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FORTY-SIXTH

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THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1872

Vol. LXVI. No. 9

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 28, 1918.



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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, February 28, 1918.

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PUBLISHERS STILL WASTING BOOK AND NEWS PRINT PAPER

Statement of Circulation Just Issued by the Federal Trade Commission for the Month of January Indicates That Publishers Have Made Some Improvement Over the Preceding Month, Although There Is Still Opportunity for Considerable Economy in the Use of Paper—Exports of Wood Pulp, Printing and Wrapping Paper for the Month of December—News Print Hearing March 4.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1918.—The Federal Trade Commission on Saturday issued the following statement relative to publisher's statistics for the month of January.

Attached are tables showing the circulation and advertising statistics of publishers using news print and book paper for the month of January, 1918.

The figures indicate some improvement over the preceding month in the matter of returns, free copies, arrears, etc., especially among the daily newspapers. The figures also indicate a reduction in the average number of pages printed per copy, especially for the Sunday newspapers.

The largest percentage of returns noted among the daily newspapers was 9.7 per cent. and the largest percentage of free copies was 6.6 per cent. One monthly magazine reported returns amounting to 50 per cent. of the total number of copies printed, and several others reported returns above 15 per cent. One weekly publication reported returns amounting to 20 per cent. and two others reported returns of 13 and 14.6 per cent. respectively.

It is evident from these figures that there is still an opportunity for considerable economy in the use and cost of print paper, and because of the necessity of relieving the railroad of all unnecessary traffic and also of conserving coal, publishers are urged to eliminate waste and curtail consumption in every way possible

Circulation and Advertising Statistics of Publishers Using News Print Paper, January, 1918

	Daily		Sun.		Wkly.			Per cent
Number of publications	630		265		167		22	
Total copies printed		100	13,780,483	100		100	7,759,631	100
Total copies returned	310,462		224,539		13,657			
Total unpaid and service			100 241					
copies			199,341					
Total "overs"		.8	142,932	1.0	51,822	.6	24,641	.3
Total copies to sub- scribers in arrears 3								
months or more		1.1	73,306	.5	356,089	4.4	870,606	1.1
Average number pages			32.5		12.0		28.1	
in each publication Total column inches			2		2		28.1	
reading matter	572,731	56.6	846,066	62.7	178,642	77.7	19,791	56.3
Total column inches	2		2		2		2	
advertising	439,984	43.4	502,501	37.3	51,371	22.3	15,337	43.7

1 Representing a total tonnage used of about 96,946 tons.
2 Column inches of reading matter and advertising are for 553 dailies, 246
Sunday papers, 155 weeklies, and 21 monthlies.

Circulation and Advertising Statistics of Publishers Using Book Paper, January, 1918'

	Weekly	Per	Semi- monthly	Per	Monthly	Per
Number of publications Total copies printed	142 10,077,000	100	27 887,000	100	223 29,250,000	100
Total unpaid and service	161,000	1.6	25,000	2.8	532,000	1.8
Total "overs"	236,000 75,000	2.3	9,000	1.0	851,000 225,000	2.9
Total copies to sub- scribers in arrears 3						
Months or more	242,000	2.4	39,000	4.4	218,000	.7
in each publication	55.6		66.0		97.2	
Total column inches read- ing matter		48.3	19,000	47.5	308,000	56.8

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1 Representing a total tonnage used of about 20,000 tons.
2 Column inches of reading matter and advertising are for 140 weeklies,
26 semi-monthlies and 211 monthlies.

Exports of Wood Pulp and Wrappings

Experts of the Department of Commerce have just compiled the following figures which show the imports of wood pulp, printing paper and wrapping paper for the month of December, 1917

3		anically ound	Su	lphate	Chemical, Unbleached Sulphite		
Countries	ons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	
Sweden	363 849	499,716 117,560	5,761	464,345	685 325 9,869	22,797 30,908 648,282	
Total	212	617,276	5,761	464,345	10,879	701,987	
Maine and New Hampshire. Massachusetts New York Philadelphia San Francisco	223 131 795 264 	7,479 2,995 47,700 124,186 178 17,729	102	12,750	713 685 325 161 112 90 373	37,691 22,797 30,908 11,798 9,497 7,821 26,199	
Dakota Duluth and Superior Michigan	803	37,393 107,341	750	60,009 78,561	2,907	184,111	
	85 335 716	5,116 215,133 52,026	920 2,978	77.890 235,135	4,341 1,172	286,357 84,808	
Total19,	212	617,276	5,761	464,345	10,879	701,987	

Chemical Bleached

Count	rine																			Sul	phate	Su	lphite
Sweden Norway																			1		830	50	12,000 17,527
Canada																						691	68,465
Total						×									* 1				 1	12	830	861	97,993
Distric																					-	-	-
Maine a	nd	D	le	W	1	H	an	nţ	(S	11	re	 ٠			* 1							631	61,804
New Yo Philadel	phi	ì	,			٠	. ,		k 3		4.4		× 3							13	836	120 50	17,527 12,000
Buffalo Michiga	** *																				* *	20	2,047
			* *	*		*	* *			4							* .	0.6		4.6	4.4	40	4,614
Total	6.1		. ,						4. 1	à	e ,		× 1	* 1		e e		. «		12	830	861	97,992
																			100	1000	Application of the Parket	Children .	-

Printing Paper for Be Newspapers	ooks and	Wrapping Paper	VN II
Countries Pounds England 4,109 Enanada 80,433,258 Newfoundl'd 30,158,187 Japan 630	1,705 2,302,525 906,581	Countries Pounds Spain 121,251 England 870 Ireland 36 Canada 224,902 Japan 840	6,385 177 4
Total110,596,184	3,210,849	Total347,899	18,592

Exports and Imports of Print Paper

The experts also give the following figures for the total exports of domestic print paper and imports of printing paper from Canada for the same month.

Total exports of		Pounds	Dollar
Domestic News	Print Paper	24,068,550	973,90
	for books and news-		2.302.52

News Print Case Set for March 4

Officials of the Federal Trade Commission say that everything is now in readiness for the opening of the hearings in the newsprint case which are set for next Monday, March 4. Unless something very unforeseen turns up it is expected that the case will continue until it is all "cleaned up" as far as testimony is concerned. The Commissioners in charge of the case are very anxious to complete their work as soon as possible and it is

believed that they will make some kind of a rate decision at least shortly after April 1, the time set by the agreement.

The understanding here is that Attorney Henry A. Wise, for the manufacturers will begin his work showing the general conditions among the manufacturing plants, and that this will be followed by specific examples when the figures, now being compiled, have been prepared. In addition it is understood that the Government will put on several more witnesses and the publishers also will present some testimony. The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers are also to be allowed some time by the Commission.

A short telegraphic story appeared in last week's issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL in connection with the ruling of the War Trade Board allowing imports from Canada without license.

A general blanket license was issued by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board permitting, without individual import licenses, the importation of all commodities from Canada with the exception of those mentioned in the President's Proclamation of November 28, 1917, this to be in force until revoked by the Bureau of Imports.

With respect to shipments from all other countries, importers are being urged by the Board to make haste in sending to the Bureau of Imports their applications for import licenses.

Barnhart Resolution Not to Be Reported Yet

While nothing official has been given out and while members of the House Committee on Printing do not care to talk on the subject, it is understood that the committee will probably not report out the Barnhart resolution for taking control of the news print industry until after the Federal Trade Commission has completed its present hearings in the news print case and perhaps after April 1, when the new price is supposed to be fixed.

Chamber of Commerce to Meet April 10

Announcement has been made here, following the meeting of the board of directors, that the sixth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will be held in Chicago on April 10, 11 and 12.

Complete arrangements have not yet been made for the meeting but the four critical questions of the day—financing the war, railroads, centralized control of industry, and shipping—will be considered from the two-fold point of view of filling the Government's requirements, but with the minimum disturbance of private industry. As in the past, the convention will be addressed by some of the most prominent Government and business men of the country.

Webb Bill Deadlock Ends

Differences between House and Senate on the Webb bill, to permit American exporters to combine for foreign trade, have been straightened out and the bill soon will go to President Wilson for his approval. He recommended its passage as a war measure.

News Print Inquiry to Reopen March 12

OTTAWA, Ont., February 26, 1918.—The resumption of the inquiry into the cost of making news print paper will take place on March 12 at the court house in Ottawa, Controller Pringle announced to-day. It is believed that this will be the last sitting of the commissioner before definite price will be established. It will be exactly a year from the date the old price of \$2.50 was put into effect.

Whether or not the publishers will take part in this inquiry remains to be seen. They are holding a meeting in Toronto to decide this week and it is likely some statement will be issued. From the attitude taken at the recent conferences with the government here it would not be improbable for the publishers to remain out of the inquiry although representatives of the government have assured them they would be helping the inquiry along if they came in. The bone of contention as far as the pub-

lishers are concerned is an investigation of the operations of Canadian news print manufacturers outside Canada. They want to know particularly the ins and outs of the ramifications of the Canadian Export Company—a concern handling a great deal of the news print paper exported to the United States. Whether this will be done at the coming inquiry is not known but at present the intention of the commissioner is to investigate the cost of production at four mills previously mentioned. There may be a change in these mills, however, but the number will be the same. It is felt that a much more satisfactory result can be achieved by taking four representative plants and ascertaining the cost there. Then the cost of other mills can be figured pretty close and a good average made.

Fear for Paper Output

The Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto devotes considerable space in its February letter to the paper and pulp industry of the Dominion, saying that the Government investigation, now in progress, is having adverse effects on the activity of producers.

