Col. Friend, the President, was in the chair, and Adam Laurie served as Secretary. Reports of the production of the various mills were presented, and other matters of general interest were discussed.

The main question, however, was that of renewing the effort which has just now failed. There was quite a unanimity of feeling in regard to the propriety and the advisability of another effort to accomplish the object aimed at in the Saratoga meeting. Not content with mere talk the association determined to act, and thereupon unanimously adopted the following paper, offered by Major D. W. McClung:

Resolved, First—That we will maintain our organization and continue our monthly meetings as provided in our constitution.

Second—That we consider it more important at this time than at any previous period to continue the efforts to bring about an organization of all the manufacturers of paper in the United States.

Third—That the Executive Committee of this division issue a circular to all the manufacturers of writing, printing and Manilla paper in the United States setting forth the necessity of organization and the encouragements to further effort.

Fourth—That a committee of four of our members be appointed to correspond specially with the manufacturers in the Chicago Division, and if a meeting can be obtained to attend with them and aid them in perfecting an organization.

The committee appointed under this last resolution is composed of Col. Friend, Chairman of the division; Messrs. Oglesby, McClung, and Laurie.

Massachusetts Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 14, 1878.

The manufacturers of fine writing paper, who have seen the price of their product steadily decline for several months, and the price of rags as steadily advance, have at last been able to toss into the scales what they think will restore the equilibrium. The agreement drawn up at the meeting in this city to shut down the tub and engine-sized paper mills from November 16 to December 2, and from December 21 to January 2, has at last been adopted, and the Holyoke Mills and others in this vicinity will all shut down on Friday night. Ninety per cent. of all the manufacturers of fine writing paper have subscribed to the agreement, and it is to be carried out in good faith. It now remains to be seen whether this is the panacea of all the ills that the paper business is just now heir to. The movement will be watched with great interest, and the result closely scanned.

Since the Saratoga meeting the price of paper has fallen at least two cents on the pound, and stock has gone up. The demand has steadily increased, and some of the largest mills in Holyoke have sold for three months a ton a day more of paper than they have manufactured; but prices have gone so low that the margin of profits has dwindled to a very fine point. Indeed, the average paper-maker is not happy. With rags at 3½ cents, he claims that 15 cents per pound for his product would give him only a fair compensation, but when the price drops to its present point there is only one way out, and that is by cutting down the amount manufactured. The first of January will find from three to four thousand tons of paper less in the market, while there will be two thousand more tons of rags on hand.

The manufacture of book, news and manilla papers will continue as heretofore, the manufacturers themselves not coinciding in the views of the gentlemen who have decided to shut down their mills. They are filling their orders rapidly, and crowding their mills to the highest point possible. Prices are low, but they say that the only way they can make anything is to increase the product to the greatest limit. The now-

paper publishers just now look on with grim satisfaction, it being the first time they could really enjoy themselves. Their advertising patronage has fallen so low that even the oldest and best concerns have made no money for several years, and now paper has declined so much that it is helping them to put a margin on the right side of the ledger against a stormy day. Small as is the amount something better than a ghastly smile now radiates their hitherto lengthened visages. They are actually growing jolly, and, like Artemus Ward, have shears in hand, slashed out two columns of copy and gone to the nearest railroad office to beg for a free pass, and within the next ten days Barnum will have a chance to honor the tickets that he sent out early in the season for puffs of the "Greatest Show on Earth."

The dealers in all grades of paper in this city are having a fair run of business; and, while the tendency of prices has been downward, they have bought with great caution, turning their goods quickly to save themselves against loss.

I shall watch for the effect of decreasing the product of manufactured paper, and give the conclusions reached at an early day, if successful perhaps other manufacturers might follow suit with benefit to themselves.

The gentlemen in the paper business are certainly very thoughtful, and are looking into causes and effects about as closely as any set of men in the country. Although they are anxious for an increase in the use of paper, they all voted against Ben Butler for Governor. Perhaps if they had considered how Ben would have started up the printing presses to flood the country with his peculiar kind of money, they might have put in their little ballots on the other side. It is an actual fact that Gen. Butler's raid on the Governorship has increased the consumption of news and cheap grades of book paper in this State almost one-half. So you see that a little good can come out of Nazareth.

The Stationers' Board of Trade.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual meeting of the Stationers' Board of Trade occurred on Wednesday afternoon at the rooms in the Bennett Building, and was called to order by the president, Willy Wallach, with Charles H. Hunter as secretary recording. The first business in order was the calling of the roll of members by the secretary, which was responded to by those present. Among other individuals and firms represented at the meeting were: W. H. Parsons & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Samuel Raynor & Co., Boorum & Pease, The J. G. Shaw Co., Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Melvin, Hard & Co., J. F. Anderson, Jr., & Co., Edward Todd & Co., The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Bliss & Trowbridge, Taylor, Nichols & Co., J. Q. Preble & Co., Liebenroth, Von Aue & Co., The Berlin & Jones Envelope Co., Baker, Pratt & Co., Koch, Sons & Co., W. O. Davey & Sons, John Foley, Mr. Meyers, and Mr. Bill, of Springfield, Mass.

Upon the completion of calling the roll the minutes of the previous annual meeting were read, and an opportunity was given by the chairman for any corrections in the same previous to their adoption.

Mr. Wallach took occasion to say in reference to the complimentary resolutions passed at the last annual meeting, constituting him a life member of the board and relieving him from the payment of annual dues, that while he thanked the board for their kind consideration, he had not and should not take advantage of its terms, and while he continued to be a member he should contribute his full share of the expense.

This was the occasion for some discussion on the part of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Martin and others, when Mr. Curtis made the motion to rescind the resolutions referred to by Mr. Wallach. The motion was seconded by Mr. Parsons, and carried. These resolutions were rescinded upon the grounds as stated by the president that they were contrary to the constitution and by-laws of the board, and were against his wishes. Willy Wallach, the president, then read his annual report.

After reviewing the work done in the Board during the past year, Mr. Wallach referred to the causes of failures, and said:

It is not very difficult to ascertain the cause of these disasters. In most cases they could be traced directly to heavy business and personal expenses and to small profits. It is more difficult to remove these causes than to discover the same. Both are to some extent not confined to individual cases, but are more or less felt by the whole business world. Competition is increasing constantly, and reduces not only profits but necessitates heavy expenses, either by showy stores and other advertisement medium, or by the employment of traveling agents. A house which neglects to employ these means will soon

be left behind in the race. Other reasons for the reduction of profits may be found in the indiscriminate circulation of wholesale price lists, which find their way into the hands of the smallest dealers in the most distant districts of our country. Knowledge, which formerly could only be obtained by a long experience, expensive traveling and close attention to business, is now gratuitously offered to every new beginner. This knowledge is, of course, used to the disadvantage of the small jobber, who retaliates on his supplier and so forth until it comes finally back to the manufacturer or importer. The public is not benefited by this continuous and systematic lowering of prices, because even a large decline becomes imperceptible by the time that the goods reach the consumer. Twenty-five cents on a ream of paper, on a thousand envelopes, or on a gross of pens or pencils, make an enormous difference in the profits of a manufacturer or wholesale dealer, but they disappear entirely when divided into the small quantities which are bought by the ordinary consumer. The retailer, of course, makes very large profits on what he sells, but this very fact attracts new competition, and the volume of the business becomes often so small that if the whole amount of sales were clear profit, it would not be sufficient for the support of a family. This seems to me the reason why so many retailers have to succumb. The larger trade is yet more seriously affected by this decline. The profits are generally calculated at per centum. If 10 per cent. on the cost price of an article is considered a fair profit for manufacturers and jobbers, it is quite clear that every decline in price effects a proportional decline in profits and a corresponding increase of business is necessary to realize the same amount of profit which was obtained under higher prices. But an increase in the quantity of business requires generally additional help and, therefore, adds to the expenses. If we consider the enormous fall in prices of staple articles which has taken place since the panic of 1873, we can easily understand why it has been so hard to make any money for those who have to be satisfied with an advance of 10 per cent. on cost prices. In 1873 the cheapest quality of flat writing paper brought 19c. to 20c. per pound, or a profit of 1 9-10 to 2c. per pound. To-day the same quality is sold at 12 1/2c. to 13c. per pound, or at a profit of 1 1/2c. to 1 3/4c. per pound; hence a dealer must now sell 1 1/2 pounds of paper to make the same profit which he made in 1873 in selling one pound. The same is true of other staple goods in our line, such as envelopes, blank books, slates, inks, iron ware, and leather goods, and there are only comparatively few articles which have not been affected. The large decline in the gold premium has reduced the prices of and the profits on foreign goods in the same ratio, and houses who have carried heavy stocks would have suffered severely if there had not been a very large increase in the quantitative amounts of sales. That such an increase has taken place is evident from the continuous activity in nearly all our manufacturing establishments and from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. These reports are very interesting, and should be carefully studied by our members, particularly by the manufacturers of and dealers in paper. I submit herewith a few extracts from the same:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTATION OF STOCK AND CHEMICALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN THE YEARS 1868 AND 1873.

