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

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Trade Topics.

Paper at the Exposition,

[From the Moniteur de la Papeterie Française.] Canada, although possessing several important paper mills, has nothing at the Exposition 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 man ufacturers 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 Shid-swka; Mr. Kobayashi, of Ishikawa, and the collective exhibition of the department of Kochi. All these papers are manufactured for home mption. 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 substi-tuted 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 Sakaishows paper called Ourouski-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 perfec-tion. 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 inpressing, calendering, or smoothing such coated surface; then either ruling or printing, or both ruling and printing, the same; and, fin-ally, 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 meled" 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 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 ne, as heretofore, directly upon this roughcoated 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 increase and intensified by each subsequent step of the process and by every handling prior to the final Indeed, the coated surface cannot be ruled successfully in the best manner until it has heen 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 moothed, leveled or reduced by the above or other equivalent means, it is in condition to be sucessfully 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 adesive 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 or 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.

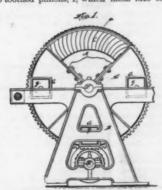
This invention relates to a machine for reducing wood to the form of "half stuff" or long fibre, torn or scraped off lengthwise, or with the grain of the wood, this half-stuff being too long to enter directly into paper, but intended to be treated by another process recently patented. For the purpose of the chemical action in such process, the wood ground to a fine mate rial is objectionable, as it is desired to have long fine fibrous material. The object of this inven tion is to provide a machine that will rapidly make the half stock or stuff from wood by scrap ing 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 rebeat, to be used with other stock and thus making a great saving in the manu facture of paper.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the machine with a part of the disk removed to show the outting face of the rotary cylin er. Fig. 2 is a side or an end elevation, showing a part in sec

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, the arrangement of friction-plates, handwheels, &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, a, 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. scraping surfaces C C may be made either on circular lines or on straight lines radiating from the centre. In connection with the cylinder are after its use, but no incrustation.

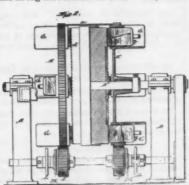
two disks, E E, with movable quarter, for the purpose of repairing or removing the scraping surfaces of the cylinder. These disks revolve upon the same shaft F, and are provided with any suitable number of chambers G, for receiving the wood preparatory to scraping or grating, it being placed in position as shown in Fig. 2. 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 E E. 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 screwnuts, 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 re-maining 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 man-

The claims comprise: 1. A machine for the nanufacture 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 scrap ing-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.

Carrigeen mass has been tried in Germany as a preventive of scale in boilers and found very efficacious. The boiler contained a brown scum

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 pro duction 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 sesociation determined to act, and therenimously adopted the following paper,

offered by Major D. W. McClung:

Resolved, First—That we will maintain our organization and continue our monthly meetings as pro-

cond-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

emorts to oring about an organization of an the manufacturers of paper in the United States. Third—That the Executive Committee of this di-vision 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 resu lution 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 de-cline 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 that the paper business is just now heir to. The will be watched with great into 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 31/2 cents, he claims that 15 ce 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 news-

paper publishers just now look on with grim faction, it being the first time they could really enjoy themselves. Their advertising pat-ronage has fallen so low that even the oldest and test concerns have made no money for several years, and now paper has declined m much that it is helping them to put a margin on the right side of the ledger against a stormy 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 Barnu 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 Auw & Co., The Berlin & Jones Envelope Co., Baker, Pratt & Co., Koch, Sons & Co., W. O. Davey & Sons, John Foley, Mr. Meyers, and Mr. Bill, of Spring

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 seen whether this is the panacea of all the ills the board for their kind consideration, he had not and should not take advantage of its terms and while he continued to be a me 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 re-

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 w 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 enwhen 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 be 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 suc-The larger trade is yet more seriously affected by this decline. The profits are generally calculated at per centum. If 10 per 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 ng 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%c. to 13c. per pound, or at a profit of 1 1-5c. to 13-10c. per pound; hence a dealer must now sell 1% 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 ounts of sales. That such an increase has taken place is evident from the continuous acin 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 MANUFACTUR-

Quantities. Value.
1878—Rags . . Ibs. 92,546,448 \$2,814,515 or 3.04c. p. lb.
1878—Other stock. 42,937,919 1,179,151 " 2.75c. "

ING OF PAPER IN THE YEARS 1868 AND 1878.

Totals......lbs.135,448,362 \$3,993,669 or 2.95c. p. lb. 1968—Rags and other stock..... 48,600,500 1,960,349 " 4.08c. p. lb.

1878—Increase.... 26,660,113 \$51,487 or 1.651-c. p. lb. or 124 p. ct. decrease. or 50 p. ct. Comparative Statement of the Importation of

MANUFACTURED PAPER.

1868, 1878. Inc. Dec. P. ct.

Printing paper \$191,091 \$413 ... \$188,370 98

Writing paper 415,601 4,270 ... 411,331 96

Paper hang-ings...

B6,630 118,867 \$32,235

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 cent., and of writing paper of 96 per cent. Only one item-paper hangings-shows an increase of amounting to 37% 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 ods manufactured here.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTATION OF STATIONERY IN THE YEARS 1868 AND 1877.

ARTICLES.	1868.	1877.	Inc.	Dec.	P.ct.
Inks Pl'ying cards	\$67,304 8,692	\$135,282 1,325	\$67,978	\$2,367	101
Pens, metal- lic Penholders	68,792	88,762	19,970	****	29
and tips Lead pencils.	5,918 119,530	6,765 54,416	847	65,114	1434
Slates and al'te penc'is	17,839	34,479	16,640	****	93
Manufact'res of paper	458,168	1,117,814	664,146		51

It appears by the above that only playing cards and lead pencils of foreign manu 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

heading. Papier maché, parchment, books, fans, fancy paper boxes and cards, labels, scrap-pictures, valentines and many similar arti requiring in their manufacture artistic skill and much manual labor, are classified as manufactures of paper. The report for the year ending June 30, 1878, 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 papeterie 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.

		ALLES CHILD		
	1878.	1877.	Dec.	Inc.
Books and pan				
phlets	. \$586,355	\$634,345	\$47,990	
Cutlery	. 54,812	38,714		\$16,098
Cotton and lines	a			
rags	12,825	5,719		7,100
Fancy articles.	719,117	335,310	****	383,807
Paper and sta	-			
tionery	. 1,056,819	938,218	****	148,601
Paintings and en				
gravings		196,518	****	85,328
Printing presse				-
and type		159,746		11,317

not only that the exports of domestic goods in our line exceed very largely the import of for eign 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 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, nounting to \$8,710; from collection fees \$437.40; from sundries, \$141.11; total receipts \$9,288.51; with expenditures for rent, \$770; fur niture, \$574.89; counsel fees, \$125; salaries, \$4,320.65; stationery, printing, and all other sundry expenses, \$1,928.20; 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 disburse

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 142 members, many of

whom joined us but a few days before our an nual meeting, owing to the notice that we should raise our initiation after that date. Since that time we have increased our number 20, making a total membership of 162. We have had an in come the past year of about \$8,000 from initiation fees and membership dues, as the detailed report of the treasurer shows. Of this \$8,000 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 unequaled 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, 720; 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, 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 We now have information regarding old ones. dealers in all parts of the United States, also Canada, Nova Scotia, Central America, England, Scotland, South America, Japan, Austra

lia, 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 \$49,382.20 has been collected the past year from of paper. It is very difficult to ascertain from the 1,121 claims given us. We have now in our by exemption from the official reports what is comprised under this office 96 claims in process of collection, and in victory in temptation.

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 \$702,667.03. We have paid dividends in cash amounting to \$106,626.73, and in notes amounting to \$4,502.24, and there have been paid direct cash, \$92,342.64, making a total of dividends from cases in charge of our Board, \$293,471.61. 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 re port, 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 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. Haffelfinger, 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

"Our Board."-President Willy Wallach.

"Our Booksellers."—A. D. F. Randolph.
"Our Envelope Manufacturers."—Geo. H. Jones

"Our Lead Pencil Manufacturers."-Orestes Cleve-

Our Paper Mills,"-W. H. Parsons

"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.

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,

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 nade 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 Chicopee, for the purpose of running its paper ma

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 26x145 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 run ning.

New Patents.

No. 208,292. Emptying-Valve for Paper-Pulp Engines.—Joseph Carroll, Lawrence, Massignor 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. Meschenmo Greenburg, N. Y.

During the first nine months of 1878 the paper tax in France produced 10,731,000 francs, against 10,232,000 francs in same period of 1877.

A book is a soul disengaged from matter, a fountain that flows forever. Some of poisc ous 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

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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. BAIRD.—Standard Wages Computing Tables BENSON.—Principles of the Science of Color, BENSON.-Manual of the Science of Color. BESANT.—A Treatise on Hydro-Mechanics.

BOX.—A Practical Treatise on Heat as applied to the Useful Arts. Illustrated by 14 plates. BOX.—A Practical Treatise on Mill-Gearing. BOX.—Practical Hydraulics, 12mo...... BRESSE.-Hydraulic Motors. 8vo. BROWN.—Five Hundred and Seven Mechanica
Movements 12mo

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CALVERT.—Dyeing and Calico Printing, including an Account of the Most Recent inprovements in the Manufacture and Use of Aniline Colors. With dyed Patterns. 8vo. CHEVREUL.—The Principles of Harmony and Contrast of Colors and their Application to the Arts. Illustrated with Colored Plates.

COOPER.—A Treatise on the Use of Belting for the Transmission of Power. 8vo...... CORFIELD.—Water and Water Supply. 16mo.. CRAIK.—The Practical American Milwright and Miller. 8vo.....

and Miller. 8vo.

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Printing. With dyed Patterns. 8vo...

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DOWNING.—The Elements of Practical Hy
draulics. 8vo... FAIRBAIRN.—The Principles of Mechanism and Machinery of Transmission. 12mo....

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KOOPS.—Historial 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.

KUTTER.—The New Formula for Mean Velocity of Discharge of Rivers and Canals, 8vo...

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By Stephen Roper. Illustrated. 18mo., tucks, gilt edge.

