

# THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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

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THE

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VOLUME XXXI—No. 24.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

PER ANNUM, \$4.00  
SINGLE COPY, 10c.

## AN ARGENTINE MILL.

### New York Men and Local Capital Will Erect It.

**Merchants in Argentina Have Been Interested, and Have Subscribed Necessary Money—Waiting for Report of the Agent, Who Is Now Coming Home—The Kind of Stock Available.**

An American-Argentine paper mill is the latest manifestation of the expansion idea. The new departure is based on the same reasoning that caused the southward migration of the cheaper grade of cotton mills. Those who originated the scheme declare that paper can be made and sold in Argentina at a handsome profit. All the raw materials are there in abundance, so they say. The water power is also very good, and native labor is cheap. These advantages, combined with the ready market, have helped to convince the promoters of the enterprise of its feasibility. They have had a man on the spot for months studying all sides of the question. This gentleman, a Mr. Ireland, is now on his way home to New York to make his report, which is understood to be an enthusiastic indorsement of the project. The capitalists of Buenos Ayres and many of the rich planters in Argentina are said to have subscribed the whole amount of money necessary to erect and operate the new mill.

At present there are in operation in Argentina five paper making machines, three cylinder, one Fourdrinier and one old-fashioned English machine. Four are of American manufacture, but are now out of date. The total output of these machines is between 7 and 10 tons of paper daily. This amount cuts a small figure when the consumption is considered. The bulk of the paper is imported from the United States, England and Germany. As the republic is increasing in wealth and population the market for paper down there is making corresponding strides. Within a few years nearly all the modern improvements have been introduced in that country. The use of electricity in its many commercial forms and the perfecting printing press are prominent innovations in this line. But in processes and methods the manufacturing industries of Argentina are still far behind the times. The country is now considered ripe for improvement.

When asked about the prospect for success of the new venture, a gentleman who is thoroughly well informed in regard to conditions and requirements in Argentina said to a representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL this week: "The scheme is a good one. Its chief 'out' though is the unwillingness of skilled labor to live down there. Buenos Ayres is a beautiful city in which to reside, but this cannot be said of the places in which it is necessary to locate the paper mills. At present there are a great many Englishmen and Germans down there. These do the larger part of the business that is transacted. Strong opposition will therefore be made by them to any scheme whereby they are to lose trade. Still this opposition could be overcome in the paper manufacturing line, as those who send paper to that country are handicapped by large freight charges.

"As for the raw materials, there are all kinds of grasses in the republic from which good fibres fit for coarse paper are obtained. There is a plentiful supply of a weed down there similar to esparto. Oat and wheat straws also grow in abundance. There is, in addition, a large supply of cotton rags. This is due to the fact that the people wear clothing made of cotton. These rags and those of other

grades are now sold for very little money and are shipped to Germany. The water powers are pretty good. Native labor is paid about \$1 per day. The wages for skilled labor are high, \$3.50 per day being the rule. For beater men \$2.50 to \$3 is the figure. The mills that I visited when I was there made some news, a little book, but principally wrappings and fruit wraps. I should add that old papers fit for paper stock now go to waste down there. Cottonwood is another good material which is plentiful."

"Paper can be made in the province of Para at least as cheaply as it can in the United States. Freights to that country on caustic soda, bleaching powder and a few other chemicals would be the only difference in expense. What is needed down there is modern paper making machinery and skilled labor. A paper mill that could turn out daily 30 to 40 tons of news, book, writing and wrapping would no doubt be a success. With an up to date equipment such a mill would leave little chance for foreigners to send goods to Argentina. Of course, there would still be a market here for imported bonds, ledgers, &c."

"The plans of the men at the head of the American-Argentine paper mill project could not be learned this week. The chief reason for this is the fact that the shape these plans are to take depends entirely upon Mr. Ireland's report. Just as soon as that is submitted the specifications for the new mill will be drawn up and bids asked for the erection and equipment of the mill.

### Proceedings Against the Keystone Paper Company.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—S. Arthur Love and Robert P. Stelwagon have filed their answer to the bill in equity brought against them as stockholders in the Keystone Paper Company. The Crane company and other creditors asked for the appointment of a receiver for the company, and an accounting of the unpaid shares of the defendants' unpaid stock. The complainants averred that the company was insolvent; that its property had been sold by the sheriff, but that the defendant stockholders had not paid the full subscriptions on their stock. The answer of the defendants is that they have paid the full amount of their subscriptions and are not in any way indebted to the complainants or to the insolvent paper company.

John H. Lyons, the New York stock dealer, is interested in the company to the extent of about \$500. Mr. Ring, representing him, was in the city this week in connection with the matter. He stated that had Mr. Lyons known that Love and Stelwagon, who are well known in the paper world, were connected with the company he would not have shipped stock, but that the pair kept well in the background, and that orders came signed by Mr. Foulke, said to be one of the stockholders and officers of the company. Mr. Ring stated that he was unable to find Mr. Foulke, but understood that he had gone to Europe.

E. R. G.

### The Hartford Manila Company Receivership.

HARTFORD, Conn., December 10.—The suit of W. S. Wells and others against the receivers of the Hartford Manila Company came before Judge Prentice in the short calendar session of the Superior Court on December 8. It was on the docket on the motion of Maro S. Chapman, receiver of the company, for directions regarding the sale of the property and mill plant of the company in Burnside, for an order that creditors present their claims against the defendant to a committee to hear the facts and report to the court concerning them, and for an order limiting the time for the presentation of claims. Edward D. Robbins appeared for the receiver and submitted to the court a proposed order providing for the sale of the property at public sale on January 7, 1901.

## RIVER NAVIGATION.

### Movement to Reopen the Connecticut from Hartford to Holyoke.

**Saving That Would Be Made by Paper Manufacturers Who Now Depend on Rail Freights—Would Help Them to Compete More Effectively With Others Located at Tide Water or on Navigable Rivers.**

Western Massachusetts Office,  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
HOLYOKE, MASS., December 11, 1900.

The reopening of the Connecticut River to navigation between Holyoke and Hartford has been claiming its share of attention for the past week. As has already been stated in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, Charles E. Hoag, of Springfield, is doing much toward furthering the project of opening the river. Mr. Hoag has looked into the matter from all viewpoints and feels confident that the interests of the paper manufacturers demand that the river be reopened. Mr. Hoag made the following statement to your correspondent to-day:

"The reopening of the river to navigation, I can show by statistics, would result in a saving to the paper industry of this valley of over one-half million dollars a year. This would largely come out of the present receipts of the railroad companies that are opposing the project, and they have not hesitated to resort to every means within their power to retain this revenue. The statement that it is impracticable on account of high water, or low water, or ice, is one of their arguments. A little reasoning will show the absurdity of such logic. The high water and ice would not affect navigation above Hartford more than it would below Hartford. The question of low water has been disposed of by the report of the United States Survey. The river could be made navigable to Holyoke for eight or nine months of the year, and probably two-thirds of the 600 tons of freight that goes to Holyoke would be carried by water. In passing permit me to say that if the dam was removed at Enfield, Conn., any boat arriving at Hartford could at this time continue on to Holyoke, and this is due to the high water.

"The reopening of the river to navigation would give cheaper freight rates to the paper industry. It would enable that industry to take one-half million dollars a year that it now expends on freight and add it to the profits of their business. It would enable the paper industry to more readily compete with rival industries located on tide-water or navigable streams. It would increase the value of the real estate and franchise. It would result in giving to the paper industry rights that are withheld from it by a foreign corporation. To-day the paper industry indirectly pays a tax of one-half million dollars a year for the privilege of doing business that could be saved to it if it insisted upon its legal and equitable rights."

A somewhat exhaustive report upon the subject prepared under direction of the State of Massachusetts states that in the cities of Springfield, Chicopee and Holyoke, and the town of West Springfield, the total yearly value of goods made averages \$50,000,000. At the paper mills in this city the average yearly importation of raw materials amounts to 130,000 tons and about 100,000 tons of finished product are shipped away. In one year the total freight tonnage entering the four places mentioned was 1,760,760 tons. Something like 450,000 tons of coal is shipped into these towns annually by rail. The city of Springfield has organizations with a membership of more than 1,000 pledged to the support of the opening of the river.

FERRY.



## THE DEMAND FOR PAPER.

**Reports from the Different Paper Centres—Mills Have a Good Supply of Orders—Jobbing Business Holding Out Well.**

As the end of the year approaches the demand for paper gradually declines. This week the volume of business was therefore somewhat less than that of the previous one. But as the falling off is expected the change does not excite much comment. Taken altogether, though, the consensus of opinion is that an average amount of trade is being done. This estimate and comparison are based on the 1898 figures. Last year is eliminated, as that was an unusually good one. Still, strange as it may seem, there are a few jobbing houses in New York whose business for 1900 has each month exceeded that of 1899. This is a handsome showing when the immense amount of business done during October, November and December of last year is considered. The heads of the houses referred to report that since the beginning of this month there has been a steady shrinkage in the number and size of orders, so they are quite certain that the December totals will not come up to the October and November marks. But even at that the gain over the corresponding month in 1898 is expected to be substantial. In view of the comparatively light demand nearly all quotations are rather weak. Book papers at the level that has been maintained for a month are considered firm. There is some cutting going on, so it is said, but this is done as a retaliatory measure among certain strong competitors. Writings are moving, but only in small quantities. The demand for manilas is not very brisk, still the prices remain about the same as they have been for weeks. Conflicting reports are made in regard to news. However, quotations are around 2.40@2.50 cents on good sized orders, while as high as 2 3/4 cents is being obtained for small orders. Contracts are supposed to range from 2.20@2 3/4 cents.

### Business Good at Holyoke.

Western Massachusetts Office  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
HOLYOKE, Mass., December 11, 1900.

Business continues good. The cold weather should help it somewhat, and the regular winter trade is now on. Manufacturers tell me to-day that all of the mills are running full time and there are good sized orders on hand. General Manager Caldwell, of the American Writing Paper Company, said to-day that the mills in that company were all running as usual and business was good. The Crane mills at Westfield are doing a good business and have some large sized orders to fill. Trade is generally better this week than it has been for some time. Prices have not changed, and a change is not expected. There has been a slight rumor of an increase, but this has not materialized and is not expected.

FERRY.

### Good Movement in Boston.

Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
64 Federal Street,  
BOSTON, Mass., December 11, 1900.

Reports from local dealers and manufacturers concerning business movements vary somewhat, and while trade may be said to be fairly good in some lines, the same statement cannot apply to the trade in general. City jobbers, whose trade is confined to manilas and wrappings, report a very good movement in those lines of paper, reports which are confirmed by manufacturers, all of whom claim to be very busy at prices unchanged from ruling quotations. News is said to be firmer, owing to the fact that "outside" mills are well sold up for some time ahead. Book papers are very much unsettled in price. Some weeks ago the then ruling quotations on book papers were broken by certain mills located far distant from this market. The price made by the mills referred to caught a volume of orders that had heretofore been placed with New England mills and that set a pace for low prices that a certain leading manufacturer of this section has since seen and, according to reports, has gone "one better." It is hardly necessary to quote the name of the New England manufacturer who has contested the right of the aforesaid far distant paper mills to cut prices at random, since New York and Boston jobbers know full well the fight that is on and who has taken up the gauntlet. And while these big mills are fighting for the orders, prices will naturally be unsettled.

DELESDEBNIER.

### Vigorous Business in Philadelphia.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Business shows an encouraging snap and vigor, but though prices are firm they have not advanced. The larger publishers are still working overtime in order to supply second and more editions of holiday books that advance sales show to be enjoying popular favor, and as a consequence there is an especially good demand for the better qualities of book papers. It

is doubtful if there ever was a season in which demand for the very choicest qualities of book paper was so large as at present. The extensive use of fine screened half-tones and the tremendous development of the three color and color photography processes have created a market for super-calendered and other fine finish product which makes outside prices easy to maintain. E. R. G.

### Chicago Trade Improves.

Western Publication Office,  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
835 MONADNOCK BUILDING,  
CHICAGO, December 10, 1900.

The demand for the staple grades of paper may be said to have quite materially improved during the last week or ten days. News paper has suffered no change for the worse, save perhaps in No. 1 news, which is quoted at one-quarter of a cent lower than last week's quotations. Book papers have improved both in demand and in price, and the same is true in only a less degree of manilas and wrappings. Writing papers are not quite so active. The demand for straw board is good, and the mills are busy with what material they can get. A straw board manufacturer here last week at the Auditorium remarked that there was no occasion whatever for people to cease crediting the oft repeated reports anent the difficulty of getting straw. The question of straw this year is a hard one for the mill men to answer. At the beginning of the season, when the roads were good, what straw there was came readily to the mills. Now it has to be brought from longer distances, and in many cases the roads are so impassable that it is nearly, if not quite, impossible to haul it. M.

### Appleton Mills Have Supply of Orders.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., December 10.—The impression gained by making the rounds of the paper mills offices is that business has eased a trifle during the past week or ten days. This is by no means a general verdict, however, as some of the manufacturers report that they are receiving new orders all the time in undiminished quantity. Others, however, state that while they have plenty of business to keep them going at full capacity for some time to come, still they notice that orders are not coming in as fast as they did during the week or two succeeding election. It is said that all kinds of business have suffered somewhat from the postponement of the winter season, which this year seems to be late in arriving, and it is possible that the paper business is somewhat affected also by this cause. It should not be understood from the foregoing that any of the mills are short of orders, as all of them are having as much as they can do, but the impression is that new business is now quite as urgent as it was.

FOX RIVER.

### Miami Trade Lagged a Trifle.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, December 10.—That trade lagged a trifle the past week is not denied, and there is scarcely any reasonable explanation for this condition except that the paper business traveled in the company of most all other lines. Withal, trade is brisk enough in most circles with prices as they are at present. The margin of profit is small, and a great volume of trade is naturally expected to make up the deficiency which has existed for many months. In book circles there is possibly a stronger feeling, with prospects of a substantial increase about the first of the new century.

There is no absolute certainty about the expected advance at that time, however. Said a well-known manufacturer in discussing the matter: "Tradesmen place too much stress entirely upon the statement that prices will be advanced at a certain time. This is a mistake. An experience of many years has taught me not to rely upon a hoped for condition. Certain things may develop to strengthen the belief that an advance may be ordered, but until that time arrives it is not best to indulge in too much bluster. Certainly, we hope to announce an advance by the first of January, but we are not really counting upon it. We will not be disappointed if the conditions will not warrant such action. The trade is gradually shaping itself and the advance is bound to come, but we must not be too impatient, and while waiting for its arrival give out information with a flourish of trumpets which may result to our disadvantage. We believe that conditions everywhere are much stronger than previous to the election, but as most of the manufacturers admit this, what is the use to advertise the fact? Our expressions of hopefulness, it is true, may have the effect of encouraging others. Nothing succeeds like success, and in the panicky times the calamity croaker is the worst of all enemies. Perhaps it is better to give an encouraging view if the same really exists, but we do not approve of making it too strong. In our opinion the trade will soon experience the most solid, substantial, steady going volume of business within its history."

It is the general impression that the advance will not

exceed a quarter of a cent in book, and the chances are that it will not go much higher in other branches that may be affected, notably writings. The market in the latter still continues strong, with no prospect of immediate abatement. Those mills which have been favored for many months are still busy, and night work is not unusual. Nearly all other lines are in fair demand, with unchanged prices. The coming spring promises to inaugurate the busiest season in the history of the Miami Valley trade. There has really been no cause for complaint for more than a year. M. V.

## FOREIGN PAPER NEWS.

**Plenty of Water in Scandinavia—The Pulp Market—The Profits of the Wall Paper Combination—Higher Prices in Austro-Hungary.**

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

LONDON, December 1.—There are all sorts of rumors in the market for mechanical pulp. It is said that all fear of drought in Scandinavia has passed and that plentiful rains have relieved the situation in that respect. Then, again, it is reported that pulp is not in so scant supply as is reported, but is being held back by a speculative combination in the hope that with an increased demand for news our buyers will have to yield to sellers' views. Some large contracts are in course of negotiation, and Scandinavian makers report a brisk demand from the Continent.

Chemical pulps remain firm. There is a good demand for both soda and sulphite, and quotations are adhered to closely.

In the chemical market there is a fair home demand, but export trade is quiet. It is reported that some of the principal works will shut down at the end of the year. Alkali is firm, ammonia, 58 per cent., being quoted £4 7s. 6d. to £4 15s. Caustic soda scarce, 76-77 per cent. standing at £11 2s. 6d. to £11 7s. 6d., and 70 per cent. £10 2s. 6d. to £10 7s. 6d. Soda crystals range from £3 5s. to £3 10s. Bleach is quoted £6 10s. to £6 15s. for soft wood, and £6 17s. 6d. to £7 for next year's delivery.

At Penryn, England, recently, Skardon, Sons & Hosking, offered for sale by auction the freehold paper mills in the Commercial road, together with the whole of the machinery and plant, and the adjoining leasehold stores and quay. The property was first offered in one lot, for which only one bid of £500 was made; £800 was subsequently offered for all but the leasehold stores. No portion of the property was sold. At one time these premises were used as flour mills, and have three times been burned down.

The directors of the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Company, Limited, report that the profit for the year is £216,143, and that after writing off the whole of the formation expenses and providing for a special depreciation of £20,000, and after payment of interest upon debenture stock and interim dividend upon the preference shares, the amount available for further appropriation is £118,908. The directors propose to devote £24,652 to a final dividend on the preference shares at 5 per cent. per annum, £86,769 to a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the ordinary shares, and to carry forward £7,485. Having regard to the special charges against this year's profits, the directors postpone till next year the establishment of a reserve fund.

The directors of Brunner, Mond & Co. have resolved to declare an interim dividend of 30 per cent. for the half year ended September last on the ordinary shares, free of income tax, and 7 per cent. on the preference shares, subject to income tax. The corresponding dividends last year were the same.

The packer of rags is evidently not looked on as a benefactor in this city. Harry Marlow was fined £5 and £13 13s. costs by a Westminster magistrate, for carrying on the trade of rag and bone merchant, the accumulation of stock being regarded as injurious to health. The magistrate said the rags might bring on a plague, and in ordering an immediate abatement of the nuisance said the business ought not to be allowed in London.

During the present year the prices of paper in Austro-Hungary have been advanced 15 to 20 per cent., and in some instances even 30 and 40 per cent. Not only have the makers brought about these advances, but they have also taken measures to force prompt payment by customers. BRITON.

### American Straw Board Company Wants Damages.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 10.—The American Straw Board Company has entered suit against the Indiana Pulp and Paper Company in the United States Court. The plaintiff leased to the defendant its mill property at Kokomo in February, 1898. It claims that when coming into possession of the property at the expiration of the lease, a large part of the machinery and other valuables in the rotary and stock rooms had been carried away. Damages to the extent of \$16,500 are demanded.



## PAPER AND PULP MILL BUILDING.

**Projected Mills at New Places—Old Mills Extending Plants  
—Work Now Going On at Various Points  
—Plenty of Work.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., December 3.—It is said that a 20-ton sulphite pulp and paper mill will be erected here. J. M. Tindel, 1230 Constance street, is said to be interested in the matter. LA.

### New Pulp Mill at Hannawa Falls.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HANNAWA FALLS, N. Y., December 10.—It is said that a new pulp mill, having a capacity of 50 tons per day, is soon to be erected at Hannawa Falls. Also that after the completion of the power house at Hannawa, a trolley line is to be run from Potsdam to Norwood, the power to be supplied from the Hannawa plant. F. M.

### Considering New Mills in the Northwest.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., December 10.—Nothing definite has as yet developed regarding the new paper mill building enterprises which have been previously referred to in this correspondence as being projected for next year. All of them may not be built, but it is confidently expected that some of them will. The parties interested are going over the ground thoroughly before committing themselves. FOX RIVER.

### Projected Mill at Mystic.

MYSTIC, Conn., December 10.—A party of gentlemen were here last week looking for a convenient site on which to establish a pulp and paper manufacturing industry. They were shown several available locations and left with a favorable impression of the place. The proposed plant will cost about \$400,000, and the output will be about 30 tons of paper a day. Of course, no definite arrangements have yet been made regarding the location of the industry here, but Mystic citizens who have been in communication with the visitors speak encouragingly regarding the outcome.

### Publishers' Pulp and Paper Company.

The Publishers' Pulp and Paper Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and its principal office will be in the Corporation Trust Company Building, Jersey City. The objects of the company are to manufacture pulp and paper. Capital stock, \$150,000. The incorporators are Galvan B. Roulet, Seth C. Stevens and John K. Blake.

This is the company that proposes to furnish paper to publishers at \$33 a ton.

### The Wisconsin River Company's New Pulp Mill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., December 10.—The Wisconsin Paper and Pulp Company has definitely decided to erect next spring the pulp mill which it has had in contemplation since last spring. It was only by accident that a start was not made upon the foundations for the building this fall, and, as it turned out, it was very fortunate that nothing was done, as the high water would have submerged the working under 8 feet of water. It is expected that 1,800 or 2,000 horse power will be developed at the pulp mill, which will permit of a daily output of from 20 to 25 tons of pulp. The pulp will all be used by the Wisconsin River Paper and Pulp Company. FOX RIVER.

### The Remington-Martin Company.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NORFOLK, N. Y., December 10.—The Remington-Martin Company has a big force at work busily laying the heavy concrete foundations for its big plant. The excavations have been practically completed and the laying of the foundations was begun some time ago.

The contract for the large quantity of steel required was placed with the Cambria Steel Company, of Johnstown, Pa., some time ago. The framework of the building will be entirely of steel.

The long wooden dam is under way, and will be completed, together with the bulkhead, this winter. The steel framework of the plant will be put up, and in the spring will be inclosed with concrete. Work will continue as long as the weather will allow. F. M.

### Work at the St. Regis Mill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

EGGLESTON, N. Y., December 10.—Operations continue at the site of the big St. Regis plant, which will be one of the largest and finest equipped in the country when it is finally completed.

The piping of the plant is now in progress. The water and steam pipes, pumps, &c., are being put in place.

Much of the machinery for the departments has already arrived, the Bagley & Sewall Company having been shipping it for a month past. A number of carloads have arrived.

The canal is now near completion, though the final cleaning out yet remains to be done. There is also still some of the slope wall to build along the sides, though it now appears that the entire job will be completed by January.