Quantities.	Value.
1873-Rags...lbs. 92,546,448	\$2,914,515 or 3.04c. p. lb.
1873-Other stock. 42,937,919	1,179,151 " 2.75c. "
Totals.....lbs. 135,484,367	\$3,993,666 or 2.95c. p. lb. average.
1868-Rags and other stock.....	48,600,500 1,960,340 " 4.03c. p. lb.
Increase in 1873.....	83,883,868 \$2,033,326 1.08c. or 26 or 175 p. ct. decrease. p. ct. in val.
1873-Bleaching powder.....lbs. 49,285,054	\$598,813 or 1.21 1/2c. p. lb.
1868-Bleaching powder.....	22,694,941 650,250 " 2.87c. "
1873-Increase.....	26,590,113 \$548,563 or 1.65 1/2c. p. lb. or 124 p. ct. decrease. or 59 p. ct.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTATION OF MANUFACTURED PAPER.

1868.	1873.	Inc.	Dec.	P. ct.
Printing paper \$191,091	\$413	....	\$188,370	98
Writing paper 415,061	4,270	....	411,331	96
Paper hangings.....	58,632 118,867 \$32,235	....	37 1/2	

This is a remarkable, and for our paper manufacturers, a very gratifying statement. It shows an increase of 175 per cent. in the quantity of paper stock imported, but a decrease of 26 per cent. in cost, an increase of 120 per cent. in the quantity, and a decrease of 59 per cent. in the cost of bleaching powder. As an immediate consequence of this change we find a falling off in the importation of printing paper of 98 per cent., and of writing paper of 96 per cent. Only one item—paper hangings—shows an increase of importation, amounting to 37 1/2 per cent.; but the amount of goods imported in this line is only \$118,867, and the increase since 1868 \$32,235, very insignificant in comparison to the amount of goods manufactured here.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTATION OF STATIONERY IN THE YEARS 1868 AND 1873.

ARTICLES.	1868.	1877.	Inc.	Dec.	P. ct.
Inks.....	\$67,304	\$135,282	\$67,978	....	101
Flying cards.....	5,692	1,325	....	\$2,367	63
Pens, metal.....	68,792	88,769	19,970	....	29
Penholders and tips.....	5,918	6,765	847	....	14 1/2
Lead pencils.....	119,530	54,416	....	65,114	55
Slates and slate pencils.....	17,839	34,479	16,640	....	93
Manufacturers of paper.....	483,168	1,117,314	634,146	....	51

It appears by the above that only playing cards and lead pencils of foreign manufacture are now less used than ten years ago, while all the other articles show a large increase, yet the total figure up to only \$1,438,343, and if 50 per cent. are added for duties, charges and importers' profit, the total sum is \$2,158,514, quite large it is true, but of no great significance if the amount of goods of similar character manufactured here is considered. You will notice that the largest item consists of manufactures of paper. It is very difficult to ascertain from the official reports what is comprised under this

heading. Papier maché, parchment, blank books, fans, fancy paper boxes and cards, labels, scrap-pictures, valentines and many similar articles, requiring in their manufacture artistic skill and much manual labor, are classified as manufactures of paper. The report for the year ending June 30, 1873, does not enumerate these different articles, but only gives the amount of the manufactures of paper, showing an increase of \$250,000 over the preceding year, but as all the other articles must be included in this amount, there seems to be a falling off of about \$100,000. Judging from my own experience, I believe that the turning point has also been reached in this branch of our trade and that every coming year will show a decline in the importation of foreign, and a corresponding increase in the sale of domestic goods. Our manufacturers are rapidly improving in taste and skill and some of their products, such as paperette boxes, visiting cards and fine note paper are already equal to the best imported ones. But I must add another extract from these reports, and that is a statement of the exports of domestic articles in which we are interested. In the year 1868 we exported hardly anything in our line, and I make therefore the comparison only for the years ending June 30, 1877 and 1878:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.	1878.	1877.	Dec.	Inc.
Books and pamphlets.....	\$596,355	\$634,345	\$47,990	....
Cutlery.....	54,812	38,714	....	\$16,098
Cotton and linen rags.....	12,825	5,719	....	7,106
Fancy articles.....	719,117	335,910	....	383,207
Paper and stationery.....	1,056,819	938,218	....	118,601
Paintings and engravings.....	251,841	196,513	....	55,328
Printing presses and type.....	171,063	159,746	....	11,317

This is a very satisfactory exhibit. It shows not only that the exports of domestic goods in our line exceed very largely the import of foreign articles, but that we are enabled to compete with foreign manufacturers in their own markets in a line of goods which not many years ago we were compelled to buy of them. I am very glad that in my picturing to you the present condition of our trade, I have found this bright and cheerful side, and I believe that it is within the power, and should be one of the objects of our organization, to extend our exports more and more, and to see that the advantage we have gained is not lost by exporting inferior or imperfect goods.

William I. Martin, the Treasurer, then read his report, which showed the receipts during the year, from dues and initiations, amounting to \$8,710; from collection fees, \$437.40; from sundries, \$141.11; total receipts, \$9,288.51; with expenditures for rent, \$770; furniture, \$374.89; counsel fees, \$135; salaries, \$4,320.65; stationery, printing, and all other sundry expenses, \$1,928.30; advanced to loan account, \$600; total, \$8,318.75; leaving a balance in his hands of \$1,566.61. This account bore the approval of George L. Pease, chairman of the Finance Committee, and was approved by the board. Appended to this report was also Mr. Martin's report as treasurer of the Yellow Fever Relief Fund, showing the receipts and disbursements.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by George L. Pease, chairman. Following are its details as to the operations of the Board: One year ago we had 143 members, many of whom joined us but a few days before our annual meeting, owing to the notice that we should raise our initiation after that date. Since that time we have increased our number 23, making a total membership of 163. We have had an income the past year of about \$5,000 from initiation fees and membership dues, as the detailed report of the treasurer shows. Of this \$5,000 one quarter has come from initiation fees, an amount which now represents the balance in the treasury, and which sum we are rapidly expending in the Information Bureau, a department in our office which your committee recommends should be worked up and perfected until our fund of information as to standing of dealers asking credit from our members is unequalled by any other organization yet established for a like purpose.

During the year there have been held 175 meetings in these rooms, 70 of which have been creditors' meetings, and 90 committee meetings, and the balance managers' and other meetings. In that time we have received in this office 7,551 letters and circulars, divided as follows: Bankruptcy, 2,000; collection bureau, 3,500; reports, 730; and other correspondence, 823.

Our Secretary and his assistants have sent out 9,279 communications, over 5,000 in the Collection Bureau, 3,600 in the Information Bureau, balance general office work. The increase of this work is illustrated by stating that in October, '77, we sent out less than 300 letters, and this year it has increased for the corresponding month to about 1,600. In addition to the above work we have sent to creditors in 163 cases of failures 7,652 circulars; in one case as many as 1,118 communications, making a total of over 17,000 letters and documents emanating from our office in the past year.

The Bureau of Records and Reports contained one year ago information concerning 5,265 firms or business houses. During this year we have added nearly 2,000 names, besides revising the old ones. We now have information regarding dealers in all parts of the United States, also Canada, Nova Scotia, Central America, England, Scotland, South America, Japan, Australia, Mexico and British Columbia.

We have sent out 6,000 inquiry tickets, and given 7,000 reports, recording all the new ones in our books. In the Collection Bureau we have accomplished much since we organized it twenty-two months ago, as we have received 1,369 claims, amounting to \$140,198.14, of which we have collected over \$60,000, and of this amount \$49,382.30 has been collected the past year from the 1,121 claims given us. We have now in our office 96 claims in process of collection, and in

the hands of our attorneys 298 claims, representing an aggregate of about \$40,000.