"The investigation into the pulp and paper industry by a Dominion Government commission," says the letter, "is a cause of uneasiness to the trade, and this has been increased by similar action in the United States. The effect of the investigation has been to check development considerably. It cannot be expected that new capital will seek employment in an industry in which selling prices are arbitrarily fixed at a point which in the opinion of practical men does not provide a sufficient margin of profit and a reserve against the hazards of the times. If the extraordinary demand is to be met, more plants will be essential, yet very little is being built."

It is stated that exports of paper last year were valued at \$26,072,646, an increase of \$6,050,000 over 1916. The aggregate exports of paper and pulp amounted to \$52,924,888, a gain of \$16,783,223.

"The paper referred to," the letter adds, "is largely news print. About the middle of January the Minister of Finance fixed the price in Canada at \$57 a ton, effective for three months from February 1. It is understood that the actual average cost of this class of paper is slightly above that figure, in view of which those mills which do not export are at a decided disadvantage, as they are not benefited by the higher price of \$60 a ton fixed in the United States."

Building New Mill in Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, February 25, 1918.—The National Air Cell Covering Co., of Jersey City, N. J., is building a paper mill on its water front property at the foot of Henderson street, and will install a 20-ton 90-inch machine with the necessary beaters, paper mill and roofing machinery to turn out a full line of asbestos papers, asbestos felts, roofing papers, asbestos slate surfaced asphalt shingles and roofing, etc. The growth of the pipe covering branch of the firm's business necessitated the building of a paper mill to turn out the required felts and papers which would be under its own control and supervision.

This mill is being constructed by the Mattey Construction Company, and is expected to be in full operation by the beginning of summer. W. H. Woodward will be the superintendent in charge of the manufacturing.

American Writing Paper Co. Annual Meeting

President Galliver, of the American Writing Paper Company, told the stockholders at the annual meeting that the reports for the year 1917 had been delayed because the company is having a complete appraisal of its properties made. The appraiser's report will be incorporated, he said, in the annual statement which will be mailed to stockholders within a few weeks.

The stockholders ratified a plan of bonus payments to the employes which the directors recently authorized. The retiring directors were re-elected.

RECOMMENDS FINDING FOR PAPER MEN IN BOARD CASE

Proposed Report of the Attorney Examiner for the Inter-State Commerce Commission Will Suggest That the Commission Find That the Defendents Have Failed to Show That the Application of the Sixth Class Rule on Building and Roofing Paper and Paper Board in Carloads Throughout Official Classification Territory Would Be Reasonable-Summary of the Case.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 1918.—Attorneys representing mills in this territory, which are parties to the building and roofing paper and paper boards rates case before the Interstate Commerce Commission have made public here the findings and proposed report of the attorney examiner for the commission.

What the Conclusions Suggest

The suggested conclusions follow:

"The Commission should find-

"1. That defendants have failed to show that the application of sixth-class rates on building and roofing paper and paper boards, in carloads, throughout official classification territory, would be just and reasonable.

"2. That the evidence shows that reasonable maximum rates on building and roofing paper and paper boards between points in C. F. A. territory and trunk line territory, and between the two territories and New England territory should not exceed 90 per cent of the sixth-class rates contemporaneously in effect.

"3. That maintenance of different arbitraries over Maine junctions to points in New England territory from trunk-line territory than from C. F. A. territory is unjustly discriminatory and should be adjusted by defendants so that the same arbitraries should be added to make through rates on shipments from points in both

4. That rates from the Tyrone Piedmont group of paper mills should be on the Williamsport-Cumberland basis. The Paper Case, pages 134 to 138."

Among the Complainants

The proceeding embraced complaints from the Chatfield Manufacturing Company versus the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the Frank P. Miller Paper Company et al., vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; S. Austin Bicking Paper Manufacturing Company vs. same, and the Kerr Paper Mill Company vs. same. The Certainteed Products Corporation is also a complainant. The petitions are summed up as follows:

"Carriers in official classification territory filed petition to be permitted to readjust to the sixth class basis rates on building and roofing paper and paper boards of all kinds throughout the territory and between central freight association territory and trunk line territory and New England territory. Held, that they failed to justify the adjustment proposed. Reasonable maximum rates prescribed for the future."

Commodities Affected and Rates

The following description of commodities affected and table submitted by the carriers showing present and proposed basis is appended to the report of the examiner:

"Binders' board, box board, chip board, paper stock board, strawboard, wood pulp board, in straight or mixed carloads.

"Board, ceiling or wall, carloads, made of fibre board or pulp-

"Paper, building and roofing; paper, building and roofing, asbestos, in straight or mixed carloads.

"Roofing, composition, carloads.

"Roofing, carloads, paper or prepared, in rolls, with which are shipped liquid cement, roof coating, pitch, coal tar, tin roofing, caps and nails, in mixed carloads.

"Shingles, asphalt, carloads, all kinds, in bundles, boxes or

BUILDING AND ROOFING PAPER.

C. F. A. territory to trunk	Present	Basis.		Proposed Basis.
line territory80 Trunk line territory to C.	per cent.	of sixth	class*	Sixth class.
F. A. territory80	er cent.	with min	class, scaled to , of 13.7 to 60 uivalent to appr	per

C. F. A. intra-territorially, 83% per cent. of 6th class. Sixth class,

BOARDS (NOT COATED OR DECORATED).

line	territ	tory	tru	nk	ner c	ent. o	f 6th	cl. s	caled	to 76 pe	T	
Trunk	line	territory	to	1						min. from		class.

BOARDS (COATED OR DECORATED).

Off. class. territory Fifth class Sixth class.

*Represent percentage of sixth class prior to 15 per cent, advance.

Lack of Uniformity in Rates

After discussing these rates in detail the examiner, George N. Brown, says: "The lack of uniformity in the rates led to the filing of the formal complaints included in this proceeding and named in the margin. It is not necessary to set out in detail the allegations of each complaint. It is sufficient to state that they raise the question of the reasonableness and discriminatory character of rates on building and roofing paper or paper boards, or both. Each has reference to rates from particular manufacturing points to points in official classification territory. The prayer of each complaint is for a general rate basis related to the class adjustment."

Intervening petitioners in addition to those named above are then listed as follows: The Beaver Company, of Buffalo; H. F. Watson Company, of Erie, Pa.; Michigan Paper Mills Traffic Association, Cornell Wood Products Association, of Cornell, Wis.; Rockford Paper Box Board Company, of Rockford, Ill.; the Barrett Company, of Boston, New York and Chicago; Straw Board Manufacturers Association and Box Board Manufacturers Association, of Chicago,

The 15 per cent increase granted to carriers was made after the complaints had been filed in this case. "The increase allowed," says the examiner, "did not apply to specific commodity rates, but it was held to apply to rates stated at fixed percentages of the class rates. As a result, the rates between C. F. A. territory and trunk-line territory have not been increased above the 21-cent basis. Within C. F. A. territory the general basis of 831/3 per cent of sixth class has been increased 15 per cent. Certain specific commodity rates in that territory have not been increased, although in many instances they bear a percentage relation to sixth class. Within trunk line territory there are many specific commodity rates which have not been increased. There is a large movement of building and roofing paper and paper boards in that territory at sixth-class rates. With respect to this traffic an increase of 15 per cent has gone into effect."

Summary of the Case

A man in close touch with the case since its inception makes the following summary for the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL correspondent of the proposed recommendations: "The examiner has found the rates upon a sixth-class basis proposed by the carriers not to have (Continued on page 30.)



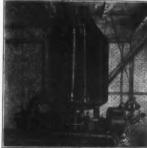
Underhung Transfer Crane Bridge with Form 25-2-Hoist



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This shows latest model—driven by a steam turbine—the exhaust being used to heat water for next charge.

WINESTOCK DE-FIBERING AND DE-INKING PROCESS

Produces Strongest, Brightest and Best Pulp Obtainable from Waste Papers. Not a Mere Say-So, but a Fact.

CAPACITY-12 TO 15 TONS IN 24 HOURS

It de-fibres and liberates ink and color in one operation. It separates ink and color from fibres, instead of rubbing, grinding or kneading them in—thus shortening the time required for washing, and insuring a brighter pulp.

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Has Most Prosperous Year in Its History, Making Gain of 8
Per Cent. Over Last Year—Not Only Successfully Competing with Niagara, but Is Actually Bringing Companies into Quebec Province from Niagara, Who See Unlimited Future Resources—Laurentide Power Co. Also Reports a Very Successful Year—Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co. Makes Big Earnings.

[FROM, OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT:]

MONTREAL, Que., February 25, 1918.—The largest earnings in the history of the company were reported at the annual meeting of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company in Montreal. The net profits for the year were \$1,350,864, compared with \$1,253,736 the previous year, an increase of \$97,128, or slightly under 8 per cent. President J. E. Aldred declared that the company for the first time had realized its aims and ambitions fully. For many years Niagara Falls was its competitor, with "name, power and every advantage over us." Not only was Shawinigan now successfully competing with Niagara, but it was actually bringing companies into Quebec province from Niagara "because they see we have huge potentialities and unlimited future resources." Shawinigan now occupies the premier place of power companies in America. Mr. Aldred made the important announcement that the United States Government had recognized that the company was in a peculiarly favorable position to produce large quantities of acetic acid, and had given a large order. As a result the acetic acid plant would be doubled; this would be financed by the United States Government and would not cost the shareholders one cent of expense. All the electric companies controlled by Shawinigan had had a successful year. These include the Canada Carbide Company, the Canadian Electrode Company, and the Canadian Electro Products Company. The Canadian Aloxite Company, a subsidiary of the Carborundum Company of America, had built new works at Shawinigan Falls, and was a new customer for 12,000 horse power. In fact the new business written by the Shawinigan Company should increase the demand on the plant by 35,000 h. p.