The buildings are all roofed with the exception of the sulphite mill, which will be done in a few days, with good weather. The buildings will then be complete with the exception of the pulp grinding mill, which is being built in connection with the lower bulkhead. These will be finished probably before the end of this month.

The high water has bothered the force considerably. It gets into the unfinished canal and has to be pumped out. The force now employed numbers about 500, which will be kept at work as long as the weather will permit. The gang will probably work for some weeks yet. The night shifts have been mostly abandoned. F. M.

### The Champion Company's New Book Mill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, December 10.—As announced in the news columns of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, intends to add an immense book mill to its already extensive plant. It has not been many months since the same company completed a duplicate coating mill, the first single structure that was built about eight years ago being inadequate. Later a mill at Franklin was purchased and this, it was thought, would supply all of the paper needed for coating purposes in the Miami Valley, but the supposition did not hold good.

The directors of the company met the other day and discussed the matter at length and decided to erect a mill at an estimated expenditure of \$300,000 or \$400,000. The figures first mentioned are likely to cover the improvement which will embrace a mill sufficiently large to have a capacity of 100,000 pounds of book paper per day. The plant, of course, will be the largest in Hamilton, having a capacity greater than all others combined, and it will also be one of the largest book plants in the West. The latest machines will be ordered at once and a new building erected near the present coating plant, the site of the new mill being directly to the south of the former. The coating mill will thus be independent of outside sources of supply, an important factor. The expansion spirit has taken deep root in the Champion Company's office, and President Peter G. Thompson is to be congratulated upon the remarkable success of the company. Recently the company received the largest foreign order from an English firm ever brought to this country by a paper maker.

With the erection of this new mill and the re-establishment of two of the four mills of the Louis Snider's Sons Company by J. H. Friend and his associates, who formed the Sterling Paper Company, Hamilton will soon be reinstated to the paper trade.

With Middletown's proposed new mill to be erected by the Gardner Milling Company, the Miami Valley will experience a boom in the early spring that will be most substantial. The Paul A. Sorg Paper Company's manila and jute plant is another splendid industry, that with a capital of \$200,000, recently started in this valley. M. V.

### A Question of Uniform Color.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 10, 1900.

To the Editor Paper Trade Journal:

The writer knows that you are not one of the "regular force" and he cannot tell his troubles to you for that reason as freely as he would to a policeman, but there is "a fly in the ointment" of our thirty years of exhilarating experience in the printing and stationery business, which will not drown itself or free its wings and fly away, and as you seem to be righting the wrongs of the nation in your columns in great shape we thought we would let you take a try at this "fly" and see what you could for us.

The question is, "Why, in this advanced day of paper making methods, cannot printers secure two consecutive lots of colored laid flats that will be of exactly the same shade?" We have had trouble enough with this matter to turn gray what little hair we have not already pulled out in our vexation of spirit. We cannot get two lots alike even from the same house. In the canary we do not have quite as much trouble as the other shades, but in the cherry, lilac, blue and green it is almost impossible to match a color anywhere. We have a number of customers who are particular about the duplication of their work on the same shades of paper, and if the remarks they have made about the paper makers could be heard by those who deserve to hear them they would hang their heads in shame. Can you throw any light on the matter and tell a poor, suffering printing public what is the matter? Can we not instill sufficient patriotism into our paper makers to cause them to "stick to their colors" as all true Americans should do? FACENL.

## NEW YORK JOTTINGS.

The Butterick order, so-called, which is for a six months' supply of paper to be used in The Delineator, issued by the Butterick Publishing Company, of this city, was taken last week at a very low figure, so the report goes. The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company filled this contract last year, as the order happened to be one of those on the books of the Morrison & Cass Paper Company. S. D. Warren & Co., of Boston, are reported to have taken the contract this year. The order is for 1,000 tons to be delivered in six months. It calls for a fair grade of super-calendered paper. It is rumored that the figure is about 3¼ cents, but of course this is not confirmed by the parties to the contract.

The renewal of litigation over digester-lining patents was a live topic of conversation last week in certain branches of the local trade. The burden of the comment was to the effect that if there is to be a fight it will be worth living to see, and that a man must be a bold gambler who would dare to pick the winner. In connection with the suit there is a feeling in the trade that the points at issue will be settled on some basis before the court of last resort is reached. The rumor was afloat this week that the Non-Antem Sulphite Digester Company intended to hasten the trial of the suit, as the existence of the litigation injures its business.

The Publishers' Pulp and Paper Company, whose New York office is in the Park Row Building, was incorporated last week for \$150,000. The fiscal agent of the company says that this capitalization is simply nominal, and that the incorporators are only dummies. He intimates that a great surprise is in store for the trade when the names of those most interested are made known. As to the feasibility of selling news at 1.65 cents to its subscribers, the statement has been made in connection with the Publishers' Pulp and Paper Company that under favorable conditions a fair grade of news can be manufactured at a cost of 1¼ cents per pound. As the new company guarantees to sell at 1.65 cents f. o. b. the customers' freight station, it is figured out that there is money in the business even at that price.

The National Paper Sack Company, commonly known as the "Flour Sack Association," held one of its quarterly meetings at the Hoffman House, in this city, on Wednesday of last week. James Arkell, of Arkell & Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y., is president, and J. S. L'Amereaux, of Ballston and New York, is secretary and treasurer of this association. According to the report of the manufacturers who attended the meeting, only routine business was transacted.

Paper stock importers are interested this week in the instructions sent to the customs officials at this port by the Treasury Department. These men are supposed to know why the entries at the port of New York have fallen off. The Government's view of the matter is embodied in the following paragraph of the instructions referred to: "You are directed to take such measures as may be necessary to detect any attempts to enter merchandise at any of the ports in your special agency district at an undervaluation or by means of indirect classification." The diversion of trade from this port is alleged to be due to the less stringent administration of the tariff act at other ports. It is surmised that the paper stock importers would not admit that this was the only reason.

A report was current in the local trade this week that there was some danger that a certain big news mill would have to fall down on its contracts unless its competitors helped it out. The anxiety was caused, so it is said, by the newness of the entire plant, the principal trouble being with the paper machines. This sort of thing is always down on the cards whenever a new mill is started. But the matter is serious when large daily newspapers are in danger of running short of supplies. In this particular case the owners of the mill are said to have asked aid from their competitors.

The National News Board Company, of this city, owner of the McEwan patent, is now looked upon as a strong organization, since it has reached a working basis of co-operation with the Uncas Paper Company, by which the latter becomes a licensee of the National. Just what the terms of the agreement were is not known; still it is intimated that they are strong enough to render the Uncas people most desirous of defending the patent to the utmost. In view of the National-Uncas arrangement the backbone of the opposition to the McEwan patent is somewhat weakened, and it is expected that smaller mills will at once follow the example set.



## PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the Displays of the Paper and Allied Trades—How the Exhibits Will Be Housed—The Classification.

The Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., next May, will be of special interest to everybody connected with the paper industry. Probably for the first time in the history of such exhibits the comprehensiveness of this presentation will be its most enjoyable feature. For heretofore the luckless scattering and distribution of the various branches of the paper maker's art and its products have destroyed the force of the array. Now, for the first time in the history of such displays, the products of the paper mill, the printer, the press, and the handicraft of the industries related to paper are to be



BUILDINGS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

gathered in specially constructed and restricted buildings, where they may be viewed to the very best advantage to both those within and without the industry. As stated, it has been the habit heretofore to divide and scatter such displays to the discount of dignity and the embarrassment of their real purpose and importance. It was, therefore, with the idea of constituting a uniform, impressive and comprehensive total, massed together to convey to the observer their full meaning and significance, that three separate buildings have been set aside at the Pan-American Exposition for the display of the forestry, machinery and the graphic arts, respectively. Of these three buildings, the "Gallery of the Graphic Arts" is an architectural gem, in full keeping with the general scheme of the Spanish Renaissance, which was chosen as a compliment to the Latin-American countries, whose interest has been sought and secured in this great enterprise. It will adjoin the imposing Horticultural Building and over-

look the colonnades, the grassy lawns, splashing fountains, and the open "Court of Lilies," which will separate it from the Machinery and Transportation Building in the north. Its dimensions will be 150x150 feet. Here, in impressive array, will be grouped the finished product of the printer, the engraver, the bookbinder, the paper maker, the items of materials vital to these industries; historical relics, &c., and all such objects of associated interest as will not transgress upon the purpose of this Temple of the Typothetae. Adjacent and immediately to the north, leading the way to the great machinery display of a general character in the main building devoted to such exhibits, is the annex, or workshop of the graphic arts, where are to be installed the "working exhibits, indicative of the machinery, processes and means for accomplishing the previously viewed results in engraving, printing, bookbinding and paper making." Practical demonstration will here be given of the art in all its illus-

trative intricacies and such operations as type making, stereotyping, electrotyping, typesetting, photo engraving, folding, perforating, envelope and bag making, as well as the wonderful assortment of printing presses and the special mechanisms employed by the craft. This building will occupy a ground space of 180x70, and has been constructed with an especial view to its light and commodious advantages for the workers and the inspection of their handicraft as well.

The "Graphic Arts" exhibits will be divided into four classes, whose permanent designations will be supplied later. They and their sub-divisions are as follows:

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS DIVISION.  
GROUP —  
Materials for Printing, Engraving and Bookbinding.  
Class — Paper Pulp.  
Class — Paper.  
Class — Cardboards, bookbinders' and other boards.

Class — Types, electrotypes, stereotypes.  
Class — Inks and bronzes.  
Class — Stones and metals.  
Class — Glues, sizes and miscellaneous.

GROUP —  
Machinery for Printing, Engraving and Bookbinding.

Class — Paper making machines, methods and appliances.  
Class — Hand power presses.  
Class — Steam or other power presses for special purposes.  
Class — Type casting, setting and distributing machines.  
Class — Stereotyping machines, methods and appliances.  
Class — Electrotyping machines, methods and appliances.  
Class — Furniture, implements and accessories for printing.  
Class — Paper and card cutting and embossing machines.  
Class — Folding, numbering, perforating and ruling machines.  
Class — Machines, methods and appliances for photo-engraving.  
Class — Machines, tools and appliances for other processes of engraving.  
Class — Bookbinding machines, tools and appliances.  
Class — Envelope and bag making machines and appliances.

GROUP —

Results in Printing, Engraving and Bookbinding.

Class — Specimens illustrating type typography.  
Class — Specimens of lithographing and kindred processes.  
Class — Specimens of photo-engraving and methods, including original photographs or drawings.  
Class — Specimens of other processes of engraving.  
Class — Books, magazines and newspapers, exhibited for typographical or illustrative excellence.  
Class — Specimens of bookbinding.  
Class — Designs for book covers.  
Class — Posters and poster designs.  
Class — Designs for printing or engraving purposes.

GROUP —

History and Literature of the Graphic Arts.

#### Ballot Paper Price Cut in Half.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 1.—The supervisors' judiciary committee recommended to the board yesterday that the demand for \$725 presented by the Secretary of State for ballot paper furnished to this city and county for the last election be cut from \$725 to \$362.50. By this action the committee sustains the mayor's veto of the demand on the ground that it was exorbitant. The three members of the committee—Supervisors Brandenstein, Comte and Tobin—were thoroughly convinced that the charge of \$2.50 per ream or 12½ cents a pound was excessive. After an exhaustive investigation, at which the testimony of a number of paper experts was heard, it was concluded that the price charged was entirely too high.

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KIMBERLY & CLARK CO., Neenah, Wis.  
KIMBERLY & CLARK CO., Quinnesec, Mich.  
ATLAS PAPER CO., Appleton, Wis.  
COMBINED LOCKS PAPER CO., Combined Locks, Wis.  
C. W. HOWARD CO., Menasha, Wis.

JOHN EDWARDS MFG. CO., Port Edwards, Wis.  
NEKOOSA PAPER CO., Nekoosa, Wis.  
CENTRALIA PULP AND WATER POWER CO., Centralia, Wis.  
GRAND RAPIDS PULP AND PAPER CO., Grand Rapids, Wis.  
WAUSAU PAPER MILLS CO., Brokaw, Wis.

WISCONSIN RIVER PAPER AND PULP CO., Whiting, Wis.  
TOMAHAWK PULP AND PAPER CO., Tomahawk, Wis.  
DELLS PAPER AND PULP CO., Eau Claire, Wis.  
FALLS MANUFACTURING CO., Oconto Falls, Wis.  
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NOTES OF THE TRADE.

The Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works have recently installed a Cross oil filter made by the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio.

The American Bridge Company is furnishing from one of its Chicago plants thirty-six plate girder spans for the Rio Grande, Western Railway Company.

The paper makers of Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward will give a ball at Middleworth Hall, Sandy Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, January 9.

Two hundred people were thrown out of employment by a fire on December 2, which destroyed the plant of the Schrotter Paper Box Manufacturing Company, at Jackson boulevard and Clinton street, Chicago.

The Dreskell-Jupp Paper Company, Detroit, Mich., has issued its first catalogue price list. It is a book of 140 pages that gives full details as to the lines of paper and printers' supplies carried by the company.

The Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Company, the well-known machinery manufacturing concern of Dayton, Ohio, has just changed the location of its Boston, Mass., agency from 51 Oliver street to 73 Oliver street.

Pulp wood shipments to the Fox River Valley by rail from the Northern woods have commenced, but are not yet as large as they have been sometimes in past years, on account of lack of snow, which makes it difficult to get the wood to the railroads.

The limited partnership between H. W. Stebbins and A. F. Richter, Watertown, N. Y., expired last Saturday, and their business will be continued by Mr. Stebbins until a re-organization can be arranged by which Mr. Richter will still retain an interest in the business.

The case of the C. and O. Fuel Company against the Tytus-Gardner Paper and Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, Ohio, is being heard in the courts of Butler County, Ohio. The suit was brought March 9, 1900, to recover \$3,369.61, with interest from July 21, 1899, alleged

to be due for coal and fuel. The claim was stubbornly resisted.

The Joseph C. Stelwagon Company, Incorporated, has removed its executive offices from 525 Commerce street, Philadelphia, to Christian street wharf, where its factory for coating felt with tar is conducted. The central office was dispensed with because its business is largely wholesale.

The building to be occupied by the Wisconsin Wire Works, at Appleton, Wis., has just been completed, and contracts were awarded last week for the heating, plumbing, electric arrangements and the boiler and engine. The looms will be operated by power instead of by hand, as is usually the case. The looms will be delivered within the next two weeks, and the factory will be in operation some time in January.

The American Bridge Company has been awarded the contract for seven new bridges for the Allegheny Valley Railroad; for the steel work for the new Northern Pacific Railroad shops at Brainard, Minn.; for the steel work for the Germantown Junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for over 700 tons of structural steel to go to the Naval Powder Depot at Dover, N. J., and to the Naval Magazine at Iona Island, N. Y.

The machinery and business of the Brown-Bierce Engraving Company, of Dayton, Ohio, has just been purchased by the United Brethren Publishing House. The transfer will be made January 1 and the plant will occupy the greater part of the fourth floor of the big United Brethren Building at Fourth and Main streets. With this substantial addition the extensive publishing house seems to embrace every branch of the industry from a first-class wholesale and retail book and stationery store to a modern print shop and electrotype foundry.

The Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., is mailing to its patrons of the trade a very pretty folder, announcing the award of the "Grand Prix" and a gold medal received at the Paris Exposition for saws and machine knives. The announcement of the fact is set forth in half a dozen languages, while from a long scroll

held aloft by a tall female in classic robes are shown the awards received by the company at all the big expositions since the one held at Philadelphia in 1876. At the Paris Exposition there were nine competitors, the Simonds Manufacturing Company receiving one award ahead of its nearest competitor, a French firm.

Paper manufacturers unfamiliar with "Onoko" Babbitt metal should write for the little folder giving full particulars. "Onoko" is an alloy of many metals in exact, definite proportions. Because the ingredients of one metal are so dependent on another, one-half of 1 per cent. too much or little would make the finished product practically useless. "Onoko" is mixed by the most expert metal mixers, who are masters of their art. They are directly under the supervision of a practical chemist, whose work it is to see that the original metals used are absolutely pure; that each proportion is added at exactly the proper temperature, that the qualities are accurately weighed and that the whole is mixed and blended into the perfect finished metal. "Onoko" is used by many paper mills exclusively. The Channon Company, Chicago, its manufacturer, will send information, with prices, to mills who desire to investigate its merits.

Dividend for Stoever Creditors.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Checks for the 20 per cent. dividend that Referer Joseph Mason has declared for the creditors of Charles M. Stoever & Co. are now being mailed. It was expected that the issue between the referee and Attorney Mayer with reference to his objection to sixty-four claims of creditors who received cash payments on account within four months of the date of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, was to have been settled last week, the facts in the case having been certified to Judge McPherson in the United States District Court. A postponement until the middle of the present week was granted, however.

Charles M. Stoever has returned from Europe, according to the statement of his brother-in-law, Mr. Whitesides. E. R. G.

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## WIDE FOURDRINIER WIRES.

**Their Increased Cost of Manufacture—Some of the Causes for It—Few Looms for Weaving the Very Wide Wires.**

The enlarged demand for wide Fourdrinier wires during the past year has again directed attention to the increased cost of their manufacture, and particularly to the fact that the companies engaged in making them do not receive a return commensurate with the additional outlay necessary to weave wires over 100 inches wide. On all such wires an extra hand must be employed. As the work does not require any special skill, a stout boy at a salary of \$8 or \$9 per week fills all the requirements. Since it takes a week to weave a wire over 100 inches wide, the increased cost to the manufacturer is represented by the sum paid the boy.

Roughly estimated, the item of extra labor alone is placed at about \$10 for each wire over 100 inches. The other items of expense for which the manufacturers get no return are those for boxing and shipping. The former costs 6 to 10 per cent. per foot more than the narrower wires, or an additional expense of \$4 to \$5. The latter involves an expenditure of 5 per cent. on West bound freight and 3 per cent. increase on freight going East.

In the foregoing enumeration of increased cost to the manufacturer, of labor, boxing and shipping the wide wires, no mention has been made of the fact that the raw materials used in these wires are just about as high as they were a year ago. As is well known, these materials, especially copper, advanced in price fully 50 per cent. during the general boom of last fall. Since that time the price of copper has dropped off but little from the high figures reached in 1899. Nevertheless, in the face of all these additions to the cost of production, the wire manufacturers are selling their wires at practically the same prices and discounts that they obtained in 1898. One prominent concern in this line did make a slight advance of 10 per cent., which its customers have paid without any objection. The willingness with which this small advance was paid by the paper manufacturers of the country demonstrated how easily advanced prices could be obtained of all the Fourdrinier wire manufacturers if they had only agreed on a uniform price and discounts. It will be recalled that a strong effort was made over a year ago to bring about just such an agreement. At that time representatives of all the leading Fourdrinier wire concerns met in the office of a New York attorney named Jackson and talked the matter over. As a result, about 95 per cent. of that special industry voted to live up to any agreement in regard to prices that might be adopted. But the objecting 5 per cent. being obdurate, on account of trade jealousies, prevented the adoption of a uniform price list, and de-

stroyed all hope of an agreement on that score. The fact that such an insignificantly small percentage was able to nullify the expressed desire of the 95 per cent. was, at the time, considered to be a perfect demonstration of the existence and power of the trade jealousies that exist among the concerns manufacturing Fourdrinier wires.

The leading men in the business are hopeful, however, that their brother manufacturers will soon see the folly of competing on the present unbusinesslike basis. They cite the numerous examples of perfect accord that now exist among rural manufacturers in all lines of trade, particularly in the paper industry. In these they see hope that the wire men will "go and do likewise" some time in the future. If other bitter rivals can work together for the common good, "Why not we?" these men ask. Apart from the question of selling prices, the wire men are said to feel the necessity of a strong trade organization for the purpose of agreeing on minor matters of interest to all. Of these the most important is the subject of labor. In that alone there are no end of questions that should be settled with a strong hand. As things are at present it is common talk that the weavers and the other help are the bosses, and that the owners of the business are afraid to assert their authority lest all hands should walk out and go to work for some rival concern. Things have got to such a pass in this respect, it is claimed, that the men work when they feel like it and dictate their own terms on all matters, wages included. This is so particularly in regard to the employment of apprentices. Under the present system the help allow the owners to hire boys, who receive as high as \$8 and \$9 per week. But these are not considered apprentices, as they do not intend to work for four years at small pay. When one of them does finish the term the weavers' union insists that he receive journeyman's pay. As the young man is seldom worth the amount paid to a journeyman, the injustice of the demand is galling. These are only a few of the many troubles the wire manufacturers have with their help.

In view of the foregoing statements, the users of wide wires in this country are apt to suffer in the near future unless something is done to cure present abuses. The wire men themselves are disturbed over the outlook. They acknowledge that to-day there are but a few successful wide looms in the United States. They also admit that skilled labor to work looms is limited, and that there are practically no additions to the ranks of the workers. With these two very strong obstacles in the way they say that the time is soon coming when the American looms cannot supply the increasing demand for wide wires.

The cardinal fault in most advertisements is that they say nothing. They are like a traveler walking into a place of business, laying his card down and walking out again. Why cannot an advertisement be made to talk to the reader of a newspaper as a traveler or a shopman talks to his customers?—Newspaper and Poster Advertising.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Paper Goods Company, Toronto, Canada.—Capital stock, \$10,000.

John Leslie Paper Company, Minneapolis, Minn.—Capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators: John Leslie, S. H. Mitchell, W. B. Haggerty and W. R. Wylie.

Fitzgibbon Paper Company, of Greenburg, N. Y.—Capital stock, \$50,000. Directors, Maurice Fitzgibbon, Edward Fitzgibbon and T. S. Heller, of New York.

J. V. Dealy Company, Houston, Tex.—To carry on a stationery and printing business. Capital stock, \$20,000. Incorporators: J. V. Dealy, J. C. Kiddans and Ed. Smallwood, Jr.

John Leslie Paper Company, Minneapolis, Minn.—To deal in paper and paper supplies. Capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators, John Leslie, S. H. Mitchell and W. B. Heagerty, of Minneapolis, and W. R. Wylie, of Owatonna.

American Paper Company, Nashville, Tenn.—Capital stock, \$18,000. Incorporators: A. S. Woolwine, D. W. Woolwine, Bruce P. Shepherd, J. S. Pilcher and Henry Sperry. The company will manufacture paper boxes and paper bags.