We have appointed and are investigating, preparatory to appointing (which will probably be perfected before January 1, 1879) 484 attorneys, all of whom not only act as attorneys and collectors, but furnish us with information and watch over the dealers in the different branches of trade represented among our members.

In the Bankruptcy Department we have had before our Board for action in various ways, 75 cases of failure, mostly in bankruptcy, representing liabilities to the enormous amount of \$2,431,192.35. In these cases we have acted for or represented 1,434 firms, who held claims amounting to \$702,067.03. We have paid dividends in cash amounting to \$106,636.73, and in notes amounting to \$4,562.24, and there have been paid direct cash, \$92,342.64, making a total of dividends from cases in charge of our Board, \$203,471.61. We have closed 29 cases, and there still remain unsettled 46 cases, representing liabilities of \$486,000. During the year 1877, from a careful computation, we find we saved to creditors represented by the Board 22 per cent. on their claims. As there are still so many unsettled for the past year we cannot arrive at any definite estimate, but can safely place it at from 12 to 15 per cent.

The Arbitration Committee made a brief report, which was approved. The Board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The President appointed J. F. Anderson, Jr., and John Foley as tellers to receive and count the ballots. The result of the balloting showed a unanimous choice for Willy Wallach for President, George L. Pease for Vice President, William I. Martin Treasurer, together with the five Directors as follows: John H. Hall, Orestes Cleveland, F. H. Curtis, of A. S. Barnes & Co., C. H. Lamport and C. C. Haffelinger, who were declared by the President to be the officers for the ensuing year.

In the evening the members of the Board of Trade, with a number of invited guests, partook of a dinner at the Gilsey House.

The regular toasts of the evening were announced, and responded to in the following order:

- "Our Board."—President Willy Wallach.
- "Our Booksellers."—A. D. F. Randolph.
- "Our Envelope Manufacturers."—Geo. H. Jones.
- "Our Lead Pencil Manufacturers."—Orestes Cleveland.
- "Our Paper Mills."—W. H. Parsons.
- "The Press."—R. R. Bowker.
- "Our Publishers."—A. C. Barnes.
- "Our Ink Manufacturers."—S. S. Stafford.
- "Our Wall Paper Manufacturers."—J. S. Warren.
- "Our Collection Department."—Geo. P. Sheldon.

Manufacturing News.

EASTERN STATES.

The Massasoit Paper Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass., is very busy shipping goods, exclusively on orders.

A new Leffel wheel is now being put in at the pulp mill of Alberto Pagenstecher, Curtisville, Mass.

The Agawam Paper Company, Mittineaque, Mass., is about completing a new filterer, covering a space of 1,500 feet of surface, giving a large amount of pure water. It has also just completed a new drainer.

The Paper Barrel Company, of Hartford, Conn., has sold the right of selling the paper kerosene can in Massachusetts for \$10,000 to a Boston company.

A 10 per cent. reduction in wages has been made at the "Japanese" Paper Mills, Westfield, Mass.

The Holyoke Machine Company has received a foreign order for \$4,000 worth of paper machinery, in addition to a recent \$3,000 order.

The Owen Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass., has not yet completed its new mill, but has been running the old mill full time on its specialties.

The Southworth Company, Mittineaque Mass., is about to put in two small turbines manufactured by the Ames Company, of Chicago, for the purpose of running its paper machines.

The different paper mills at Unionville, Conn., have all been running on full time.

The Albion Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., is about to build a forty feet addition to its mill.

The Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., will build a two-story store house 36x145 feet, and an addition to its mill.

WESTERN STATES.

The Columbus Paper Mill, at Columbus, Ohio, has been stopped nearly two weeks for the purpose of adding two more driers to the machine, and for making some repairs. It is now running.

New Patents.

No. 208,282. Emptying-Valve for Paper-Pulp Engines.—Joseph Carroll, Lawrence, Mass., assignor to George W. Russell, same place.

A valve with a suitable locking device to prevent the pressure of the pulp from the under side from raising it off its seat.

No. 208,412. Paper Boxes.—Wm. Meschenmoser, Greenburg, N. Y.

During the first nine months of 1878 the paper tax in France produced 10,731,000 francs, against 10,282,000 francs in same period of 1877.

A book is a soul disengaged from matter, a fountain that flows forever. Some of poisonous tendency, are kept on the shelf, as the anatomist preserves monsters in glasses; but they ought to be as accurately labelled.

The perfection of human nature does not arise by exemption from temptation, but rather by victory in temptation.

PAPER STOCK. FRANCIS DAY,

19, 20 and 21 Prince's Street, Stamford Street, LONDON, S. E.

EXPORTER OF WASTE PAPERS, SHAVINGS, Books and Pamphlets, Rags and Jute Waste, MANILLA ROPE, BAGGING, &c., &c.

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RATCLIFF, LONDON, E.

Dealers in Paper-Makers' Materials.

JUTE, HEMP,

AND

MANILLA ROPES,

Gunny Bagging, Rags, Papers and Wastes.

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LIVERPOOL,

Undertakes to supply all classes of

Paper Materials

of Good Quality at the

LOWEST MARKET VALUES.

SAMPLE ORDERS SOLICITED.

Paper Making and Its Accessories.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

THE following is a list of Books of Reference on subjects connected with Paper Making, Chemicals, Colors, Machinery, Hydraulics, &c.:

AUERBACH.—Anthracen: Its Constitution, Properties, Manufacture and Derivatives. 8vo.....	\$5 00
BAIRD.—Standard Wages Computing Tables. Folio.....	5 00
BENSON.—Principles of the Science of Color. 4to.....	7 50
BENSON.—Manual of the Science of Color. 12mo.....	1 25
BESANT.—A Treatise on Hydro-Mechanics. 8vo.....	5 25
BOX.—A Practical Treatise on Heat as applied to the Useful Arts. Illustrated by 14 plates. 12mo.....	5 00
BOX.—A Practical Treatise on Mill-Gearing. 12mo.....	3 00
BOX.—Practical Hydraulics. 12mo.....	2 50
BRESSE.—Hydraulic Motors. 8vo.....	2 50
BROWN.—Five Hundred and Seven Mechanical Movements. 12mo.....	1 00
BURNELL AND LAW.—Hydraulic Engineering. 8vo.....	1 25
CALVERT.—Dyeing and Calico Printing, including an Account of the Most Recent Improvements in the Manufacture and Use of Aniline Colors. With dyed Patterns. 8vo.....	8 00
CHEVREUL.—The Principles of Harmony and Contrast of Colors and their Application to the Arts. Illustrated with Colored Plates. 12mo.....	3 75
COOPER.—A Treatise on the Use of Belting for the Transmission of Power. 8vo.....	3 50
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CRAIK.—The Practical American Millwright and Miller. 8vo.....	5 00
CROOKES.—Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing. With dyed Patterns. 8vo.....	21 00
CULLEN.—Practical Treatise on the Construction of Horizontal and Vertical Water Wheels. Quarto.....	5 00
DOWNING.—The Elements of Practical Hydraulics. 8vo.....	2 75
FAIRBAIRN.—The Principles of Mechanism and Machinery of Transmission. 12mo.....	2 50
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FANNING.—A Practical Treatise on Water-Supply Engineering. 8vo.....	6 00
FRANCIS.—Lowell Hydraulic Experiments on Hydraulic Motors. Quarto.....	15 00
FRESENIUS.—Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. 8vo.....	3 50
FRESENIUS.—System of Instruction in Quantitative Chemical Analysis.....	4 50
GLYNN.—A Treatise on the Power of Water. 12mo.....	1 00
HERRING.—Paper and Paper Making, Ancient and Modern. Plates. 8vo.....	3 75
HOFMANN.—A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Paper in all its Branches. Quarto.....	15 00
HUGHES.—American Miller and Millwright's Assistant. 12mo.....	1 50
JACKSON.—Hydraulic Manual. 8vo.....	14 00
JACOB.—The Designing and Construction of Storage Reservoirs. 16mo.....	5 00
JOHNSON.—The Practical Draughtsman's Book of Industrial Design and Machinist's and Engineer's Drawing Companion. With over 50 Steel Plates. 4to.....	10 00
KINGZETT.—The History, Products and Processes of the Alkali Trade, including the most recent improvements. 8vo.....	6 00
KIRKWOOD.—Report on the Filtration of River Waters, for the Supply of Cities, &c. quarto.....	15 00
KOOPS.—Historical Account of the Substances which have been used to describe Events and to Convey Ideas from the Earliest Date to the Invention of Paper. By Matthias Koops. Printed on Paper Manufactured solely from Straw. London, 1801.....	10 00
KUTTER.—The New Formula for Mean Velocity of Discharge of Rivers and Canals. 8vo.....	5 00
LEFFEL.—The Construction of Mill Dams. 8vo.....	2 50
MUNSELL.—A Chronology of Paper and Paper Making. 8vo.....	2 00
NEVILLE.—Hydraulic Tables, Co-efficients and Formulae for finding the Discharge of Water from Orifices, Notches, Weirs, Pipes and Rivers. 12mo.....	7 00
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PROTEAUX.—A Practical Guide for the Manufacture of Paper and Boards. 8vo.....	10 00
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REIMANN.—On Aniline and its Derivatives. 8vo.....	2 50
RIFFAULT.—A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Colors for Painting. 8vo.....	7 50
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THORPE.—Quantitative Chemical Analysis. 12mo.....	1 75
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WEISBACH.—Hydraulics and Hydraulic Motors. With 80 Illustrations. 8vo.....	6 00
WAGNER.—A Handbook of Chemical Technology. Translated and Edited by Wm. Crookes, F. R. S. With 306 Illustrations. 8vo.....	5 00
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Jute Butt Brokers.