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IMPORTS of Paper and Paper Materials, Book &c., at the Port of New York, for the week ended Nov. 8, 1878. Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.

Aniline Colors	45	\$5,969
Alum	_	
Aluminous Cake	-	-
Bleaching Powders	954	18,340
Soda Ash	1,444	30,156
Soda, Bicarb	_	_
Soda, Caustic	1,183	18,756
Soda, Sal	2,926	9,345
Ultramarine	50	2,759
Books	865	38,965
Newspapers	39	2,947
Engravings	26	18,483
Ink	77	5,014
Lead Pencils	4	880
Paper	144	17,821
Steel Pens	6	798
Stationery	181	1,844
Clay	-	9,395
Jute Butts		_
Jute Rejects	_	_
Paper Hangings	3	443
Paper Stock	8,016	48,029
Waste	16	815
Total		\$214,556

-1	AUXMA IMPUNITE	
	General Merchandise, for the week anding Nov. 8 Paper, Paper Stock, &c.—	\$3,742,965
	For the year ending May 23, 1873	15,074,825
	For the year ending May 22, 1874 For the year ending May 21, 1875	13,292,891
	For the year ending May 26, 1876 For the year ending May 25, 1877	
	For the year ending May 24, 1878 For quarter ending Aug. 27, 1878	2,111,487
	For the week ending Aug. 30, 1878 For the week ending Sept. 6, 1878	189,819
	For the week ending Sept. 13, 1878 For the week ending Sept. 20, 1879	150,716 246,789
	For the week ending Sept. 27, 1878 For the week ending Oct. 4, 1878	162, 139
	For the week ending Oct. 11, 1878 For the week ending Oct. 18, 1878	172,496
	For the week ending Oct. 25, 1878 For the week ending Nov. 1, 1878	219,392
9	and the manual comments and all sound it in the contract of th	~20,000

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.

ELLIOT, A. G., Paper & Paper Stock, 26 S. Seventh st., Philadelphia.		Bales.	Paper St'ck. Bales.	
	Alexandria	1,800	-	18
MALI, WM., & CO., Wool Stock & Mfg. of Shoddy, M No. Front st., Philadelphia.	Antwerp	2,494	560	4,365
	Bremen	706	1,004	360
KNIGHT, REEVE L. JR., Book and News Paper and	Bristol	156	82	549
Paper Stock, 522 Commerce st., Philadelphia.	Cardiff	274	101	618
MARKER, JOHN D., & SONS, Wholesale Dealers	Catania	1,504	_	
in Rage, 515 & 517 Commerce St., Philadelphia.	Copenhagen	182	-	
WATCH DIE BOOK OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	Dundee		-	2,516
WALSH, D. J., & CO., 6 South Front st., Philadelphia. All Kinds of Woolen Rags Bought for Cash.	Genoa	229	_	_
	Glasgow	1,900	2,930	1,956
Rags, DHN, Wholesale Dealer in Paper and Rags,	Hamburg	3,669	1,949	203
	Havre	183	1009	_
BAKEWELL, ALLAN C. & CO., Printers' Supplies	Hiogo	40	_	
and Paper Warehouse, 59 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.	Hong Kong	570	_	-
BLOCK & POLLAR Paper Stock 906 to 996 West	Hull	3,460	1,529	2,194
BLOCK & POLLAK, Paper Stock, 206 to 226 West Third st., and 32 to 57 McFarland st., Cincinnati, O.	Konigsberg	1,394		-
BOYNTON & PERKINS, Paper and Twine. Mrs. of	Leghorn	6,495	908	
Cotton Twines and Cordage. Providence, E. L.	The second of the second of the second	8,356	2,076	6,004

London		Paper St'ck 19,000	Manilla Sth
Marseilles	214		
Newcastle		116	760
Rotterdam	149	_	307
San Francisco		-	_
Trieste	1,565		_

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.

BOOKS, cases, to Liverpool, 23; to Glasgow, 3; to West Indies, 3; to Africa, 6; to Brazil, 9; to Havre, 2; to United States of Colombia, 12.

PAPER, to West Indies, 3,706 rms., 226 pkgs.; to Liverpool, 10 cs.; to British North American Colonies, ms.; to Hull, 7 cs.; to Brazil, 4,216 rms., 36 cs.; to Hayti, 12 pkgs.; to Guiana, 7,200 rms.; to United States of Colombia, 28 pkgs.

STATIONERY, to Bremen, 4 cs.; to Liverpool, 19 West Indies, 4 cs.; to New Zee cs.; to Africa, 1 cs.; to Mexico, 11 cs.; to Brazil, 18 cs.; to Central America, 1 cs.; to Havre, 1 cs.; to Cuba, 8 cs.; to United States of Colombia, 74 cs.

ADDREGATES AND VALUES.		
Paper, reams	15,142	\$3,882
Paper, pkgs	266	2,521
Paper, cases	148	18,954
Books, enses	57	4,888
Rosin, bbls	7,840	19,981
Stationery, cases	160	7,937
Totals	21,608	\$57,618

TOTAL EXPORTS.	
General Merchandise, for the week ending Nov. 12, 1878.	6,391,896
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 27, 1878	2,889,482
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 26, 1874	1,783,877
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 25, 1875	2,327,682
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 21, 1976	1,654,384
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 29, 1877	1,790,669
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 28, 1878	1,576,562
Paper, &c., for the quarter ending Aug. 27, '78	595,508
Paper, &c., for the week ending Sept. 3, 1878	27,118
Paper, &c., for the week ending Sept. 10, 1878	58,814
Paper, &c., for the week ending Sept. 17, 1878	22,364
Paper, &c., for the week ending Sept. 24, 1878	41,225
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 1, 1878	22,798
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct, 8, 1878	49,156
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 15, 1978	24,466
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 22, 1878	47,568
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 29, 1878	30,966

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FROM Nov. 9, 1878, TO Nov. 15, 1878, INCLUSIVE. Rags, &c.
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d rope. W. I. Clark, by same, 51 bs. paper wuste Recknagel & Co., by same, 120 bs. paper stock. John W. Mason & Co., Helvetia, Liverpool, 174 bs.

gunny rags. Cohn, Lazarus & Co., Lepanto, Hull, 60 bs. rags. Fett & Sengstak, by same, 7 bs. rags. Lewy Bros., by same, 172 bs. rags; 73 bs. jute. O. Keenan & Son, City of Chester, Liverpool, 95 bs.

rags.

Jos. Libmann, Pommerania, Hamburg, 74 ba. paper stock.

John W. Mason & Co., Rhine, London, 91 bs. paper

W. I. Clark, by same, 50 bs. paper stock. W. H. Parsons & Co., by same, 192 bs. paper

Briggs & Taylor, by same, 197 bs. manilla. W. H. Parsons & Co., Devonia, Glasgow, 43 bs. Hagemeyer & Brunn, Victoria, Glasgow, 61 bs. paper stock; 70 bs. gunny rags.

John W. Mason & Co., Russia, Liverpool, 10 bs.

gunny rags: 9 bs. old rope. Paper. W. Henemann, Adriatic, Liverpool, 4 cs.

Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., by same, 5 cs. Fischer & Keller, Algeria, Liverpool, 8 cs. hang-Fischer & Keller, Pereire, Havre, 1 cs. hangings

L. Marcotte, by same, 2 cs. hangings. Keuffel & Esser, Pommerania, Hamburg, 18 cs. E. & H. T. Anthony & Co, by same, 6 cs. F. J. Emmerich, City of Chester, Liverpool, 2 cs. Chas. Beck, Mosel, Southampton, 1 cs. C. Kaufmann, by same, 1 cs. ville Manufacturing Company, Nederland, Antwerp, 6 cs. E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., by same, 5 cs.

E. Kimpton, by same, 3 cs. Schmidt & Curtius, by same, 5 cs. McCoy & Co., by same, 1 cs.

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. Cooper, Smith & Co., by same, 64 tcs Order, by same, 40 tcs.

Brown Bros. & Co., Ohio, Liverpool, 58 tes Bleaching Powder.

Powers & Weightman, Lord Clive, Liverpool, 163

Caustic Soda.

Brown Bros. & Co., Ohio, Liverpool, 100 drums.

Order, Lord Clive, Liverpool, 55 drums.

Paper Stock.

Jessup & Moore, Wyoming, Savannah, 5 bs. Burr Bros., by same, 4 bs. Burr Bros., Equator, Savannah, 9 bs.

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS.

Order, Gen. Shepley, Liverpool, 200 drums.

BOSTON IMPORTS.

FROM Nov. 8, 1878, TO Nov. 14, 1878, INCLUSIVE. Books. enhof, Istrian, Liverpool, 1 cs. E. P. Dutton & Co., by same, 5 cs. H. Coleman, Samária, Liverpool, 1 cs. F. Trifes, Minnesota, Liverpool, 1 cs. C. Schosnhof, by same, 1 cs. A. Williams & Co., Brasilian, Liverpool, 1 cs. Stone & Downer, by same, 7 cs. J. M. Peebles, Siberia, Liverpool, 1 cs.

Paper.
W. Fleming, Istrian, Liverpool, 2 cs. Lockwood Bros. & Co., by same, 1 cs. manu-

W. H. McDaniels, Samaria, Liverpool, 1 cs. mani

J. L. Fairbanks & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 1 cs. Thompson & Odell, Atlas, Liverpool, 1 cs. sheet

A. P. Schmidt, by same, 1 cs. sheet music.

Paper Stock. C. A. Cheney, Minnesota, Liverpool, 150 tons paper

S. D. Warren & Co., by same, 62 bs. rags. Train, Hosford & Co., by same, 198 bs. rags. Warren & Co., by same, 143 bs. paper stock. Train, Hosford & Co., Brasilian, Liverpool, 100 tons paper stock; 368 bs. rags.

C. A. Cheney, by same, 75 tons paper stock.
Warren & Co., by same, 76 bs. paper stock.
E. P. Dunbar, Dominion, Liverpool, N. S., 65 bs. paper stock.

Soda Ash.