### Settle Differences Out of Court.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

TOPEKA, Kan., December 10.—The suit of D. R. Anthony against Ed Carroll, of Leavenworth, to compel the latter to turn over thirty-one shares of stock in the Standard Printing Company was dismissed last week in the Supreme Court at the cost of the defendant. Anthony claimed to have furnished the money for the purchase of the stock to Carroll and that the latter refused to turn over the certificates when he obtained possession of them. The thirty-one shares comprised a controlling interest in the Leavenworth Standard, published by Dr. Neeley, between whom and Mr. Anthony there has been trouble of long standing.

### Alexander Balfour Captures a Paper Contract.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—The surprise of the week in paper trade circles is the capturing by Alexander Balfour of the order of the Union Traction Company for three to four carloads of specially made paper used in the printing of 8 cent exchange tickets. Wolf Brothers have hitherto held the contract and expected this year to secure it again, receiving no intimation of competition until the company, of which Mr. Balfour is a director, made announcement of the award of the contract. An interesting fact in connection with the paper is that 80 many counterfeit tickets were put into circulation that the company had to have paper made for it exclusively with a watermark "U. T. C." E. R. G.

## "New England"

# WOOD PULP GRINDER.

(Latest Pattern.)

I furnish complete outfits of

## Wood Pulp Machinery,

including Grinders, Screens, Wet Machines, Hydraulic Pumps, Stuff and Water Pumps, Sawing Machines, Barkers, Splitters, Wood Conveyors, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., also Turbine Water Wheels.

CAN MAKE DESIGNS, FURNISH PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR MILLS TO BE LOCATED ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

# OLIN SCOTT,

## Bennington, Vt., U. S. A.

# GROVE MILLS PAPER COMPANY,

MILLS AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Manufacturers of *Fine Book, Lithograph, Map* and Other Papers.

NEW YORK OFFICE - - - - - POTTER BUILDING, 38 PARK ROW.

# SULPHITE

## HAMMERMILL PAPER CO., Erie, Pa.

Manufacturers of ..  
**Bleached and Unbleached Sulphite Pulp**

"High Grade Slow Cook."

Sampler sent on application.

## PRAGER PERGAMENTPAPIER-FABRIK,

PRAG, VII, AUSTRIA.

Five Tons Daily Production.

Making the best quality in all kinds of

### VEGETABLE PARCHMENT.

Novelty: *PORCELAINE PARCHMENT.*


(OPALINE.)

The most beautiful article for Christmas Cards, &c.

DIALYSING PARCHMENT PAPER for Sugar Manufactories.



**THE SANDY HILL IRON & BRASS WORKS,**  
**SANDY HILL, N. Y.**  
 BUILDERS OF  
**Pulp and Paper Mill Machinery.**



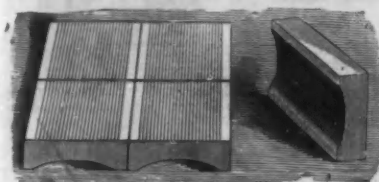
**THE MOORE & WHITE CO.,**  
 PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.,  
**SOLE BUILDERS OF THE "MOORE & WHITE" SHAKE.**

DILL & COLLINS, . . . . .	1	AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO., . . . . .	1
JESSUP & MOORE PAPER CO., . . . . .	2	W. C. HAMILTON & SONS, . . . . .	3
KENMORE PULP & PAPER CO., . . . . .	3	MOORE & THOMPSON PAPER CO., . . . . .	2
S. D. WARREN & CO., . . . . .	4	OXFORD PAPER CO., . . . . .	2
CATAWISSA FIBER CO., . . . . .	1	PARSONS PAPER CO., . . . . .	1
MEGARGEE PAPER MILLS, . . . . .	1	M. & W. H. NIXON PAPER CO., . . . . .	1
D. M. BARE & CO., . . . . .	1	MERRIMAC PAPER CO., . . . . .	2

74 in. Wire with our Shake making 1,000 lbs. Fine Book Paper average per hour. No Wear Possible.

FOURDRINIER PARTS REBUILT FOR LONGER WIRES WITH "M. & W." SHAKE.

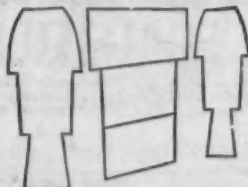
**FOURDRINIER AND CYLINDER PAPER MACHINES, FRICTION CLUTCHES,**  
**SATURATING MACHINES, LINOLEUM PRINTING MACHINES, ETC.,**  
 HOFFMAN PATENT COUCH ROLLS.



**DRAINING STONES**

IN USE OVER TWENTY YEARS IN THE LEADING MILLS OF THIS COUNTRY, CANADA AND JAPAN. *Send for Circulars.*

**SAMUEL SNELL, MANUFACTURER, HOLYOKE, MASS.**



**COGS.**

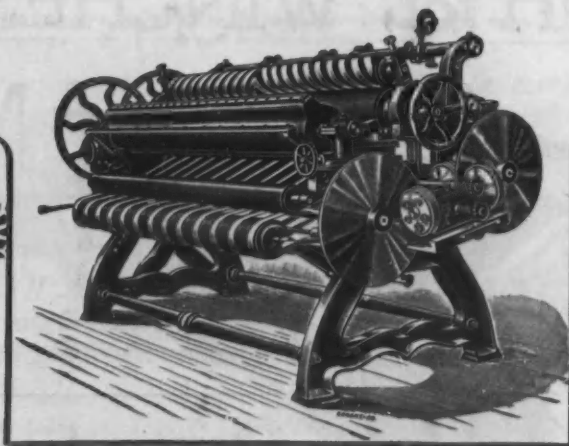
I manufacture **COGS** of all sizes and shapes and use nothing but the best of hard maple, which is far the best for **COGS**, as it lasts much longer.

**GIVE ME A TRIAL ORDER.**

**E. F. WIECKERT, 14 Canal St., Neenah, Wis., U. S. A.**

**THE "HORNE" FRICTION CUTTER**

Is in advance of any Cutter in use to-day.



WE HAVE EIGHT RUNNING IN ONE FINISHING ROOM.

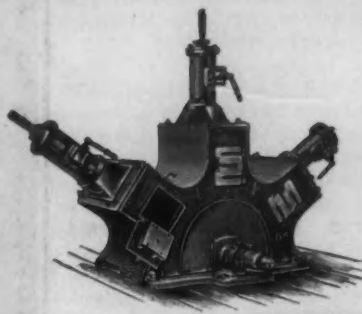
After using one Seven Months A CUSTOMER says

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

**THE J. H. HORNE & SONS CO. MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER MILL MACHINERY, LAWRENCE, Mass., U.S.A.**



# THE NEW AMERICAN TURBINE.



Manufactured by

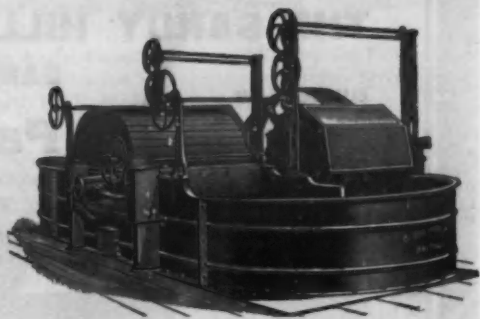
**The Dayton  
Globe Iron  
Works Co.**

No. 50 South Ludlow Street,  
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.



We also Manufacture

**RAG ENGINES,  
WOOD PULP  
GRINDERS,  
Shafting,  
Gearing,  
Pulleys, &c.**



W. T. HESS, PRES. AND TREAS.

# MANITOWOC STEAM BOILER WORKS

BUILDERS OF

MARINE, STATIONARY AND LOCOMOTIVE

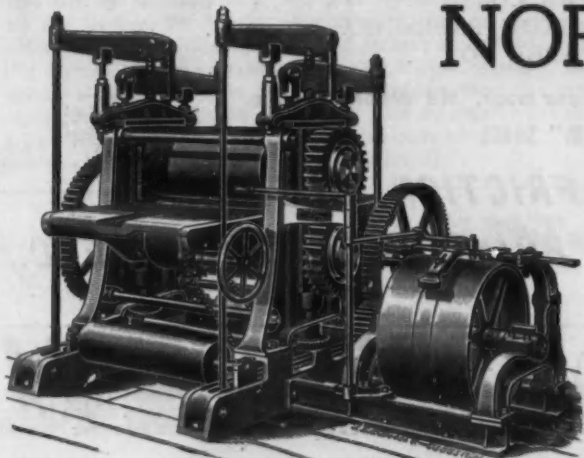
**BOILERS, PULP DIGESTERS,  
STRUCTURAL IRON and REPAIR WORK.**

MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN.

**NORWOOD ENGINEERING CO.,  
FLORENCE, MASS.**

## Paper Mill Equipments.

WILSON FILTERS, ELEVATORS,  
FIRE HYDRANTS.



OUR IMPROVED PLATES

Rag Thrashers,  
Wheat's Imp. Rag Duster,  
Fan Dusters,  
Pin Dusters,  
Railroad Dusters,  
Rag Cutters.

Web Super Calenders,  
Friction Calenders,  
Breaker Calenders,  
Sheet Super Calenders,  
Plater Calenders,  
Leather Board Calenders.

WE MANUFACTURE  
Zinc Trimmers for Plater Plates,  
Trimming and Winding Machines,  
Slitting and Winding Machines,  
Rewinding Machines,  
Color Strainers,  
Machine Keel with Patent Friction.

Kilbride's Vacuum System for Paper  
Machine Dryers,  
Belt Power Freight Elevator,  
Power Boiler Feed and Tank Pumps,  
Knapp Patent Dovetailing Machines,  
Cutlery Machinery.

Catalogues sent upon application.

# THE SMITH & WINCHESTER CO.

SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

BUILDERS OF.....

# Paper Mill Machinery

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

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

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



# THE VICTOR TURBINE.

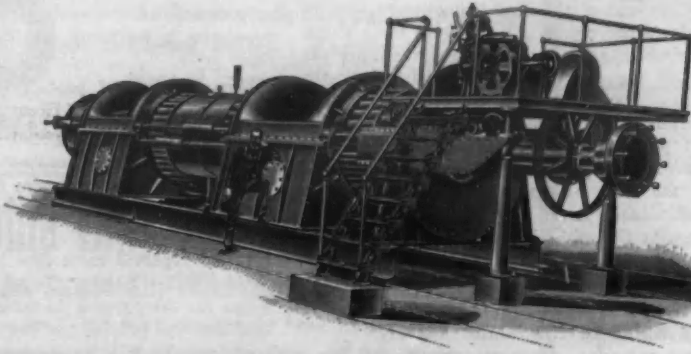
## FEATURES

### Worth Remembering:

- High speed,
- Close regulation,
- Great capacity,
- High efficiency,
- Perfect cylinder gate.

### STEADY MOTION.

If interested in this line, address



Adopted by the best

## PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

We also have a full line of MODERN PATTERNS for Gears and Power Transmission Machinery.

THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO., 286 Lehman Street, DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

# Schmitz Brothers

Merken, Rhenish Prussia. Manufacturers of

## Greaseproof

.... AND ....

## Imitation Parchment

ESTABLISHED 1842.

# CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

# FOURDRINIER WIRES,

DANDY ROLLS, CYLINDER MOLDS.

TELEPHONE 372

Sole Manufacturers of the BELL PATENT FLAT WIRE for Book Papers.

ALSO BRASS, COPPER, and IRON WIRE CLOTH, BANK and OFFICE RAILINGS and GRILLE WORK.



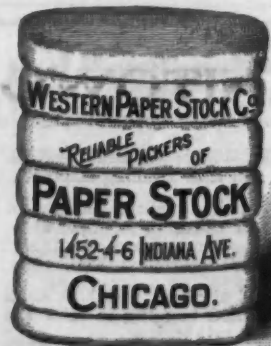
# WATER WHEELS

For Heads of 3 Feet to 2000 Feet.

Recent tests at Holyoke enable us to guarantee: The largest power ever obtained from a Wheel of the same dimensions. The highest speed ever obtained for the same power. The highest mean efficiency when running from half to full gate. We guarantee also: A runner of the greatest possible strength. A gate unequalled in quickness and ease of opening and closing.

THESE WHEELS ARE SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND ADAPTED TO PAPER and PULP MILL PLANTS.

Tests Show Over 81 Per Cent. Average Efficiency for HALF to FULL Water. State your HEAD and send for Our Latest Catalogue, Prices and Terms. JAMES LEFFEL & CO. Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.



## PIONEER PAPER STOCK CO



PACKERS AND DEALERS IN

## Paper Stock

318-324 South Desplains Street, CHICAGO.

## NOT AS AN EXPERIMENT

Are the leading manufacturers, paper mills and wood pulp mills throughout the United States and Canada using the

# M'CORMICK TURBINE

as a driving power, but because of its having demonstrated its practical value under the most severe tests. THE M'CORMICK, whether vertical or horizontal, has the greatest power per diameter; is most simply constructed; more durable in all its parts; uses less water per horse power when running from half to full gate, than any other turbine manufactured, and gives largest returns for amount expended.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE CONTAINING PRICES, ETC., UPON APPLICATION.

## S. MORGAN SMITH COMPANY

Heavy Transmitting Power Machinery a Specialty.

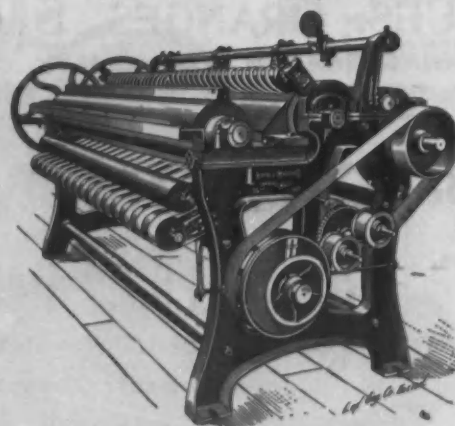
YORK, PENNA.



Particularly adapted for PAPER MILL use. Light, strong, durable, readily placed in position, and economical in first cost. Made of steel or refined iron. Diameters 3 to 24 inches. Lengths up to 25 feet. For water-mains, conveying of pulp, exhaust steam, exhaust steam heating, pump suction or discharge, ventilating, air or blower pipe. Catalog on application. Pipe, etc., gotten out to drawings or specifications.

ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., 99 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

## OUR SPECIALTY:



LATEST IMPROVED CUTTER.

## HEAVY Rotary Paper Cutters.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

## HAMBLET MACHINE CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.

Successors to DUSTIN MACHINE CO.



## WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS.

**All Mill Points Are Now Well Equipped with Water Power  
—The Cold Weather Has Not Yet Produced  
Any Great Difficulties.**

Western Massachusetts Office,  
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
HOLYOKE, MASS., December 11, 1900.

There has been plenty of water in all parts of Western Massachusetts to-day, and for the past week, in fact. The severe cold weather did not strike this section till yesterday, and will not seriously affect the mills in Western Massachusetts by the freezing of the streams, which would have been the case had the cold come a few weeks ago. Mill men say that they believe that the water will continue high during the winter.

FERRY.

### New England Water Supply Increased.

Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
64 Federal Street,  
BOSTON, MASS., December 11, 1900.

More heavy rains fell last week, increasing the water supply everywhere throughout this section. No one is complaining now of low water, nor is there likely to be any complaint for some time to come. The cold snap of the past few days has frozen up some of the streams to the North, which holds the water back to some extent, but the flow is ample for the demands of the mills. This covers the ground, or the water question, for the present.

DELESDEMIER.

### Effective Water Power in Wisconsin.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., December 10.—Since the sluice gates in the dams were closed, as related last week, there has been no change of any consequence in the condition of water power on the Fox River. The closing of the gates has materially helped the mills by obviating trouble from backwater, and power is now at really the most effective stage it has attained during the present extraordinary

fall season. Very little steam power is required by any of the mills on the river, except at Neenah and Menasha, where the mills are never able to run exclusively by water power on account of the head being lower than at points further down the river. All the pulp mills along the river are grinding away, and most of the time are able to run at full capacity. During the past week the water has been withdrawn from the Government navigation canal to permit of the rebuilding of one of the locks, but none of the paper mills are affected, except that of the Riverside Fibre Company, which is now compelled to pump from the river all the water it uses. Water power on the Wisconsin River continues excellent. The work on the dam at the mill of the Wausau Paper Mills Company will not be finished until some time next month, but the mill is running as usual.

FOX RIVER.

### Heavy Rains in the Miami Valley.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, December 10.—The rains have been heavy the past week and certainly no complaint can be expected. The waterfall has been sufficient for all purposes and the probability is that it will continue satisfactory for some time. Previous to this week steady rains fell and, added to the heavy downfall of the month, proved equal to all needs. It is not thought possible that a change can develop suddenly or that the mill men will be seriously crippled for several months at least. Improvements on all waterways have been abandoned for a time owing to high waters.

M. V.

### The Plover Paper Company Making Ledgers.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., December 10.—During the past week the Plover Paper Company, whose mill is located on the Wisconsin River, has embarked in the manufacture of ledger papers. Heretofore the mill has been making lower grades of flat papers and high grade books, but it purposes the making of higher grades of writings in the future. The mill is now in charge of a new superintendent, George Boaks, who came from the Hampshire Paper Company, at South Hadley Falls, Mass. FOX RIVER.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Locomotives (movable steam engines) are growing in popularity in Germany, and their use is also spreading in paper mills.

Manufacturers of packing papers have, points out the Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce, suffered severely owing to the successful introduction of fancy boxes.

The works of the Muhlbacher Holzschleiferei, in Muhlbad, Germany, which were destroyed by fire, have now been rebuilt. White and brown wood pulp boards are the principal product.

It was reported some time back that the publishing firm of Aug. Scherl, Berlin, Germany, had purchased lands near Pirna for the purpose of building a paper mill. It is now said that the project has not been proceeded with, and in some quarters it is believed that it will be abandoned.

Reports from Weisseritz, Pobelbach and Oelsabach districts state that the building of water reservoirs in the hills is being proceeded with satisfactorily. The object is to prevent a repetition of the water calamities that have been met with during recent years. Saxony paper and pulp makers expect to be greatly benefited when the works are completed.

The profit and loss account of the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company, Lucknow, India, for the first half of the present year shows a credit balance of Rs. 125,664, which includes Rs. 4,947 brought forward. A dividend was declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (Rs. 32,000). A sum of Rs. 23,317 was allowed for depreciation, and Rs. 25,000 transferred to reserve fund, which now stands at Rs. 150,000. To the contingent fund Rs. 25,000 was placed, thus increasing it to Rs. 90,000. The sum of Rs. 5,000 was carried to the stock and stores depreciation fund, which now stands at Rs. 25,000. To the bad and doubtful debts was added Rs. 5,000, thus bringing up the amount to Rs. 15,000. The sum of Rs. 2,000 was left in the hands of the directors for distribution among the servants of the company, and Rs. 8,347 carried forward.

## The "Hamilton" Felt

Pioneer Among American Felts.

**Durable**—Made to wear well on fast and slow running machines.

**Uniform** in quality, because of care in selection of raw fibre, improved machinery used and the skilled workmanship.

**Reliable** always. Wrinkles, slack edges and bagging in felts are not the rule with us.

**Economical**, because of its reasonable price and of its merits.

In ordering, mention kind of stock used, quality of paper made, and speed of machine.

SHULER & BENNINGHOFEN,  
HAMILTON, OHIO.

## THE ESTY AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER



CLOSED.

Universally Approved and Accepted by  
Underwriters Throughout the United States.

### A MICA SEATED VALVE

that is Non-Corroding, Non-Adhesive, Impenetrable, Imperishable. Simplest Construction. Most Sensitive to Heat. More Accessible to Sudden Fire.

The most effective distributor of water,  
whether used upright or pendent. . . .

For any information concerning Sprinkler Service apply to

Esty Sprinkler Co., 63 Mill Street,  
Laconia, N. H., U.S.A.



OPEN.



## AMERICAN ANILINE COLORS, MANUFACTURED BY

# Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

## AURAMINE, BLUES, ORANGES, SAFRANINES, GREENS, EOSINES, Etc.

MATCHING SHADES A SPECIALTY. ALL COLORS FOR PAPER MAKERS.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Watertown, N. Y., and Neenah, Wis.

## Bag and Tag Machines.

Square Paper Bag Machines,  
Paper Bag Machine Dryers,

Duplex Paper Cartridge  
Machines,

Denney Tag Machines  
and Sitters.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO.,  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

## DILLON MACHINE COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### DILLON'S IMPROVED PAPER MILL MACHINERY,

Calender Feeds, Regulators, Paper Cutters, Jordan Engines, Beating Engines

Stuff Chests, Single, Double and Triple Power Pumps

LAWRENCE MASS.



**Capacity**    The largest clay mines and washing plant in the world. Producing the finest grade of clay made in the United States. Rapidly taking the place of English china clay.

**150**

**Tons Daily.**    Samples furnished upon application. Prompt shipments of orders guaranteed. Contracts made for specified deliveries to suit buyers.

**The Philadelphia Clay Manufacturing Co.**  
 47-49 No. Second St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
 M. W. PHILLIPS, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.    H. K. WOOD, Vice-Pres. and Treas.    L. S. SADLER, Sec'y.  
 Address all communications to M. W. PHILLIPS, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

**The Heller & Merz Co.**

BRANCH OFFICES  
 PHILADELPHIA  
 109 South Second St.  
 CHICAGO  
 14 N. Clark Street  
 BOSTON  
 98 Commercial St.

**American Ultramarine and Globe Aniline Works,**  
 NEW YORK CITY.

**Aniline Colors**

OF ALL SHADES.

SAMPLES MATCHED.    **ULTRAMARINE FOR PAPER MAKERS,** SUPERIOR QUALITY.

E. No. 1.	R. S. X. X.	R. C.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Very Bluish.	Bluish.	Medium.	Reddish.	Very Reddish.