Gigantic Government Dam Is Completed

The important announcement is made that the gigantic dam which the Quebec Government had been building at the head of the St. Maurice River is now completed, somewhat ahead of the contract time. This dam is at La Loutre Rapids, 237 miles above Three Rivers. It will cause the formation of a lake of 304 square miles in extent, with a capacity of 160 billion feet of water. It is expected that this artificial lake will be full at the end of the flood period in June, this year, and from that date the full benefits of a regulated flow of water will be available for the important industries supplied with hydro-electric power from the St. Maurice. This water conservation scheme will increase the power to falls already developed by about 175,000 horsepower, and will allow of important developments at other places.

Laurentide Power a Success

The report of the directors of the Laurentide Power Company for the year 1917 states that the success met with in marketing the power from the company's water development plant will make satisfactory returns to the shareholders much earlier than it was reasonable to anticipate at the outset. It was also intimated that the company will undertake the development of the full amount of the power that had been planned for the future, namely 180,000 h. p., which will mean the installation of three additional units of 20,000 h. p. each. Plans for this are in hand,

and as soon as conditions justify it the plant will be extended. The plant is at Grand Mere, Que. The gross revenue for power in the second year of the operation of the plant showed an increase by 57 per cent over 1916, from \$375,381 to \$658,652, and the balance, after meeting charges of operation, maintenance, general expense, taxes, etc., showed an advance from \$335,621 to \$579,795. Against this balance an interest charge on the first mortgage bonds of \$375,000 was met, leaving a balance of \$204.795.

Riordon's Profitable Investment

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company continues in the limelight. Attention has been drawn to it again by the earnings of its subsidiary, the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, which, according to the statement, was at the rate of 156 per cent on the common stock. The distribution by the company of a dividend of 10 per cent, which is not designated as for any particular period, will bring about \$26,000 into the Riordon treasury if, as is believed, the Riordon company holds about 70 per cent of the stock. Out of the large profits of last year the Ticonderoga distributed 20 per cent in dividends and it is expected that a bigger total distribution will be made this year. Naturally rumor is busy with the Riordon, owing to the prominence its securities have gained. One rumor published in a Toronto paper is that the company contemplates distributing the Ticonderoga stock to its shareholders as a bonus. Another is that the Riordon contemplates the acquisition, through Ticonderoga, of a Canadian pulp mill, which would greatly increase their own output. Another report is that Riordon stock will shortly be placed on a permanent 10 per cent basis.

New Appointment

Orville F. Bryant, of the Canadian Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal, has taken a position as chemical engineer with Bennett's Limited, Chambly, Que., makers of high grade leather board and fiber board. Mr. Bryant has had charge of the pulp and paper division at the laboratory for some three years, and has carried out valuable research work. Previous to coming to Canada he was with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company at Port Edwards, Wis., as chemical engineer.

Log Driving Co. Elect Officers [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUGUSTA, Me., February 25, 1918.—The Moose River Log Driving Company and the Kennebec Log Driving Company held their annual meetings Tuesday forenoon at the Augusta House.

At the meeting of the Moose River Company the following officers were elected for the coming year: Directors—President, W. J. Lanigan, of Waterville; F. A. Gilbert of Bangor, C. Guy Hume of North Anson, H. B. Lawrence of South Gardner, S. W. Philbrick of Skowhegan. Treasurer and clerk, S. W. Philbrick of Skowhegan; auditor, A. K. Butler of Skowhegan.

The Kennebec Log Driving Company elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Directors—President, F. E. Boston of Gardiner; F. A. Gilbert of Bangor, Ira H. Randall of Augusta. C. Guy Hume of North Anson, H. B. Lawrence of South Gardiner; treasurer and clerk, S. W. Philbrick of Skowhegan; auditor, A. K. Butler of Skowhegan.

At this meeting it was voted that all logs remaining in Sands and other booms below Gardiner be sold by the directors after July 1 and the proceeds returned to the owners.

It was voted that the directors be instructed to have the marks of all logs used for booms, taken, and that the sum of \$8 per thousand feet shall be paid for damage to all logs bored that are used in booms.

The prize logs were sold at auction to the Augusta Lumber Company for 16 per thousand feet.

The prize junks were sold to the Cushnoc Paper Co. for six cents each.

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PAPER MARKET IN CANADA CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

Betterment More Marked Now Than It Has Been Since the First of the Year—Newspaper Publishers Have Little Comment to Make Regarding the Order of Controller Pringle to Hold 35 Cents Per Hundred Pounds in Trust—Why the Port Arthur Mill, Which Has Just Been Started, Was Located on Lake Superior—Provincial Paper Mill Co. Has a Prosperous Year—The Pulp Situation.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, February 23, 1918.—A round of the local sales offices of Canadian paper mills discloses considerable activity this week. Business generally is reported good with prices showing firmness. It is a question in the minds of some sales managers whether the improvement, which is more marked now than it has been since the first of the year, is of a permanent nature. So many peculiar conditions surround the industry that it is a little difficult to arrive at a correct estimate. For instance, recent delays in mails have had a tendency to bunch up orders and give office staffs more to do than usual when the congestion is relieved. The closing down of one mill and the reduction of operations at other mills due to the shortage of labor and supplies and transportation difficulties have also tended to throw increased business in the way of those mills which have surplus stocks on hand. At the same time it can scarcely be said that there is any marked improvement in the printing business, which, except in the larger offices where contract work is going along as usual, is still rather quiet.

The News Print Inquiry

Newspaper publishers here and officers of the Canadian Press Association have little comment to make on the recent decision under which news print is to be sold from February 1 to May 1 at \$2.85 per hundred pounds, of which \$2.50 is to go to the mills and 35 cents to the Paper Controller in trust. While admitting disappointment that the higher price was fixed, even allowing for the proviso that the manufacturers would not get the extra 35 cents until the investigation was completed, they point with some satisfaction to the recommendation of the subcommittee that the inquiry should be broadened "in the public interest," so that the Commissioner might be authorized "to inquire into any contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination, association, or person, or persons which has or is designed to have the effect of increasing or fixing the price of news print, or of restricting competition, or controlling the production, manufacture, sale, supply or cost thereof, to the disadvantage or cost of consumers." It will be recalled that the Press Association counsel withdrew from the investigation when the Commissioner declined to admit evidence dealing with the operations of the Canadian Export Association. They now expect that this and similar evidence will now be admitted.

Location of Port Arthur Mill

Apropos of the commencement of operations at the new mill of the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company, to which reference was made last week, the president, I. H. Weldon, gives some rather interesting information as to why the mill was located at this point. Mr. Weldon says that the original idea was to establish a book paper mill at the nearest point possible to the market in Western Canada. On the assumption that eventually more people will be living west of the Great Lakes than east of them, the possibilities for a huge consumption of book paper in the West are impressive. At present there is no book paper mill west of the Niagara District, which means that Western consumers must pay heavy freight rates and be subject to seri-

ous delays in transportation. A mill on Lake Superior at Port Arthur is a big step toward helping this situation. Of course only sulphite pulp is at present being produced and there is no intention of manufacturing paper until after the war, but a start has been made toward the establishment of an industry which will be of considerable value to the West. From the pulpmanufacturing standpoint, the mill's location on Lake Superior gives it the advantage of water transportation to the paper mills of Eastern Canada. Between the two markets, therefore, the mill occupies a strong strategic position.

Officials at the new mill are as follows: General manager, A. G. Pounsford; superintendent, A. G. Hinzke; chief engineer, T. R. H. Murphy; woods superintendent, C. A. Gardner; traffic manager, A. G. McCormack; accountant, H. C. Garrett.

Annual Meeting of Provincial Mills

On Wednesday of this week the Provincial Paper Mills Company held its annual meeting and presented a statement of its business for 1917. Net profits for the year were \$463,898. After allowing for bond interest of \$5,565; reserve for depreciation, \$75,000; preferred dividends, \$119,000 and common dividends \$80,000, there was a surplus of \$184,333, which, added to the previous balance, brought the surplus at December 31, 1917, up to \$739,289.

The company shows total assets of \$5,552,278, of which \$4,198,-622 represents property and plant. Included in this sum is \$200,000, which represents all of the issued preferred and the controlling interest in the common stock of the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company, the controlling interest in which is vested in the Provincial Paper Mills Company. The report states that "The abnormal demand for paper of a year ago-slackened somewhat during last summer and autumn, but the volume of orders on the books at the present time is satisfactory, and while under present war conditions it is most unwise to act as a prophet, it would seem that conservatism and careful attention should bring satisfactory results during 1918."

Liners Are Still in Demand

The fear that there might be a serious curtailment in the use of cartons for packing breakfast foods and other food products, on account of rulings of the Food Controller, has passed and the supplying of both boxes and lining papers is now going forward as much as before. While certain lines of goods in which wheat was used are no longer being packed, such substitutes are being made as call for an equal supply of packages. Where there has been a serious reduction, however, is in the use of paper for wrapping bread. An order of the Food Controller has made it an offense to wrap bread in future. loss of this business is being made up in other directions. For instance, there is an extra heavy demand this year for fruit wrappers and waxed paper mills are not complaining of any lack of business. Indeed, one manufacturer states that he hashad to turn down orders repeatedly of late. Stocks are pretty well reduced and, while orders are still small, their number is so great that his mill is being run to capacity. He looks for an early return of confidence on the part of buyers which will result in larger orders and a spurring up of mill production.

The Pulp Situation

There has recently been an advance of five dollars in kraft pulp, and an advance in unbleached sulphite is looked for about April 1. The recent closing down of pulp and paper mills for two days under the heatless order did not help the situation as it delayed much-needed production. The principal difficulty appears to be in getting cars to take out the pulp and practically every manufacturer is reporting serious congestion and delays in filling contracts. Wage increases are inevitable, adding another factor to the high cost of production.