CABOT, BOWLES & CO., 85 Beaver st.

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GRAHAM & BRO., H. E., Paper Warehouse and Stock Dealers, St. Louis, Mo.

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MCARDLE & HART, Cotton and Woolen Rags and Paper Stock, Newburg, N. Y.

MARKLE, C. P. & SONS, Mfrs. of Printing and Glazed Hardware, 126 Second av., Pittsburg, Pa.

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SNIDERS, LOUIS' SONS, Manufacturers and Wholesale Paper Dealers, 121 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O.

TIERNY, JOHN, Dealer in Paper Stock, Old Rags and Metals, 254 Hudson av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HEY, LEVI, Dealer in Woolen and Cotton Rags, Paper Stock, Peddlers' Supplies, Rochester, N. Y.

LANEY, JAMES, Dealer in Paper and Paper Stock, Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rochester, N. Y.

BANNISTER, M. B., & SON, Dealers in Woolen Rags and Paper Stock, Metals, &c., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARRIS, M. & BROS., 403 & 405 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill. Branch Houses: Dubuque, Ia.; Burlington, Ia.

B. FELSETHAL & BROS., Paper, Bags, Twines, Woolen & Cotton Rags, 156-160 S. Desplains st., Chicago.

RYAN, MICHAEL J., Dealer in Rags and Paper Stock, 209 Dean st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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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 Nov. 8, 1878. Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.

Table with columns for item name and value. Includes Aniline Colors, Alum, Aluminous Cake, Bleaching Powders, Soda Ash, Soda, Bicarb., Soda, Caustic, Soda, Sal., Ultramarine, Books, Newspapers, Engravings, Ink, Lead Pencils, Paper, Steel Pens, Stationery, Clay, Jute Butts, Jute Rejects, Paper Hangings, Paper Stock, Waste.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Table showing total imports for various categories: General Merchandise, Paper, Paper Stock, Soda Ash, Bleaching Powder, Paper Stock, Waste.

IMPORTS of Rags and Paper Stock at the Port of New York, since Jan. 1, 1878, from the following Ports, showing quantities from each Port.

Table with columns for Port, Rags, Paper Stock, and Total. Lists ports like Alexandria, Antwerp, Bremen, Bristol, Cardiff, Catania, Copenhagen, Dundee, Genoa, Glasgow, Hamburg, Havre, Hogo, Hong Kong, Hull, Konigsberg, Leghorn, Liverpool.

Table with columns for Port, Rags, Paper Stock, and Total. Lists ports like London, Marseilles, Newcastle, Rotterdam, San Francisco, Trieste.

EXPORTS of Paper, Books, &c., from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for the week ended Nov. 12, 1878, with Aggregates and Values.

Table with columns for destination, quantity, and value. Lists destinations like West Indies, Africa, Brazil, Havre, United States of Colombia, West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, United States of Colombia.

AGGREGATES AND VALUES.

Table with columns for item name and value. Includes Paper, reams; Paper, packages; Paper, cases; Books, cases; Rosin, bbls; Stationery, cases.

TOTAL EXPORTS.

Table showing total exports for various categories: General Merchandise, Paper, Paper Stock, Books, Stationery, Rosin, Paper.

NEW YORK IMPORTS.

From Nov. 9, 1878, to Nov. 15, 1878, INCLUSIVE. Rags, &c. Briggs & Taylor, Australia, London, 408 bs. manilla. John W. Mason & Co., by same, 48 bs. rags; 76 coils old rope.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

Books. Porter & Coates, Ohio, Liverpool, 1 cs. Stationery. P. Wright & Sons, Ohio, Liverpool, 1 cs. Soda Ash. Brown Bros. & Co., Lord Clive, Liverpool, 282 cks.

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS.

Order, Gen. Shepley, Liverpool, 200 drums.

BOSTON IMPORTS.

From Nov. 8, 1878, to Nov. 14, 1878, INCLUSIVE. Books. C. Schoenhof, Istrian, Liverpool, 1 cs. E. P. Dutton & Co., by same, 5 cs.

W. H. McDaniels, Samaria, Liverpool, 1 cs. manufactured. Jas. Bail, by same, 4 cs. papier maché.

Paper Stock.

C. A. Cheney, Minnesota, Liverpool, 150 tons paper stock. S. D. Warren & Co., by same, 62 bs. rags.

Soda Ash.

Warren & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 160 cks. Morey & Co., Istrian, Liverpool, 27 cks.

Caustic Soda.

Warren & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 100 drums. Linder & Meyer, Bohemian, Liverpool, 50 drums.

Bleaching Powder.

Warren & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 448 cks.

Hide Cuttings.

Stone & Downer, Minnesota, Liverpool, 162 bags.

China Clay.

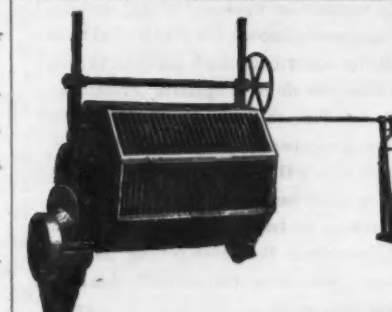
J. Henry Blanchard, United States, Savannah, 72 cks.

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J. HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE.

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THE PATENT CONE WASHER.

Patented March 20, 1877. ITS ADVANTAGES: It will wash faster than any other washer ever put before the public and increase your washing capacity twenty-five per cent.

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ANDERSON & STANTON,

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NEW YORK, Jan. 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.

OWEN WARD, Dealer in

Cotton & Woolen Rags. And all sorts of Paper Makers' Materials. Warehouse, N. o. 448 and 450 West 10th st., New York, between 9th and 10th avenues.

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, NOV. 16, 1878.

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.

BRANCH OFFICES. New England Office: J. F. RIDAY, General Manager, 95 & 97 BROADWAY STREET (Wesleyan Building), Boston, Mass. Philadelphia: 702 CHESTNUT STREET. Chicago: LEXBIDE BUILDING. Detroit: F. H. DRAKE & Co. (Agents for Michigan).

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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. Subscribers to THE JOURNAL can be supplied with the best cloth binder in the market. Deliverable at the publication office. Price, \$1.25. Readers of this paper who avail themselves of the information obtained from its columns, by advertisement or otherwise, are requested to notify their correspondents of the source of their information.

At the annual meeting of the Stationers' Board of Trade, held on Wednesday, some interesting facts were elicited. The work done by this organization, which is as much in the interest of the paper manufacturers as of any other body of men, has covered a wide field, with resulting benefit to all who have availed themselves of the services of the Board. We give an abstract of the proceedings and of the principal reports in another column. These statements speak for themselves, and we commend them to the careful perusal of the paper trade. Some interesting figures as to our export and import trade appear in the report of the President. We have been notified by the committee of the manufacturers of engine-sized and tub-sized writing papers that the percentage of production necessary to make binding the agreement entered into at Springfield, on October 23, has been secured, and that the mills are expected to shut down in conformity therewith. This effort has resulted in the co-operation of ninety per cent. of the production of the country.