Warren & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 160 cks. Morey & Co., Istrian, Liverpool, 27 cks. T. K. Cummings & Co., by same, 32 cks. Warren & Co., Brasilian, Liverpool, 66 cks. Linder & Meyer, Bohemian, Liverpool, 65 cks.

Sal Soda. E. & F. King & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 250 bbla. Warren & Co., Brazilian, Liverpool, 250 bbls.

Caustic Sods.

Warren & Co., Minnesota, Liuerpool, 100 drums.

Linder & Meyer, Bohemian, Liverpool, 50 drums. Bleaching Powder.
Warren & Co., Brazilian, Liverpool, 448 cks.

Hide Cuttings. Stone & Downer, Minne sota, Liverpool, 162 bags. China Clay.

J. Henry Blanchard, United States, Savannah, 77

JERSEY CITY PAPER CO.,

WHITE AND COLORED TISSUES. Grass Bleached Silver Tissue

A SPECIALTY.

Warranted not to tarnish silver Also Manufacturers of MANILLA and ROPE Office and Mill.

295 WAYNE ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J

ARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE. Built by WM A. HARRIS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
The best and most workmanlike form of the Corliss Engine now in the market, substantially built, of the best materials, and in both Condensing and Non-Condensing forms. The Condensing Engine will save from 25 to 33 per cent, of fuel, or add a like amount to the power and consume no more fuel. Small parts are made in quantities and interchangeable, and kept in stock, for the convenience of repairs and to be placed on new work ordered at short notice. No other engine builder has authority to sisis that he can furnish this engine. The Only Works where this engine can be obtained are at Providence, R. I., no outside parties being licensed. Send for pamphlet containing full details, also list of sizes, with at .p.

with H. P.

For the convenience of those meaning business, and wishing to confer with me at any stated time at their mill or works, I will visit them, by receiving notice, and giving me latitude of two to four weeks. Those visiting New York and wishing to confer with me there by appointment, will find me or my agent every Wednesday (or Thursday if so stated in appointment.) at H. T. Brewster's office, 97 Liberty St. WM. A. HARRIS, Prop'r.

THE PATENT CONE WASHER

Patented March 20, 1877.

ITS ADVANTAGES:

ITS ADVANTAGES:
IT will wash faster than any other washer swer put before the public and increase your washing capacity twenty-five per cent.
It requires only one instead of two in an engine for washing rags, and washes much faster, giving letter results, which are highly appreciated.
The water is discharged in a solid, unbroken stream, into a cast-iron spout made in connection with the boxes for pinion shaft and drip for pinion gear, all of which are bolted to the side of the Engine, making a very neat and compact arrangement.
It reduces expense of wire covering one-half.
It can be adjusted to the amount of water at the hydrant.

lydrant
IT will wash papers as fast as two common wash
rs, and with two in an engine they are invalu

able.

It is the best arrangement for washing any kind of stock ever introduced.

These Washers are made complete in the most substantial manner, and warranted to do all that is claimed for them.

The Washers, or further information, with testi monials, will be furnished by the sole manufacturer, J. T. EMERSON, Claremont, N. H.

FITZGIBBONS, MESSER & CO.,

Agents for Manufacturers of

Straw Boards and Lining Papers.

Straw Boards Lined to order. Paper Box Makers Machinery. All Sizes and Numbers on hand or made to order with dispatch.

65 & 67 Crosby st., New York

MACHINE MOULDED MILL GEARING, AS ACCURATE AS CUT GEARING

AND MORE DURABLE IN USE, Saves Time and Expensive Patterns,

SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS, A SPECIALTY. LEFFEL TURBINE WATER WHEELS, STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

MIXERS FOR FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore.

152 Broadway

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

GENTLEMEN:

Having given the subject of Paper Mill Insurance special attention, we would ask paper-makers to consider there 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 compa-

nies? 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 papermaker 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 renew ing any of your policies.

Very truly yours,

ANDERSON & STANTON

INSURANCE AGENTS, AND

BROKERS, 152 Broadway New York.

OWEN WARD,

Warehouse, No. 448 and 450 West 39th st., New York. Be tween 9th and 10th avenues.

The paper Trade Journal.

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. s. on Friday. The charge for advertising is 25 cents a line, each insertion. Special terms for standing and displayed adnts to be had on application.

Directory Column and one copy of paper, \$10 a year.
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized organ the various Paper-Makers' Associations of the

THE JOURNAL contains the latest and fullest information relative to the paper trade in all parts of the world, neluding descriptions of new appliances and processes for making paper, experiments with new fibres and other materials, a record of the wat supply, with the latest manufacturing news in all parts of the country. It gives the parts of the country. It gives the cream of all the foreign technical journals which relate to the paper t besides communications from compe as 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. cription and postage for Great Britain.

on and postage for Germany, per Foreign subscribers may address our New York

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. eations must be addressed to

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

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

RRANCH OFFICES. New England Office: J. F. RIDAY, General Mar

ger, 51 & 35 Bromfisld Street (Wesleyan Building), OSTON, MASS.

Philadelphia: 702 CHESTNUT STREET.

Chicago: Lakeside Building. Detroit: F. H. Drake & Co. (Agents for Mich-

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Thomas G. Thrum lands. John G. Clark

TO CORRESPONDENTS

As THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the the rarial reads of country. In the recognised series 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 valued to the country of the country. able, 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 advertise ent or otherwise, are requested to notify their cor-sepondents 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 re- pany. sulted in the co-operation of ninety per

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 natience are great factors in showing up changes.

IMITATION, THE SINCEREST FLAT-TERY.

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 Brienne 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 To the Editor of The Journal: 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 Root 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 Americans.

"In every part of the Exposition we find the grinding apparatus of the Tanite Com-

"Let us take the textile industry. Even

everybody surrounds the spindles of Rabbeth and Sawver. 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 machinesthe 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 belongs 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 warn ing 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.

has anything of value or interest to impart. Item of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received. Correspondents are requested to write only on one slide of the paper. No responsi-bility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to bility for the opinions of corre this paper. Communications this office by Wednesday night or Thursday morn ing, of each week, to insure insertion.]

The Shutting-Down Agreement,

NEW LONDON, CONN., Nov. 11, 1838.

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 majoritywho were the principal workers in this move ment 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 agree ment; 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 busin

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, 41/4c. to 48/4c. per pound; to-day the same paper is worth but 85c. per ream, and the same quality of rope 31/c, and 31/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 H. O. W. a chance.

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 with out 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 some thing 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 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, Living-

ton, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. C. E. Bingham continues. Lombard & Hamilton, printers, Cambridge-

port, Mass., have dissolved partnership. H. E. Lombard & Co. succeed. M. W. Wolf & Co., Baltimore, Md., have re-

moved 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 sta-

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 The establishment will be in charge 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 busin

Failures.

J. D. Porter, printer, Greenville, Ala., has

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, co ted 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 cent, of the production of the country. in the English department of its specialty because there are bills that must be paid when expressed for the newly wedded pair.

Chattel Mortgages.

[In the appended list R. signifies a renewal of a pre-existing mortgage; b. s., bill of sale; and real, a mortgage on real estate.]

NEW YORK CITY.

Mortgagor.

C. Mignard\$250
R. H. Rodda500
BROOKLYN.
Chas. J. Bartram
NEW YORK STATE.
A. V. Haight, Pougheepsie
Benton & Reynolds, Auburn
EASTERN STATES.
Mrs. F. C. Halcomb, Worcester, Mass
Times Publishing Co., Boston, Mass 2,000
J. B. Woodcock & Co., Boston, Mass50
WESTERN STATES.
M. T. Lane, Chicago, Ill
E. E. Carreras, St. Louis, Mo
J. F. Streeter, Ottawa, 11190
H. L. Goodall, Chicago, Ill
Mitchell & Stenstia, St. Paul, Minn

Fires.

A fire occurred on Saturday morning on the first floor of No. 58 Warren street, occupied by Disbrow & 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 build ing being old and the material it contained very inflammable. The flames were at length subdued, with a total loss of \$20,000, 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.

The following is a list of the insurances on Wilkinson Bros. & Co.'s paper mills at Birmingham, Conn., which were totally destroyed by

	fire on Monday aft	ernoc	n, November 4:	
	Fame, Philadelphia.	\$2,500	Peoples', Trenton	\$2,00
	Traders', Chicago		Howard, New York.	2,50
	Shawmut, Boston		Delaware Fire, Wil-	7,000
	Enterprise, Cincin-	10000	mington	1,500
	nati	2,500	Sun, Philadelphia	2,000
	Newark Fire	2,000	Commonwealth, Bos	- my man
	St. Paul, Minn	1,500	ton	1,500
	Queen, England	4,000	Scottish Commer-	
	La Caisse-Générale,		cial, England	3,000
	Paris	2,500	Imperial Northern.	
	Lancashire, Eng-		England	5,000
	land	2,500	Standard, Trenton	1,500
	United Firemen's,		National, Hartford.	1,500
	Philadelphia	2,000	Lorillard, New York	2,500
	N. O. Insurance As-		Firemen's, Baltim'e	1,504
	sociation	3,000	Manhattan, N. York	2,500
	Capital City, Albany		N. British & Mercan-	
	Home, New York	2,500	tile, England	5,000
	Merchants' and Me-		Virginia F. and M	2,000
	chanics', Virginia.	2,500	Shoe and Leather,	
1	Trade, Camden	1,250	Boston	2,500
1	New York Central.	1,250	Washington, Boston	2,000
1	Guardian, England.	2,500	Union, Galveston	1,250
1	Standard, New York	1,000	Irving, New York	2,500
1	Lamar, New York	2,000	Home, Newark	2,500
	Citizens', New York.	2,500	Fire Association,	
I	Peoples', Newark	1,000	Philadelphia	2,500
j	Prescott, Boston	2,000	Royal Canadian	2,500
۱	Atlantic, New York	2,000	Williamsburg City	1,500
ı	Philadelphia, Phila.	2,500	Neptune, Boston	2,500
į	Elliot, Boston	2,500	Equitable, Nashville	2,500
	Transatlantic, Ham-	4 800	Faneuil Hall, Boston	1,500
	burg	1,500	Alliance, Boston	2,500
	Toledo, Ohio	1,500		00.000
	Total	*****		20,250

Accidents.