(Continued on page 32.)

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Value of Swedish Kronor during week ending February 25th. Normal rate of exchange: 1 Kronor = 26.80 cents.

Feb. 19th—33.10 cents—increased value 23.50%
" 29th—33.10 " " 23.50%
" 21st—33.00 " " " 23.13%
" 23rd—32.75 " " 22.20%
" 25th—32.50 " " 21.26%

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GOOD PROGRESS ON PLANT OF NATIONAL PAPER PRODUCTS CO.

Considerable Work Has Already Been Done on the Paper Mill and Fiber Case Factory Being Erected in Stockton, Cal.—Heavy Concrete Foundations for the Machinery Are Now Being Laid and the Buildings Are Expected to Be Ready for Manufacturing Operations in May—Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, B. C., Makes a Good Showing in All Departments.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21, 1918.-Satisfactory progress is being made by MacDonald & Kahn, engineers, in the erection of the paper mill and fiber-case factory of the National Paper Products Company in Stockton, Cal. A considerable amount of work has been done on the buildings, which are to be ready for manufacturing operations in May, and the heavy concrete foundations for the machinery are now being laid. As the orders for equipment were put in early, it is hoped that the completion of the big plant will not be delayed by waiting for shipments of machinery to arrive from the East. Ample facilities for the storage of raw materials in fire proof enclosures have been made, and large quantities of waste paper are already on hand at the site ready for use when the new mill is placed in operation. Business is very good at the San Francisco factory of the National Paper Products Company and large orders are being filled for corrugated cases, paper cans, paper tubes, paper towels, etc. When the Stockton plant is in operation, with a large output of materials for the use of this factory, and a big supply of fibercases is available, the National Paper Products Company will be in a very strong position for marketing a large line of these goods throughout the United States.

Pacific Mills, Ltd., Busy

The big paper manufacturing plant of the Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, B. C., is making a very good showing in all departments, and frequent shipments of paper, principally news, are being made by steamer to Oregon, Washington and California. On February 21, three steamers arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Ocean Falls with large consignments of paper in their cargoes. These shipments, which totaled 3,000 tons of paper, were destined for Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. There is an excellent demand for high grade kraft paper manufactured at Ocean Falls.

Progress on Plant of Crescent Boxboard Co.

It is learned that rapid progress is being made in the completion of the Crescent Boxboard Company's pulp mills and boxboard plant at Port Angeles, Wash., where C. J. Bastedo is resident manager, under the general jurisdiction of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., of San Francisco. H. B. Stewart, American Bank Building, Seattle, Wash., was awarded contracts on the construction of about fifteen of the buildings comprising this plant. It is said that the cost of this particular contract amounting to approximately \$70,000, does not include the lumber, of which about 1,500,000 feet will be used. The Seattle Hardware Company secured the sub-contract for corrugated iron. Large quantities of reinforced concrete work will be included in the construction of the principal mill buildings.

Manufacturing Conditions More Favorable

Thus far this year, conditions have been more favorable in the Pacific Coast paper manufacturing field, as far as production is concerned. The labor troubles at the mills in Oregon and Washington have been settled to the satisfaction of the

manufacturers and the plants have been running almost up to capacity, and keeping their regular customers well supplied under their contracts. There is no lack of demand for any grade of paper manufactured on the Coast.

No oil shortage is expected at the paper mills and boxboard plants in California, but the commandeering of a number of tank steamers by the Government has caused the oil companies to notify the paper mills operating in Oregon and Washington that their supply of fuel oil may possibly be cut off. Under present conditions it would be difficult to secure coal as a substitute for firing boilers. However, comparatively little steam is needed at Coast mills, as electric power is used.

The export situation has not improved lately, and the delays entailed in securing Government licenses, space on steamers, etc., are very harassing. It is extremely difficult to secure transportation to Australia and New Zealand, on account of the scarcity of available vessels, notwithstanding the big demand for news print in those countries. Some relief was afforded for a time by the British steamers of the Australian line, which brought foodstuffs to this country and carried paper back to Australia, but they have been taken off and sent to other waters owing to urgent war needs. The vessels of the Dutch steamship lines plying between San Francisco and the East Indies have been life savers to our paper exporters during the past year.

Although it is intimated that the United States Government will shortly withdraw more of the American steamers from the Pacific Ocean trade, leaving the Japanese steamers to take care of the Oriental business, there is hope that a number of the Dutch steamers in Atlantic waters, which have just been released, will come to this coast and help relieve the export situation.

The local demand, as reported by wholesale paper dealers is fair, although there is a tendency among users of printing and office supplies to avoid the purchase of any superfluitics, owing to the war situation. Large catalogues, for instance, are not being issued by San Francisco wholesalers this year as a rule.

The Kaas-Hopkins Co. Busy

The Kaas-Hopkins Company, of San Francisco, which began exporting paper during the past year, is making some progress, despite the high freight rates and scarcity of tonnage. During the past month, several orders have been received from New Zealand and Hong Kong. The firm has added to its Pacific Coast agencies the large line of the Central Tablet & Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio. Stephen Hopkins will leave on March 1 for the Pacific Northwest and will visit the trade in the interest of the Diamond State Fibre Company's line and that of the Japanese Tissue Mills. His firm has been specializing with great success on Glassine paper, which is especially adapted to the varied requirements of the packers of prunes and many other Pacific Coast products. The Parchmoid sheet has all the properties of a vegetable parchment paper and still retains a glassine finish after exposure to heat and moisture. After covering his territory, Mr. Hopkins will make an Eastern trip and pay visits to the mills represented by his firm.

General Trade Notes

Louis Bloch, vice-president and general manager of the Crown Willamette Paper Company, has returned from an extended Eastern trip. He attended one of the hearings of the Federal Trade Commission in connection with News Print Investigation. He was present at the recent annual banquet of the paper manufacturers.

Henry Zellerbach, manager of the Specialties Department of the Zellerbach Paper Company, who has been sick for several weeks, has left for Southern California to recuperate. During Zellerbach's absence, Ben Levison will have charge of his department, in which boxboard and paper box-makers' supplies are handled.

Cut Overhead



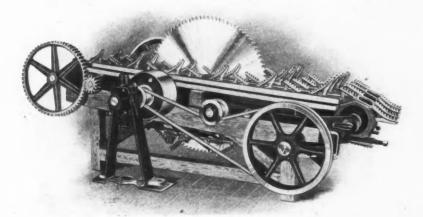
With the RYTHER SLASHER

The Ryther Slasher will lower the cost of log handling by greatly increasing the daily output, without requiring any more men than by the old method. This should instantly interest every manufacturer in this time of man-shortage.

Economy is the keynote of Ryther Slashers. They save time, save hand labor, hence, they save money. Installations in some of the largest paper mills in the country attest to the unfailingly perfect service RYTHER SLASHERS are continually giving.

Write for full details and our catalog.

RYTHER & PRINGLE CO. CARTHAGE, NEW YORK U. S. A.



RECEIVERSHIP OF FRIEND CO. IS STRICKEN FROM DOCKET

Case Has Been Pending on the Docket Since 1907 When the Original Application for the Appointment of a Receiver Was Made by J. Howard Friend—Discharge of the Receiver and the Release of His Bondsmen Is Ordered As of March 29, 1915—Well Known Paper Men Make Patriotic Speeches—R. T. Houk, Jr. Formerly Secretary of News Print Association Returns to Dayton.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, February 25, 1918.—After a lapse of ten years, the receivership involving the Friend Paper Company, of West Carrollton, was stricken from the dockets in this county last week, when Judge W. S. Martin, of the Common Pleas Court, signed a final entry approving the report of the receiver, W. W. Sunderland, who is now the president of the Miami Paper Company which bought the Friend Mills.

The Friend Paper Company's case has been pending on the docket at the County Clerk's office since October 30, 1907, on which date the original application for appointment of a receiver was made by J. Howard Friend, the president of the company for a number of years, and son of the founder of the mills.

In the finding of the court, exceptions heretofore filed to the receiver's report are overruled and ordered withdrawn. The discharge of the receiver and release of his bondsmen were ordered as of date of March 29, 1915.

Mr. Friend has devoted his time to the development of the West Carrollton parchment plant and has made a great success. He is also interested in other enterprises and some time ago is understood to have realized most substantially in the settlement of the water claims against the State of New York in connection with certain paper mill holdings.

To Extend Usefulness of Chamber of Commerce

Hamilton is making an effort to extend the usefulness of its Chamber of Commerce, and with the voluntary retirement of C. R. Greer as secretary, is endeavoring to enlist the services of S. M. Goodman, for many years an official of the Champion Coated Paper Company, who is now doing Government work in Washington, without pay. He has removed to the Capital after finishing a busy season with the Miami Conservancy Board of this city, having been a member of the Board of Appraisers, upward of 75,000 pieces of realty having been appraised.

The Hamilton trade body would be glad to have Mr. Goodman act as secretary and in response to the invitation, wired the retir-

ing secretary as follows:

"Washington, February 19.

"C. R. Greer, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hamilton, O.

"Please express to the trustees and signers of message urging me to accept secretaryship my most sincere appreciation of their regard. I am unable to decide to-day. It will depend on when my son is called; my ability to dispose of my lease here and my obligations to the Bankers' Association.