**Tanks of Cypress or Yellow Pine. Heavy Paper Mill Work**  
 A SPECIALTY.



Our Air-Dried Cypress is remarkable for its great durability. We handle Cypress and Yellow Pine from the stump, and have twenty million feet seasoning.  
**OUR TANK FACTORY IS COMPLETE.**  
**THE A. T. STEARNS LUMBER COMPANY, BOSTON.**

**LATEST AND GREATEST.**

**The New Century PULP GRINDER**

weighing 15 tons is now in successful operation, and is daily demonstrating its ability to make more pulp

**THAN ANY OTHER GRINDER.**

FOUR HORIZONTAL POCKETS.    PATENT APPLIED FOR.    WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

**THE DILTS MACHINE WORKS, FULTON, N. Y.**

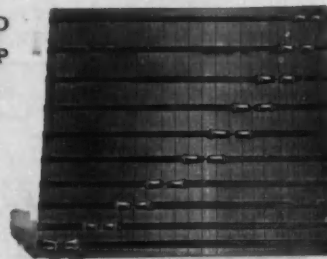
**100%**

BETTER THAN PINE OR CEDAR ARE OUR LOUISIANA RED GULF CYPRESS TANKS. MORE DURABLE. DON'T WARP OR TWIST. IMPERVIOUS TO ACIDS.

Get Our Delivered Prices; also Illustrated Catalogue M.

TANK AND TOWER OUTFITS FOR FIRE PROTECTION A SPECIALTY.

W. E. CALDWELL CO., 200 Brandeis St., Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.



**NOW READY.**

New Edition 1900-1901.

**LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY**

OF THE PAPER, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES. Greatly improved. New features. Indispensable to the Trade. It gives information and points the way to making money.

Price \$2.00, postage prepaid.

LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 150 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

**NEVIN IRON WORKS, LOWVILLE, N. Y.,**

Manufacturers of

PULP GRINDERS, WET MACHINES, SPLITTERS, BARKERS, SWING SAWS, TRIPLEX POWER PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, PAPER MAKERS' SPOOL SLOTTING, HYDRAULIC BALING PRESSES.

**CHAS. KOEGEL & SON, HOLYOKE, MASS.**

**MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER MILL AND COATING MILL MACHINERY.**

Coating Machines, Power Reels with Slitters attached; Flint Machines, Brush Cleaners, Straining Machines, Improved Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Drum Winders, Slitter and Circular Knife Grinders, Improved Top and Bottom Slitters, Slitter Blades, Circular Knives and Rotary Cutters of every description a specialty. Send for Catalogue of Specialties we make.

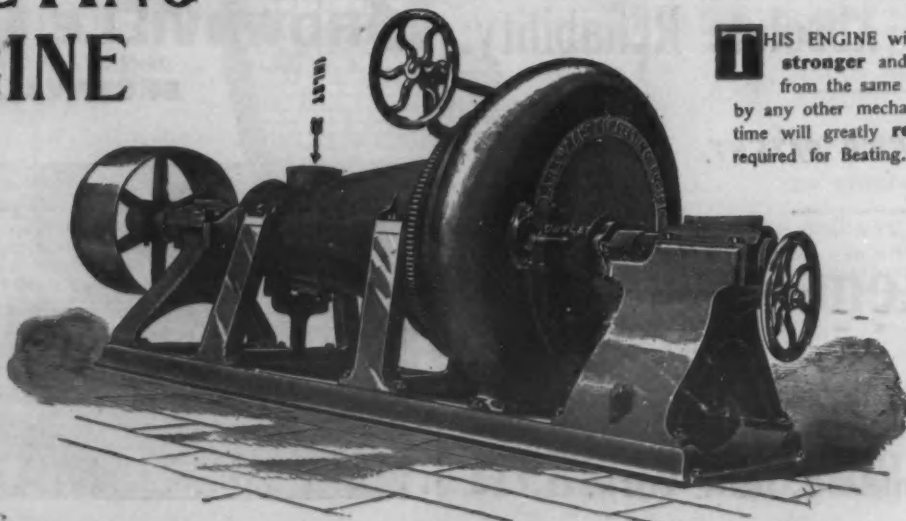
IMPROVED WIRE SPOOLING MACHINE FOR WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH MANUFACTURERS.

**MARSHALL'S PATENT**

**PERFECTING ENGINE**

Used on all classes of Stock and every quality of Paper

Used in the Leading Mills of the World



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

BENTLEY & JACKSON,  
 BURY, ENGLAND,  
 Near Manchester.

A. KAINDLER,  
 60 Rue St. Andre des Arts,  
 PARIS.

**MARSHALL ENGINE COMPANY,**  
 TURNER'S FALLS,  
 MASS.



## DAYTON'S AMBITION.

The City Wants a Bonded Warehouse—The Secretary of the Treasury Will Be Asked to Establish It—How Trade Has Grown There.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, December 10.—A comprehensive editorial in last week's PAPER TRADE JOURNAL on "Imports and Exports," dealing with the importance of the trade as it concerns paper manufacturers, recalls the discussions of the Board of Trade, which took decisive action at a meeting last Friday night looking to the establishment by the Government of a bonded warehouse in Dayton. This city will in all probability be a port of entry hereafter. A committee was appointed to collect statistics, which, it is assured, will be gleaned in abundance, reflecting the importance of the export and import trade of this section. A petition will then be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is the belief that the Government will take ready cognizance of the same. The paper mill, bucket and box, pad and tablet trade has extended remarkably, while the exports of machinery used in paper mills and allied concerns have wonderfully increased within the past five years. Aside from the paper and novelty industry, there are sufficient water wheels, cash registers, lasts, golf sticks and computing scales going abroad to make the name and fame of Dayton known all over England and Continental Europe, not to say anything about Canada, which is so near Ohio as to be a sister State.

M. V.

## Parsons Paper Company Enlarges Its Plant.

The extensive improvements and additions started by the Parsons Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., last March, are now about completed. So extensive were the additions that they practically amounted to the building and equipping of a one machine mill. The new building for the machine room called for 2,500,000 brick, which with the 8,500,000 in the main building, if placed end to end, would stretch out over 13,000 miles. The new paper machine, a 98-inch Fourdrinier, built by the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Company, of Worcester, Mass., rests upon iron girders supported by brick piers. Two new water wheels, built by the Holyoke Machine Company; three new

calenders from the Norwood Engineering Company, a rotary bleach, built by the Holyoke Steam Boiler Works, three Hyatt filters for filtering wash water, eight new beaters and other necessary machinery, have been set up in the new mill addition. All the heavy gearing and belting to the paper machine are under the floor. In the construction of the new addition and in the foundations upon which rest the paper machine and the beating engines brick piers and heavy iron girders and beams were most liberally used. At the end of the new machine room has been set up machinery for putting up drawing and blue print papers in rolls. A new dynamo for electric lighting was also installed. Everything about the plant is first class in every respect and cleanliness is specially noticeable in every department. With the present facilities, the company now having, besides the new 98-inch machine, a 68-inch and an 86-inch, with twenty-one beaters, the Parsons Paper Company claims to be the largest manufacturing concern in the world running exclusively on ledger, bond and linen papers.

## Claims Sprinklers Did Damages.

WORCESTER, Mass., December 10.—Herbert Parker, counsel for the Allen-Higgins Company, wall paper manufacturers, at Greendale, has brought suit for \$30,000 against the Walworth Manufacturing Company, of Boston, in action of contract or tort. Writ has been entered in Superior Court. Plaintiff claims that defendant installed an automatic sprinkling system in its plant at Greendale, and that one of its pipes gave way, causing a heavy loss to plaintiff's wall paper stock by water on the first floor of its plant.

## Trustee of Benton Estate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., December 10.—Referee Newton has appointed George B. Martin trustee of the bankrupt estate of Frederick H. Benton, the former manufacturer of paper boxes. The bonds of the trustee were placed at \$50,000.

The first meeting of the creditors was to have been held at the office of the referee last week. No one put in an appearance, and the referee decided to appoint Mr. Martin to handle the estate, which is one of the largest that has come under the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy courts in New England since the new laws went into effect.

## PAPER NEWS FROM FULTON.

Plenty of Water—Everybody Busy—Mills in Good Condition, as Repairs Were Made During Low Water Season—A Question of Flash Boards.

FULTON, N. Y., December 10.—With plenty of water running, all the mills on the Oswego River are running at full capacity. During the low water season necessary repairs and many additions of new machinery have been made in preparation for making the most of the high water when it came.

The Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company have had its new 110-inch five-cylinder machine in operation about three weeks, running on wood pulp board and chip boards and making a full line of samples in preparation for placing its output on the market. The company has also installed two Fitzgibbons boilers of 150 horse power each, and has these two in operation. In its ground wood pulp mill about 50 tons of pulp daily are made.

Superintendent J. H. Hollingsworth, of the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company, has just resumed his duties after an enforced vacation occasioned by injuries received in a head-on collision on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, November 26. Mr. Hollingsworth received injuries, in his back and limbs by being thrown forward from a standing position on to the seats of the car. The accident took place near the Iron Pier, just out of Syracuse, on the train leaving for Fulton. A stray freight train was the obstruction and the shock of the meeting of the trains injured a number of persons and wrecked the locomotive and baggage cars. Mr. Hollingsworth, being of heavy build, was thrown forward with considerable violence. Some apprehensions are entertained lest his injuries may prove more serious than appear at present.

The Granby Paper Company is considering the advisability of adding four more dryers to its tissue machine and more calender rolls to obtain a better finish.

The action of the mill owners in securing the removal of flash boards from the upper dam was promptly answered by an order issued from State headquarters for the removal of the boards of the lower dam. Up to the present time this has not been done, as the condition of the river renders it unnecessary.

F. B.

..USE..

# NON=ANTEM DIGESTERS

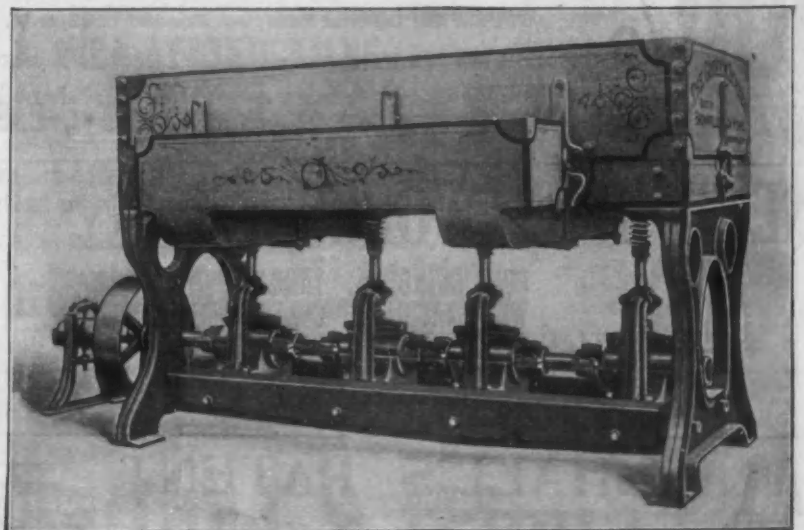
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## Short Cooking.

### Good Results and Absolute Reliability.

E. MEURER'S PATENT.

The Non-Antem  
Sulphite Digester Co.,  
85 Times Building, New York.

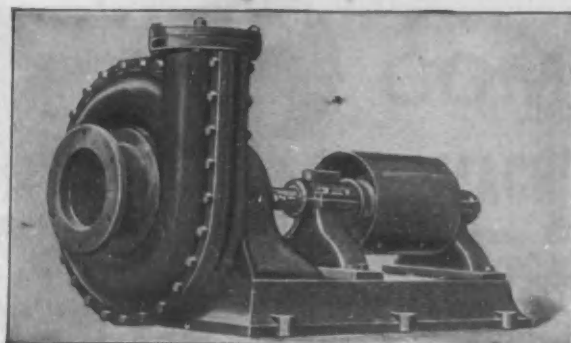


THE GOTHAM SCREEN.

## BROWNVILLE IRON WORKS

BROWNVILLE, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the



Gotham  
Screen,  
Centrifugal  
Pumps  
and  
Screen  
Plates.



# AMERICAN SULPHITE PULP COMPANY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING PARTIES AND LETTERS:

- INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Lawrence Mill, Lawrence, Mass.
- MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO., Marinette, Wis.
- RICHARDS PAPER CO., South Gardiner, Me.
- COMBINED LOCKS PAPER CO., Appleton, Wis.
- INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Fall Mountain Mill, Bellows Falls, Vt.
- MT. TOM SULPHITE PULP CO., Mt. Tom, Mass.
- PIEDMONT PULP & PAPER CO., Piedmont, W. Va.
- WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER CO., Oregon City, Ore.

ABSTRACT FROM LETTER OF WILLAMETTE PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1894.

American Sulphite Pulp Co.

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

Yours truly,

WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

By W. Pierce Johnson, General Manager.

WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

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

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

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

Yours truly,

WM. PIERCE JOHNSON, Vice-President.

RUSSELL PAPER CO.

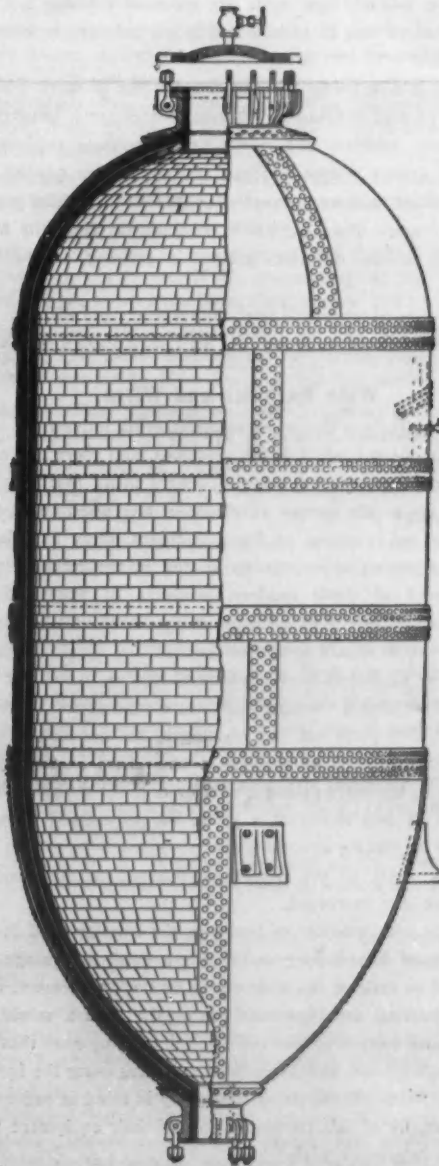
LAWRENCE, MASS., August 15, 1899.

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

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

FRED'K M. LIBBEY, Foreman,

Russell Paper Co., Sulphite Mill.



MARINETTE AND MENOMINEE PAPER CO.

MARINETTE, WIS., July 24, 1899.

American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

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

MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO.

RICHARDS PAPER CO.

SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE, August 16, 1899.

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

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

Yours truly,

HENRY RICHARDS, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1899.

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

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

Very truly yours,

WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER CO.

JOHN G. LUKE,

Per A. K. L.

THE RIORDON PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

MERRITTON, ONT., August 15, 1899.

American Sulphite Co., Boston, Mass.

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

Yours truly,

C. RIORDON.

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



# The Paper Trade Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1872.  
 DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF  
**THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE.**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
 BY THE  
**LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL COMPANY**  
 150 Nassau Street, New York.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**

United States, Canada or Mexico, . . . . . per year, \$4.00  
 Foreign Countries in Postal Union, . . . . . " 8.00  
 Single Copies, . . . . . 10 cents.  
 Payments for subscriptions or advertising may be made by draft, express money order, post office order or registered letter. Checks on out-of-town banks subject to discount.

**Other Publications of Lockwood Trade Journal Company.**

American Stationer, weekly, . . . . . per year, \$2.00  
 Lockwood's Directory of the Paper and Stationery Trades, . . . . . annually, 2.00  
 Chemistry of Paper Making, octavo, cloth, 320 pages, net price per copy, delivered, . . . . . 7.50

Telephone: 2634 John. Cable Address: Catchow, New York.

Western Publication Office—EVAN JOHNSON, Room 825 Monadnock Building, Chicago.

Boston Office—A. L. DELESDEBNIER, 64 Federal St., Boston, Mass.  
 Western New England News Office—OSCAR C. FERRY, Holyoke, Mass.

Southwestern Office—R. W. BROOKS, 413 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the pioneer publication in its field and has for many years been the recognized Organ of the American Paper Trade. As a medium for reaching the trade in all its branches it is unapproached.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900.

**Western Office of the "Paper Trade Journal."**

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

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**Reopening the Connecticut.**

The reopening of the Connecticut River to navigation between Holyoke and Hartford is at present a live topic. It is occupying a great deal of attention in the locality that is directly affected, and an effort is being made to have Congress take action to bring about the result desired.

On another page of this issue we print an interview with Charles E. Hoag, of Springfield, who is actively engaged in pushing the campaign for the reopening of the river. He advances strong arguments in favor of such reopening, and demonstrates clearly just why it is a matter not only of interest but of importance to the paper manufacturers of Holyoke and vicinity. He points out that the paper industry of that section now expends over half a million of dollars that would be saved to it by a reopening of the river, and that could go into profits or be used in helping the mills to compete with those located at tide water or on navigable streams.

The movement is gathering headway, and if there is a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether by its supporters it ought to be successful.

**Building New and Extending Old Mills.**

In our news columns this week, as for several weeks, there will be found information as to the projected mills at various points, as well as of extensions and additions to be made to plants already in existence. These building operations are not confined to any one section of country, but are distributed through the East, Northwest and the South. Nor are they confined to any one grade of paper, the product to be put on the market including book, news, wrapping, &c.

It is evident that the manufacturing branch of the trade has not yet attained its growth. While old mills are dropping behind, new mills are constantly being put in operation, so that there is a steady net increase in almost all grades.

There is now being laid out a large line of work which will be of very substantial interest to architects, structural iron men, builders and contractors, machine engineers, and all others whose services and wares are needful in the erection and equipment of paper mills, while paper manufacturers desire to know particularly when the new product in the different grades is coming on to the market.

This class of news is of vital importance, and will be always found in the columns of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

**Wide Machines and Wires.**

The tendency in the paper manufacturing industry of late years has been toward wider machines, and there are now installed and operating in this country many machines of widths up to 162 inches. Outside of any question of the building and working of these machines, there have been fears expressed as to trouble arising in the clothing and equipment of these modern products of the machine shop, and in our news columns in this issue will be found some facts in regard to the subject.

Makers of Fourdrinier wires state that on orders for the wide wires they do not get sufficient compensation for their work. They point out that, passing by the question of material, the expense of weaving a wide wire is disproportionate to that of weaving a narrow one. It requires three instead of two hands at a loom, the wire itself is more difficult to handle and the liability to injury is greatly increased, while all the charges of boxing, carting, freight, &c., are also increased.

Of the total number of looms in the country used in the weaving of Fourdrinier wires, only a small percentage can be used in making the wide wires, and as the demand falls on these they are kept busy continually. As a result the wide wire cannot be secured with the promptness that the narrow wire can, and paper manufacturers using the former have to keep this condition constantly in mind in order that their supply of this particular part of their equipment may not be interfered with.

The wire makers' contention is not an argument against wide machines. It is rather a plea for a better price for goods because of the extra difficulties involved, and it may

be set down as a safe proposition that whatever width of machine may be demanded by the paper maker, the wire maker, by his skill and ingenuity, will supply a product from his shop to meet the requirements of that machine.

According to Bradstreet's price index of staples, there was a slight rise in the general level of values in November. Comparing the prices of November 1, 1900, with those of December 1, 1900, and considering only those articles of particular trade items, hemp and spruce and hemlock timber advanced; jute, bituminous coal, rosin and caustic soda declined, and anthracite coal, alum and paper remained stationary. Considering the same class of articles, and comparing the prices of them on December 1, 1900, with their prices on December 1, 1899, we find that anthracite and bituminous coal, rosin and caustic soda advanced; hemp, jute, spruce and hemlock timber and paper declined, while alum remained stationary. The general index number on December 1 this year is 86,273, a gain of a fraction of 1 per cent. over November 1, but a decrease of 4 per cent. from a year ago. As compared with December 1, 1898, the gain is, however, 11 per cent., and over 1897 the increase is 17 per cent.

Friedrich Gottlob Keller, the inventor of mechanical wood pulp, received little pecuniary reward for his discovery, and in this respect his experience was simply like that of a host of other inventors. His last days were made comfortable by means of a fund to which American paper makers contributed, and now the pulp makers of Saxony propose to honor his memory. At a recent meeting held at Chemnitz a resolution recognizing his great merit was passed, and it was decided to erect at Hainichen, his native place, a monument in his honor.

The situation in the news board market has been cleared up considerably so far as the influence of the McEwan patent is concerned. The Uncas Paper Company, one of the leaders in the line, has reached an understanding with the National News Board Company, and it will therefore be a strong adherent of the policy of enforcing the rights of the patent. It may be assumed, therefore, that infringers will have litigation on their hands if they persist in ignoring the patent.

It is said that some New Yorkers intend to build a paper mill in the Argentine Republic and that they have already interested in the project merchants in that country who have subscribed the necessary capital. Their agent, who went to the country named to promote the enterprise, is now on his way back, and if his report is satisfactory the work will be pushed forward at once. It is said that there is an excellent field for paper manufacturing in Argentina.

The exports of paper at the port of New York last week aggregated \$45,050. This week they aggregated \$54,228, and while this is an increase, it is not such a large one as the trade would like to see. As in most weeks, Australia leads the buying, her purchases this week being \$17,648. Argentina takes goods to the value of \$5,996; Liverpool, \$3,680; Havre, \$3,580; Cuba, \$3,309; Newcastle, \$2,194, and the British West Indies, \$1,671.

According to charges made ballot paper is rather expensive out in California. The bills recently rendered in several places in that State have been so large as to attract not only attention, but action. Investigations were set on foot, and as a result most of the charges have been very materially reduced. Incidentally, the investigation showed that some people considered that the presence of a watermark doubled the price of the paper.

The Pan-American Exposition that will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., next year promises to be of more than ordinary interest to the paper trade. An effort is being made to bring the products of the paper and allied trades together in an arrangement that will show their relations, each to the other, and if this effort is successful the display will be instructive not only to members of the trade, but to those outside of it.