Squires Clough, sixteen years of age and em ployed 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 Cheeseman, 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 prrespondence 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 t Pepperell, M ren & 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 wrap ping paper manufacturers was held at Limog 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 The following resoluas thorough as possible. tions 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. Salurday till 7 A. M. Monday.

2. Every manufacturer will post up a notice to this effect in his factory, with the hours of

8. Any manufacturer found infringing these

a fine of 500 francs for each infringement.

4. All the manufacturers are invited to exercise over each other a surveillance which, though strict, will not, we are convinced, have any effect on the perfect good fellowship which should always exist between us.

5. The fines shall be used for the purpose of relieving necessitous workmen belonging to the members of the syndicate.

Resolutions were then proposed to the effect that any member refusing to accept the rules of the syndicate in their entirety should be excluded from membership, and that any measure passed by a two-thirds vote should be obligatory on all. Neither of those motions were passed, and then M. Faye declared he would "preserve his liberty of action." M. Camille Barataud did not believe the measure energetic enough, and was in favor of stopping work altogether during three months. Though the action of these two gentlemen was regretted, the above resolutions were passed, but their operation is limited to three months. The manufacturers of Isère will not begin to shut down before March 1, owing to certain local reasons.

There are some young fellows who want to put their legs on the top of the ladder at once. Step by step is the only way to climb.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Insertions under this heading will be charged 50 cents a line. Payment invariably in adva

Fourth Edition --- Now Ready

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY

Paper Trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed descrip tion of every Paper Mill in the United States and

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.

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HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

Publisher.

74 DUANE STREET. N. Y.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1878.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The money market throughout the past week was characterized by great ease, especially in the later dealings, when there were abundant offerings of loanable capital at 3 to 4 per cent. to borrowers on call. Banks and trust companies are loaning at 5 per cent. There is better demand for commercial paper in consequence of the accumulation of funds in the banks, which brings these institutions in the paper market. In discounts prime mercantile paper ruled at 5 to 6 per cent., with some exceptional sales of choice names at 41/2 per cent. Bills of short date are at present most in favor with buyers, there being a natural inclination among capitalists to have their funds within easy reach when the time comes for resumption of specie payments. During the cor-responding week last year the rates for call loans were 5 to 7 per cent., and on prime mercantile paper 6 to 7 per cent.

Government bonds in this market as at London were favorably affected by the result of the late elections, and recorded a sharp advance. The signal defeat of the champions of "flat' money and national dishonor has evidently restored full confidence in the value of our securities among capitalists abroad.

The gold market was weak, but steady, and was affected to a considerable extent by the recent elections throughout the country, and the price has declined to such a limit, that there is, ally, little or no difference between the old and greenback dollar. The following are the quotations for the week:

The Sterling Exchange market was consider ably excited the early part of the week, and the nominal asking rates were steadily reduced. The nominal rates to-day are: Sterling 60 days, \$4.82; sterling, sight, \$4.861/4; cable transfers, \$4.86% to \$4.87%; commercial sterling, prime long, \$4.79 to \$4.80%; commercial sterling, good long, \$4.77 to \$4.79; Paris, bankers', 60 days, \$5.22½ to \$5.21½; do. sight, \$5.20 to 5.18½; Antwerp, bankers', 50 days, 5.23½ to 5.221/4; do. sight, 5.20 to 5.201/4; Swiss, bankers', 60 days, 5.221/4 to 5.221/4; do. sight, 5.185/4 to 5.18%; Reichsmarks (4), bankers', 60 days, 94% to 94%; do., sight, 95 to 95%; Guilders', bankers, 60 days, 40% to 40; do., sight, 40% to 40%. Paris dispatches quote sight exchange on London at 25 fr. 271/c.

THE PAPER TRADE-The movement in progress may still be characterized as moderate in extent, with an increasing steadiness as regards

rules will be liable on mere notice by Bureau to many localities of short water supply, and the and there is a light call for strained. We quote opinion is expressed that nature is helping the anufacturers and trade at large more effectvally than would have been done had they carried out what was outlined at their meeting at Saratoga. Whether or not the extent of the \$2.55; M Pale at \$3; N Extra Pale at \$3.25. has been misrepresented, there is certainly a better feeling in the market, and values tend to a much steadier tone, notwithstanding the demand is of so limited a character. While there is a wide-spread conviction that prices have reached their bottom limit, there is at the same time a belief that there will be no appreciable advance, comme quently there is a lack of all speculative feeling in the market, and the buying is being done mainly as exigencies require, at the prices ruling at the time of purchase. While there is much to complain of at the condition of the paper manufacture in this country, there is reason for congratulation in the fact that we are not so badly off as some of the foreign papermakers. In Writings the demand shows an improvement, accelerated by those who were anxious to get their orders to the mills before the general closing down, which begins to-day, and there have been some considerable sales in the aggregate, the result having been discounted to some degree. There has been no decided change in Book Papers, which, for the finer qualities of Super-Sized and Calendered, maintain the favorable attention previously reported, with prices ruling steady. News has also undergone no appreciable change, and the market continuse steady both in extent of demand and prices, which rule within the range of our quotations. In Manillas there seems to be no mar-ket for any kind but the pure stock papers, which are in comparatively fair request. The accumulation of inferior grades and bogus stock still gues on, while there is little or no sale for it. For No. 1 Manillas fair prices are paid, other qualities rule in buyers' favor. Consumers of Straw Boards foreseeing the tendency to an advance in prices, antecedent to their adoption by the trade, laid in stocks of goods sufficient for their needs, and since the advance has been put into effect, the demand has almost entirely ceased, or to use the words of a dealer, "The bottom has dropped out of the market." The season is usually over by December 1, and whatever buying occurs between now and then will be from dire necessity. Straw Wrappings, if at all changed, have become more de the supply has only been curtailed by insufficiency of water. If the streams should freeze up, the effect would be favorable by causing an nediate advance. Binders' boards continue

> on holiday goods. JUTE BUTTS-Since our last report, we have to note a quiet and steady market, with sales on the spot of 600 to 700 bales at 2 11-16c. to 2%c. The market closes quiet and steady, most holders asking 2 11-16c. to 254c. with a possibility of buying to a limited extent at 256c. cash. To arrive we hear of a sale of 2,000 bales at 2%c. gold, in bond for October and November shipit, and 1,000 bales of spinning quality at 2% c. gold, duty paid, cash. We note arrival of the Carnarvon Castle with 4,587 bales, all of which are reported to be in manufacturer's hands.

> to be called for in moderate quantities to meet

the needs of the binders, who are still engaged

WOOD PULP.-The demand keeps up to a fair degree, and the products of the mills making Pulp of both kinds find a ready outlet, hence there is no overproduction of stock seeking sales or to cause any depression in the market. Sales are reported of about six carloads non-combination pulp at prices ranging from 21/4c. to 25/4c. regulated to a certain extent by freights. The manufacturers under the Voelter patents continue to sell their pulp at 3c., with a fair share of the orders.

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCK .-The market is less active, and the transactions are on a smaller scale than for a month or more The closing down of the writing paper Ledger and Record......\$0.18 @\$0.24 mills has had a depressing effect upon this class of stock. The arrivals for the week foot up 461 bales of Rags, 669 bales of Paper Stock, and 1,015 bales of Manillas, an increase over the preceding week of 150 bales of Manillas, but a decream of 422 bales Paper Stock, and 1,440 bales We note a sale of 50 tons Colored Papers at 11/c.

DOMESTIC RAGS.-There has been considerable falling off in business, mainly caused by the closing down of the writing paper mills. There is a very fair demand for good City Whites, in which a number of transa reported. Prices, too, are less firm, though no appreciable decline is to be noted. The sales during the week embrace 140 bales No. 1 City Whites at 41/4 c. to 43/8 c.; 185 tales No. 2 do. at Sc.; 80 bales extra City Seconds at 2c. Sales are also said to have been made of 20 tons No. 1 City Whites at 4%c., and 20 tons No. 2 do. at 2%c.

BAGGING, &c.-There is a good steady de mand for No. 1 Gunny Bagging at 25/c., with Manilla Rope in fair request at 3c. sales of 45 tons No. 1 at 25cc., 30 tons No. 2 at 1%c. to 2c., and 18 tons Manilla Rope at 3c.

OLD PAPERS.-Quite a number of transi tions occurred within the past week, although the movement on the whole is not so great in extent as has been in progress for a month or more ago. A sale is reported to have been made by E. W. Taylor of a lot of 110 tons of solid Ledger Stock and Old Letters, the accumulation of a prominent mercantile house, which was sold to a city manufacturer, the price understood to have been at 3%c. to 3%c. Other sales are reported of 50 tons Light Book Stock at 1%c.; 25 tons Manillas at 21/c.; 15 tons Mixed Shavings at 28/c., and 20 tons Old Newspapers at 21/4c.