S. M. GOODMAN."

Paper Men Make Speeches

Washington's Birthday was not forgotten by members of the paper trade, and in some sections of the valley there was a cessation of business. At the Buz Fuz Club, the leading social organization in this city, Col. H. Maxwell Howard, of the Aetna Paper Company and the Howard Paper Company; of Dayton and Urbana, respectively, was the principal speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to Washington and the men who are to-day fighting for the principles of liberty and democracy. He proved to be an interesting speaker and his speech was well received. Adjutant

General George H. Wood, a member of the club, discussed war conditions. Major Grey, of the American Signal Corps, and Captain W. B. Hanney, of the Royal Flying Corps of England, were introduced and spoke briefly. They were accepted as "adopted sons" of the Buz Fuz Club.

Mrs. Arthur Hall Nevius, wife of A. H. Nevius, of the Miami Paper Company, entertained the Daughters of the Revolution at a George Washington tea at her home, Westhame, Oakwood. The American flag waved a welcome from the tall flagstaff in the yard, and inside the house the decorations were distinctively patriotic. A patriotic program was rendered and Mrs. Nevius was assisted in serving tea by a bevy of charming ladies.

All high scores for the opening night in the history of the American Bowling Congress which is holding forth at Cincinnati, were rolled by the team from the Richardson Paper Company, of Lockland. This crack team accounted for a grand total of 2,582 pins. The next highest score was 2,488. The paper mill pin rollers achieved distinction which spread to all sections of the country.

R. T. Houk, Jr., whose acquaintance in the trade is extensive on account of his connection with the statistical end of the business, has returned to his home from New York where he has been located for some months. For the present Mr. and Mrs. Houk are residing in the R. T. Houk home in Oakwood. His father has been identified with the trade for a number of years and is an official of the Mead Pulp & Paper Company.

H. F. Marston Makes Thrift Speeches

Howard F. Marston, general manager of the Mercantile Corporation, which has the Government envelope and newspaper wrapping contract and who also is county chairman of the War Savings Commission, addressed fifty bankers and others at the Y. M. C. A. this week on the thrift movement as it applies to the financial conditions of the country at large, and the effect its support will have on the banking interests in general. He gave some statistics to show that not only millions but billions have been spent yearly in America for purely wasteful and harmful things. Two of these items took over \$2,240,000,000 or more than \$20 per capita from the purses of Americans in 1917. Later he spoke to the Advertising Club of which he is president. This club has been appointed to take charge of the publicity campaign for war savings certificates and thrift stamps, the sale of which has been enormous in this (Montgomery) county. Much of the success of the movement here is due to the efforts of Chairman Marston, who is devoting a great deal of his time to the patriotic work.

General Trade Notes

J. Howard Friend, Jr., who is stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., came home this week on a furlough to visit his father, J. H. Friend, parchment manufacturer, who is recovering from a severe illness. Young Friend had the misfortune to fall and injure his knee recently and is just out of the camp hospital.

An all-day fire in a huge pile of cinders near the plant of the Champion Coated Paper Mill at Hamilton was fought by the Hamilton department. The fire attacked a bed of cinders 300 feet in length, 30 feet wide and 15 feet deep. To secure a sufficient volume of water it was necessary to run a line of hose 700 feet long. After working all day the night shift took charge and worked until midnight before the flames were extinguished.

Horne Co. Employees Receive More Pay

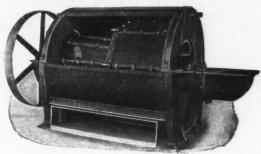
LAWRENCE, Mass., February 25, 1918.—The machinists employed by Horne Machine Company have been granted a flat rate of 50 cents per hour and a nine and one-half hour day.

Other mechanics and carpenters on learning this, made an appeal to the concern and all but a few apprentices, it is stated, were granted an increase.

"IMPROVED" KNOTTER

for the first screening of sulphite, sulphate or ground wood pulp

We shall be glad to furnish data and samples of the work this machine will do in actual use.



Knotter Design No. 2

The cost of power and upkeep is extremely small and the results are very satisfactory.

WE ASK A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A.



BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Makes Awards on Various Important Lots of Paper-Bids Are Opened by the Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office on Saturday for a Number of Lots of Paper at Interesting Prices-Purchasing Officer for Panama Canal Opens Bids on White Index Bristol-Bids and Awards from Other Departments.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1918.—The following paper awards have been announced at the Government Printing Office:

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 20,000 pounds (400 reams) of 20 x 25"-50, smooth wove dark blue cover paper at \$.0775 per pound. The same firm will also furnish 2,500 pounds (50 reams) of 20 x 25"-50, rough laid robin's egg cover paper at \$.0745, and 10,000 pounds (200 reams) of 20 x 25"-50, rough wove dawn cover paper at the same price. Bids for all of these items were opened on January 21. The Maurice O'Meara Company will furnish 36,000 pounds (3,000 reams of 17 x 28", No. 8 and 22 x 34", No. 8 green writing paper at \$.1245 per pound, bids for which were opened on February 6.

40,000 pounds of 22½ x 28½"-1,000, green bristol board will be furnished by the Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.06415. Bids

for this item were opened on February 11.

The New York & Pennsylvania Company will furnish 528,000 pounds (6,000 reams) of 24 x 38"-48, and 35 x 48"-96, white S. & S. C. printing paper at \$.0685 per pound. Bids for this were opened on February 15.

3,200 pounds (400 reams) of 20 x 30", 8 lb., white wove tissue paper will be furnished by D. L. Ward Company, at \$1.80 per ream. Bids for this item were opened an January 14.

The following paper bids were opened Saturday at the Gov-

ernment Printing Office:

500,000 pounds (625 rolls) of white M. F. printing paper in 38" rolls, basis of 25 x 38"-40; New York & Pennsylvania Company, at \$.065 per pound; Bryant Paper Company, at \$.65; Champion Coated Paper Company, at \$.0687; Smith-Dixon Company, at \$.0629; George W. Millar & Co., at (a) \$.073, (b) at \$.0695; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.061, and Jessup & Moore Paper Company, at \$.0675.

40,000 pounds of high finish jute manila paper in 18" rolls, basis of 24 x 36"-80: George W. Millar & Co., at \$.0685; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.101/2; Megarge-Hare Paper Company, at \$.0785; Maurice O'Meara Company, at \$.0995,

and National Paper Supply Company, at \$.085.

Government Printing Office Bids

Bids are to be opened at the Printing Office on March 4 for 800 pounds (50 reams) of 24 x 36"-16, white paraffin paper.

The following paper bids were opened last week at the Govern-

ment Printing Office:

7,700 pounds (200 reams) of 26 x 341/2", No. 16 white wove M. F. tablet writing paper; Miami Paper Company, at \$.0825 per pound; George W. Millar & Co., (a) at \$.11, (b) at \$.10; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.0647, and Elsinore Paper Company, at \$.0775.

500 pounds (1,200 sheets) of 26 x 38", No. 120 news board;

R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.0439.

40,000 pounds of 21 x 32", 30 lb., wood manila; Smith-Dixon Company, at \$.048; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.0459; Maurice O'Meara Company, (a) at \$.0438, (b) at \$.0469; Republic Bag & Paper Company, at \$.0454; D. S. Walton Company, at \$.0469; Megargee-Hare Paper Company, at \$.0455; S. Gilman

Paper Company, at \$.04575, and Elsinore Paper Company, at \$.0575.

The following paper awards have been announced at the Government Printing Office:

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 120,000 pounds (500,000 sheets) of No. 1, 221/2 x 281/2"-120, white bristol board at \$.0789 per pound. Carter, Rice & Co. will furnish 5,100 pounds (25,000 sheets) of 21 x 31"-102, blue bristol board at \$.0545. Bids for these items were opened on January 28.

13,000 pounds (200 reams) of 24 x '38"-65, kraft wrapping paper will be furnished by the Maurice O'Meara Company at \$.065 and the Mathers-Lamm Paper Company is to furnish 2.000 pounds of 24 x 36"-80, lining paper for headband at \$.0075. Bids for these items were also opened on January 28.

Carter, Rice & Co. is to furnish 5,100 pounds (25,000 sheets) of 21 x 31"-102, pink bristol board at \$.0548, and George W. Millar & Co. will furnish 8,000 pounds (20,000 sheets) of 221/2 x 281/2-200, manila cardboard at \$.05. Bids for these items were

also opened on January 28.

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing 270,000 pounds of white wove M. D. S. C. writing paper, 150,000 pounds No. 20 in 17" rolls and 120,000 pounds, No. 13 in 21" rolls at \$.0648. Bids were opened February 6. The same firm will also furnish 15,000 pounds (500 reams) of 21 x 32"-30, wood manila paper at \$.052, and 10,000 pounds (200 reams) of 20 x 25", rough wove gobelin blue cover paper at \$.0745. Bids for these items were opened February 8.

28,000 pounds (500 reams) of wood manilla paper, 25 x 38"-56, will also be furnished by the R. P. Andrews Paper Company

at \$.051, bids being opened February 11.

The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office will open bids on March 6 for 804,000 pounds of white M. F. print-

Of this amount 500,000 pounds is to be in 48-in. rolls, basis of 25 x 38"-35, and 304,000 pounds (4,000 reams) of 38 x 48"-76.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

The Osburn Paper Company has been awarded the contract by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for furnishing 1,200,000 rolls of toilet paper to the Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Charleston navy yards, at \$140,400. Bids for this item were opened on February 12.

Bids for Panama Canal

Bids will be opened by the Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal on March 11 for 20 reams of 221/2 x 281/2"-140, white index bristol board.

On March 12 he will also open bids for 1,500 pounds of No. 10 canary bond paper in 17" rolls.

Also on the same date for 1,000,000 No. 8 manila tags, 61/4 x 31/8".

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, received only one bid last week for furnishing the local navy yard with 610,000 sheets of 26 x 40" No. 2 quality binders board. The bid was from the Merion Paper Company at \$.0654 per pound.