This result has been expected and its effects were forecast in our reports last week. Steadiness plainly rules the market, and even if prices do not advance, a certainty and security can be sustained, if the manufacturers will faithfully stick to the line of their agreement. The tendency of the day is to confidence and renewed prosperity. Let nothing be done to disturb the one or the promise of the other.

THE straw board manufacturers of the Centre in France have come to coincident conclusion with our own straw board makers. Whether either will be able to keep up to the strict letter and spirit of their agreement remains to be seen. The French are evidently copying after our models, and we may therefore expect to see them follow our examples with strict precision. How soon, therefore, will it be before this association is broken up? Our own market for boards, as will be seen from our report, is very flat, the "shorts covering in time for the rise," and "twixt manufacturer eager to sell and consumer anxious to buy, enough stock appears to have been rushed upon the market to interdict not only high prices, but sales also. Unless some "weak brother," unable to hold out, spoils things, this will be remedied. Manufacturers should recollect that time and patience are great factors in showing up changes.

IMITATION, THE SINCEREST FLATTERY.

When Professor Grothe, who attended the Centennial Exhibition, returned to Germany and wrote a description of what he saw, he annoyed a great many of his countrymen, who, fresh from their military victories, were loath to imagine that any other people could be their equal in the arts of peace. Professor Grothe was no flatterer, but he plainly told his countrymen that if any two words could be applied to their goods they would be "cheap and nasty." The Swiss gentleman, M. Faivre Perret, who dared to tell the manufacturers of Geneva, Chaux-de-Fonds and Bienne that American wares were as good as theirs, was in like manner set upon, called unpatriotic, and hints were thrown out that he had been bought by American watch manufacturers. The *Moniteur de la Papeterie Française*, which dared to call attention to the excellence of American papers and the brilliant triumph which they obtained at the Exposition, is likewise under the ban, and has taken refuge by translating an article from the *Birmingham Post* and telling its subscribers, "See, what the English think of Yankee competition." In England a great deal of trade jealousy exists. How to keep out competitors is as passionate a question there as how to drive out the Chinese is with Denis Kearney.

There is everywhere, therefore, alarm at the progress of this country in manufactures, and although our exhibit at Paris was not at all what it should or might have been, yet, in all matters of practical life, and especially in machines for the purpose of cheapening production, we did not fail to take the foremost place. This event has not failed to bring out Dr. Grothe again in the pages of his magazine, the *Allgemeine Polytechnische Zeitung*; and he commences by laying down the proposition, that the results shown and progress attested by expositions, cannot be judged in a short time. The facts are too complex and vast. He has seen enough, however, to form an opinion as to American influence on manufactures. He says: "Most of the steam motors are on the Corliss system, from Galloway of England to an endless number of Frenchmen. The boiler systems of Roof and Babcock, and American methods of transmitting power, as shown in belts, shafting, or wheels, have been imitated or adopted by every people. Every one knows that the inventors of improvements in steam pumps, &c., as Douglas, Cameron, Coburn, Baker and Hall, are American.

"In every part of the Exposition we find the grinding apparatus of the Tanite Company. "Let us take the textile industry. Even in the English department of its specialty

everybody surrounds the spindles of Rabbeth and Sawyer. Even the first English machine manufacturers have to accept them—with the assurance that 'they accomplish the most extraordinary amount of work.' And so, Dobson & Barlow adopt the 'opener' of Atherton, while others use those of Kitsons. Can there be a more striking evidence of American progress than that the English admit that in their principal manufactures they are no longer able to compete with Americans?

"In woolen manufacture we have the same story. Platt Bros. construct the inventions of Little & Eastwood, and exhibit them in Paris. In weaving, the loom of Crampton is an American invention, and then the sewing and knitting machines—the latter whose career is only begun. On all sides you hear American spindles, American looms, American patents, American this, and American that! But let us go on a little further. In leather manufacture we see great imitations. Here in the French department is shoe manufacture on the American plan. Shall we take a glance at the milling business? Here is the Englishman, Dell, showing American sieves for flour, and cleaning machines for grain, &c., and who will contest the influence of the American grinding and milling system on the whole continent? All of our mills follow the American system.

"If we glance at agricultural machines, then, in addition to the reapers of McCormick we find American influence on the agricultural implements of all nations. Then in brewery it has its ice-houses, cooling apparatus, &c. But the greatest effect is that of the American system of working metals, and the tools applying thereto. The process of shaping, which is represented by numerous machines, is owing to the Americans. To these must be added boring machines, hammers, shears and other machines. The invention of special tools belong to the Americans, and they have worked it up so well that they can make watches, locks and nails all equally perfect. We need hardly refer to wood-working machines.

"In the Telegraph Pavilion we stand in the very heart and core of American influence. To this country belong Morse, Stearns, Edison, Hughes, Phelps, &c. Then we have the telephones. The Doctor concludes with another warning to his countrymen and shows them that England is quietly imitating the Americans. To this we can add that "almost persuaded" the British paper manufacturer has begun to stir around to see what he must do. He is not unmindful of the fact that his papers do not sell as rapidly as before. It is now a matter of discussion with him whether tariff adjustments or foreign methods of making paper are most to his liking. He is slow to move, but the time is coming when action will be forced upon him. Meantime he, too, casts a wondering and inquiring glance across the Atlantic.

Communications.

[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 only on 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.]

The Shutting-Down Agreement.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Nov. 11, 1878. To the Editor of The Journal: I find it about as possible to be without THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL on hand as it would be for a finisher to be without a folder. If it is agreeable I would like to say a word about that Saratoga agreement. I have had the blanks sent to me two or three times to fill out and sign, and have neglected so to do for the reason that many of those—indeed a large majority—who were the principal workers in this movement are manufacturers who are abundantly able to shut down their mills even one-half time if they want to, and many of them are situated on streams that supply them with water the year round; so that they might stock up enough while running to last through the shut-down, and thereby lose neither time, customers nor profit. Indeed the profits would be greater on that stock shut down than on the same running, which is evidently one motive for the agreement; but, on the other hand, if a manufacturer is obliged to run all he can to make both ends meet, a stoppage of two months in the year would seriously interfere with his business, because there are bills that must be paid when

due whether the mill runs or not. I know quite a number of that class.

Then, too, many mills make orders that, although not contracts, are continuous, stipulated quantities to be delivered at stipulated times, and these cannot be thrown away. I should lose more on one order in shutting down two months than I could possibly gain by an advance profit in five years. It is a good cash order at a fair living price, not as good as I would like, to be sure, but I am better satisfied to make it at that price than to lose all. The great reason, however, why I did not sign is that I do not consider it a remedy for the evil. Not that my wisdom is superior to the hundred or more older and more experienced paper-makers and dealers in convention assembled, but that the figures disprove it; for instance, in 1870, Manilla tissue was worth \$1.75 per ream, 24x36; Manilla rope, 4 1/2 c. to 4 3/4 c. per pound; to-day the same paper is worth but 85c. per ream, and the same quality of rope 3 1/2 c. and 3 3/4 c. per pound. I admit that rope can be bought in the New York market for 3 cents, but any one that has worked the article knows that a good rope, with not to exceed 20 per cent. shrinkage, is more profitable than an inferior grade with 50 per cent. shrinkage. Will a decrease in the manufacture of tissue remedy the matter? Paper has fallen 100 per cent.; stock but about 35 per cent.

I think we must go further and strike deeper if we would get at the real cause of this depression. As I heard said, it is a game in which the big fish will eat up the little ones if they can get a chance. H. O. W.

Manilla Papers.

To the Editor of the Journal: In looking over some old JOURNALS, I was struck with an article on manilla stocks. The writer says: "Some years ago that manilla rope was carefully picked from the stock and not considered fit to use even in mill-boards; but times change and manilla rope seems to change with the times." Manilla rope does indeed change. He speaks of it as not being good enough to use in any kind of paper, and now it is too good to use in manilla paper. There is not much manilla made now from manilla rope. It was thought a few years ago that manilla could not be made without some rope. Even all jute was not considered good enough, and after a time as the price of manilla got lower and the price of jute higher, the manilla manufacturer was looking for something cheaper, and now manilla is made from all kinds of stock, jute waste, flax waste and gunnies, with a large proportion of wood, and in some cases, all wood, but no rope, and still it is called manilla paper. Surely times have changed. Yours, &c., OUVRIER.