In another column we print a communication from a well-known Louisville printer in which he complains that he has difficulty in getting "two consecutive lots of colored laid flats that will be of exactly the same shade." We should be pleased to hear the paper makers' answers to this complaint, and will be glad to give room in our columns to anything they may have to say on the subject.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Association held its annual meeting this week, and a glance at its long list of officers, printed on another page, is evidence of the widespread manner in which the association is carrying on its missionary work. Its organized workers are distributed all over the State.



## TRADE PERSONALS.

**ACKERMAN.**—Major Fred Ackerman, of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., New York, visited Boston last week.

**ALGER.**—Russell A. Alger, Jr., of the Laurentide Pulp Company, Grand Mere, Que., was in New York city last week for a short stay.

**BAIRD.**—George K. Baird, manager of the George K. Baird Division of the American Writing Paper Company, Lee, Mass., called on his friends in the New York trade this week.

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

**BARTOW.**—H. T. Bartow, of Boston, is on a visit this week to Canada.

**BROGAN.**—Daniel Brogan, of the Umbagog mill of the International Paper Company, was a visitor at the New York office of that company last week.

**BURNETT.**—C. M. Burnett, treasurer of the Keith Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Mass., visited the Boston trade last week.

**BUTLER.**—Frederick C. Butler, the well-known paper commission agent, has formed a partnership with J. L. N. Smythe, late manager for Wilkinson Brothers, paper and twine dealers. The new firm will take a double store on Fourth street, below Market street, Philadelphia.

**CARPENTER.**—Frank Carpenter, of the Dickerman Company, of Boston, Mass., visited the New York trade last week. Mr. Carpenter was the recipient of many "best wishes" for the success of the recently organized Dickerman Company, of which he is a member.

**DE CERNEA.**—Albert De Cernea was discharged as a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court, sitting at Philadelphia, on Friday last.

**DIKEMAN.**—Oscar Dikeman, of Eaton, Dikeman & Co., Lee, Mass., has been doing jury duty in New York city for the past week. To be drawn on the jury is not a pleasure. At least, the paper men do not enjoy it, and Mr. Dikeman is no exception to the rule.

**DOUBS.**—R. Fred Douds, of Pittsburg, Pa., manager of the Tarentum Paper Mills, was in New York city last week to attend a meeting of the National Paper Sack Company.

**DUNCAN.**—John C. Duncan, assistant general manager of the Duncan Company, Mechanicsville, N. Y., was in Boston Thursday of last week.

**EATON.**—W. H. Eaton, of Eaton, Dikeman & Co., Lee, Mass., was at the New York office of his firm last week.

**EMERSON.**—John T. Emerson, of the Sugar River Paper Mill Company, Claremont, N. H., visited the New York trade last week.

**FARRELL.**—Frank W. Farrell, of the F. W. Farrell Company, Philadelphia, Pa., was in New York city last week for a few days.

**FRANKLIN.**—Joseph Franklin, Jr., with the American Roll Paper Company, of St. Louis, visited the Boston trade last week.

**FRENCH.**—H. M. French, manager of the General Paper Company, Chicago, Ill., who has been prevented by illness from taking his position since the organization of the company, is expected to be in his office in Chicago this week. He was due to arrive in New York last Friday from his ocean voyage to Genoa and back again, which was undertaken for the benefit that might accrue to his health. Mr. French's hosts of friends will be delighted to welcome him back to business life.

**GILL.**—George C. Gill, of Holyoke, Mass., late of the American Writing Paper Company, called on his old friends in New York city last week.

**GOLDMAN.**—Sigmond Goldman, of New York, spent a couple of hours last week in Boston.

**HILL.**—Arthur H. Hill, of the Crocker Manufacturing Company Division of the American Writing Paper Company, made his Monday visit to Boston this week.

**HOUPT.**—Lewis F. Houpt, manager of sales of the Paul A. Sorg Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio, was in New York last week.

**HOWLAND.**—Clarence Howland, of the Thomas Phillips Paper Company, Akron, Ohio, was among the buyers who made the rounds of the New York city market last week.

**HUDSON.**—F. V. M. Hudson, formerly secretary of the Hyatt Roller Bearer Company, is now connected with Wm. J. Mathieson & Co., Limited, 182 and 184 Front street, New York.

**JACOBS.**—John Jacobs, general manager of the Derby Mills Company, Shelton, Conn., visited the Boston trade last week.

**JONES.**—Hon. N. M. Jones, manager of the Katahdin

Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Me., spent Saturday of last week in Boston.

**JUDD.**—Alfred T. Judd, of the Esleek Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Mass., called on the Boston trade last week.

**KEUN.**—Edward Keun, representing Rud. Kroseberg, importer of pulp, &c., Berlin, Germany, is now on a visit to this country.

**KIMBERLY.**—Mrs. J. A. Kimberly and Mrs. W. Z. Stuart, of Neenah, Wis., departed last week for Redlands, Cal., to spend the winter. They will be joined by Mr. Kimberly about the first of February.

**KNOWLTON.**—George W. Knowlton, of the St. Regis Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y., was one of the prominent paper manufacturers who were in New York last week for a day or two.

**LINTON.**—James Linton, of Linton Brothers & Co., Pawtucket, R. I., was among last week's visitors in Boston.

**MANNING.**—John A. Manning, of the John A. Manning Paper Company, Troy, N. Y., attended a meeting of the flour sack manufacturers at the Hoffman House, New York city, last week.

**MARSHALL.**—Edward Marshall, formerly of Turner's Falls, Mass., and Miss Gertrude Barnard, of Newport, N. H., were married at the bride's home, Monday, December 3. Mr. Marshall is superintendent of a paper mill in the West.

**MAYNES.**—A. N. Maynes, general manager of the Akron Paper Company, Akron, Ohio, was among the number of visiting paper manufacturers in New York city last week.

**MAYO.**—Charles S. Mayo, manager of the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass., called upon the Boston trade last Monday.

**MUDGETT.**—A. B. Mudgett, of the Wabash Paper Company, Wabash, Ind., was in New York city last week, calling on his trade in that market.

**NAKAMURA.**—R. Nakamura, paper importer, Tokyo, Japan, is now on a visit to the United States.

**REMINGTON.**—E. W. Remington, of the Watertown Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y., was in New York city last week in order to present his charge against Max Cashriel to the grand jury.

**ROBERTSON.**—Alexander Robertson, of the C. M. Robertson estate, Montville, Conn., called on his customers in New York last week.

**ROSENBERG.**—Peretz Rosenberg, of Felix Salomon & Co., returned home to New York last week from a short trip to Europe taken for his health.

**SHERMAN.**—Charles N. Sherman, of the Brownville Iron Works, Brownville, N. Y., called on a number of his friends in the New York paper trade last week.

**SHERMAN.**—George C. Sherman, of the Taggart Brothers Company, Watertown, N. Y., was among the "up-State" manufacturers seen in the New York market last week.

**SMITH.**—Hon. Wellington Smith, of the Smith Paper Company, Lee, Mass., was among the visiting paper manufacturers seen in the New York market last week.

**STEDMAN.**—Mr. Stedman, with the Traders Paper Company, of Lockport, N. Y., was in Boston last week.

**STOEVER.**—Charles M. Stoever, recently of Charles M. Stoever & Co., Philadelphia, made a round of calls on his old acquaintances in the New York market this week.

**STEARNS.**—W. H. Stearns, treasurer of the Rhode Island Card Board Company, Pawtucket, R. I., visited the Boston trade last week.

**TAGGART.**—H. W. Taggart, secretary and treasurer of the Taggart Brothers Company, Watertown, N. Y., was among the flour sack men who were in New York city last week.

**UPHAM.**—S. A. Upham, treasurer of the Brownville Paper Company, Brownville, N. Y., visited the Boston trade Wednesday of last week.

**WHITE.**—R. D. White, representing the Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, of Holyoke, Mass., called on the Boston trade last week.

**WHITNEY.**—W. A. Whitney, manager of the Emerson Paper Company, Sunapee, N. H., was in Boston last Monday.

**WHITNEY.**—W. A. Whitney, manager of the Emerson Paper Company, Sunapee, N. H., called on his trade in New York city last week.

**WILSON.**—Charles Wilson, of Boston, Mass., of the New York-Continental-Jewell Filtration Company, was in New York city last week calling on his friends in the trade.

**WOODWORTH.**—James Woodworth, employed in the mill of the Nekoosa Paper Company, at Nekoosa, Wis., lost the ends of two fingers in a peculiar manner last week. He was putting on his overcoat, and had it over one arm, and in throwing the other hand behind him to reach the remaining sleeve his fingers touched the knives of a barker, with the result mentioned.

## Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—The Pennsylvania Forestry Association this afternoon met at its rooms, 1012 Walnut street, and elected the following officers:

President, John Birkinbine; vice-presidents, Herbert Welsh, William S. Harvey, Richard Wood, James C. Haydon, Howard M. Jenkins; general secretary, Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John P. Lundy; treasurer, Charles E. Pancoast.

Council—At large, Mrs. Brinton Cox, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, Albert Lewis; Allegheny County, Hon. George W. Guthrie, George M. Lehman, Henry Phipps; Berks County, Mrs. George Brooke, J. H. Sternberg; Blair County, Harvey Linton; Bradford County, C. S. Maurice; Bucks County, Mrs. George T. Heston, Alfred Paschall, Dr. Howard Pursell; Cambria County, Hartley C. Wolle; Carbon County, M. S. Kemerer; Center County, Prof. William A. Buckhout; Chester County, Hugh DeHaven, William S. Kirk, Samuel Marshall; Clarion County, Joseph M. Fox; Clearfield County, John E. DuBois; Clinton County, A. F. Ryooff; Crawford County, Dr. George W. Barr; Cumberland County, J. C. Fuller; Dauphin County, E. C. Felton, Miss Mira L. Dock; Delaware County, Charles Potts; Elk County, George R. Dixon; Erie County, Dr. Ira J. Dunn; Fayette County, Hon. Nathaniel Ewing; Forest County, Samuel D. Irwin; Franklin County, Col. T. B. Kennedy; Huntingdon County, Mrs. William Morris; Jefferson County, Dr. J. C. Cochran; Lackawanna County, Dr. G. Edgar Dean, L. A. Watres; Lancaster County, J. H. Baumgardner, Hon. C. C. Knauffman; Lebanon County, Mrs. Bertham Dawson Coleman; Lehigh County, Dr. William Herbst; Luzerne County, Mrs. Eckley B. Cox, Col. R. Bruce Ricketts, Gen. Paul A. Oliver, I. A. Stearns; Lycoming County, Dr. B. H. Detwiler, J. Henry Cochran; McKean County, F. H. Newell; Mercer County, Jonas J. Pierce; Montgomery County, Dr. J. M. Anders, Hon. B. Whitman Dambly, Dr. H. M. Fisher, Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger, Dr. Samuel Wolfe; Montour County, Isaac X. Grier; Northampton County, Dr. Thomas M. Drown, Prof. T. C. Porter; Northumberland County, G. R. Van Alen; Perry County, Mrs. John Wister; Philadelphia County, Judge W. N. Ashman, Henry Budd, Henry Howson, Joseph W. Johnson, J. Rodman Paul, Albert B. Weimer, Dr. W. P. Wilson; Pike County, Arthur M. Adams; Potter County, Arthur B. Mann; Schuylkill County, William L. Sheaffer, Heber S. Thompson; Somerset County, Dr. H. D. Moore; Sullivan County, B. W. Jennings; Susquehanna County, Edgar A. Turrell; Tioga County, Charles Tubbs; Union County, Dr. George G. Groff; Venango County, Prof. C. A. Babcock; Warren County, James O. Parmlee; Washington County, William Parkison Warne; Wayne County, Alonzo T. Seale; Westmoreland County, Lucien W. Doty; Wyoming County, James W. Piatt; York County, Dr. I. C. Gable.

E. R. G.

## Changes in the F. Gray Company.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, December 11.—A petition for dissolution was filed to-day by the F. Gray Company, of Piqua, one of the largest paper makers' felt concerns in the United States. The proceeding was a mere formality, however, in compliance with law, as the charter expires April 1 next, and it is the aim to organize a new company under legal restrictions. The company is strong financially, and has an extensive trade, and it is understood that one of the first moves will be the erection of new buildings and a general improvement of the plant.

The application for dissolution was followed by the appointment of A. M. Orr, of Piqua, and G. L. Marble, of Van Wert, as receivers, with full power to continue the business. The officers of the company, as well as the receivers, say that it is only a legal step in conveying the business to a new company, which will likely have the same name, as the present company practically ceases to exist under its charter April 1.

No interruption in business will follow, and one of the first duties of the receivers will be the enlargement of the already extensive plant. The company may still be known as the F. Gray Company. It is one of the substantial enterprises in the valley, and that a renewal of its charter is to be made is a matter of congratulation.

M. V.

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## NEWS FROM THE MILLS.

The Morris (Ill.) paper mill is now running, and in a few days the box machines will be in operation making pasteboard boxes.

It is said that the Windsor Locks mill of the American Writing Paper Company, Windsor Locks, Conn., will be run on jute and manila rope papers.

The engines in the addition to the Parsons Paper Company's Sargeant street mill, Holyoke, Mass., have been started up, and the entire addition will be running shortly.

G. A. Robertson & Co. have been overhauling their mill at Hinsdale, N. H. New beating engines, fan pumps and stuff pumps have been installed and new floors have been laid. The firm reports a good supply of orders.

The Western Paper Bag Company has recently completed a new warehouse in the rear of its paper mill at Kaukauna, Wis., which will be used for the storage of paper stock. No additions have lately been made to the machinery of the bag making department.

The new digester for the Combined Locks (Wis.) Paper Company has arrived and is now being set up. It is one of the largest in the Fox River Valley, being 15x48 feet in size. The work of erecting and lining it will consume a good deal of time, and it will not be ready for use until some time next month.

The two men who were injured by the breaking of a blow-off pipe in the sulphite department of the C. W. Howard Company's mill at Menasha, Wis., a week ago, are doing well. The eyes of one of the men were seriously injured by the acid, and just what the result to them will be cannot yet be determined.

The New England Building Company, Rumford Falls, Me., has taken the contract to lay 5,000,000 brick for the Oxford Paper Company for its new mill at that place. After working all summer it still has between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 to lay, owing to the enlargements made by the paper company from time to time, the total amounting to over 9,000,000.

A. D. Schaeffer, manager of the Hartford City (Ind.) Company, has invented a new process of making manila paper without the use of sulphite. The first test was made at the mill on December 8, in the presence of the officials of the company, and was a success. It is estimated that the new process will mean a saving of at least \$60 a day, or about \$22,000 a year.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, which firm closed its pulp mill at Piedmont, W. Va., last August in order to change from the sulphite to the soda process of making paper pulp from wood, and has since erected a large new brick mill, expects to resume work next week. The two paper mills have been kept supplied with pulp from the company's pulp mills at Davis, W. Va.; Covington, Va., and Tyrone, Pa.

All five of the paper machines in the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Mills, at Kaukauna, Wis., are now in full operation, and are endeavoring to make up for the time lost during the months last summer when the establishment was shut down for improvements. Three of the machines are running on tissue papers, one on wall paper and one on cover paper. Since the improvements the Thilmany people are prepared to make almost any kind of paper that may be called for.

Bids have been received by the commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the machinery in the old Kelley paper mill at Cresheim Creek and McCallum streets, recently taken into the limits of the park. The mill was operated until a few years ago for the manufacture of roofing paper, and it contains engines, boilers, shafting and belting considerably the worse for exposure. It is not expected that more than \$300 will be realized. The mill building is to be razed.

The International Paper Company has let the following contracts to Rangeley (Me.) lumbermen for the coming winter: Hinckley & Adams, 1,500,000 feet; Toothakler & Huntoon, 1,000,000 feet, and Grant & McKinnon, 2,000,000 feet, and in addition to the above amounts the International Paper Company will cut about 1,000,000 feet with its own teams. The logs are to be cut on Township 2, Range 1; 2,000,000 feet to be hauled on Long Pond, and the balance will be hauled on the Rangeley lakes.

Louis S. Lansing, of Watertown, N. Y., and Kenneth L. Warren, of Dexter, N. Y., both of the Frontenac Paper Company, Dexter, N. Y., have purchased the plant of the defunct St. Lawrence Paper Company, of Dexter, from Darwin B. Gotham, of Watertown, N. Y. The purchasers will allow the Dexter Sulphite Company to operate the plant until such time as the projected St. Lawrence Mills, for which plans are being prepared, are completed for E. F. Birmingham and Dr. Campbell. Now that the property has again changed hands, the new purchasers will allow the tenants to continue running the mill till their own paper mill is completed. The plans of Messrs.

Lansing and Warren regarding the plant after that time are not definitely formed.

## The Esleeck Paper Company.

Since purchasing the plant of the late Marshall Paper Company at Turner's Falls, Mass., last August, the Esleeck Paper Company has made extensive alterations and improvements in the mill. The English paper machine with its two large dryers has been replaced by a modern, up to date 120-inch Harper, built by the Black & Clawson company. A new Baldwin cutter has been set up, an electric light plant installed, and other machinery added, the cost of the improvements being close to \$30,000. Alongside the railroad track, next to the upper end of the mill, the company is putting in a large coal bin, the walls of which are of stone and which are to serve for foundations upon which will be built a new finishing room. The rag room is in a separate building removed from the mill proper. The machine room is well lighted and ventilated, and is large enough for another paper machine, which will no doubt be put in before the end of the coming year, as the business of the company under the guidance of A. W. Esleeck will certainly demand it. When the new finishing room is completed the room now devoted to that use can be changed to an engine room, as there is ample space for three or four beaters should they be needed, as they will be when the company puts in another paper machine. The company started up about November 1, and is now running to its full capacity on high grade tissues, copying papers, onion skin, &c.

## Paper Maker Insolvent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., December 10.—Dwight Holland, of this city, paper manufacturer, has filed at Boston a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, his schedule showing liabilities of \$26,658, with practically no assets. There are \$4,600 in secured claims, \$17,000 unsecured claims and \$5,300 of accommodation paper. The Agawam National Bank, of this city, is the only secured creditor, holding twenty shares of stock in the Atlas Pulp Company as security for debt of \$4,600. Some of the largest holders of claims are: Agawam National Bank, notes of Connecticut River Brick Company, with indorsement of debtor, and others, about \$8,000; First National Bank of Chicopee, similar note for \$3,000, and City National Bank of this city, note for \$1,000. The remaining liabilities unsecured are to Springfield business men.

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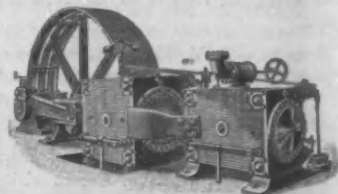
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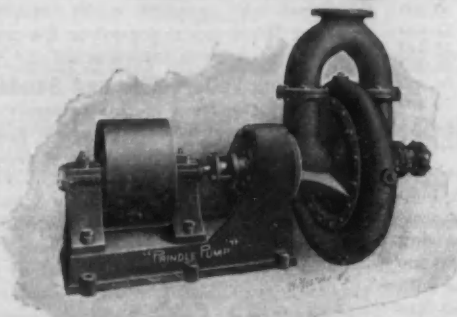
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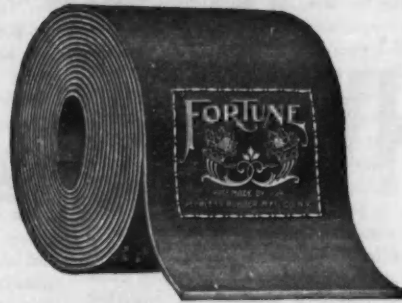
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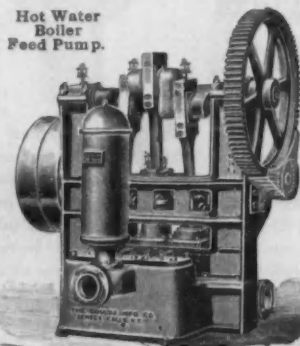
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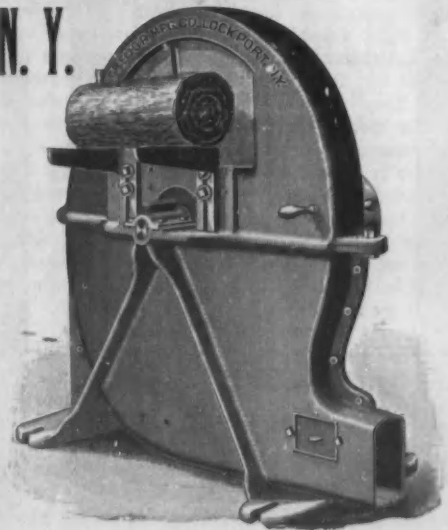
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## SUBSTITUTES FOR RAGS.

Abstracts from Paper Read at the Recent International Congress of Paper Manufacturers—Some Bits of History.

Among the speakers at the recent International Congress of Paper Manufacturers, held at Paris in August last, was M. Gery Dambricourt, who delivered a very interesting address on the researches that have been made at different times during the past fifty years or so to find a practical substitute for rags. The following abstracts from the paper are taken from the report as contained in *Le Moniteur de la Papeterie Française*:

Referring to the great increase that has lately taken place in the prices of the raw materials used for paper making, and the crisis with which, consequently, makers now find themselves face to face, M. Dambricourt said that this crisis was by no means a new one, for as far back as the middle of this century, owing to the scarcity of rags, newspaper proprietors stood face to face with the necessity of either raising their prices or of finding some substitutes for the raw material then used by paper makers, which was almost entirely rags. The English Minister for Foreign Affairs sent a circular round to the British consuls abroad asking them to make inquiries on the subject, with a view to finding out whether there was not some filamentous material, procurable at a cheap rate, which could be utilized for the purpose. The Société Industrielle de Mulhouse, always in the front rank of progress, proposed to confer a gold medal, together with a sum of £160, on the individual or firm who should introduce into France a material of this kind, in the condition of half-stuff, which would be capable of replacing rags, or at any rate be utilizable in a mixture containing not more than half or two-thirds rags, and producing a sheet equal in quality to rag paper, without any augmentation in price. About that time several proposed substitutes for rags made their appearance, including straw, esparto, mechanical pulp and chemical soda pulp, although, of course, these were not entirely unknown prior to the date mentioned.