Farewell Party for Mr. McGinley

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., February 25, 1918.—The foremen of the Falls plant of the International Paper Company gave Superintendent James McGinley a farewell dinner and theater party previous to his leaving for New York City, where he will be engaged in the International company's office. Mr. McGinley was presented with an Elks' watch charm. The presentation was made by Samuel Whitbeck, a machine tender, and was feelingly responded to by Mr. McGinley.

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No. 1 of a Series of SKF Users

The machine lilustrated has the cylinder mold, couch roll and felt return drum mounted on S K F Ball Bearings. By using S K F at these three points three important results are obtained:-power saving, greatly increased life of felts and increased service from the wire face cloth.

Under any conditions these savings are important but under present conditions they are vitally important. You can double the life of your felts and at the same time save real money on power-by replacing plain bearings with S K F Ball Bearings.

For full information write us.

HARTFORD,

SKF BALL BEARING CO.

CONN.

HOLYOKE FIRM PROVIDES FOR SOLDIER EMPLOYEES

White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co. Establishes a Permanent Fund for Employees of the Concern Who Are Now Serving in the Army and Navy—Because of the Recent Enforced Idleness Mills Are Operated on Washington's Birthday—Employees Are Pleased with the Arrangement—Holyoke Water Power Co. Makes Plans for Conserving Coal—Eagle Lodge to Establish Labor Temple.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 25, 1918.—The White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company probably leads all other Holyoke paper concerns in looking after its employees. Now the activity of the company has been extended to those members who have enlisted. At a meeting of the foremen of the various departments held the other day, it was agreed upon to create a permanent fund to take care of the White & Wyckoff boys who are serving in the United States Army and Navy and in the different cantonments.

For a start a hundred mileage books were purchased, from which two will be sent regularly each month to every White &

Wyckoff boy who has enlisted.

In the general fund every employee will have his share. The firm will donate a certain sum each month, the different foreman and sub-foremen making their contributions regularly each month, and the different employees in the office and factory also contributing. In this way the employees of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company will want for little while fighting for democracy. To further back up the boys, the employees of the company also conducted a three day campaign to enlist every employee in the organization to form the habit of regularly buying U. S. War Savings Stamps.

Although the company is only 27 years old, yet it has a record for holding its employees. Of the 507 employees now in the organization, 305 of them have been in the service of the company for over a year. The average length of time for the entire 507 is five and one-half years, which is certainly something that

not every concern can boast of.

Almost 10 per cent. of the entire organization have been in the employ of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company for 10 years or over. Only 69 new faces were added during the year.

Plans for Saving Coal

With the further development of present plans, thousands of tons of coal will be saved through a conservation scheme from which the Holyoke Water Power Company and the many paper manufacturers it serves will greatly benefit. Under the direction of the Connecticut River Conservation Company, billions of gallons of water will be stored along the headquarters of the Connecticut River and its tributaries. The plan is being placed in operation through the construction of dams and reservoirs which will be used for the storage of water until the low water seasons of the year when it can be released to maintain a normal flow. Just what this will mean in the saving of coal is hard to tell, but if the water in the Connecticut River, through this method, could be kept to furnish a normal flow when the dry season arrives, a big burden would be lifted from the shoulders of the paper manufacturers, not only in Holyoke, but all up and down the Connecticut Valley.

Mills Run on Washington's Birthday

Washington's Birthday, although generally observed as a holiday, did not stop the wheels of Holyoke's paper industry this year. There has been such a loss from the repeated Monday holidays and the enforced five days shut down earlier that the manufacturers felt justified in keeping their plants running. The

employees who have been feeling the pinch of cut wages from incomes were almost as well pleased as the manufacturers of the chance to keep the wheels in operation. There are about 6,000 paper mill workers in Holyoke who were kept at work last Friday, and among these alone something upwards of \$20,000 was distributed in wages.

As a result of the announcement from State Fuel Administrator James J. Storrow, that the ban on the "heatless Mondays" had been lifted from New England, found all mills operating to full capacity this morning. The manufacturers are, as a whole, pleased over the fact that the enforced holidays did not continue over the period at first announced, and now that conditions, so far as operating the plants is concerned, have been made normal again, the mills will be given a chance to catch up. None of the mills have cause for worry over the coal situation; as far as could be learned by the Paper Trade Journal's correspondent all have enough coal to carry them through the season.

Changes in Whitmore Paper Co.

Since the publication in a recent issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of the important changes made in the control and gen-



JOHN J. WHITE.

eral management of the affairs of the Whitmore Manufacturing Company, it has now developed that the control of the company has passed to the heirs of the late Francis D. Heywood. Mr. Heywood was treasurer of the company until his death several years ago.

The changes made included also the retirement of Arthur B. Gladwin, of Springfield, from the presidency of the concern, a position he held for the last five or six years. The new general manager is John J. White, former mayor of Holyoke, and who is also president of the White Paper Box Company of this city.

Francis C. Heywood, now doing his bit for Uncle Sam as a member of the Supply Company of the 104th Infantry 26th Division, "somewhere in France," is the son of the late Francis D. Heywood, and succeeded him as treasurer of the company.

The Whitmore Manufacturing Company manufactures high quality surface coated papers, lithographic label papers, post card stock, offset and blotting papers, and cardboards.

May Ask for Increased Wages

From all present indications, the operatives of Holyoke's writing paper mills, through the jurisdiction of the Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers, will present a new schedule for inreeased wages to the manufacturers this

(Continued on page 24.)

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Average run in tons per month 708
Cost of wire per ton .259
Kind of paper made Hanging

Compare the above record made by an "Ideal" Fourdrinier, 90 inch, for the last year with any other Fourdrinier of this size. Note the great production and the low cost of wire per ton. It is certified to by the user of the machine.

Paper makers used the old style Fourdrinier part with its shake frame supported on movable side posts, and with its other many structural defects for so many years that it became almost second nature to consider such a faulty and unsatisfactory machine a necessary evil. They were able to make paper with it, and although the time lost in repairs and the sum spent in replacing parts, ate a larger and larger hole in profits every month of every year after a machine was installed, they put up with it because nothing better was offered, much as people put up with the stage coaches, once-a-week mail delivery, and no telephone or telegraph until better things were offered.

The Ideal Fourdrinier was designed to eliminate the glaring defects of the old style machine.

It accomplished its purpose.

Send coupon for bulletin on the "Ideal" Fourdrinier.

The Sandy Hill Iron & Brass

Works

Works

Hudson Falls,

N. Y.

Name

Address

HOLYOKE FIRM PROVIDES FOR SOLDIER EMPLOYEES

(Continued from page 22.)

coming spring. The return of William B. Clements, business agent of the Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers, recently, from a conference at New York, gave rise to this belief. Mr. Clements attended a session of the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, of which he is third vice-president. The purpose of the conference was to approve the new wage schedule for the news print mill and also to negotiate new working contracts for the ensuing year. The new schedule for news print mill operatives provides for a substantial increase.

Despite the fact that the union paper mill workers in the Holyoke paper mills were given several advances during the past year, the workers contend that new demands for higher wages are justifiable because of the ever increasing cost of living, and if predictions count for anything these new demands will be made in the near future. How the manufacturers will look upon these demands, should they be made, time only can tell.

May Arrange for Auto Truck Service

Because of the continued freight congestion and the impossibility of paper manufacturers to ship goods with any regularity, plans are now being made by the Wagner Express Company, of Springfield, for the formation of auto truck service between Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, Conn. This service is designed to take care of the express freight deliveries of the paper and paper product manufacturers. The cities of Hartford, Wallingford and Meriden, Conn., which are on the way to New Haven, will also be included if present plans materialize.

For some time past it has been seen that something of this nature was necessary, to take care of small orders, especially the rush orders. Time and time again the manufacturers have gone to the expense of chartering express trucks for making deliveries to New York and elsewhere of "hurry-up" orders. This has not been found practicable because of the fact that while the trucks would be overcrowded with outgoing freight, the return trip was invariably made with empty trucks. With the introduction of the Wagner system, however, it is expected that incoming as well as outgoing express freight will be handled.

Arbitrate Demand for Wage Increase

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration gave a hearing in this city recently in connection with the wage increase demands of the stationary firemen and engineers employed in the Holyoke paper mills. The full board sat on the case and both sides had several representatives. For the paper manufacturers, George A. Galliver, president of the American Writing Paper Company, and R. Franklin McElwain, vice-president of the Crocker-McElwain Company and Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, among others were present. Mr. McElwain represented the majority of the paper manufacturers during the negotiations with the workers.

After all evidence had been submitted, the state board adjourned and announced that experts would be immediately engaged to investigate and procure data relative to wages paid elsewhere throughout the state for the same work. No finding will be made by the arbitration board until the reports of the investigators have been received. The final action taken by the board is expected to be made within a month.

Trade and Personal Notes

The good work in public improvements at Dalton goes on now much the same as when the late Zenas Crane, paper manufacturer, was at the helm. By a deed recorded in the registry of deeds last week, Pine Grove Park, a four acre tract worth \$25,000, was transferred by the heirs of the late Zenas Crane and former

Senator Winthrop Murray Crane, in perpetuity to the town of Dalton.

The Eagle Lodge of paper makers has now taken the initial step towards the establishment of a labor temple or general head-quarters for the trade unions of the city. Large new quarters have been leased at 205 High Street, and these are now being put into shape for the members.

An interesting marriage in local paper trade circles took place last week when Miss Esther Holbrook, youngest daughter of George M. Holbrook, of Springfield, became the wife of William E. Haskell, Jr., of New York City. George M. Holbrook, father of the bride, is manager of the Beebe & Holbrook Company, division of the American Writing Paper Company in this city.