Changes, Removals, and New Firms.

Clark & Bulkley, printers, Hartford, Conn., have dissolved partnership. A. F. Dod & Co., stationers, Memphis, Tenn., have sold out to N. Williams. The Norwich Printing Co., publisher of the *Aurora*, Norwich, Conn., has sold out. Newcomer & Hamilton, dealers in stationery, books, &c., Greenville, Ala., have dissolved partnership. Bingham Bros., paper manufacturers, Livingston, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. C. E. Bingham continues. Lombard & Hamilton, printers, Cambridgeport, Mass., have dissolved partnership. H. E. Lombard & Co. succeed. M. W. Wolf & Co., Baltimore, Md., have removed their wholesale and commission stationery business to 13 South Sharp street. Mathews & Dickson, both for 12 years with Dreka, bought out Mason & Co., of Philadelphia, on November 1, and will carry on the same business of fine engraving and fashionable stationery. David Houk and Charles H. Brown have purchased the bindery and printing office of Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O., and will continue the manufacture of the specialties made by the old firm. The establishment will be in charge of G. W. Holden. On and after Monday, November 18, the style of the late firm of Slote, Woodman & Co., N. Y., will be changed to that of Daniel Slote & Co. The new firm will be composed of all the members of the old firm, with the exception of Webster Woodman, who retires from the business.

Failures.

J. D. Porter, printer, Greenville, Ala., has failed. S. E. Reynolds, stationer, Providence, R. I., has made an assignment. E. Darrow, dealer in stationery, &c., Rochester, N. Y., has assigned to Chas. C. Holden. At a second meeting of the creditors of J. S. Dillingham, Jr., paper dealer, Boston, Mass., held before Register Thorndike, on November 12, a dividend of 5 per cent was ordered.

Personals.

E. H. Trulan, printer, Boston, Mass., is dead. A bookkeeper named Victor D. C. Butler, who was employed by Hayward & Co., paper dealers, at 174 Fulton street, this city, committed suicide a few nights ago at 201 Seventh avenue. The deceased was forty-two years of age, and had contracted a passion for a young lady; the course of love not running smooth, he grew despondent, and ended his life by firing a bullet into his brain in the presence of the object of his affections. Austin Hills, of Windsor Locks, Conn., well known both in a paper-making and musical way, was married on October 27 at the Congregational Church, Bridgeport, to a lady also known in musical circles. The report that Mr. Hills will return to California is said to be incorrect, but that he will remain at Windsor Locks as Superintendent of the Canal mill. Happiest wishes are expressed for the newly wedded pair.

Chattel Mortgages.

Table with columns: Mortgagor, Amount, City/State. Includes entries for C. Mignard, R. H. Rodda, Chas. J. Bartram, A. V. Haight, Mrs. F. C. Halcomb, etc.

Fires.

A fire occurred on Saturday morning on the first floor of No. 58 Warren street, occupied by Dabrow & Co., dealers in paper and twine. The loss is estimated at about \$600. A defective flue caused a fire in Whiting & Young's paper-hanging factory at Nos. 425 and 427 West Thirty-first street, this city, on Sunday morning. Three alarms were sent out, the building being old and the material it contained very inflammable. The flames were at length subdued, with a total loss of \$30,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The building, which is five stories in height, caught fire on the third floor. The property is owned by Francis Pearce, of Brooklyn.

Table listing insurance companies and their amounts. Includes entries like Fame, Philadelphia, \$2,500; Traders', Chicago, \$2,500; Shawmut, Boston, \$2,500, etc.

Accidents.

Squires Clough, sixteen years of age and employed at Conant & Co.'s pulp mill at Bath, N. H., while attempting on Monday last to remove a belt from the shafting that ran the elevator belt got his coat sleeve caught, and was whirled around the shafting, which makes 240 revolutions a minute. His right arm was torn completely from his body at the shoulder, both legs broken in several places, and internal injuries are feared. His recovery is impossible.

In Town.

L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. A. Parks, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.; James Chessman, Fort Edward, N. Y.; John Watson, Loudville, Mass.; C. O. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; C. T. Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass.; C. Bremaker, Louisville, Ky.; Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass.; E. S. May, Lee, Mass.; Geo. Dunham, Unionville, Conn.

General Notes.

The accumulation of old account books and correspondence of one of the leading mercantile houses of this city was disposed of this week, and the total weight was 110 tons, the letters alone weighing 15 tons, and brought the neat little sum of \$9,000. This is the largest transaction in this class of stock ever made by one concern in this country.

The paper on which revenue stamps are printed is made at Pepprell, Mass.; S. D. Warren & Co., of Boston, being the contractors. The paper is water-marked by a peculiar dandy roll covered with the letters U. S. I. R., so arranged that every square inch has a letter on it.

French Straw Board Manufacturers.

A large meeting of straw board and wrapping paper manufacturers was held at Limoges, France, on the 19th of last month. Mostly all the manufacturers gave their adhesion to the objects of the meeting. It was recognized, however, that such a measure as a limitation of work could not be absolutely general. But even with all confidence in each other's honesty and loyalty, it was judged best to draw up such a set of rules that the supervision—or rather watch—on the mills might be made as easy and as thorough as possible. The following resolutions were then put to the meeting: 1. That each manufacturer shall forward to the Office of Indirect Taxes a declaration that from the 1st of November, and till further notice, he will shut down his mills every day from 9 P. M. till 7 A. M., and that besides, all work shall be suspended every week from 9 P. M. Saturday till 7 A. M. Monday. 2. Every manufacturer will post up a notice to this effect in his factory, with the hours of work. 3. Any manufacturer found infringing these

to fix prices even on work they cannot do, for they will often offer to do it at certain very low figures, then, when the customer states he has so low a price named, without stating where he got it, the regular printer is apt to accept the order at the same figure. This establishes so low a value or standard that all kinds of lithographic and printing work suffers.

Paper.—The demand for Paper is light, but the mills are not making paper for store. They are running on orders and contract work, and at present the production with us is not above the consumption.

Paper Stock.—There is a still further decline in White Rags. Blues and Thirds, also Colors, are scarcer; prices ruling about 1/2c. better; sales of 50 bales of Blues at 3/4c. cash; 20 bales of Colors on 60 days at 1/2c. Book Stock and Newspapers are in lighter supply, prices ruling about the same; sales of 25 bales Prints at 1/4c. cash. Bagging is stiffening; large quantities of good Bagging are being taken out and shipped South for baling purposes, and this leaves Paper Stock Bagging in short supply. There is more Southern stock arriving, although a large proportion is still going to Baltimore; arrivals, 35 tons of Southern stock. There is a slack market from the East for Blues and Thirds and White Rags, on account of full supply, and on account of the shutting down of the fine writing mills. Eastern men have been writing to all the dealers here not to ship any more White Rags.

Chemicals.—One lot 50 tons Muspratt's soda ash, 46 per cent, offered one paper manufacturer at 1/2c. gold, and declined, was purchased by a pulp works at that price.

Table with columns for Paper Market items (Tilston Plate, Plate, Super-Calendered, etc.) and their respective prices.

Table with columns for Paper Stock items (White Rags, Mill Assorted White Rags, White Shirt Cuttings, etc.) and their respective prices.

Table with columns for Leghorn Rags items (P. P. No. 1 Linsens, S. S. No. 2 Linsens, etc.) and their respective prices.

Table with columns for Russian Rags items (S. P. L. F. B., E. E., L. L.) and their respective prices.

Table with columns for Chemicals items (Aluminous Cake, Alum. Concentrated, Alum. lump, etc.) and their respective prices.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Table with columns for Cincinnati Paper Stock items (City, No. 1 Whites, Mill Assorted Whites, etc.) and their respective prices.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Table with columns for Chicago Rags and Paper Stock items (Whites, No. 1, No. 2, Prints, etc.) and their respective prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Market Report.

LONDON, November 2, 1878. Business during this week, although not showing the same animation which characterized it during the last few weeks, was rather steady, and contracts for all kinds of paper stock were closed for export as well as for home consumption.

RAGS.—Fine Linsens continued to be in fair demand, and orders were received at last quotations. Lower and middle-classed Linsens were also well looked after while cottons slightly improved.