STRAW.—The lower grades are easy. We continue to quote: New York figures at 35c, to 45c. for Long Rye, and 80c. to 85c. for Short

ROSINS.—There is no marked activity in any grade, some small lots of the better qualities values. There is yet the same complaint in are being placed and showing steady prices, I

as follows: C Strained at \$1.55; D Gcod Strained at \$1.60; E at \$1.70; F Good No. 2 at \$1.80; G Low No. 1 at \$1.90; H No. 1 at \$2.10; I Good No. 1 at \$2.30; K Low Pale at

CHEMICALS.—The market remains without any marked improvement, scarcely anything being done beyond the usual jobbing sales. The unsatisfactory condition of the markets abroad. has a depressing influence here, which, coupled with the limited demand, tends to lower prices, though we hear of no very material change as yet. Sales occurred within the week as follows: 150 cks. Bleaching Powders \$1.30, currency; 150 tons Soda Ash, 48 per cent., at 1.671/c. gold; 50 drums Caustic Sods, at 3.70c. gold, for 60 per cent.; 50 tons Sal Soda, at 1.20c. gold; 100 barrels Lump Alum at 21/c. currency; 100 barrels Ground Alum at 21/c. currency; 50 barrels Potash Alum at 21/c. currency; 50 tons Concentrated Alum at 21/2c. currency; 200 barrels Natrona Porous Alum at 2%c. currency; 25 tons Cake at 1%c. currency; 10 casks Yellow Prussiate at 23c. currency; 5 casks Bichromate at 14c. currency; S0 tons English China Clay, at \$16 currency per ton, and 40 tons South Caro-

COAL.-There has been a very fair traddoing in the harder varieties of Anthracite coal since the date of our last report and for many of the qualities and sizes there is delay in loading Saward's Coal Trade Journal says: "With the free-burning coals there is not so much doing and they are quoted as only in good request. It would be desirable to so arrange the b another season that these softer varieties were more accessible in the Summer and Fall, and in short supply as the winter season approaches the harder coals to be had in reverse proportions. This state of affairs would engender a more active market throughout the entire year. The quotas of the several regions for the month of November are about filled up at the present writing, and there will be a stoppage until the Board of Control, which meets on Saturday let out an increase for the current month uch as the present combination holds until the 1st of January, and there has been nothing done as yet looking to a renewal of the present or any other arrangement for another year, those dealers who can do so are merely buying sufficient to carry them until the date named. This is all very well, but it puts over a great tonnage to be done in the earlier months of the coming year. This must be borne in mind for the current year to November 1st we are something like three million tons in arrears of last year, and November and December wil hardly add three million tons to the present figures, 13,897,196 tons, so that there will be a defi cit in the aggregate of 4,500,000 tons; enough to overcome the stock carried over from last year from various causes. It is said by certain parties that the reason the hard coals are in such request, is the almost equivalent value of the softer coals with this quality as per price list, and that so long as this state of affair exists the buyers prefer the harder coals. Bituminous of all qualities in fair request, at previous quotations; shipments continue large and there is now no scarcity of vessel tonnage to move the coal forward. There will be quite an increased production in this quality this year in the States of the interior, for manufacturing is certainly better than last year." The quotation at tide-water, Perth Amboy, N. J., are: Lump, \$4.10; Broken, \$3.90; Egg, \$3.90; Stove, \$4.10; and Chestnut, \$3.50.

PRICES CURRENT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Paper Market. DEALERS SELLING PRICE

1	Flat Caps, Superfines 16 @ 20	1
1	Flat Caps, Fines 14 @ 16	. 1
1	Flat Caps, engine-sized 11 @ 121/4	а
1	Blotting, American	1
J	Blotting, English 21 @ 25	1
1	Book, super-sized and calendered 11 @ 15	1
1	Book, super-sized and tinted 11 0 15	а
1	Book, extra machine finish, low grade 844@ 101/2	ч
4		1
1	Book, No. 1, Shavings & Imperfections 10 @ 11 Book, No. 2, Shavings & Imperfections 84@ 91/4	а
J	Book, No. 2, Shavings a Imperiections of the system	П
1	News, rag and wood	1
4	News. Common	П
۱	Hanging, Superfine, No. 1	1
1	Transland Composition No. 9	-1
1	Hanging, Superfine, No. 3 8 @ 9	-1
1	Hanging, Machine Satin, No. 1 7 6 74	d
1	Hanging, Machine Satin, No. 1	ч
j	Hanging, White Blank, No. 3 6 @ 614	d
1	Hanging, Superfine, No. 3 8 6 9 Hanging, Superfine, No. 3 8 6 9 Hanging Machine Satin, No. 1 7 6 74 Hanging, White Blank, No. 3 64 6 7 Hanging, White Blank, No. 3 6 6 6 6 Hanging, Buff 44 44 444	1
1	Hanging, Buff 4160 484	а
ı	Hanging, Brown 4 6 5 Colored Papers, Double Mediums 9 6 104 Colored Papers, Glazed Mediums 12 8 18	1
ı	Colored Papers, Double Mediums 9 @ 1014	а
	Colored Papers, Glazed Mediums 12 @ 18	П
	Colored Papers, Tobacco 8 @ 9	-1
	Colored Papers, Double Mediums 9 6 104 Colored Papers, Glazed Mediums 12 6 18 Colored Papers, Tobacco 8 6 9 Colored Papers, Tissues, 90 × 30, Fream 1.25 6 1.50	-1
1	White Tissue, 20 × 30, 2 ream 1.10 @ —	-1
	White Tissue, 24 x 36, W ream 1.70 @ —	.1
J	Manillas, Flour-sack, cream 1034@ 124	П
1	Manillas, Flour-sack, drab	-1
١	Manillas No. 1 light weight 8 @ 944	d
d	Manillas No. 1 heavy weight 7140 9	1
	Colored Papers, Tissues, 30 × 30, Feam. 1.25	а
	Manillas, No. 2 5 @ 61/4	П
	Manillas, Bogus 21/6 31/	Н
1	Tissue Manillas, full count, weight and	1
1	size, 11 × 15, other sizes in proportion 18 @ 22	1
9	Hardware, light colored	А
ı	Hardware, No. 2, glazed	4
1	Binder's Boards, a ton	-1
1	Straw Boards, air-dried, Album, 1 ton 55.00 @ 65.00	-1
	Straw Boards, air-dried, No. 1. 2 ton. 50.00 @ 55.00	1
1	Hardware, No. 3, glazed 5746 8 Binder's Boards, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton 50.00 600.00 Straw Boards, air-dried, Album, \$\psi\$ ton 55.00 650.00 Straw Boards, sir-dried, No. 1, \$\psi\$ ton 50.00 655.00 Straw Boards, steam-dried, No. 2, \$\psi\$ ton 50.00 655.00 Straw Boards, steam-dried, No. 2, \$\psi\$ ton 60.00 6	. 1
d	Straw Boards, steam-dried, No. 2, 2 ton 46,00 @ -	4
4		1
ď	State, \$\psi\$ ton. 46.00 & 42.50 Straw Boards, air-dried, Penn, \$\psi\$ ton 40.00 & 42.50 Straw Boards, air-dried, State, \$\psi\$ ton 40.00 & 42.50 Straw Wrapping, basis, \$15 \times 20, 10 \text{ b}, \$\psi\$	-1
ı	Straw Boards, air-dried, Penn, 10 ton 40.00 @ 42.50	1
	Straw Boards, air-dried, State, w ton 40.00 @ 42.50	1
	Straw Wrapping, basis, 10 x 10, 10 m,	1
	36 × 40	1
	30×40	1
	24×36 50 65 55	1
	22 × 82 50 6 55	1
	20×30 40 @ 44	1
	16 × 99 25 66 27	1
ij	18×28 28 0 —	ı
ı	18×26	1
	18 × 28	1
	14×18 18 6 —	1

9 134 85465 15465

Chemicals, Coloring Materials, &c

4	OURNAL.		
	Woolen Rags. Comforter Stock. White Woolens. Blue Gray Stockings White Stockings White Stockings White Stockings Blue Flannels. Reds, new Shirt Clippings. Mixed Softs, free of Carpets Seamed Cloth. Skirted Cloth. Light Skirted Cloth. New Dark Clips. New Elght Clips. New Black Clips. New Black Clips. New Black Clips. New Felts New Fency Shirt Cuttings. New Fancy Linsey Cuttings. New Fancy Linsey Cuttings. New Fancy Linsey Cuttings. New Satinets. clean stock. Seams and Satinets Delaines, stripped for extract Black Shoe Lastings Blankets. Wool Carpets. Wixed Carpets White Linseys Mixed Carpets White Linseys Mixed Carpets White Linseys Mixed Carpets White Linseys Mixed Carpets White Linseys Mags, Rope and Baggin	12	Alum Alum Alum Anti-Bi-Ch Bleac Caus; Clay, Clay, Clay, Clay, Clay, Clay, Clay, Rosin Rosin Rosin Rosin Rosin Rosin Rosin
	White Shirt Cuttings, No. 1. White Shirt Cuttings, No. 9. Mill Assorted Whites Unbleached Muslins City Whites Unbleached Muslins City Whites City Whites New Cotton Strips, light New Cotton Strips, light New Cotton Strips, light New Cotton Strips, dark No. 3. Whites Cotton Canvas Linen Canvas Linen Canvas Linen Canvas Linen Country White Rags Country White Rags Country White Rags Country White Rags Country Mixed Seconds (City) Colors, per 100 lb Manilla Rope Manilla Rope, tarred Gunny Bagging, No. 1 Gunny Bagging, No. 2 Kentucky Bagging Burlap Bagging Burlap Bagging Tar Shakings Hemp Twine Stock Jute Waste Shavings and Old Pape	7	Soda Soda Solut Spani Sugai Sugai Sulph Ultra Vene Vitric Yello The dition price impo
	White Collar Cuttings, all paper. White Collar Cuttings, muslin lined White Envelope Cuttings Hard White Shavings, No. 1 Soft White Shavings, No. 2 Mixed Shavings, No. 2 Mixed Shavings, No. 2 Mixed Shavings, part white Ledger and Writing. Solid Stock Book Stock Book Stock, No. 1, light. Prints. Pure Manillas Bogus Manillas and Hardwares. Commons. Binder's Board Cuttings Straw Board Cuttings	7. 494@ 5 384@ 4 494@ 5 414@ 414 384@ 418 384@ 214 384@ 384 284@ 384 284@ 384	Mill A Cotto Gunn Gunn Kent Hard Soft Hard White Hard Soft White Hard Soft White Mixe
	English Rags, &c. New Cuttings, cotton Essex Fines London Fines, cotton Outshots, cotton Beconds Seconds Seconds Extra Thirds New Print Tabs Checks and Blues Light Frustians Dark Fustians Black Calicoes First Canvas Linen Second Canvas Linen Se	514@ 534 444@ — 514@ 554 444@ 35 540	impe Light Mani Mani Mani Mani Strav Linei Linei Coun Coun Coun Coun Mani Beaco Color Mani Beaco Color Mani Rem P. T. T. T. T. T
	English Old Papers and Shr Hard Shavings, No. 1 Soft Shavings, No. 1 White and Colored Shavings, No. 1. White and Colored Shavings, No. 2. Cream Shavings. Paper-collar Cuttings. Ledgers, Briefs and Letters Newspapers and Pamphlets, extra Old Newspapers Broken News and Letters New Books, Solid Folios Old Blank Books Brown Papers. White and Buff Railway Sheets Railway Tickets Hamburg Rags, &c.	374@ — 374@ 374	White Blue Reds Mixe White Blue Reds Mixe
	Linen Cuttings. EPFFF, square bale. EPFFFF, square bale. EPFFF, square bale. EPFF, square bale. EFF, square bale. EFF, square bale. LFX, square bale. LFT, square bale. LFT, square bale. LFB, long bale. Gunny Bagging, No. 1 Burlap Bagging, No. 1		Supe Fine New New Mani Ordi Mani Logu Stra Harc Stra Stra Bind Leat Leat
	Shirt Cuttings, square CS P F F F, square bale. CS P F F F, square bale. CS P F, square bale. CF X, square bale. Extra Fine Blue Cotton. CF B, square bale. Cotton Canvas Rope. TR (tarred). WR (white). MR (manila) Old Papers. Old Book Faper.	21400 214 22400 214 22400 214 23400 214 23400 214 23400 214 23400 214 23400 214	Alux Alux Alux Alux Alux Anti Bi-C Bi-C Blea Blac
-	Old Book Paper Old Printed Books. Imperfections White Shavings Colored Papers. Writing Papers. Leghorn and Genoa Ra P.P. No. 1 Linens S.S. No. 2 Linens. T.T. No. 3 Linens. T.T. No. 3 Linens. S. No. 2, Cottons T. No. 4, Cottons T. No. 4, Cottons T. No. 4, Cottons R. R. Linen stripes R. cordinary stripes. R. C.	114@ 1% 2%@ 8	Caur (for Clay Clay Copp Extra 1 im Prus Rosi Rosi
	C S		Rosi Rosi Rosi Ral Solu Solu Sugr Sulp Terr Ultr Ven
	SPFF SPF. FF.	4760 — 4140 414 8140 —	Vitr Yell P
	S P F	476@ — 476@ — 415@ — 334@ —	So note to co loss reac
	Konigsberg Rags. S P F F S P F F F L F B Japanese Rags. Whites	5140 5 4140 44 240 —	man only a sel part cale:
	Rines	0176	sam