News of the Ottawa Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., February 25, 1918.—The annual meeting of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, is to be held on March 6, and from what President George H. Millen told your correspondent, a fairly satisfactory year will be reported to the shareholders. He said, however, that there was nothing to brag about. Production had been normal. One of the interesting questions to come up for discussion at this meeting is whether or not the company will continue in the news print manufacturing business.

"We are going to get three cents a pound for news print or we quit," was the significant statement of Mr. Millen, while discussing the matter with your representative, and this is a similar attitude maintained by him some time ago. He is very much dissatisfied with the recent developments in the inquiry.

The J. R. Booth Company expect to have completed the new sulphite mill by the time spring has advanced a little. It has been held up owing to difficulty in getting supplies of raw material. The production of news print at this mill remains normal. Some trouble is being experienced with the low water in the Chaudiere River and on Friday the groundwood and sulphite mills were closed up. Previously it had been found necessary to close up several machines. This year the trouble with the low water is very bad. The company more or less suffers from it every winter.

U. S. Envelope Co. a Bonanza Earner

The United States Envelope is one of the few bonanza earners of the United States says the Boston News Bureau in a recent issue. "In 1916 United States Envelope ran into a period of remarkable earnings. The company has \$4,000,000 preferred and a small issue of \$1,000,000 common, of which \$250,000 is in the treasury and \$750,000 only in the hands of the public. In 1916 the company paid up a balance of 195 per cent. on its common of which only 7 per cent. was paid in dividends.

"In 1917 profits naturally took a decided slump for the reason that the cheap raw materials which formed the basis of the abnormal bulge in 1916 profits had been practically all used up. In 1916 the company earned nearly three times as much as in a normal year. In 1917 it earned 50 per cent. more than in a normal year, but \$818,811 or 44 per cent. less than in the previous year.

"During 1917 United States Envelope had not only to meet the handicap of buying its raw materials at a great advance in price, but the market for its finished products had several periods of severe upset. The company under the conditions is considered by its officials to have made a most satisfactory record last year. The balance for the \$750,000 common was equal to 90.7 per cent."

BROWN COMPANY

FORMERLY
Berlin Mills Company
Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company

GENERAL OFFICE PORTLAND MAINE U.S.A.



NEWYORK OFFICE 233BWAY. MILLS AT BERLINNH

Daily Capacity 600 Air Dry Tons Highest Grade Bleached Sulphite

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited

Montreal, Quebec

The experience of half a century in paper making and thirty years in sulphite making is behind every ton of the popular

Hawkesbury Easy Bleaching

and

Strong Merritton Bleached Sulphite

A production of 65,000 tons yearly enables us to promptly ship from stock spot orders, subject to car supply.

Our Series B Blow-off Valve



as here illustrated, is made in 8", 10" and 12" size and has desirable features found in no other valve. The hand-hole arrangement is such that all repairs to the seat and disc can be made during the life of the body of the valve without removing the same from the line of piping or disturbing the joint between the yoke and body. Being made of the very best known composition for use with sulphuric acid, of all new metal and extra heavy dimensions throughout, they give the very best of satisfaction in length of service.

Baker Manufacturing Corporation

Formerly BAKER & SHEVLIN COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers

SARATOGA SPRINGS

NEW YORK

Obituary

Dr. George C. S. Southworth

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 25, 1918.—Dr. George C. S. Southworth, member of the family of Southworths, who for many years have been engaged in paper making, died at his home in Springfield last week, Tuesday night, at the age of 75 years. He was born in West Springfield, December 13, 1842, son of Edward Southworth, who will be remembered as a paper maker. He was doctor, lawyer, poet, college professor and teacher, a man of business and affairs. His life reads like a book. He made a tour of the world, being married in Rome, April 30, 1873.

Besides his wife he is survived by five sons and two daughters.

Herman I. Simmons

Herman I. Simmons, of the Smith & Winchester Manufacturing Company, died from pneumonia February 18. He was born in Watertown, N. Y., in November, 1871. He received his early education in that city and also obtained his first mechanical engineering experience in that city and vicinity, later going to East Downingtown, Pa.; Bellows Falls, Vt.; Keene, N. H., and from there to Smith & Winchester Manufacturing Company, at South Windham, Conn., in April, 1906.

Mr. Simmons remained with them until his death, the 18th of this month from pneumonia. He contracted a hard cold in New York City while attending the Paper Makers' Convention, coming home from there on Friday night, February 8, and called in a physician the following day. He was taken with a chill on Monday following, and continued to sink until he passed away.

While with the Smith & Winchester Manufacturing Company he filled the position of salesman and designer for the paper mill machinery department of that firm and will be greatly missed by them, as well as a large circle of acquaintances and friends throughout the country interested in paper manufacture. His body was taken to Watertown, N. Y., his native town, for burial. Funeral took place on Friday, February 22.

Buying Machinery for Japan

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., February 25, 1918.—The Harmon Machine Company is now negotiating for the establishment of a direct distributing representative in Japan. Ki Satow, a representative of

the Toyo Shokwai, a big paper machine and paper mill supplies concern in Tokyo, Japan, is in the city and has taken up propositions with the Harmon Machine Company, and also with the Bagley & Sewell Company.

Ki Satow represents a company which started business a few years ago with \$200,000, and to-day the capital of the company is \$3,000,000. This is said to correctly indicate the rapid advancement and spread of the paper manufacturing industry in that country.

The severing of commercial relations with Germany has sent Japanese concerns here for greater quantities of materials and machinery. It has created a condition which bids fair to redound to the decided advantage of the two local concerns, and which causes the Harmon Machine Company officials to look with favor upon the establishment of this agency.

Ki Satow is here in this country to make a thorough inspection of paper mill conditions here. He came to America about four months ago and will remain three months longer. He will return with modern ideas on machinery and equipment, and probably with contracts to represent concerns ready to accept a part of the business involved in the great spread of the industry in Japan. At present Bagley & Sewell Company is making three large machines of modern type for Japanese mills. The Harmon Machine Company has shipped screens to that country.

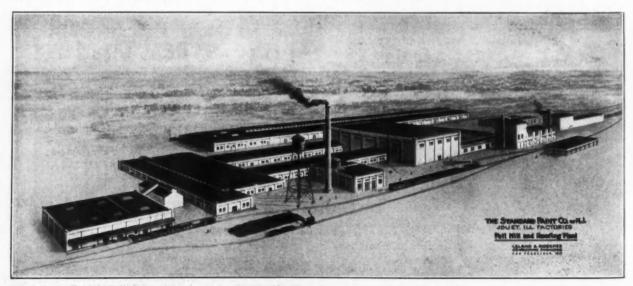
Y. Saiki, another Japanese representative of the Yokkaichi Paper Company, with its offices in Yokkaichi, Japan, and mills about 70 miles away, was in the city recently making inspection of shops here. He interviewed representatives of the Bagley & Sewell Company, and also of the Harmon Machine Company.

New Standard Paint Co. Plant at Joliet

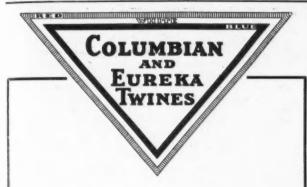
The Standard Paint Company's new plant at Joliet, III., is the latest and largest of seven plants operated by the company in this country and abroad. The buildings are concrete and brick throughout. The equipment is most modern, featuring facilities that are the results of over 30 years' experience in the manufacture of roofings, deadening felts, sheathings, building papers, paints, tapes, waterproofing and insulating compounds.

It includes a complete mill for making felts and papers used in its line of products.

Operation will begin about April 1, and its large capacity will greatly assist the company's plant at Chicago Heights in filling the demand for its products.



NEW PLANT OF THE STANDARD PAINT CO., AT JOLIET, ILL.



One of your principal business assets is the good will of your trade and the satisfaction they derive from using or handling your product.

To maintain this good will it is essential that the small details relative to satisfying your customers be given careful attention. The packages which are sent out by you must be received in good condition.

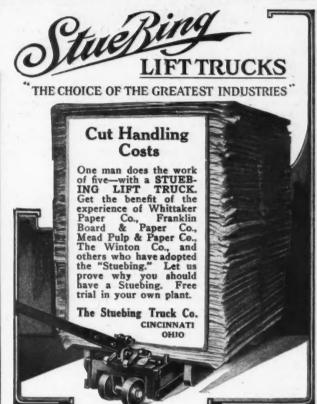
If your customer is forced to complain about the poor condition in which some of your packages reach him, he will soon forget the unimportance of the fault, but the impression, that he found it necessary to complain, remains.

By using a COLUMBIAN or EUREKA Twine, which is designed for each special requirement, you will eliminate all danger of complaint due to the wrappings of packages being broken in transit.

Always look for the red, white and blue triangle labe.

COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY

Auburn, "The Cordage City" New York
Branches: New York, Chicago, Boston



The Future Of The Export Business In Paper Is Tremendous.

ARE YOU PREPARING TO SECURE YOUR SHARE?
THE FOREHANDED MAN PARELY REGRETS.

Consult With Us.

FRED C.STRYPE
Domestic and Export
WRAPPING

PAPER
320 BROADWAY N.Y.C.

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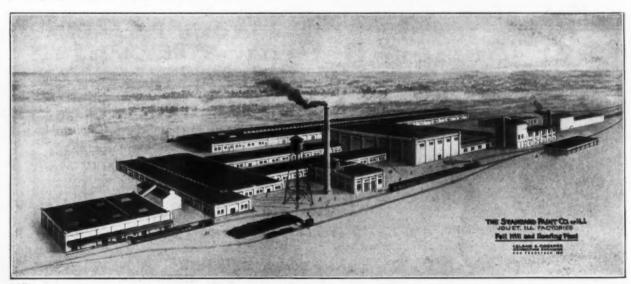
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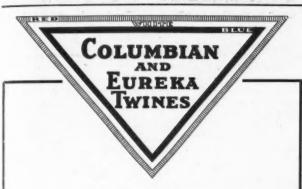
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ARE YOU PREPARING TO SECURE YOUR SHARE? THE FOREHANDED MAN RARELY REGRETS.