GUNNY AND HEMP BAGGING.—Remained unchanged, and contracts were booked at full prices; stock being but small, in some instances even higher prices were obtained.

WASTE PAPERS.—Did not show any improvement, and only a few sales are reported at still low figures.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE, SITUATED in the town of Griswold, Conn., known as the "GRISWOLD PAPER MILL." For further particulars inquire of H. H. OSGOOD, Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE.—PAPER MACHINERY. Two sets Press Rolls, one Stack Calenders with two extra Calender Rolls, Reels and Continuous Feed Cutter, for a 42-inch Paper Machine. One Horizontal Pump, nearly new. Also four Engine Rolls, 27x30 inches, with stands and lighters complete. Will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper. Apply to ADAMS & CO., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

WANTED.—STEAM DRIERS OF ANY SIZE or length; also Steam Engines 30 to 50 horse power; parties having either for sale please address at once, giving description and lowest cash price, to CASE BROTHERS, South Manchester, Conn.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE. To Lease, or would Exchange for other Real Estate, 48-inch Cylinder Machine, 2 Beating Engines—four hundred pounds capacity each—Jourdan Engine, &c. About eight acres of Land, two Dwelling Houses. Mill in good order. For further particulars inquire of C. A. TODD, New Milford, Conn.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING A DISTINCTIVE PAPER, &c. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury, desiring to procure a "distinctive" paper on which to print United States Notes, National Bank Notes, and other Securities of the Government, hereby invites manufacturers of bank-note, bond, and other fine papers to submit sealed proposals for furnishing bank-note paper (made from pure linen stock), and bond paper of the best quality, comprising a "distinctive" feature produced by the introduction of silk or other colored fibres. Such proposals must be accompanied by samples, and must state price and weight per 1,000 sheets, size 24 by 13 1/2 inches.

Inventors and manufacturers are also invited to submit proposals for furnishing a device for a distinctive feature to bank-note and bond papers, to be exclusively used by the United States, and to be accompanied with samples of such paper with the distinctive feature proposed upon it.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that any "distinctive" paper which may be adopted will be subject to the provisions of Section 5,430 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "Every person who has or retains in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other proper officer of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than fifteen years, or by both."

The paper that may be selected is to be manufactured under the supervision of an agent of the Government, and, if deemed necessary, under the protection of a guard, to be stationed at the mill; and the contractor will be required to provide, without charge, in the building in which the paper is made, rooms suitably furnished, to be used as an office by such agent, and for the persons who may be designated to guard and count the paper delivered; and also room in which to store it until shipped; and he will be further required to conform to such reasonable regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the improper removal from the mill of any of the paper manufactured under the contract. All paper will be received for by the agent at the mill, subject to future examination; and the contractor will be required to deliver it to the Express Company, securely packed, in the presence and under the direction of said agent, in wooden boxes strapped with iron, sealed and marked ready for shipment; and he will also be required to furnish perfect paper with which to replace any returned to him as defective.

The contract will bind the contractor to manufacture the distinctive paper for the United States only. Proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1878. They should be marked "Proposals for Distinctive Paper," and addressed to the undersigned.

The Secretary reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

RICH'D LACEY & CO.

133 Pearl Street, New York. BROKERS IN JUTE BUTTS AND REJECTIONS. P. O. Box 5418.

JAMES M. FITZGERALD & CO., Dealers in Manila, Wrapping and Tissue Papers, Binders' Boards, Twine, Burlaps, &c.

ALSO PACKERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER STOCK, EDWARD CONLEY, 5 BEKMAN ST. N. Y., Room 8.

CONLEY'S Mill and Machinery Agency.

FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF PAPER, COTTON, WOOLLEN, GRIST AND OTHER MILLS ALSO, MACHINERY, MILL SITES AND PRIVILEGES.

Estimates given for New Machinery at very much lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

Parties having any kind of Machinery or Mill Property which they desire to sell, will please send a list and description of the same to the undersigned, who offers for sale a large line of Paper-Making Machinery and Mills, including the following:

- One 62-in. and one 84-in. Fourdrinier Machine. One 35-in., one 42-in., one 48-in., and one 62-in. Cylinder Machines. One 62-in. Wet Machine, complete from stuff chest to press. One 60-inch Fourdrinier part to carry a 40 ft. wire; good make, and nearly new. Six Iron Dryers, 48 in. diameter, 60-in. face, with frames, &c. Four Copper Dryers, 28 x 54. One hundred and twenty-seven Skeleton Dryers, 26 in. by 80 in., with pulleys, gears, &c., all complete and nearly new, used in drying animal-sized writing papers. Three Hydraulic Presses—one 32 x 50 platen, 5 in. platen, 6 1/2 feet opening; two 36 x 48 platen, 10 in. platen, 6 to 10 feet opening. Six Chilled Calender Rolls, 12 in. diameter, 28 in. long on face. Five stacks Super-calenders—one six rolls, 35-in. face; one six rolls, 24 in. face; one five rolls, 34-in. face; two four rolls, 24-in. face. One 62-in. Kneeland Layby. One stack of six Super Calenders, 31-in. face. Four stacks of Straw Board Calenders, from 30-in. to 40-in. face. One stack Chilled Calenders for boards; two rolls, 40 x 16 in. One Rag Cutter, two Rope Cutters, one Wood Chopping Machine. One 20 H. P. two-cylinder Engine, cylinders 22 x 36, prime order; one 50 H. P. Engine, cylinder 14 x 30, Chubbuck's pat. packing; four two-hue Boilers, 34 and 25 feet long; five 45 H. P. Tubular Boilers; one 40 H. P. Green Engine, cylinder 12 x 18; three J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12 x 18; three Baxter Engines—10 H. P., 6 H. P., and 4 H. P.; one 3 H. P. Roper Caloric Engine. One Water's Feed-water Heater will supply a 55 H. P. Boiler. One No. 1 Wright's Plunger Pump; two Holly Fire Pumps; two Rotary Fire Pumps; one No. 10 Head & Sisco; one No. 6 Head & Sisco (brass); one 4-in. and one 12-in. Propeller Pumps; No. 2 Perry Centrifugal Pump; one No. 3 Holly Pump. One Rice, Barton & Fales Centrifugal Pump, 3-in. pipe, for raising pulp. A Brass Stuff Pump, plunger 4 x 10 inches. Four Survivant Governors. One large Steam Pump (G. H. Dean & Co.); one 8-in. (Watson) Brass Pump for Artesian well, with 275 feet of rubber-lined pipe and all fixtures; cost, \$3,700; is nearly new, and will be sold cheap. One No. 4 Blake Boiler Feed Pump. Two Devil Dusters. One Rag Thrasher. Two 48-in. one 54-in., one 62-in. and one 84-in. Paper Cutters; one 62-in. Hatch Cutter; one 62-in. Stop Cutter, built by Smith & Winchester. One Gould Patent Engine. One Kingsland Engine, in good condition. One Standing Press, with gun-metal screw plate 24 in. by 48 in.; one Screw Paper Press, screw 5 feet long, 24 in. diameter; one Screw Paper Press, screw 7 feet long, follower 31 x 60. Twelve Cutting Presses, from 27 in. to 45 in. wide. One Holyoke Trimming Press. Two Blanking Governors, one 25 x 56, one 28 x 58, and one 30 x 48. Two 60-in. Case Water Wheels; nearly new. Ten Water Wheels, different sizes. Two Snow's Water-Wheel Governors. Three sets of Press Boards, nearly new. One 40-in. Leflet Water Wheel Case. One Holyoke Expanding Pulley, 9-in. face, 33 in. diameter. One 80-in. Winder, with ninety-six Iron Spools, 8 in. by 20 in.; forty Wooden Spools, 7 in. by 25 in. One set of six Revolving Reels, 76-in. face; one Sizer for a 62-in. machine; one Size Washer, and four Rotary Rag Boilers, 52 1/2 feet. Two Beating Engines, 44 x 48 rolls, with stands, lighters, pulleys, washers and hoops for tub. One Rotary Boiler, 64 feet by 24 feet. One set of Artesian Well Tools. One No. 8 Armstrong Heater. One 10-in. or Elevator Wheel for Cylinder Machine, 48 in. diameter, 17 in. wide; new and complete. About 7,000 Spruce and Pine Loft Poles, 700 of them 10 feet long, the remainder 12 feet 4 in. long. One W. O. Hickok's Pennsylvania Ruling Machine. Three sets of Press Boards, nearly new. One Hoisting Screw, 15 feet long, 4 inches diameter, with spur-wheel and false bottom plate; all complete. Cost \$700, and is entirely new. One Copper Coil, 10 feet 1 1/2-in. pipe. Five Wrought Iron Tanks, 8 feet diameter, 8 feet high, one-eighth iron; good condition. One full set Paper Collar Machinery; capacity 50,000 to 100,000 collars per day. Trimming Presses, of different sizes. Lot of 12-in. and 8-in. Cast Iron Water Pipe.