=		-
	Alum, porous Alum, potash Aluminous Cake, Fochin's Patent, cur Aluminous Cake, "Elephant," cur'y Aluminous Cake, "Elephant," cur'y Aluminous Cake, "Elephant," cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, currency Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Clay, China, English, per ton, gold. 16,00 Clay, China, English, to arrive, per ton, gold. 16,00 Clay, Schuth Carolina, per ton. 12,00 Light Schuth	=
	Clay, Terra Alba English per ton 35.00 d 31 Clay, Terra Alba, American, per ton. 15.00 d 31 Copperas, American. per ton. 15.00 d 31 Copperas, American. 114 d 2 Extract Logwood, currency 184 d 2 Prussian Blue, dry.	00,0
	Orange Mineral, gold 10 a -	_
	Rosins, good wrained, per bbl 1.60 & -	_
	Rosins, low, N 1. 2, per bbl 1.70 - Rosins, good, .vo. 2, per bbl	
	Rosins, good, .fo. 2, per bbl	_
	Rosins, pale, per bbl 3.00 @	_
	Rosins, extra pale, per bbl	
	Soda Ash, caustic. gold 1.67% 5 - Soda Ash, carbonated, gold 1.70	770
	Soda Ash, refined, gold 21/60 -	
1	Soluble Blue	114
	Sugar Lead, whitecur. 8440 -	90
	Sulph aris Acid, 60 degrees 1146 -	_
	Sulphuric Acid, 66 degrees	40
	Venetian Red, American	15
-	Vitriol, blue, currency 946 -	198
	BOSTON MARKET.	

6	Venetian Red, American Venetian Red, English Vitriol, blue, currency Yellow Ochre, gold	1346 -	196
6	Yellow Ochre, gold		194
6	BOSTON MARK	ET.	
6	There is nothing new to report as requition of trade in general. Business is	gards the	-acon-
400	prices low; goods moving in moderate q	uantities.	The
6	imports of Rosin from January 1 ware: 1878, 12,932 barrels; 1877, 28,962	to Octobe barrels.	r 246
	Paper Stock. Mill Assorted Whites	4140	484
	Cotton Canvas No. 9	240	412
6	Gunny Bagging. Gunny Bagging, No. 2 Kentucky Bagging Hard Woolens, old	1140	214
2	Hard Woolens, old	1112	1194
2	Hard Woolens, old	10 0 -	1136
4	White Collar Cuttings	5 6	634
4	Soft Woolens, new Jute Butts. White Collar Cuttings White Envelope Cuttings. Hard White Shavings, No. 1 Soft White Shavings, No. 1 White Shavings, No. 2 Mixed Shavings, 04 white) Imperfections.	8940	434
	Mixed Shavings (% white) Imperfections	216	814
4	Light Prints. Manilla Envelope Cuttings, new Manilla Papers, old. Hardware and Manillas	2140	214
	Hardware and Manillas	1 6	134
6	Linen Canvas, No. 2	2140	34
	Country White Rags	4140	45
Shar.	Hardware and manuaes Straw Board Cuttings Linen Canvas. Linen Canvas, No. 2 White Elirt Cuttings Country White Rags Country Mixed Rags City Whites, No. 2. Seconds, Country. Colors	3140	817
8	Manilla Rope	140	8 8
	Oakum Junk	140	414
6	Hemp RopeLeghorn Rags.		974
	PP No. 1 Linens 88, No. 2 Linens TT, No. 3 Linens P, No. 1 Cottons. 8, No. 2 Cottons. 7, No. 3 Cottons.	140	195
	P. No. 1 Cottons	4 6 8)46	福
	Alexandria maga-	1 0	434
	Whites	2126 -	- 9
	Smyrna Rags.	2160	234
4	Reds	21/60	204
4	Mixed Constantinople Rags.	74.00	47%
	Whites	246	214 214
4	Reds	Ka	134
		840	13 1016
4	Fine Book. News, Raga and Wood News, Straw. News, Straw. News, Common. Manilla, Cream, No. 1. Ordinary Wrapping Manilla. Manilla, No. 2. Iogus	7140 -	736
100	Manilla, Cream, No. 1	11 6	1984
X.	Manilla, No. 2	514@ 284@	634 334
	Straw Wrapping	8 6 -	7
16	Straw Boards, air-dried, \$\varphi\$ ton	83/4@ - 50,00 @ 65 10,00 @ 42	.00
ă	Hardware, No. 2 Hardware, glazed. Straw Boards, sir-dried, \$\vec{y}\$ ton Straw Boards, steam-dried, \$\vec{y}\$ ton Sinders' Boards, \$\vec{y}\$ ton Leather Board, \$\vec{y}\$ b Leather Board, counter Leather Board, No. 2. Leather Board, No. 3.	50,00 @ 10 31/4@	0.00
NAME OF STREET	Leather Board, No. 2	7 6	9
2			
14	Aluminous Cake, currency Alum, English lump, Balum, English ground Alum, American ground Alum, American lump Alum, Potash Anti-Chlorine Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, cur'y	134 m 214 G	214 214
**	Alum, American ground	214@ 216@	244
16	Alum, Potash. Anti-Chlorine Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bieaching Powders, gold	3 6	314
	Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bleaching Powders, gold	1.20 @ 1	1854
14	Caustic Soda, 60 w cent., gold	3,85@ 3	3,95
36	(for 60 P cent.) Clay, English, ton, cur'y	8.00 @ 20	334
-	Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, cur'y. Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bleaching Powders, gold Caustic Soda, 60 and 76 a cent, Clay English, a ton, cur'y. Clay English, ton, cur'y. Clay, American, ton. Copperas, American, b.b. Extract Logwood. Ime, common, bbl Prussian Blue, b. Prussian Potash, American Rosin, common strained, b.b. Rosin, No. 2 Rosin, No. 1 Rosin, pale. Rosin, extra pale Rai Soda, Eng., b.b., cur'y. Sal Soda, currency. Soda Ash, gold. Soluble Blue Sugar Lead, Brown. Sulphuric Acid, 66 degrees. Terra Alba, b. ton. Ultramarine, b.b. gold. Venetian Red, b.b. Vitriol Blue Vitriol Blue Vitriol Blue Vitriol Blue Vitriol Blue	1 (0)	134
34	russian Blue, * b	1.30 (1)	65
M	Rosin, common strained, lb	1346	176
1	Rosin, No. 1	29/6/A	394 334
y	Rosin, extra pale	1.150	1.20
	Soluble Blue	1.65(5)	176
	Sugar Lead, White Sugar Lead, Brown	7140	794
4	Terra Alba, \$\$\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\texitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\tex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\texititin{\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ti	15.00 2	5.00 80
14	Venetian Red, # 10	1.55@	716

HILADELPHIA MARKET.

ome dealers here are selling to parties who give es and then renewals at as low prices as they sell each buyers. Will not this result in anxiety and to somebody? And how is the bottom to be ched while weak customers are supported in this nner to the injury of sound trade? Prices can improve when the valuable customers are doing if-sustaining business. Another fact. There are ties here, especially in Colored Papers and Supercalendered, who are selling very small lots at the same price per ream or per pound that they sell to large buyers. They dishearten dealers, and they undermine liberal buyers. The job printing trade here is injured by amateurs. There are over twelve hundred amateurs in Philadelphia. They contribute

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 inds 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.

Faper Stock.—There is a still further decline in White Rags. Blues and Thirds, also Colors, are scarcer; prices ruling about ½c. better; sales of 50 bales of Blues at 3%c. cash; 30 bales of Colors on 60 days at 1%c. Book Stock and Newspapers are in lighter supply, prices ruling about the same; sales of 23 bales Prints at 11/4c. 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 slacker 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%c. gold, and declined, was purchased by a pulp works at that price. Paper Market.