### PAPER FROM STRAW.

Since 1801 paper had been made with straw pulp, but the product obtained was only of a low grade, not fit for any other purpose than as a wrapping paper. It was Marie Charles Amédée Mellier who, in 1855-56, was the first to treat straw economically as regards the plant, the time required and the chemicals and other materials necessary, but although straw fibre thus obtained an introduction to paper makers it was evidently not destined to supersede rags in the manufacture of fine papers, as it cannot be bleached to a proper degree of whiteness, nor do its fibres possess the fineness or uniformity of those of rags. On the other hand, however, straw papers lend themselves very easily to sizing, and they also possess a sonority (*sic*) which it is impossible to obtain with ordinary rags, so that such as it was, and until it became better known, straw was employed about that period in nearly all kinds of papers—in fact, up to the time when bisulphite wood pulp came into use. At the present time, and for many years past, the largest straw paper mills in France are situated in the north; the pulp they use is generally procured in the half-chemical state, and the boards made from it are largely used in the making of sugar boxes and for other light wrapping purposes. But the use of straw has not at any time exercised an influence on the price of white papers.

### THE USE OF ESPARTO.

Esparto was first treated in France about 1855, and a company having a nominal capital of £160,000 was founded at Courbevois to make esparto pulp, the selling price of which was fixed at 50 francs [presumably per 100 kilos.—2 cwt.—Ed.] In 1858 an imperial decree authorized the importation, free of all customs duties, of paper pulp made in Algeria from esparto, &c. Among the many French mills that experimented with, esparto at that time was the one at Echarcon, and it is understood that the product obtained was of extreme solidity and irreproachable whiteness, while the price was much below that of rag papers. Nevertheless the manufacture of esparto papers never properly developed in France, and it is difficult to say exactly why this is; possibly the advance in price of the chemicals necessary to treat it, and the difficulties of transport, may have something to do with the matter. There are still some mills in France that use esparto in the manufacture of special papers, but it is in England that the great bulk of the makes of this class are turned out.

### INTRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP.

Notwithstanding the claims of esparto and straw to be considered in connection with the subject of this paper, wood pulps are undoubtedly far more important, as they have exercised a considerable influence on the prices of papers. Many inventors from time to time made experiments with a view to producing paper from wood pulp, Hartmann and Schlesinger, for example. One of the most successful was Voelter, of Heidenheim, whose process

was installed at nearly all the factories which used mechanical wood pulp at that time. In 1856 he announced that the pulp he manufactured could, according to the nature of the woods from which it was made, be mixed with two, three or four fifths of rags, the result being a paper of good average quality; he was of opinion that the gradual increase in the use of this pulp would diminish the demand for rags, and that the prices of the latter material would be thereby lowered. In 1855 the Papeteries du Souche sent to the Paris Exhibition some colored papers containing 20 per cent. of fir pulp. These appeared to be of such excellent quality that a gold medal of the first class was awarded to the firm. Voelter had already exhibited in Germany (in 1854) some papers into the composition of which 40 to 50 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp had entered. In the pursuit of these experiments the French gradually dropped behind other nations, and at the exhibition of 1867 the gentleman who was engaged to study the various substitutes for rags complained that France was very poorly represented in that branch of the paper making industry, though Belgium, Germany and England were all employing rag substitutes with considerable success. The mill at Pontcherra, however, exhibited straw and mechanical wood pulps; the price of the former at that time was 63 francs, i. e., £2 10s., and the latter 40 francs, or 32s. [per 100 kilos.]; in 1875-6-7 the price of mechanical had come down as low as 30 francs, say 24s. By 1878 France had gained most of the ground she had lost in this direction, and at any rate made up in quality what she lacked in quantity. Her centres of production in this class of paper manufacture naturally localized themselves in the East and Southeast and in Central France, where timber and water power are both plentiful. At this period the pulp factories of La Rochette, Beurey, St. Remy, Domene, and Lancey were honorably representing the French pulp manufacturing industry, some of them, in fact, were then showing papers containing 90 per cent. of aspen pulp and only 10 per cent. of rags. At the same exhibition (1878) Belgian pulp making was represented by M. de Naeyer, who sent twenty-five samples of soda pulps, made from as many different woods.

### NORWAY'S EXPORT OF WOOD PULP.

The consumption of wood pulp in France on a large scale only dates from the period when Sweden and Norway, which had become the greatest producers of this material, began to send their products into the country. According to official statistics the exports of Norwegian pulp were as follows:

	Quantity Tons.	Value Francs.	
1870	500	42,400	£1,696
1871	1,500	230,000	9,200
1872	3,000	485,000	19,400
1873	4,000	436,000	17,440
1874	6,000	646,000	25,840
1875	8,500	950,000	38,000
1876	12,000	1,630,000	65,200
1877	15,000	1,980,000	79,200

In 1878 dry mechanical wood pulp (which is said to have cost £7 13s. 6d. net to produce) was being delivered at Havre for 270 francs (£10 16s.) per ton, and moist pulp at 130 francs (£5 4s.). The output of Scandinavian pulp being constantly on the increase, a total of 1,175,000 tons "dry" was exported from Norway and Sweden during the five years 1895 to 1899, being an average of 235,000 tons annually, 75,000 tons of which probably came into France. In 1892 the quantity of wood pulp imported into France was 74,627,078 kilos.; in 1893, 88,606,172 kilos.; in 1895, 89,203,930 kilos.; in 1898, 92,549,263 kilos., and in 1899, 85,962,887 kilos. (1,000 kilos. = 1 ton). During the first six months of the current year (1900), 59,337 tons of mechanical and chemical pulp have been received, against 65,533 tons during the corresponding period of 1899. This difference of about 7½ per cent. in the quantity imported is not sufficient to account for the abnormal rise of from 13 to 20 francs in the price [per 100 kilos.] of this material, the reason for which is perhaps rather to be looked for in the overproduction of paper, or the rapid development of the manufacture of card and pasteboards from wood pulp.

Russia, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland furnished altogether, in 1898, 89,000,000 kilos. of pulp; the other pulp producing countries, which had exported only 670,337 kilos. in 1896, sent France 3,308,366 kilos. in 1898, a total which dropped to 1,048,857 kilos. last year.

It is a pity that Mellier did not, in the course of his experiments, treat straw with caustic soda, the same as Houghton, who, in his search for an economical form of wood pulp in 1857, treated it under high pressure with a very concentrated soda lye. That mode was, however, found very troublesome, and many years were to pass before a really economical product was obtained.

The wood pulp era, so far as the consumption of the material in large quantities is concerned, dates from the time when Franck, Elkman and Mitscherlich put their patents into operation, and the discovery of bisulphite wood pulp was the result. As this pulp was able to be employed unbleached, its use permitted economies in the

expensive installations of chlorine plant hitherto necessary, and the superiority of this product was therefore promptly recognized.

In 1885 Germany had only twenty-nine wood pulp factories, but in the following year she had fifty-six. Norway and Sweden followed suit, so far as the relative productiveness of their mills was concerned, as the under-mentioned figures prove.

### SCANDINAVIA'S PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP.

Sweden produced mechanical and chemical wood pulp during the periods given as follows:

	Mechanical.	Chemical.
1875-9	90,000 tons.	10,000
1880-4	187,000	60,000
1885-9	237,000	131,000
1890-4	385,000	312,000
1895-9	532,000	613,000

The Norwegian product was:

	Mechanical.	Chemical.
1890	50,000 tons.	20,000
1891	103,000	21,000
1892	90,000	31,000
1893	99,000	34,000
1894	108,000	36,000
1895	105,000	50,000
1896	119,000	59,000
1897	138,000	67,000
1898	131,000	65,000
1899	150,000	70,000
	1,093,000	453,000

Notwithstanding the large and increasing importation, several wood pulp establishments have been founded in the neighborhood of Paris, and in some of the districts in the east and west of France. In the department of Isère many paper mills make their own pulp. These circumstances have enabled French paper makers, at any rate to some extent, to escape the troubles caused by the recent large increase in the price of mechanical pulps, chemical pulps not having yet attained in France the disproportionate prices which rule elsewhere.

M. Dambricourt said that he would leave to the Congress the question of the desirability, or otherwise, of making a protest against the decision of the Norwegian makers to no longer sell their pulp free to the buyers' works, but only to the steamer's side.

The only rag substitutes that remain to be dealt with are waste paper and peat. The former largely forms the base of the cheaper sorts of wrapping papers, and is made great use of in various mills in the vicinity of Paris. With regard to peat, two foreign mills sent to the Paris Exhibition some samples of paper made from this material, one of these was a Dutch mill, the other an Austrian. The former makes cardboards from the peat fibre, the latter thin wrappings. It has yet to be discovered, however, whether peat will in the future take any rank worth speaking of among the many rag substitutes at present on the market.

### Miami Valley Mills and Sunday Closing.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, December 10.—There is no doubt whatever that the news mill owners in this locality heartily favor the plan of closing on Sunday. This rule, however, has been in force here for some time, not only in the news mills, but in many others as well. Book and manila plants have been under the same regulations. "I do not believe that the manufacturers in this part of the Middle West have been as severe in respect to Sunday labor as many of the owners in the East," remarked a gentleman of the trade who was requested to join the Sunday closing movement. "We are satisfied to have our mills in operation six days in the week and to rest on the Sabbath. It pays, beyond question. The editorial in last week's PAPER TRADE JOURNAL covered the situation adequately. Many of the mills in this section have sufficient orders to run on Sunday, as well as on week days, and it is not because we haven't the work that we object."

For a time the book mills in the East operated on Sunday and considerable criticism was expressed hereabouts. Miami Valley mill men consider the question of restricting production in connection with the work as one that belongs to persons of mercenary inclinations. M. V.

### Suspension Bridge Breaks.

BERLIN, N. H., December 10.—Two men were drowned and five others are suffering from chills and exposure as the result of the collapsing of a suspension bridge, for the use of laborers, on the property of the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company here, on Wednesday of last week. The names of the men who lost their lives are Thomas McKeown and Thomas Rogers, of the Burgess Company. The bridge was suspended on wire cables at a height of about 50 feet over the falls on the Androscoggin River. Seven of the company's laborers were crossing the structure Wednesday morning when one of the cables snapped, precipitating all the men into the water, 50 feet below. Rogers and McKeown were drowned before anyone could reach them. The remaining five were rescued after considerable difficulty. McKeown leaves a widow and one child. Rogers was twenty-one years old.



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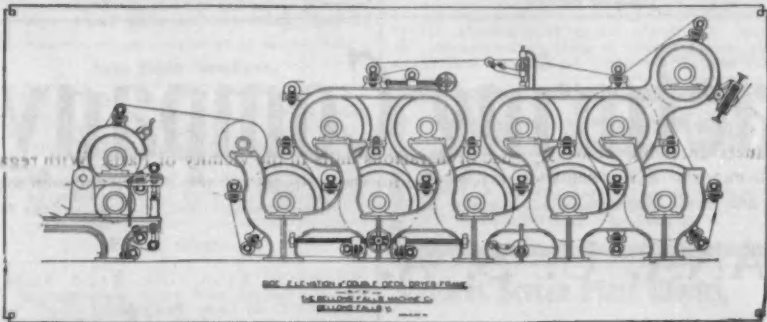
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## PATENTS OF THE WEEK.

Three New Paper Boxes, All from Ohio—A Design Patent for Wrapping Paper by a New Yorker  
—British Patents.

Paper Box.—Columbus G. Shipley, Jr., Dayton, Ohio, assignor to the J. W. Sefton Manufacturing Company, Anderson, Ind., and Chicago, Ill. No. 663,133.

Paper Box.—George E. Simon, Anderson, Ind., assignor to the J. W. Sefton Manufacturing Company, same place and Chicago, Ill. No. 663,134.

Paper Box.—Theodor L. Neumann, Dayton, Ohio, assignor of one-half to the Dayton Paper Novelty Company, same place. No. 663,238.

## DESIGN.

Wrapping Paper.—George A. C. Goetting, New York, N. Y. Design of skull, crossbones, &c. No. 33,667. Term of patent, 14 years.

## British Patents.

A patent has been granted to Messrs. D. Pearson, of Shotley-grove, Shotley Bridge, Durham, and D. N. Bertram, of Bertrams Limited, Edinburgh, Scotland, for improvements in paper pulp refining engines. The improvements have reference to the construction of refining engines forming the subject of Letters Patent No. 11,956 (1893). The object of the present invention is to render both sets of cutters entirely operative, or to counterbalance the pressure of the pulp. The pulp is fed into the engine at both sides, i. e., through both outside discs, or into the spaces at both sides of the central disc, and for that purpose inlet pipes are employed of (by preference) like area or capacity, connected to the feed box or pump supplying pulp under the same "head" or pressure, and thereby equalizing the pressure on the central disc, and causing it to be unaffected by the pressure of pulp. To permit of such a double or duplex feed, and allow of the

necessary adjustment of the front disc, the patentees employ a flexible tube, sliding gland, or like connection for the front inlet pipe. The discharge outlet is, by preference, in the side of the engine casing, and for the purpose of regulating the amount of discharge (and simultaneously regulating the amount of pulp admitted) the outlet is provided with a regulating cock. The patentees may also provide the inlet pipe or pipes with a regulating cock when fed from a feed box, but dispense with such cock when the pulp is supplied by a pump.

Among the latest patents for strainers is one granted to James Wilson, engineer, of Wandsworth, London, England. Two straining plates are employed, either horizontal or inclining downward toward a channel situated between them. Pulp is supplied to the upper side of one or other of the plates from an inlet common to both. There are two valves on the inlet which direct the flow respectively to the two plates, being operated by a rocking shaft in such manner that when one is open the other is closed. Two sluices are provided, one along the lower side of each of the plates, and these sluices are also worked by a rocking shaft in such manner that the sluice at the bottom of each plate is raised immediately the pulp is supplied to it and is then again lowered.

The action is as follows: When the supply is cut off from one of the plates the liquid drains through it leaving the dirt, long pieces of fibre, &c., which cannot pass through comparatively dry, and when the supply is turned on again these are washed off the plates by the rush of liquid into the central trough.

## OBITUARY.

## J. ALLISON EYSTER.

J. Allison Eyster died at Chambersburg, Pa., December 3, aged seventy-eight years. He was born in Chambersburg and was the son of George S. Eyster, who was prominent as a merchant in Chambersburg fifty years ago. Mr. Eyster was the owner of Hollywell paper mill,

which he afterward sold to his partner, William Heyser, his brother-in-law, removing to Halltown, W. Va., where he established a paper mill, introducing modern machinery, and recovering by his industry and business qualifications a fortune he had lost. Mr. Eyster was a prisoner during the war, having been captured in Hagerstown and imprisoned in Libby and Andersonville. His widow, who survives him, was Miss Elizabeth Heyser. These children also survive: Mrs. Frank S. McCowan, Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank Harrison, Englewood, N. J.; George S. and J. Allison Eyster, Jr., Halltown, W. Va. Mr. Eyster had been an attendant at the Reformed Church, Chambersburg, Pa., but upon his removal to Halltown he identified himself with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Eyster returned to Chambersburg in 1896 and has since been living there.

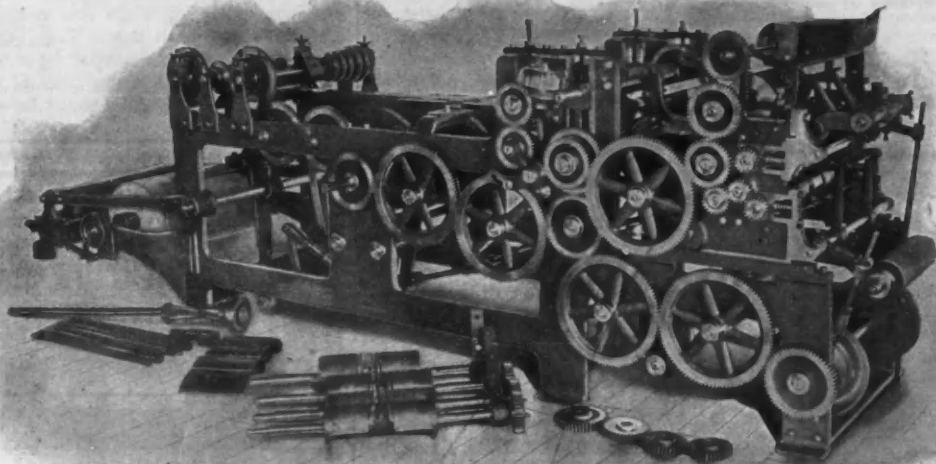
## CHRISTIAN E. R. CHRISTOPHERSEN.

Word was received here last week that Christian E. R. Christophersen, who for many years was the leading spirit in the Scandinavian wood pulp industry, is dead. He was born on June 16, 1840, at Porsgrund. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the iron and hardware trade, and subsequently took a position as traveler, in which he was very successful. In 1867 he went to England, and mastered the business routine associated with the office of an English merchant. He subsequently returned to Scandinavia as the representative of T. W. Petersen & Co., of Birmingham. In 1870 Mr. Christophersen started an agency business on his own account at Christiania. His attention was directed to the efforts to manufacture and introduce wood pulp for paper making, the pioneers in Norway being a Mr. Meinich and Mr. Wiig. In the sale of wood pulp Mr. Christophersen overcame the numerous obstacles and difficulties that presented themselves, and as years went on he did a very important business with mills in England, Scotland, France and other countries. Mr. Christophersen held high positions in Christiania, and received many orders of distinction.

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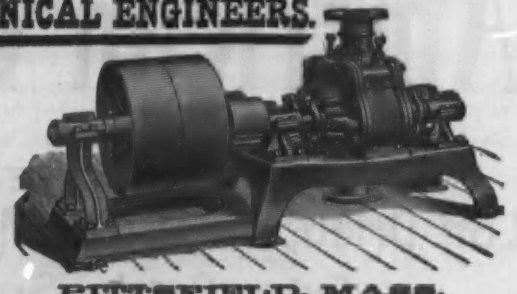
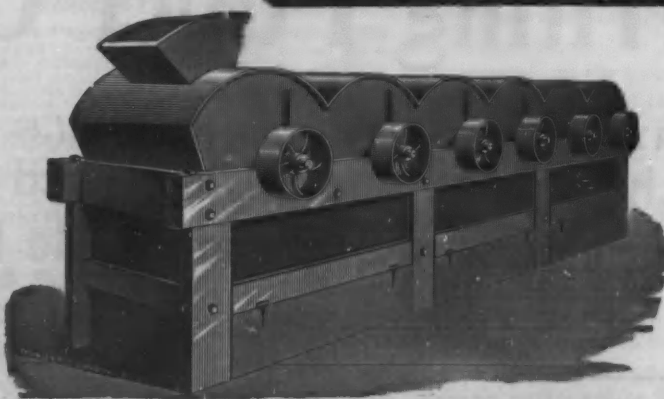
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**THE HENDRICK MFG. CO., LTD.**  
CARBONDALE, PA.

**James M. Fitz Gerald** 413-415 West Broadway  
NEW YORK CITY

**PAPER STOCK**

WILLIAM HENRY HANSELL, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. WILLIAM STILES, Treas.

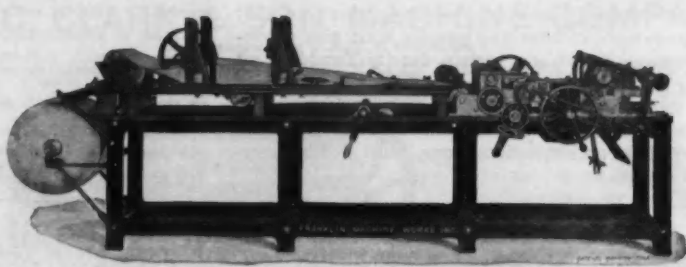
**The Franklin Machine Works**

INCORPORATED,

TWELFTH AND HAMILTON STREETS,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1868.

Incorporated 1894.



**PAPER BAG MACHINE.**

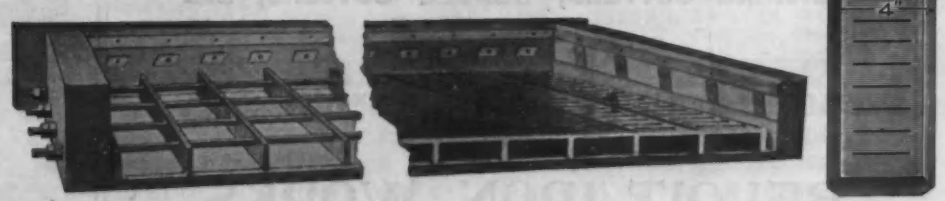
Also manufacturers of Toilet Paper, Perforating and Rewinding Machinery, Cigarette Box  
Machinery, Paper Bag Machinery, Match Box Machinery, Rotary Paper  
Slitters and Rewinders, and Rotary Card Cutters.

**SPECIAL MACHINERY DESIGNED and CONSTRUCTED.**

ESTABLISHED 1877. + INCORPORATED 1899. **Western Screen Plate Works.**  
Appleton, Wis.

THE DICKERSON PATENT

**SCREWLESS SCREEN-PLATES,**  
And Quick Change Fastening-Cradle.



Strong rods bind all together like one mass of metal. Applied to any Screen in less than two hours. Thereafter the plates are changed in ten minutes. Our system gives greater efficiency and costs no more than the old style. Send for our proposition.

## THE USE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Some Hints on Its Manipulation—It Must Be Fresh—Testing It—The Prevention of Waste—Points to Be Remembered.

Although it is a well-known fact that the real value of bleaching powder can only be rightly and accurately determined by proper chemical methods of analysis, and its capacity for bleaching measured in the laboratory, some simpler and easier mode of checking the material, day by day, is absolutely necessary for ordinary practical purposes says the British Paper Maker. This is usually accomplished by means of the hydrometer, an instrument which is satisfactory enough, when properly applied and handled. It is obvious that in the process of breaking down of bleaching powder into bleach liquor, a given weight of the dry substance should always yield a certain volume of liquor, and also that with freshly made powder the number of gallons thus produced should accomplish the same amount of work in the potchers. Owing to the system generally adopted for manufacturing the liquor, it is not always easy to measure the volume obtained, since the weak washings siphoned off from one lot of bleaching powder dregs are utilized for breaking down fresh material. But since the measurement of the quantity obtained is evidently some check on the strength of the powder, it is worth our while to discuss one or two points in connection therewith. Assuming, therefore, that one hundredweight of bleaching powder must give a constant volume of liquor at a certain density Twaddell, we can easily see that this fact may be taken advantage of to make a practical test of deliveries on a large scale. Certain conditions for this method of testing, which, after all, is only an approximate one, must not be overlooked.