Paper Mills and Privileges. 21.—A good Paper Mill, containing 4 engines and a 50-inch Rice, Barton & Fales cylinder machine, located in New Hampshire, on a good water power, with cheap freights to Boston and other points. Price, \$25,000. 22.—A small Manila Mill, located in Maryland, containing 2 engines and 46-inch Fourdrinier machine in good condition, with 40 acres of land. Price, \$6,000. 23.—A Paper Mill Site and old Machinery, located in Massachusetts (the mill was burned within a year), consisting of 2 acres of land, with good water privilege, 3 buildings, the iron part of a 48-inch cylinder machine and 3 engines, 1 steam boiler and 2 water wheels. Price, \$2,000. 24.—A good mill or Manila Mill, located within 125 miles of New York City, consisting of 5 large stone buildings, 40 acres of land, good water power, and the following machinery: 1 56-inch cylinder machine, 2 50-lb., 1 800-lb. and 1 1,000-lb. engines; 1 Kingsland boiler; 1 rotary boiler; 2 steam boilers, and everything complete and in good condition. Half-interest for sale for \$15,000. 25.—A large Book and News Mill, located within 100 miles of New York City, on an excellent water power, containing 4 engines, 2 48-inch cylinder machines, and an 84-inch Fourdrinier machine, and all the necessary machinery for such a mill. Price, \$30,000, on easy payments. 26.—A Mill privilege of 100 horse-power, within 25 miles of Springfield, Mass., well located for making Wood Pulp, and a very desirable piece of property. Price, \$5,500. 27.—A good Mill located in Connecticut, containing one 48-inch Cylinder Machine, three 400-lbs engines, one Kingsland Engine, one Rotary Boiler, and all the necessary machinery to make Manila Papers; also about eight acres of land and a good water power of 22 feet head; half interest for \$7,500. 28.—A large tract of land in Missouri worth from \$7 to \$10 per acre, in exchange for Paper or a good Paper Mill. 29.—A valuable four-set Woolen Mill, situated near the City of Cincinnati, Ohio. A four-story Brick Building, 100x55 feet, with two brick wings and brick Engine House, Blacksmith Shop, &c. This mill contains four sets of Machinery, complete, including four Self-Operators; four Hand-Jacks, 24 spindles each, four sets Cards, No. 1, 45-inch (fifteen a crew), Crompton Looms, 90-inch, with Gigs, Twisters, Fulling Mill, Presses, Shears, Roll Cams, Grinders, and, in fact, a complete outfit to make first-class goods, all in prime order and for sale on easy terms. 30.—A good Hardware and Manila Mill, located in Connecticut, containing a 48-inch Cylinder Machine, two 250-lb. Rag Engines, with other machinery to match; also, two dwelling houses and about two acres of land. This property is in good condition, being built in 1871; price, \$10,000.

To Paper Makers.

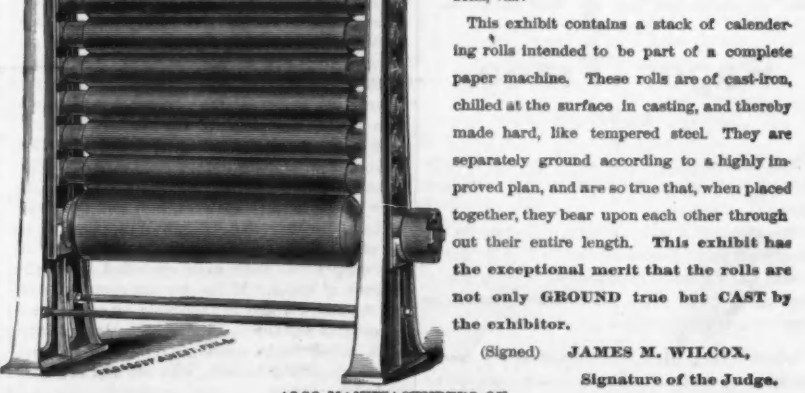
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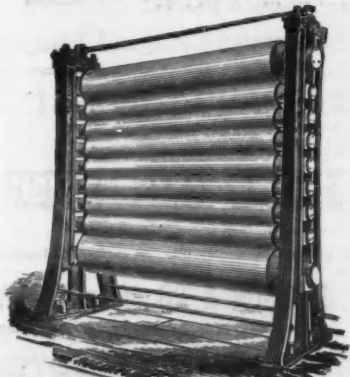
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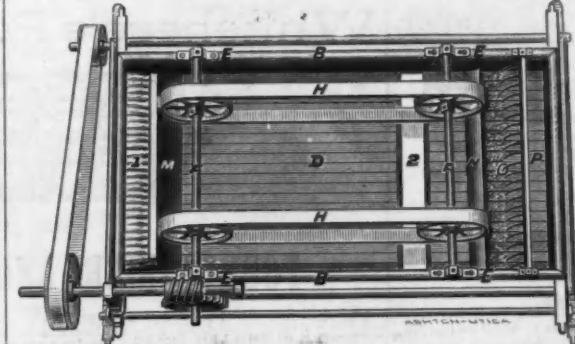
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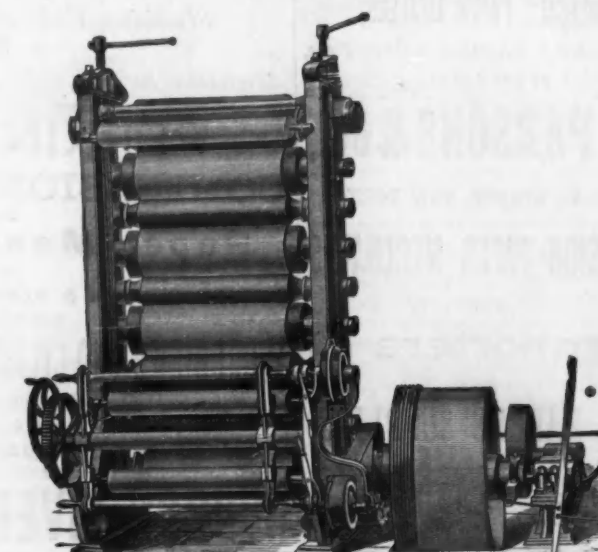
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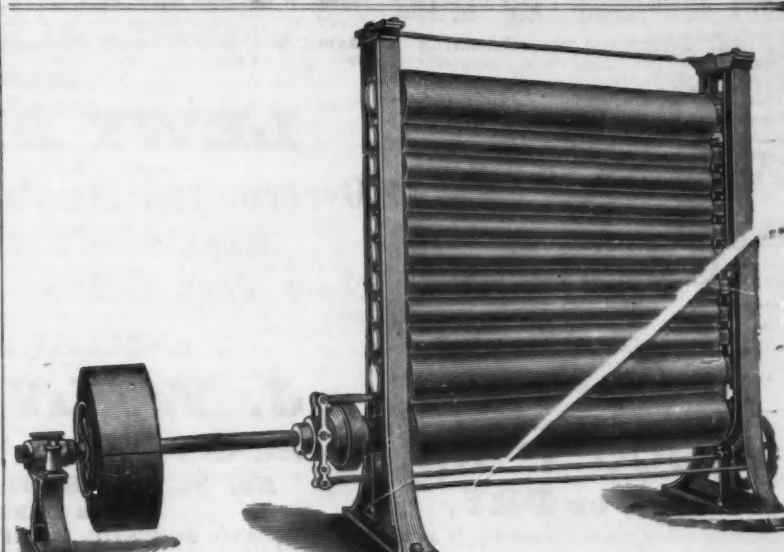


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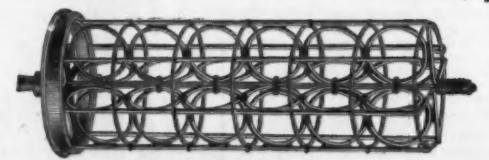
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