Toher mermon		
Tileston Plate	18 @	20
Plate	1436@	1516
Super-Calendered, white and tinted .	11 @	12
Fine Book, white and tinted	10	11146
No. 2 Book	8340	10
No. 2 Book. Colored Glazed Mediums	12 0	13
Rag News, No. 1	8 0	-
Ordinary Rag News	6140	7
Straw and Wood News	6 0	634
Bleached Manila, No. 1	8 6	9
Ordinary Manila	6146	7
Bogus Manila	5 4	516
Straw Wrapping	13/6	214
Glazed Hardware	7120	
Unglazed Hardware	6146	_
Flax Hardware Wrapping	340	4
Tissue Manila, 24 × 36, full count	98	1.00
Tissue, white, 20 × 30	1.15	1.25
Tea Papera, 14 × 20	40 6	43
Tes Papers, 13 × 18	32 0.	35
Tee Papers, 12×16	99 (%	30
Straw Boards, air-dried, W ton	- 6	15.00
Straw Boards, steam dried, # ton		55.00
Binders' Boards, & ton	50.00	55.00
Binders' Boards, Extra	75.00	80.00
Leather Boards	5 @	736
Wood Pulp Board, \$ ton		70.00
Wood Pulp Card Middles	7 0	714
		178
Paper Stock.		
White Rags	4 6	414
Mill Assorted White Rags	43403	484
my the Ohlan Chattimon Wa 1	6 0	617

Wood Pulp Board, \$\psi\$ ton60 Wood Pulp Card Middles	7 67	0.0028
Paper Stock.		
White Rags	4 6 4146	414 434 614
White Shirt Cuttings, No. 2. Cotton Canvas, No. 1. Cotton Canvas, No. 2. Linen Canvas, No. 1	4 0	594 416 294
Linen Canvas, No. 1 Blues and Thirds Colors. Jute Butts	314@ 294@ 134@ 294@	816 216 972
Black Colors	1 @ 214@ 414@	114 294 494
Manila Rope	7 6	31/8 11 6
Hard Woolens for Roofing Paper Hard White Shavings, No. 1 Boft White Shavings	346 346	96 434 336 814
White Shavings, No. 1 Mixed Shavings, No. 1 Mixed Shavings, No. 2 White Collar Cuttings, paper White Collar Cuttings, cloth	2176 2 6 4146	234 212 5
White Collar Cuttings, cloth Bolid Imperfections Book Stock Writings and Ledgers	3 @ 2X@ 3 @	834 834
Newspaper Stock. No. 1 Prints. Ordinary Prints. Manilla Envelope Cuttings.	1146	114
Hardware and Manillas	2146 1146	134
Straw Board Cuttings. Binders' Board Cuttings. Common Papers. Southern Mixed Rags. Good Mixed Rags.	214 @	94 214 214
Leghorn Rags.		
P P, No. 1 Linens	6 @ 514@	614 514
R. R. 1 Cotton	5 6	514
B, No. 2 Cotton. T, No. 3 Cotton B, No. 4 Cotton White Linen Sielly Rags	27:00 27:00 27:00 27:00	3 234 334
Russian Rags.		70
SPF. LFB EE	4% (G -	436 434
Chemicals		

Alum, lump, currency		8	21/8
Alum, ground	23/60	3	214
Alum, potash		0	23%
Alum, porous	9960	3	8
Anti-Chlorine Bleaching Powder, currency	394	0	4
Bleaching Powder, currency	1360	2	_
Caustic Soda gold	4 (0	434
China Clay, English, \$ ton, gold	17.00 (21.00
China Clay "Star,"	13.00 (14.00
China Clay, English, & ton, gold China Clay, American, & ton,	10.00		14.00
South Carolina Clay, W ton	12.00 (18.00
Terra Alba, English, W ton, best white	22,50 (
South Carolina Clay, \$\varphi\$ ton	22,50 (3	
Terra Alba, American, W ton Prussiate of Potash, yellow	10.00 (12.00
Prussiate of Potash, yellow	22	8	24
Bichrome of Potash, currency	14560	0	15
Copperss, American, prime	1 (0	134
Extract Logwood	11 (3	
Orange Mineral, gold	9160	3	
Rosin, good strained	1.80	3	2.00
Rosin, No. 2	2 (a	2.3734
Rosin, No. 1	2.30 (2.75
Bosin, Pale	2.75	0	8.25
Sal Soda, cur'y	1560	0	1.88
Boda Ash, caustic, for 48 gent.,gold	1.75	0	1.88
Boda Ash, carb. gold	1940	3	17/6
Soda Ash, refined, for 48 F cent., gold			21/8
Spanish Brown	1360	0	134
Sugar of Lead, white	21 (@	20
Sugar of Lead, brown	8160	0	916
Bulphurie Acid	1340	@	2
Illtramarine Blue, gold	202 (@	30
Venetian Red, American	1146	8	
Venetian Red, English	1340	8	2
Blue Vitriol	7240	0	8
Yellow Ochre, American	.240	0	134
Yellow Ochre, French gold	1940	0	436

CINCINNATI MARKET.				
Paper Stock.				
City, No. 1 Whites. 4 Mill Assorted Whites. 4 White Cotton Canvas, No. 1. Linen Canvas White Shirt Cuttings. Country Whites, No. 2, 34 Country Whites, No. 3, 34 Country Whites, No. 3, 34 Country Whites, No. 3, 35 Country Blue Rags. 3, 34 Country Mixed Cotton Rags. 3 Shoe Cuttings, new 5 Colored Cotton Rags. 4 Shoe Cuttings, new 5 Colored Cotton Rags. 34 Hemp Rope. 344	Cents. City 9/6 Common Wool Rags. 1 White Shavings, No.2, 3 Colored Shavings, No.2, 3 Colored Shavings, 23/6 White Collar Cuttings 5/2 White Envelope Cuttings, 12/6 Manilla Envelope Cuttings, 12/6 Manilla Papers, No. 1, 23/6 Manilla Papers, No. 2, 2 Sized Papers Manilla Papers, No. 2, 2 Sized Papers Manilla Papers, No. 2, 2 Sized Papers Manilla Papers, 90 Straw Board Cuttings 90 Straw Board Cuttings 90 Straw Board Cuttings 90 Sinders' & Tar Board			
Gunny Bagging 214 Hard Woolens, old 4 Hard Woolens, new 1514 Bott Woolens (Mill) 914	Cuttings			

CHICAGO MARKET.

Rags and Paper Stock

water a	orker procus	
Centa Cent	Print Papers Manilla Papers Common Paper White Shavings Mixed Shavings No. 1 Book No. 2 Straw Board	2 (6.3) - (6.3) - (6.3) - (6.3) 2 (6.2) 2 (6.2)

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

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

as well as for home consumption.

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 improvent, and only a few sales are reported at still low

Advertisements.

DAPER MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE, SITU-taled in the town of Griswold, Conn., known as the "GRISWOLD PAPER MILL." For further par-ticulars inquire of H. H. OSGOOD, Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE .- PAPER MACHINERY. Two mets Press Rolls, one Stark Calenders with two extra Calender Rolls, Reels and Continuous Fuel Cutter, for a 42-inch Paper Machine. One Making Cylinder, 30×64; one Heald & Sisco No. 5 Horizontal Pump, nearly new. Also four Engine Rolls, 27x80 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 a Steam Engine 30 to 50 horse-power; parties having either for sale please address at once, giving description and to the please address at once, giving description of the SE BROTHERS, 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.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, HINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1878.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
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 8½ by 13½ inches.

Inventors and manufacturers are also invited to submit proposals for furnishing a device for a 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 obligations and other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other proper officer of the United States, shall be punish d 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 desended 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, rumms uitably furnished, to be used as an office by such agent, and for the persons who may be designated to the mill of the contractor will be required to deliver it to the Express Company,

John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

RICH'D LACEY & CO

133 Pearl Street, New York. BROKERS IN

JUTE BUTTS

REJECTIONS. P. O. Box 5488,

JAMES M. FITZGERALD & CO.,

Dealers in Manilla, Wrapping and Tissue Papers, Binders' Boards, Twine. Burlaps, &c.

ALSO PACKERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER STOCK.

137 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

CONLEY'S Mill and Machinery Agency.

FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EX-CHANGE of PAPER, COTTON, WOOL-EN. 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 under

signed, who offers for sale a large line of Paper-Making Machinery and Mills, including the following: One 63-in, and one 84-in. Fourdrinier Machine. One 63-in, one 42-in. one 48-in, and one 63-in. Cylinder Machines.

One 63-in. wet statistics 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.

rames, &c. Four Copper Dryers, 28 × 54. One hundred and twenty-seven Skeleton Dryers, § in. by 80 in., with pulleys, gears, &c., all complete and nearly new, used in drying animal-sized writing

and nearly new, used in drying animal-sized writing papers.

Three Hydraulic Presses—one 32 × 50 platen, 8 in. piston, 6 ½ feet opening; two 36 × 48 platen, 10 in. piston, 6 to 10 feet opening.

Six Chilled Calender Rolls, 12 in. diameter, 28 in. long on face.

Five stacks Super-calenders—one six rolls, 26-in. face; one six rolls, 24-in. face; one five rolls, 24-in. face.

One 62-in. Kneeland Layboy.
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, 40×16 in.

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, 40×16 in.
One Rag Cutter, two Rope Cutters, one Wood Chopping Machine.
One 300 H. P., two-cylinder Engine, cylinders, 22×36, prime order; one 30 H. P. Engine, cylinder, 14×30, Chubbuck's pat. packing; four two-flue Boilers, one 40 H. P. Green Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 33 H. P. J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 33 H. P. J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 33 H. P. J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 33 H. P. J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 33 H. P. J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 34 H. P.; one 3 H. P. Roper Caloric Engine.
One Waters' Feed-water Heater will supply a 55 H. P. Boiler.
One No. 1 Wright's Plunger Pumps; one No. 10 Heald & Sisoo; one No. 6 Heald & Sisoo (brass); one 4 in. and one 12-in. Propellor Pumps; No. 2 Perry Centritugal Pump; one No. 5 Holly Pump.
One Rice, Barton & Fales Centrifugal Pump, 3-in. pipe, for raising pulp.
A Brass Stuff Pump, plunger 4×10 inches.
Four Sturtevant Blowers.
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 63-in. Hatch Cutter; one 62-in. Stop Cutter, built by Smith & Winchester.
One Kingsland Engine, in good condition.
One Standing Press, with gun-metal screw plate 34 in. by 48 in.; one Screw Paper Press, screw 8 feet long, follower 31×60; one Screw Paper Press, screw 8 feet long, follower 13×60; one Screw Paper Press, screw 8 feet long, follower 13×60; one Screw Paper Press, screw 8 feet long, follower 18×60; one Screw Paper Press, screw 8 feet long, follower, 31×60; one Screw Paper Press, screw 8 feet long, follower 18×60; one Screw Paper Press, screw 8 feet long, follower 18×60; o

One 40-in. Jenes water wheel Case.