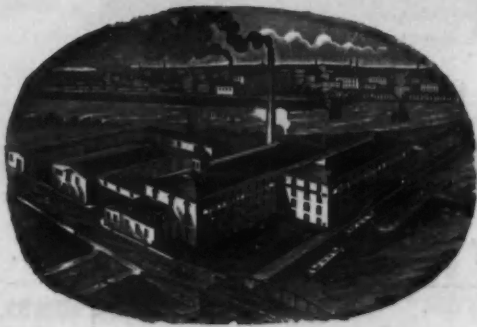
The bleaching powder itself must be dry and freshly made, tested immediately on arrival, and not used for this test if it has been kept long in stock. Owing to chemical changes caused by air, moisture, and time, chloride of lime deteriorates, and the liquor obtained by exhausting the powder with water may not show any such change by merely immersing a hydrometer in it. In all cases where the hydrometer is used for gauging the strength of a liquor by measuring the density, as means of detecting the weight of some substance dissolved in a known volume, the density may not always be a correct test. For instance, the strength of bleaching powder is thus tested. It is well known that in the case of a liquor prepared from freshly made good 35 per cent. powder, 100 gallons of liquor standing 10 degrees Tw., the weight of available chlorine is 29½ pounds in solution. Now the density may be experimentally increased to 12 degrees or 15 degrees Tw., by the addition of, say, ordinary salt, but the weight of chlorine is still 29½ pounds. This illustration will show that some care is necessary in using a Twaddell hydrometer, and although the errors arising from actual experience are not very large, some amount of reservation should be made if tests carried out by its means are quoted, and made the basis of any important experiment.

Fortunately, however, at this point laboratory investigations are of material service, and extensive analyses have been made with a view of finding out the exact volume of bleach liquor having some specific density, which should be obtained from a given weight of good bleaching powder. This at once furnishes the paper maker with a method of approximately testing his own bleaching powder in the mill, without laboratory appliances. The density at which bleach liquor is generally stocked for use in the potchers is 6 degrees Tw. at the ordinary temperature 60 degrees Fahr. Good commercial powder testing 35 per cent. chloride will under these conditions yield 216 gallons of bleach liquor from each hundredweight of

dry substance, or 4,320 gallons per ton. Or, putting the same figures in the reverse way: One gallon of bleach liquor 6 degrees Tw. is equivalent to 0.541 pounds of powder (100 gallons of liquor 6 degrees Tw. = 54 pounds of bleaching powder). With these data it is possible to check, in some measure, the work of the mixer in making the liquor, since the quantity obtained in gallons may be calculated into hundredweights and then compared with the actual weight broken down.

The prevention of waste in this way is an important point which no paper maker can afford to ignore or pass over. The last washings of a mixing are sometimes allowed to run away, with the result that considerable loss invariably follows. As a matter of fact, with properly arranged tanks of ample size, and sufficient in number, there is no reason why almost every trace of available chlorine in the shape of chloride of lime, should not eventually find its way to the stock tank ready for use. Thus, if 100 gallons of weak washing water standing 1 degree Tw. are allowed to waste, the loss in actual dry bleaching powder is 9 pounds, an amount which is not to be despised when lost washings occur frequently, as they do with mixers of small capacity. Any serious deviation from these figures obtained in practice may point to the necessity of thoroughly investigating the means employed for washing the powder, or in cases where the method is satisfactory, of having the powder submitted to analysis. As already pointed out, since the chemical substances which are produced by gradual deterioration of hypo-chlorite of lime, tend to influence the reading of the hydrometer as much as the hypo-chlorite itself, some exercise of judgment is required in making this test, but since at the same time the use of fresh powder almost modifies any error which might be introduced in this way, the measurement of volume from a given weight is a process of great and material value.

(To be concluded.)



### PIQUA WOOLEN MILLS

THE F. GRAY CO.,  
Piqua, Ohio.

Manufacturers of  
Fourdriner, Harpor and Cylinder  
**FELTS.**

Press Felts and Jackets for  
all Kinds of Paper.  
Also Felt Soap Which Has  
No Equal.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

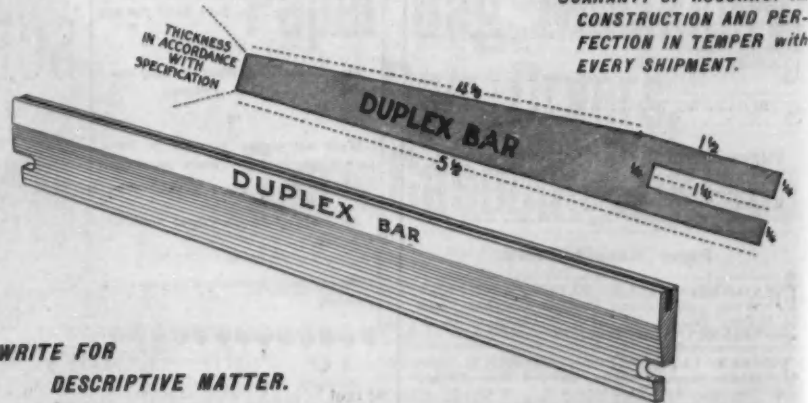
### R. J. DOWD KNIFE WORKS,

Established 1847.—Beloit, Wis.—Manufacturers of

## WAGG PATENT DUPLEX AND TRIPLEX BEATING ENGINE BARS.

Chipper, Barker, Rag and Paper  
Cutting Knives. Roll Bars and  
Bed Plates of every description.

GUARANTY OF ACCURACY IN  
CONSTRUCTION AND PER-  
FECTION IN TEMPER with  
EVERY SHIPMENT.



WRITE FOR  
DESCRIPTIVE MATTER.

## ALL TYPES PAPER MILL MACHINERY.

High Grade in Every Respect. Embodying all Late Improvements.

WET MACHINES, STUFF PUMPS, WATER PUMPS,  
FINISHING CUTTERS, BUNDLE CUTTERS, Etc.

REWINDERS.

IMPROVED "LEADER" SCREEN. BEST IN THE MARKET. Write for information.

### BELOIT IRON WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

BELOIT, WIS., U. S. A.

Agent for Scandinavia and Finland: C. S. CHRISTENSEN, Christiania.

# American Writing Paper Company,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

OPERATING TWENTY-EIGHT MILLS.

Loft Dried, Air Dried, Machine Dried and Engine Sized Writing Papers.

Extra Grade, Super, M. F., Antique and Deckle Edge Book Papers.

Cover and Plate Papers, and Specialties of Every Variety.

SALESMEN ARE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

BOSTON: 45 Milk Street.

PHILADELPHIA: The Bourse.

CHICAGO: Western Union Building.

NEW YORK: Vanderbilt Building.

BUFFALO: Prudential Building.





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

# The Black & Clawson Co.

Hamilton, Ohio, U. S. A.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF

## The Best Paper Making Machines

for All Grades of Papers and Boards.

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

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

PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST.

### Wants and For Sale.

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

**WANTED**—A backtender in mill making book papers; must be steady and be able to furnish good references. Address Backtender, care Paper Trade Journal.

**FLAT PAPERS ON COMMISSION**—A traveller covering the South, Cuba and Mexico in fancy stationery desires a line of flat papers on commission. Address X. Y. Z., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—A night foreman for a large sulphite mill; must understand acid making and cooking and be steady and reliable in every way; steady work and good pay to the right man. Address Sulphite, care Paper Trade Journal, 64 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

**WANTED**—A beaterman; one who has had experience in beating rags for roofing papers; must be sober and steady. Address H., care Paper Trade Journal.

**THREE** first-class paper salesmen wanted, with established trade; one for Philadelphia and two for the State of Pennsylvania, on salary. Address Established, care Journal.

**WANTED**—Position as millwright by practical man of fifteen years' experience; at present in three-machine mill; can give best references. Address E. H. W., care Journal.

**WANTED**—A first-class salesman for paper to the consuming trade; only those with an established trade will be considered; specialties in quantities a desirable feature. Address S. F. R., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED SITUATION** by first-class machine tender. Address M. J., care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED**—Could screen, without plates, to take eight plates, 10x36. Address Marshall & Mitchell, Wooddale, Del.

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

**SUPERINTENDENT WANTED**—A thoroughly competent, progressive, reliable man of good executive ability, wanted as superintendent of a large paper mill, desirably located and making fine book and other papers; an unusually desirable position and salary for the right man; all communications strictly confidential. Address Manufacturer, P. O. Box 2,652, New York City.

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

**FOR SALE** Three or four second-hand Rodney Hunt water wheels. Address Middleton Paper Company, 35 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

### PAPER MILL WANTED.

Will purchase paper mill or rent with privilege of purchase; one with railroad facilities and near Philadelphia preferred. Address

MILL,

Care Paper Trade Journal.

### FOR SALE.

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

SMITH PAPER CO., Lee, Mass.

### F. H. DAVIS & CO.

EXCHANGE BLDG., BOSTON.

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

One 96-inch four cylinder Board Machine; one 96 inch Fourdrinier Machine; one 86 inch almost new Fourdrinier Machine; one 86 inch Fourdrinier Machine, twenty-four Dryers; one new 728 Gould Geared Suction Pump; one new 728 Gould Geared Triplex Stuff Pump; one Horizontal Gould 12x10 Power Geared Suction Pump; one Horizontal Geared 12x10 Power Suction Pump; one 66 inch Cranston Under-Cut Trimmer; one 44 inch Brown & Carver Trimmer; one Bundy Time Recorder; one Louden Regulator; one Lock Regulator; one Hine & Robinson Regulator; one new 900 Gallon Compound Duplex Blake Steam Pump; one 62 inch Moore & White Cutter; two 1600 pound Holyoke Machine Company's Double Lighter Beaters; two 1600 pound Iron Tub Beaters; three Jordans; one 24x45 Wetherill Corliss Engine; 250 H. P. Wetherill Heater; a lot of belting, shafting, pulleys and piping; one 26x48 Allis Corliss Engine.

**WANTED**—Manufacturer to furnish a grade of paper suitable for making same into sticky fly paper; also man experienced in the manufacturing of sticky fly paper, or can give detailed information regarding the making of it; state experience, conditions, &c. Fly Paper, care Journal.

### WANTED.

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

### FOR SALE.

One four roll stack of Chilled Calenders, 88 in. face. One 48 in. four high Reeling Machine. Several Press Rolls of various sizes.

BLACK & CLAWSON CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

### For Sale—Rotary.

22 feet long, 7 feet diameter, 3/4 inch thick, two man-heads, double riveted, with driving gear complete; good as new.

Address COLIN GARDNER PAPER CO., MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

### Notice to Paper Manufacturers.

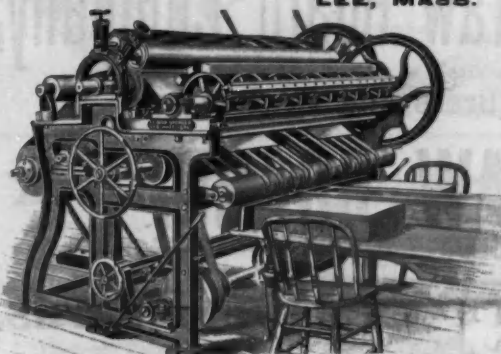
**The Paper Machine Improvement Co.** manufacture an attachment that can be put on any ordinary Fourdrinier or cylinder paper machine that is especially adapted to running light or weak papers safely at fast speed; there is no chance for a break from the wire to the second press and the sheet is not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

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

### H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE COMPANY,

Successors to CLARK & SPENCER,

Manufacturers of PAPER MILL MACHINERY, LEE, MASS.



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

### MILL AGENCY WANTED.

Are you looking for a New England representative? If so, I would like to correspond with you. Would like full information regarding grade and output and exclusive agency for this market. Address Mill Agent, care Paper Trade Journal, No. 64 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

### WANTED.

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

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

### FOR SALE.

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

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

### FOR SALE.

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

THE NILES TOOL WORKS CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

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

### Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of STEBBINS & RICHTER, wherein H. W. Stebbins and A. F. Richter, both of the City of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson and State of New York, were partners in the business of Mill Architects and Contractors, is this, the eighth day of December, A. D. 1900, dissolved by mutual consent.

H. W. STEBBINS.

A. F. RICHTER.

The business will be continued at Watertown, N. Y., by H. W. Stebbins, who alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.

H. W. STEBBINS.

A. F. RICHTER.

The partnership was limited to two years. This time having expired, hence the dissolution. In the reorganization Mr. Richter will retain an interest and continue in the business



**FARREL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.,**  
ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.,  
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF  
Patent applied for.

**Chilled Rolls**

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

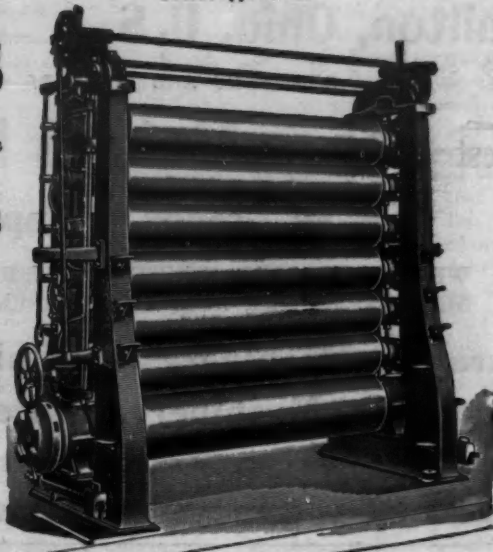
**CHILLED AND DRY SAND ROLLS**  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

**COMPLETE CALENDERS.**

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

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

Old Rolls Reground at Short  
Notice.



**American Straw Board Company,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**STRAW BOARD.**

**All Kinds of Paper Box Boards.**

GENERAL OFFICE,

1325 Old Colony Building, Chicago.

**A. SALOMON,**

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

REPRESENTING

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

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**FOR THE Paper Trade and Kindred Industries**

ARE THOSE OF **S. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,**

New York Office: 47 CANNON ST., LONDON, E. C.  
150 Nassau St., near Printing House Square,

WHERE TERMS FOR ADVERTISING SPACE MAY BE OBTAINED.

**THE PAPER MAKER AND BRITISH PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.**

published first of each month, is, beyond all question, the leading British organ of the Paper Trade. *The Wood Pulp Maker* forms a monthly supplement to the Journal. The Paper Maker is well written, well edited and well printed. In every issue appear articles by experts in paper making, and the latest important information of interest to the trade is given. Its circulation is world-wide and its reliability is proverbial. Subscription, \$2.65 a year, including postage.

**THE STATIONERY WORLD AND FANCY GOODS REVIEW.**

with its supplement, **PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES**

published the middle of each month. This is an independent organ, specially devoted to the Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades. Of late greater attention has been paid to the Printing and Allied Trades Section. The latest novelties in stationery and fancy goods, and in the whole of the wide field covered by its titles the Stationery World is the most up-to-date and go-ahead journal in Europe. Subscription, \$1.30 a year, including postage.

**THE PAPER BOX AND BAG MAKER, including THE BOOKBINDERS' JOURNAL.**

monthly; the only journal in Great Britain devoted to Paper Box, Paper Bag and Book-binding industries. The machinery in use in the United Kingdom in the boxmaking industry is almost entirely made in America and in Germany, and details of the latest inventions in this line are given to the readers of the *Paper Box and Bag Maker*. Matters of interest to the trades represented are freely discussed in its pages. Subscription, \$1.65 a year, including postage.

**S. C. PHILLIPS & CO.**

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

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., near Printing House Square. (The Lockwood Trade Journal Co.)

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**

**IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.**

For the Week Ended December 7, 1900.

	Quantity.	Value.
Alum	72	\$387
Aniline Colors	1,225	83,865
Bleaching Powders	474	4,001
Books	352	36,418
Clay	29	2,636
Engravings	29	2,141
Jute Butts, &c.	6,975	30,463
Newspapers	334	4,814
Paper	978	41,197
Paper Hangings	111	1,683
Paper Stock	3,480	26,284
Printed Matter	135	14,173
Soda Ash	597	2,436
Soda Caustic	250	2,076
Soda Hypo.	.....	.....
Terra Alba	.....	.....
Tale	405	654
Twine	3	10
Ultramarine	5	47
Waste	15	4,008
Total	.....	\$27,296

Imports General Merchandise for the week ended December 7, 1900, \$6,154,316

**IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK.**

From January 1 to December 10, 1900.

Whence Imported.	Rags.	Old Papers.	Chemical Fibre.	Manilla Stock.
Amsterdam	Bs. 114.	Tons. Ba.	Coils.	
Antwerp	8,832	327	446	14,452
Bordeaux	2,877	24	.....	1,347
Bremen	2,150	560	.....	5,107
Bristol	287	152	.....	539
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	127
Central America	1,923	.....	.....	32
Colon	100	.....	.....	65
Constantinople	471	.....	125	.....
Copenhagen	2,377	146	2,208	1,368
Dundee	282	25	50	1,930
Dunkirk	1,029	45	1,060	230
Fiome	.....	.....	10	.....
Genoa	2,657	.....	.....	1,739
Glasgow	594	2,646	.....	272
Hamburg	55,585	1,956	935 1/2	13,133
Havre	1,457	24	.....	1,928
Hull	1,390	143	815	2,872
Kobe	1,510	.....	.....	3,501
Leghona	2,057	.....	.....	.....
Leith	29	335	.....	145
Liverpool	1,677	1,530	694	3,609
London	1,690	6,715	.....	956
Marseilles	356	39	.....	896
Newcastle	63	.....	.....	3,629
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	3,264	36	1,566	2,341
Stettin	8,922	62	2,096	4,036
Smyrna	290	.....	.....	.....
Trieste	.....	.....	771	.....

**NEW YORK IMPORTS.**

For the Week Ended December 11, 1900.

Paper.	
Ammerman & Patterson, Etruria, Liverpool, 6 ca.	
J. Dickinson & Co., Menomonee, London, 5 ca.	
Henry Bainbridge & Co., by same, 1 ca.	
W. H. Graef, Lahn, Bremen, 1 ca.	
Henry Drucker, by same, 4 ca.	
Baldwin Brothers & Co., Germanic, Liverpool, ca.	
Neuburger, Heine & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 1 ca.	
E. G. Soltmann, British Trader, Antwerp, 18 ca.	
Dingelstedt & Co., Frederick der Grosse, Bremen, 2 ca.	
Emil Majert, by same, 7 ca.	
Kupfer Brothers, by same, 12 ca.	
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., Lucania, Liverpool, 1 ca.	
Baldwin Brothers & Co., by same, 5 ca.	
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, 3 ca.	
L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 104 ca.	
American News Company, by same, 4 ca. colored.	
Robert Mayer & Co., by same, 7 ca.	
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 14 ca.	
C. D. Stone & Co., by same, 6 ca.	
American Tobacco Company, La Gascogne, Havre, 46 ca.	
E. G. Soltmann, New York, London, 3 ca.	
F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company, by same, 1 ca.	
American Tobacco Company, New York, Bordeaux, 74 ca.	
Rags, Old Papers, Etc.	
Jessup & Moore Paper Company, Manhasset, Dundee, 81 bs. manilla.	
E. Butterworth & Co., Menomonee, London, 31 bs. old paper.	
A. Salomon, Masapequa, Dunkirk, 218 bs. rags.	
Castle & Gotthel, British Trader, Antwerp, 340 bs. rags.	
A. Salomon, by same, 28 bs. rags.	
Perkins, Goodwin & Co., Cevic, Liverpool, 277 coils rope.	
E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 101 coils rope, 108 bs. bagging.	
Joseph Joseph & Brother, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, 45 bs. cotton waste.	
Lewy Brothers Company, by same, 193 bs. rags, 287 bs. bagging.	
Salomon Brothers Company, by same, 256 bs. manilla, 28 bs. rope.	
F. Salomon & Co., by same, 128 bs. rags, 147 bs. manilla.	
Sizing.	
Castle & Gotthel, Etruria, Liverpool, 91 bs. hide cuttings.	
China Clay.	
Perkins, Goodwin & Co., Cevic, Liverpool, 200 cks.	

**EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.**

From December 4 to December 11, 1900.

Books.	
British East Indies, pkgs.	Quantity. Value.
Bremen, ca.	6 \$292
Berlin, ca.	2 100
Bristol, ca.	3 113
British possessions in Africa, ca.	1 70
Brazil, ca.	27 2,431
British Australia, pkgs.	3 188
British West Indies, pkgs.	8 588
Chili, ca.	15 335
Central America, ca.	5 359
Copenhagen, bxs.	24 793
Constance, ca.	2 200
Cuba, ca.	6 890
Dutch West Indies, ca.	3 107
Ecuador, ca.	2 14
Glasgow, ca.	11 1,263
Genoa, ca.	6 1,300
Hamburg, pkgs.	4 314
Havre, ca.	4 265
Liverpool, ca.	22 1,847
London, pkgs.	8 1,547
Mexico, ca.	24 1,836
Porto Rico, ca.	1 23
Peru, bxs.	2 95

Caustic Soda.	
British West Indies, drums.	2 \$34
Cuba, drums.	2 10
Hayti, drums.	15 335
U. S. of Columbia, tubs.	2 55
Venezuela, drums.	3 65

Paper.	
Antwerp, rolls.	254 \$1,200
Amsterdam, ca.	6 220
Argentine Republic, pkgs.	372 5,996
Argentine Republic (s'paper), pkgs.	42 536
British East Indies, pkgs.	24 1,026
Bremen, pkgs.	1 20
Bristol, pkgs.	1 20
British possessions in Africa, pkgs.	74 621
Brazil, pkgs.	83 224
Brazil (sandpaper), ba.	2 50
British Australia, pkgs.	1,191 17,649
British Australia (sandpaper), pkgs.	4 182
British West Indies (s'paper), pkgs.	746 1,671
Chili, ba.	4 16
Central America, pkgs.	16 83
Constantinople, pkgs.	14 127
Copenhagen (sandpaper), ba.	8 100
Copenhagen (patterns), ca.	1 75
Cuba, pkgs.	738 3,309
Cuba (sandpaper), ba.	10 66
Dutch West Indies, pkgs.	17 34
Dutch Guiana (sandpaper), bale.	1 22
Ecuador, pkgs.	12 50
Glasgow, pkgs.	3 10
Glasgow (sandpaper), ca.	21 205
Genoa, ca.	7 138
Hamburg, pkgs.	4 66
Havre (sandpaper), ba.	45 382
Havre (music), ca.	9 3,580
Leeds, ca.	59 964
Liverpool, pkgs.	168 3,680
Liverpool (patterns), ca.	3 20
Liverpool (straw board), bdis.	614 795
Liverpool (hangings), ba.	4 58
London, pkgs.	10 104
London, pkgs.	106 1,140
Mexico, pkgs.	1,219 4,356
Mexico (sandpaper), pkgs.	13 280
Mexico (stock), pkgs.	20 30
Naples, ca.	5 14
Newcastle, rolls.	147 2,104
Porto Rico, pkgs.	480 634
Peru, pkgs.	52 395
Peru (sandpaper), bdis.	4 41
Rotterdam, ca.	8 125
Stettin, bdis.	48 242
Southampton, pkgs.	24 381
U. S. of Columbia, pkgs.	21 61
U. S. of Columbia (caps), ca.	2 51
Uruguay, bags.	43 689
Venezuela, pkgs.	7 81
Venezuela (sandpaper), ba.	3 29

Paper Bags.	
Mexico, ba.	7 \$26
Porto Rico, bdis.	21 35
Porto Rico, pkgs.	3 11

Paper Boxes.	
British West Indies, pkg.	1 \$39
Cuba, ca.	1 15
Porto Rico, pkgs.	6 490

Printed Matter.	
Bremen, pkgs.	2 \$30
Berlin, pkgs.	2 10
Bristol, ca.	1 70
Bremerhaven, ca.	3 28
Bolivia, ca.	1 100
Genoa, pkgs.	8 249
Hamburg, pkgs.	9 151
Liverpool, pkgs.	71 2,705

Stationery.	
Argentine Republic, pkgs.	48 \$564
British East Indies, ca.	21 940
Belfast, ca.	1 20
British possessions in Africa, pkgs.	12 700
Brazil, pkgs.	4 94
British Australia, pkgs.	26 2,896
British Guiana, pkgs.	31 131
British West Indies, pkgs.	64 687
Chili, ca.	15 873
Central America, pkgs.	13 97
Constantinople, pkgs.	2 158
Christiania, ca.	10 291
Copenhagen, ca.	3 121
Cuba, pkgs.	48 1,332
Dutch West Indies, pkgs.	4 23
Ecuador, ca.	25 448
French West Indies, ca.	2 12
Glasgow, pkgs.	2 71
Hamburg, ca.	5 235
Liverpool, pkgs.	23 1,456
Mexico, ca.	117 2,685
Porto Rico, pkgs.	43 336
Peru, ca.	2 60
Palermo, ca.	1 150
Southampton, ca.	1 602
U. S. of Columbia, pkgs.	15 602
Uruguay, ca.	1 33
Venezuela, pkgs.	18 177

Wood Pulp.	
Antwerp, pkgs.	1,707 \$4,450



**BOSTON IMPORTS.**

From December 3 to December 10, 1900, inclusive.  
**Paper, Etc.**

C. E. Lauriat & Co., Columbia, London, 12 cs. books.  
B. D. Webber, by same, 6 cs. paper.  
C. H. Miller, Bostonian, London, 2 cs. paper.  
Stone & Downer Company, by same, 4 cs. books.  
W. H. Guild & Co., Commonwealth, Liverpool, 14 bs. periodicals.  
Baldwin Brothers, Devonian, Liverpool, 2 cs. paper.

**Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.**

G. W. Wheelwright Paper Company, Ontario, Glasgow, 80 bs. old papers.  
E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 255 bs. old papers.  
Horace Dutton & Co., Schem, Liverpool, 150 coils manila.  
Horace Dutton & Co., Columbian, London, 102 coils manila.  
E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 85 bs. old papers.  
Felix Salomon & Co., Assyria, Liverpool, 79 bs. manila.

**Sizing.**

Thomas Griffiths & Co., Devonian, Liverpool, 410 bags.  
Train, Smith Company, by same, 121 bags.  
Castle & Gottheil, Devonian, Liverpool, 121 bs. hide cuttings.

**China Clay.**

E. & F. King, Commonwealth, Liverpool, 501 cks.  
John Richardson, Devonian, Liverpool, 400 cks.  
Morey & Co., by same, 300 cks.  
Hammill & Gillespie, Schem, Liverpool, 952 cks.  
John Knight & Co., by same, 154 cks.  
Charles D. Bush & Co., by same, 108 cks.

**Bleaching Powder.**

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Schem, Liverpool, 870 cks.  
J. L. & D. S. Riker, Devonian, Liverpool, 88 cks.

**Soda Ash.**

Linder & Meyer, Devonian, Liverpool, 38 tons, 240 bags.  
Warren & Co., Schem, Liverpool, 88 cks.

**PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.**

For the Week Ended December 8, 1900.

**Paper.**

Tradesmen's National Bank, Euxinia, Rotterdam, 109 cs. packing.

**Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.**

Jessup & Moore Paper Company, Euxinia, Rotterdam, 91 bs. cotton rags.  
Order, by same, 147 bs. rags.

**Tariff Decisions.**

The following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made by the Board of General Appraisers:

23,785, 23,861, 23,970-1, 24,120, 24,152, 23,705.—Mfrs. Paper, from Smith & MacLaurin, Millikenpark, July 2 to October 10, 1900. No. 500 Gummed, ent. at 5s. per ream. No advance. (17x22). No. 502 1/2 Gummed, ent. at 6s. 3d. per ream. No advance. (17x22). No. 502 Chemist gummed, 17x22, ent. at 7s. per ream. No advance. No. 502 1/2 Gummed, 20x24, ent. at 7s. per ream. No advance. No. 502 Gummed, 18x23, ent. at 6s. 6d. per ream. No advance. No. 500 Gummed, 17x22, ent. at 4s. 6d. per ream. No advance. No. 502 C. Gummed, 17x22, ent. at 8s., reappraised at 7s. per ream. No. 502 White pt. gummed paper, 17x22, ent. at 4s. 11d. per ream. No advance. Ptg. gummed paper, 17x22, ent. at 7s. per ream. No advance. Chemist gum paper in web, 17x22, ent. at 7s. per ream. No advance. 512, 517 and 515 Demy surface gummed, ent. at 11s. 6d. per ream.

No advance. 23" Blue pulp gum paper, ent. at 5s. 4d. per 300 yards. No advance. No. 502 1/2 Ptg. gummed, 17x22, ent. at 6s. 1d. per ream. No advance. No. 502 Ptg. gummed, 17x22, ent. at 5s. 7d. per ream. No advance. No. 502 Ptg. gummed, 20x25, ent. at 7s. 6d. per ream. No advance. No. 501 Ptg. gummed, 17x22, ent. at 4s. 11d. per ream. No advance. No. 500 Ptg. gummed, 17x22, ent. at 4s. 8d. per ream. No advance. No. 515 Azure space gummed, 20x25, ent. at 14s. 1d. per ream. No advance. Add cases.

The board on classification of the United States General Appraisers has rendered the following decisions on protest cases:

William Pickhardt & Kuttroff et al.—Merchandise, comprising "alizerine black" &c., Such of the merchandise as was imported under the act of 1894 was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. under paragraph 14, and that imported under act of 1897 at 30 per cent. under paragraph 15. It was claimed to be exempt from duty, either under paragraphs 368, 372 or 443, or at 10 per cent., or at other rates under paragraph 18 and sections 3 and 4, &c. Protests overruled on all grounds.

The Heller & Merz Company et al.—Merchandise invoiced as "phthalic acid" and "tetra-chlorphthalsure," &c. Assessed for duty at 20 per cent. under paragraph 15, act of 1897, and at 25 per cent. under paragraph 1. It was claimed to be exempt from duty under paragraph 464, or under paragraph 534; also that the portion assessed at 25 per cent. was dutiable at 20 per cent. under paragraph 15. The board found as follows:

"So-called phthalic acid or anhydride, a product of coal tar used in making the phthalein series of dyes, is exempt from duty under the provision for phthalic acid in paragraph 464 of the present tariff act.

"Tetra-chlor-phthalic acid or anhydride is dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision for 'all other acids not specially provided for,' &c., in paragraph 1 of said act, being a distinct and different article from phthalic acid and not included in paragraph 464 nor 524 of said act."

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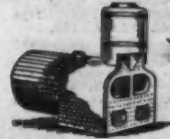
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Sizing, Sulphite and Soda Pulp**

U. S. Agents for ST. JOHN SULPHITE PULP CO., Mispic, N. B.



MARKET REVIEW.

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1900.

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

Prices on trade securities on Tuesday were:

Table listing trade securities such as American Straw Board Company, American Writing Paper Company, etc., with bid and asked prices.

PAPER.—The market continues rather quiet. There is, however, a fair amount of trade. But the bulk of the orders are for comparatively small quantities. Buyers are still inclined to order only for pressing needs, relying on the usually dull season around the first of the year to bring them lower quotations. On present business they are telling the manufacturers that their prices are too high and that they must come down. Considerable pressure is just now being exerted to bear the market. Still, on the whole, quotations are about the same as they have been for two months. A change either way is not looked for until after the first of the year. The principal element of strength in the market is the fact that nearly all the mills have orders enough ahead to keep them going for about one month on an average. The mills not so situated are the exceptions. The more prominent ones are filled up for even a longer period. This state of affairs enables the manufacturers to withstand the pressure being exerted on them. However, practically all grades of paper are considered rather weak in view of the falling off in demand. News paper has not changed very much. Large contracts are still reported to be taken at about 2.20 to 2 1/4 c. net. The quotation generally used on less than big contract orders is around 2 1/2 c. Small orders range from 2 1/2@2 3/4 c. Book papers are also unchanged. On a pretty good super the figure is said to be 3 3/4@4 c. The better class of mills ask 4c. Perhaps they shade that figure, but their representatives will not admit the fact, if it is a fact. There is some small business doing in manilas, due to the retail holiday trade, but its total is not large. Quotations on manilas are not firm. Tissues, coated and glazed papers, cardboard, writings, and, in fact, the whole list, are quiet. On boards there is a better feeling in the market since the announcement last week that the Uncas Paper Company had gone into the National News Board Company. We quote:

Table listing various paper products like Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, etc., with their respective prices.

WOOD FIBRES.—The demand for fibres has been spasmodic for a number of weeks. Although the general tone of the market is quiet, still the handlers report considerable inquiry for large sized orders. Such inquiries, they say, are just numerous enough to be encouraging and to keep the market in a fairly good condition. Very much change in fibres is not looked for until after January 1. We quote:

Table listing wood fibre products like Sulphite, Bleached, Unbleached, etc., with their prices.

WOOD PULP.—Although the maximum quantity of ground wood is now being produced, still quotations remain unchanged. There is some pulp on the market, but not enough to depress the selling price below \$25, New York city, or \$18 to \$20 f. o. b. pulp mill. It is therefore evident that the owners of the pulp mills are inclined to hoard their surplus. They are, no doubt, induced to take this stand, as they realize that a tight freeze-up just at present would have somewhat serious consequences. The fact is that there is no great amount of water in the natural reservoirs of the streams. A few weeks of very cold weather would therefore curtail the production of ground wood considerably.

This unpleasant prospect is a strong factor in keeping up the present high price of pulp.

OLD PAPERS.—Nearly all the dealers in old papers report that the demand this week is not very brisk. To this general report there are a very few exceptions. The orders that are being received are for small quantities only. From this the paper stock men infer that the manufacturers do not want to load up with supplies previous to stock taking time. A rather quiet market is therefore expected for the next few weeks. We quote:

Table listing old paper products like No. 1 Hard White, No. 2 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc., with their prices.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—Only a small amount of business in a number of the popular grades was transacted this week. The limited demand would be felt more seriously, no doubt, if the packings had not fallen off considerably. As it is the cold weather has helped the market a little by curtailing the supply to a certain extent. Handlers of rags do not anticipate any very great change in these stocks till after the first of the year. We quote:

Table listing domestic rags like New Shirt Cuttings, No. 1, No. 2, etc., with their prices.

FOREIGN RAGS.—The importers continue to tell the same old story about the firmness on the other side, and to predict that there will be no change from the present inactivity until either the foreign market declines or our paper manufacturers are willing to pay ruling quotations. They are all positive in the assertion that the packers in Europe will not lower prices for some time to come. We quote:

Table listing foreign rags like German Blue Cottons, Dutch Blue, etc., with their prices.

BAGGING, ETC.—Owing to the inability of the importers to meet the offers of the paper manufacturers, the volume of business is comparatively small. This week rope is said to be a little stiffer, being worth about 2.35c. It is still rather scarce on the other side. Gunny does not move rapidly, as the selling price is at least 1c. This the buyers are not willing to pay. Even at 1c. there is said to be very little money in gunny. We quote:

Table listing bagging and twine products like Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, etc., with their prices.

TWINES.—The situation in the twine market is in most respects similar to that in the paper trade. All twine men agree in saying that the demand is not very strong, although some business is always doing in the way of replenishing broken stocks. One excuse for the comparatively dull trade is that it is now too late in the year for very much heavy business. We quote:

Table listing twine products like Sisal Hay, Sisal Lath Yarn, Jute Rope, etc., with their prices.

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

Table listing various colors and dyes like Brazil Wood Extract, Chrome Yellow, etc., with their prices.

Table listing mordants like Acetate of Lead, Crystals, etc., with their prices.

ALKALI.—With the spot well cleaned up, domestic high test is steady at 75@80c. Makers' stocks are light and business is brisk. We note sales of goods for delivery over next fire at 75c. f. o. b. works, 72 1/2 c. being declined.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There has been a better demand for spot parcels of high test, and business has been done at 1.75@1.80c. f. o. b. works. There is a fair demand for 1901 delivery, with sales at 1.75@1.80c. f. o. b. works.

SAL SODA.—Spot goods are in fair demand, with sales at 70c. delivered.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Considerable business in contracts has been done at 2@2.10c. for English makes and 1.90 fr. for Continental makes. Spot goods are only in limited demand, with prices ranging 1.85@1.90c.

ALUM.—There is a good movement under contracts. Values are unchanged at 1.75@1.80c. for lump and 1.85@1.90c. for ground.

CHINA CLAY.—Spot supply is very light. The market is firm, but values have not advanced.

ULTRAMARINE.—There is a fair demand, and prices are low, but steady.

BRIMSTONE.—The market is a shade easier. January-February shipments have been sold at \$20.50@20.75 per ton, with \$21 asked at the close.

Philadelphia Markets.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—The strike of the printing press assistants and job pressmen, which has practically tied up a number of the larger establishments, has only slightly affected the market for paper stock. Prices are possibly a shade firmer, but market rates are still inside the quotations found below.

Table listing Philadelphia market products like Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, etc., with their prices.

Table listing bagging and twine products like Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, etc., with their prices.

Table listing old paper products like No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc., with their prices.

Chicago Markets.

Western Publication Office, THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 825 Monadnock Building, CHICAGO, December 10, 1900.

Old papers are rather active in demand, with little change in prices. Orders are regular and for good quantities. Rags show a little more activity.

Table listing Chicago market products like Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, etc., with their prices.

Table listing bagging and twine products like No. 1 Whites, No. 2 Whites, etc., with their prices.

Table listing old paper products like Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc., with their prices.

Wants Damages from Paper Company.

FULTON, N. Y., December 10.—The Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company is a defendant in an action brought by a former employee, Charles E. Spade, for damages alleged to have been occasioned some months ago by the falling of a scaffold on the defendant's premises upon which the plaintiff was working. He has caused to be served on the company a summons and complaint, in which he claims \$5,000 damages, incurred from the crushing of a leg and foot, the breaking of two ribs and the damaging of an eye. The accident occurred while the mills were being built.



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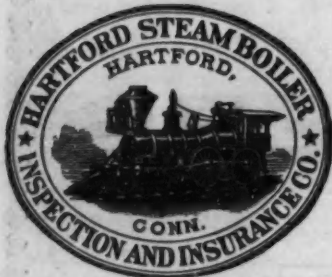
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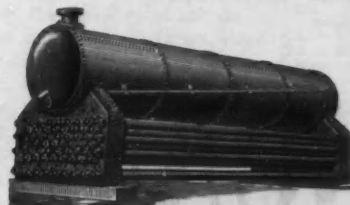
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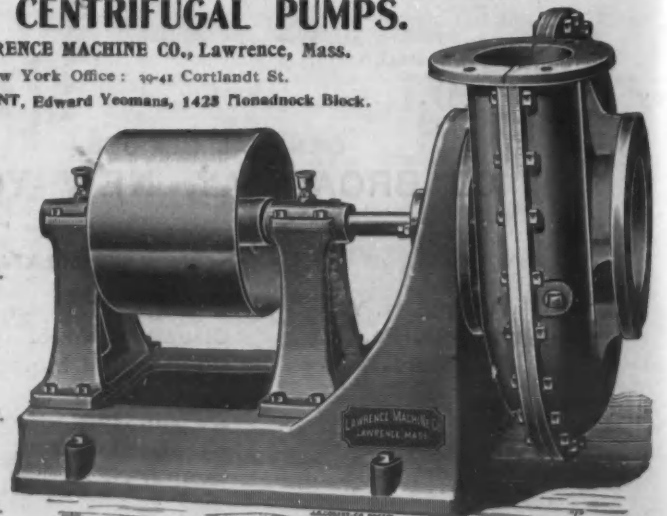
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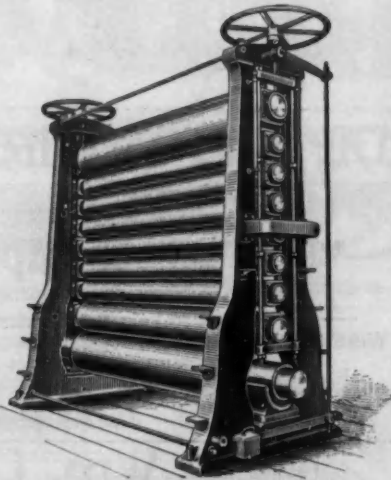
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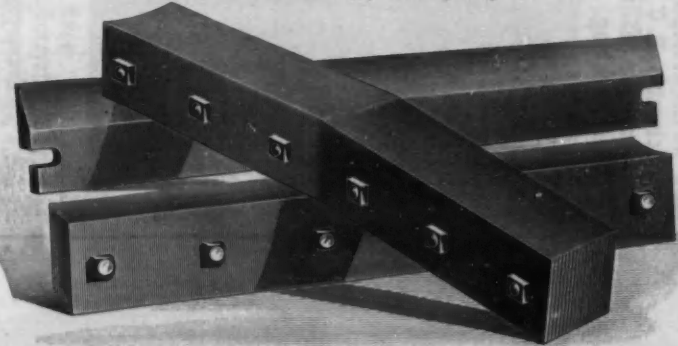
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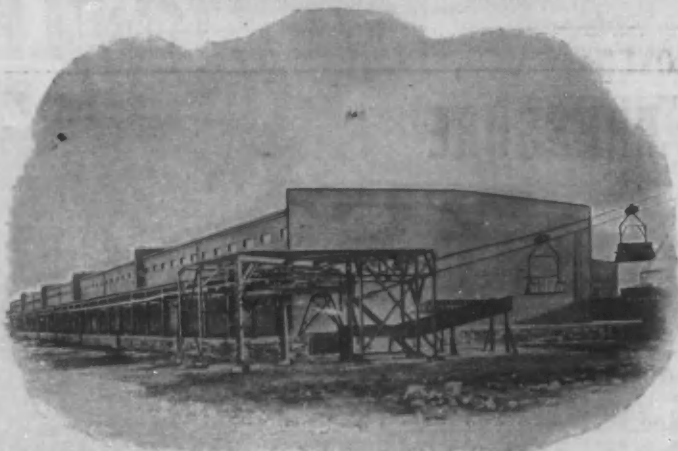
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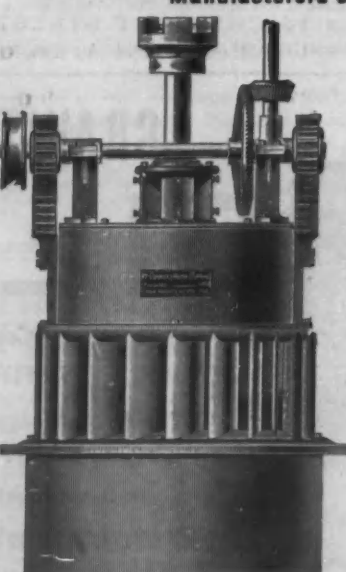
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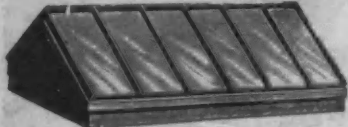


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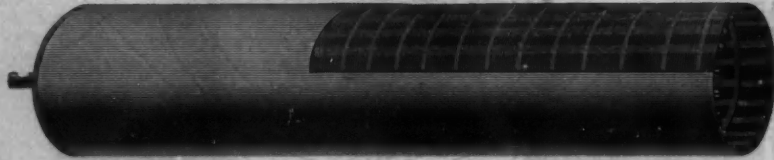
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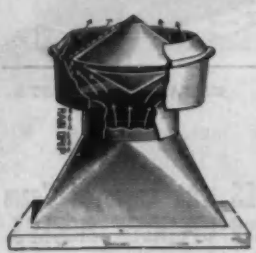
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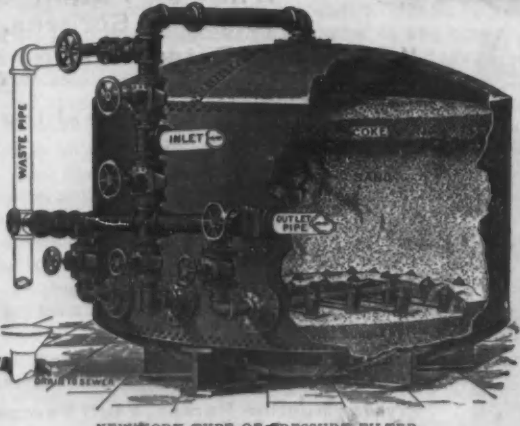
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