One 80-in. Winder, with ninety-six Iron Spools, 3 in. by 28 in.; also, forty Wooden Spools, 7 in. by 28 in. One 80-in. Winder, with ninety-six Iron Spools, 8 in. by 28 in.; also, forty Wooden Spools, 7 in. by 28 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, 5x16 feet.

Two Beating Engines, 44 × 68 rolls, with stands, lighters, pulleys, washers and hoops for tub.

One Rotary Boiler, 64 feet by 24 feet.

One 80-in 10-in 1

Paper Mills and Privileges.

21.—A good Paper Mill, containing 4 engines and a 54-inch Rice, Barton & Fales cylinder machine, located in New Hampshire, un a good water power, with oheap freights to Boston and other points. Price, \$25,000. in New Hampshire, as a good water power, with oheap freights to Boston and other points. Price, \$25,000.

32.—A small Manilla Mill, located in Maryland, containing 2 engines and 46-inch Fourdrinier machine in good condition, wigh 46 acres of land. Price, \$6,000, 28.—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, ibuildings, the iron part of a 48-inch cylinder machine and 2 engines, 1 steam boiler and 2 water wheels. Price, \$2,000.

24.—A good Print or Manilla Mill, located within 128 miles of New York City, consisting of 5 large stone buildings, 40 acres of land, good water power, and the following machinery: 136-inch cylinder machine, 2 500-lb., 1800-lb. and 1, 1,000-lb. engines; 1 Kingsland engine, 1 rotary boiler, 3 etcam boilers, and everything complete and in good condition. Half-interest for sails for \$15,000.

25.—A large Book and News Mill, located within 100 miles of New York City, on an excellent water power, containing 6 rag engines, one Jordan engine, and an 84-inch Fourdrinier machine, and all the necessary machinery for such a mill. Price, \$30,000, on easy payments.

6.—A Mill privilege of 10) horse-power, within 28 tes of Springfield, Mass., well located for making ood 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 480-ibs engines, one Kingsland Engine, one Rotary Boiler, and all the necessary machinery to make Manilla Papers; also about eight acres of land and a good water power of 25 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.

r Mil.

9.—A valuable four-set Woolen Mill, situated to City of Cincinnati, Ohio. A four-story I tilding, 100x55 feet, with two brick wings, and tigline House, Blackmith Shop, &c. This mill ins four sets of Machinery, complete, inclusive Self-Operators; four Hand-Jacks, 284 spitch, four sets Cards, No. 1, 48-inch; fifteen Bompton Looms, 90-inch, with Gigs, Twisters, g Mill, Presses, Shears, Roll Cards, Grinders, fact, a complete outlit to make first-class gr in prime order and for sale on saxy terms.

10.—A good Handware and Manille, Mill located.

an in prime order and for anic on easy terms.

30.—A good Hardware and Manilla Mill, located in Connecticut, containing a 43-in. Cylinder Machine, two 250-ba. Rag Englings, with other machinery to match; also, two dwelling houses and about two scress of land. This property is in good condition, being built in 1871; price, \$10,000.

EDWARD CONLEY.

Parts of Paper Machinery, 84-inch Fourdrinier Machine, 42-inch Fourdrinier Machine, Pulp Dressers, Rag Engines and Knives, Calender Rolls, Gear Wheels, Screen Plates, Pumps, &c., Driers of all Sizes.

Bought at Gavit Machine Works. New Machinery Made to Order.

ROB'T WETHERILL & CO., CHESTER, PA., Corliss Engines and Boiler Makers.



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BELT HOOKS.

The Best Metallic Belt Hook in the Market for

EATHER OR RUBBER BELTS These Hooks have been thoroughly tried for eight years in all places—in Machine Shops, Cotton, Woolen and Paper Mills and all who use them admit that they are the best and cheapest fastening in use, taking into account the durability of the Hook, wear and tear, and time in mending belts.

WALTER O. TALCOTT,

Successor to GREENLEAF WILSON,

Box 630, Providence, R. I.

LOBDELL CAR WHEEL COMPANY,

WILMINGTON, DEL. The Oldest and Most Extensive Manufacturers of Chilled Car Wheels in this or any other Country.

EXTRACT OF AWARD ON CHILLED ROLLS.

The undersigned having examined the product herein described respectfully recom mends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award, for the following reasons, viz.:

This exhibit contains a stack of calender ing rolls intended to be part of a complete paper machine. These rolls are of cast-iron, chilled at the surface in casting, and thereby made hard, like tempered steel. They are separately ground according to a highly improved plan, and are so true that, when placed together, they bear upon each other through out their entire length. This exhibit has the exceptional merit that the rolls are not only GROUND true but CAST by the exhibitor.

(Signed) JAMES M. WILCOX, Signature of the Judge.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLLS CHILLED

For Paper Machines, Rubber, Brass, Copper, Rolling Mills, &c. The vast quantity of iron used daily in the business of this establishment permits the very best selection of CHILLED ROLLS. The long experience of Mr. Geo. G. Lobdell in making chilled stings, and who personally directs the selection, enables them to make HILLED ROLLS UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND GROUND AS PERFECTLY AS ANY OTHERS.

CEO. G. LOBDELL. Pres. W. W. LOBDELL, Sec. P. N. BRENNAN, Treas.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—We beg leave to call your attention to our system of reciosing Screen Plates, under Alexander Annandale's patent for the United States, making old Plates qual to new ones. We claim superiority of workmanship, at lower rates, over any other method in use. equal to new ones. We claim superiority of workman

for the efficiency of our system we respectfully refer to

WARREN, BREWSTER & CO. Minneapolis, Minn., COPSECOOK PAPER CO., Gardiner, Me., ROCHESTER PAPER CO., Rochester, N. Y. MOLINE PAPER CO., Moline, Ill.

MONTAGUE PAPER CO., Turners' Falls, Mass., FORT EDWARD PAPER MILL CO., Ft. Edward, N.Y., J. A. BACON, Lawrence, Mass., OTSEGO PAPER WORKS, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ANNANDALE SCREEN PLATE CO., Dale Mill, NATHAN BARNERT, Treasurer. PATERSON, N. J.

CLAY COMPANY

OFFICE

No. 220 South Second St.,

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WORKS:

Mertztown, Berks County, PENNSYLVANIA.

MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE CHINA CLAY, Especially adapted to Paper Makers

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THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY CIR-CULATED PAPER OF ITS CLASS.

the leading STATIONERS and PUBLISHERS in all parts of the country, manufacturers of

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> HOWARD LOCKWOOD, Publisher, New York,

JARVIS' PATENT FURNACE

For the Setting of Steam Boilers,

Will save twenty-five per cent. in fuel, or make as increase of twenty-five per cent. in Steam Power. Will burn screenings with small mixture of soft coal, tan, saw dust, green wood, and WET GREEN PEAT, without using blower.

A. F. UPTON.

GENERAL AGENT,

5 BEEKMAN ST. N. Y., Boom 8, No. 48 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS. WOOD PULP.

Chemical Broker, As THE AMERICAN STATIONER goes to all No. 36 BATTERYMARCH ST.

> BOSTON, MASS. P. O. Box 811.

Bleaching Powders,

Hyposulphite of Soda, Caustic Soda, English Alum. English Clay, Rosin, &c.

AGENT FOR

"Excelsior" South Carolina Clay, Diamond L Patent Aluminous Cake, "Crescent Felts,"

-AND-

GLENS FALLS MarbleLime

The best bleaching Lime known for PAPER-MAKERS' USE.

Osborn & Robinson, AGENTS.

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PIQUA ELTS

Paper Makers' FOURDRINIER FELTS. Coarse and Fine

CYLINDER WET FELTS. Press Felts and Jacketing.

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[From The Paper Trade Journal of March 4, 1876.] MIDDLETOWN, O., February 23, 1876.

MIDDLETOWN, O., February 23, 1876.

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Much has been said in former numbers of The Journal about the running and durability of cylinder long felts. Grax, O'FERRAL & Co. are supplying the best cylinder long felt I have ever had any experience with for wide machines. I think they decidedly excel. They keep their width under a reasonable strain, and when kept clean never trouble with wind marks, never get slack in the middle or edges; in fact, they make paper, with ordinary care, until they are entirely worn out, and it would be well for any one who is troubled with an unsatisfactory working felt of any other make, to try one, and by all means to do so if there is a necessity for fast running.

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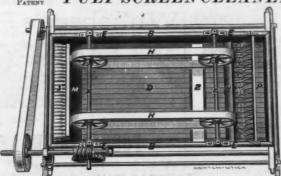
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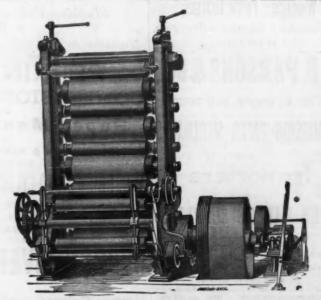
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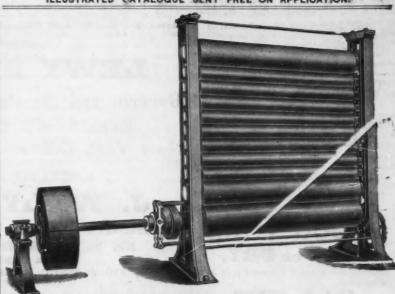
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