Copsult With Us.

FRED C.STRYPE

Domestic and Export



New York Jottings

The National Association of Waste Material Dealers will hold its convention at the Hotel Astor on March 19 and 20.

* *

The annual meeting of the International Paper Company according to Owen Shepherd, treasurer of the company, will be held on the last Wednesday in April.

The Miner Edgar Company, dealers in china clay and kindred products, has removed its headquarters to 30 Church street. The

new telephone numbers are Cortlandt 2404-6.

Beginning with this month the News Print Service Bureau will issue to its members a regular monthly bulletin with the object in view of making clear the exact conditions in the trade.

George A., otherwise known to his friends as "Gas" Smith, manager of the card board department at the mill of the Hampden Glazed Paper & Card Company, was a recent visitor in town.

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau will leave for Washington this Saturday evening. He is very much interested in the proceedings of the Federal Trade Commission now going on at the capital city.

Another firm to "feel" the uptown trend in the local paper and pulp business is the American Woodpulp Corporation. It will move from 140 Nassau street on May 1 to its new quarters in the Equitable Trust Building at 45th street and Madison avenue.

* * "Tom" Briggs, New York solicitor for the Hampden Glazed Paper & Card Company states that while he is a born optimist he is feeling somewhat pessimistic just now. "Things are moving in a circle," says Tom. "Things are looking up but have not sprung up yet. However, I look to see something really stirring in March.'

The wood pulp business heretofore carried on by H. G. Craig & Co. has been incorporated in the name of the Craig-Becker Company, Inc. The quarters of the concern are at 52 Vanderbilt avenue. The board of directors of the Craig-Becker Company, Inc., consists of Alvah Miller, John A. Davis, F. E. R. Becker, Harry I. Mathers and Reginald F. Hammond.

* *

Local jobbers and dealers have been complaining of late of the non-delivery to destination of merchandise consigned to them by express which the express companies are not delivering but are holding until the consignee calls for it himself. The companies say they have been unable to make deliveries during the last few days but some of them state that destination deliveries will again be made from now on.

Miss M. L. Cassidy, who has charge of the office force at the headquarters of the American Paper & Pulp Association, was full of pride the other day when a PAPER TRADE JOURNAL reporter breezed into the Association's offices' at 18 East 41st street. Asked the why and wherefore of all the evident pride she pointed out with great enthusiasm a huge flag covering a side of the wall in the secretary's office. "This flag," said Miss Cassidy, "represents the enlistment of 3,618 men from the paper and pulp industry who are at present serving Uncle Sam. The enlistments cover 34 states of the union. Isn't it a service flag to be proud of?"

Gets Patent for Marking Devices for Paper

MITTINEAGUE, Mass., February 26, 1918.—It will be interesting to the trade to know that the Patent Office has recently issued to Howard Brown Patent No. 1,248,258, November 27, 1917, for "Marking Devices for Paper." This patent covers both means and the method of marking paper, which the Southworth Company has been manufacturing since 1912, whereby watermarks may be applied to paper during its manufacture, in such manner it is said as to be superior to anything heretofore produced in this line.

This invention has greatly popularized the use of individual watermarks in business stationery, and is a great advance in the art of paper making. By this invention, designs of the utmost detail can be reproduced so as to appear with clear definition on both surfaces of the paper as well as when held to the light, whereas the old fashioned and other watermarks are only legible when held to the light. Moreover, this watermark can be put in at a slight expense to the consumer.

The Southworth Company has the exclusive right to the use of the patented device and process by contract with Howard Brown, the patentee, and notice is given that action will be brought against any infringement of this patent.

F. L. Smith Moves to 42nd St. District

Following the migration of the large paper mill interests in the city to the 42nd street district, the New York Herald publishes in its Sunday supplement in connection with the featuring of the new office building at 21 East 40th street, northwest corner of Madison avenue, the fact that one of the prominent paper mill engineers, Frederick L. Smith, of 5 Beekman street, has leased offices in this building, which he expects to occupy as soon as the building is completed, which will be some time in the early part of April.

Mr. Smith has practiced engineering in the paper mill field for some 18 years and has been prominently connected with many of the largest recent mills. He has heretofore had his offices in the old Temple Court building, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets. His new offices will be on the 19th floor of the 40th street building, and very much enlarged over the old ones in anticipation of the increase in paper mill construction which will necessarily follow the cessation of the present world

St. Paul Firm Gets Building Board Contracts

St. Paul, Minn., February 25, 1918.—The Waldorf Paper Products Company, Pillsbury, Myrtle and Wabash avenues, St. Paul Midway, has obtained Federal Government contracts for millions of square feet of building board.

P. N. Myers, vice-president, says 4,000,000 square feet of building board, which is made of paper pulp, has been shipped for use in building hospitals and other buildings for the United States Army abroad.

The company has also secured large contracts for food containers by food packers who have Government contracts.

To Make Paper Containers in Oakland

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 18, 1918.—With the permission to issue 35,000 shares of stock the announcement is made of a new factory to be built for the manufacture of paper containers in Oakland. The site has not been selected, according to the owners, but the name will be "The Universal Paper Can Company of California." Three-fifths of the shares, which will be 50 cents each, will be given to R. V. Daniels in exchange for a license contract.

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



Manufacturers of Kenwood Felts and Jackets for all kinds of Paper and Pulp. Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.

Better s ing of The DOWD your present machine.

Covered by Letters Patent

Ask us to refer you to an installation right near you. Better stock and a saving of 2 to 5^1_2 hours beating time

The DOWD Cluster Filling can be installed in your present roll without removing roll from machine.

And—with the installation better stock is produced in 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours than is produced in 4 to 9 hours with the common roll. A saving in beating time of 2 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

We have sold this new DOWD Cluster Filling to many of the biggest paper mills of the country.



R.J. Dowd Knife Works
Makers of better cutting knives since 1847

Beloit, Wis.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MEN WANT JUNK MEN LICENSED

Dealers Association Desire Enforcement of Law Requiring
Licensing of Junk Peddlers and Regulating According to
Orders of Municipal Department of Health—Shops Nearly Always Unsanitary—Paper Stock Market Has Very
Little of Better Grades—D. L. Ward Paper Co. Now
Has Eighteen Men in Service—Scott Paper Co. Held
Convention Last Week at Bellevue-Stratford.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 1918.—The Philadelphia Paper Stock Dealers Association has under consideration action to bring about the enforcement of the Act of Legislature passed during the last session which was to have become effective in this city on January 1, requiring the licensing of all second hand junk and paper dealers, and providing for suitable regulations for the conduct of these businesses by the Municipal Department of Health. Regulations were drawn up by the department last December by Director Wilmer Krusen, with the co-operation and advice of a committee from the Stock Dealers' Association.

As outlined at the time in this correspondence, the act if enforced, would drive out of business about 3,000 scavengers, as they are called locally, who go about the city on rubbish collection days picking metals, rubber and paper from parcels put out by householders for collection. Apart from the fact that these men litter up the streets, the main objection to them is that they maintain small shops generally in connection with dwelling places. These are nearly always of a highly unsanitary nature. The larger dealers co-operated in the making of regulations upon request and did not originate the act, but they are now wondering why the Department of Health hasmade no move to enforce it.

Stock dealers here report that the market has been almost swept clean of the better grades of stock and that little is being collected at present. This is due in great part to the fact that old magazines are now being sent abroad in large quantities. Prices in some instances have shown an inclination to stiffen up, and dealers are expecting a general increase.

Stock Dealers to Meet Third Tuesday

The Stock Dealers' Association announces that it will meet regularly hereafter on the third Tuesday of each month at Grand Fraternity Hall, Sixteenth and Arch streets, where commodious meeting rooms have been obtained. Nominations will be made at the March meeting for the election in April. There has been no campaigning so far and it is probable that the present board of officers will be re-elected.

Scott Co. Has Sales Convention

Jobbers, salesmen and other distributors from all parts of the country attended the convention of the Scott Paper Company held for three days last week in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, this city. The concluding session was turned into a big patriotic demonstration when members of the sales force for the big company promised F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson, of New York, a member of the United States Food Administration, that they will carry the message of food conservation throughout the country. Other speakers at this meeting were Lieut. Harry G. Wilson, of the Canadian Expeditionary forces, who described the battle of the Julien Wood, at which the Germans first used poison gas against the troops of the Allies; Capt. James P. O'Donovan, of the Royal Cavalry Division of the British Army, and J. George Frederick, editor of Advertising and Selling, of New York.

The entire programme of the convention was under the auspices of the Scott Tissue Quota Club. Officers of this organization

are: John P. Downin, San Francisco, sales manager, president; Milo Welter, Jr., Cleveland sales manager, first vice-president; W. F. Mohan, Boston sales manager, second vice-president, and J. H. Trickey, New York representative, secretary.

The convention opened with a trip through the new Chester plant of the Scott Company. On Thursday evening there was a patriotic entertainment with motion pictures of the war. A business session was held Friday morning. George E. McIlwain, of the Babson Bureau, talked on "What the War Means to American Business," and Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, dean of the School of Economics, University of Pittsburgh, on "How American Business Can Adapt Itself to a War Basis: an Exposition of the Trade Acceptance." Speakers at other sessions included E. I. Scott, president of the company, who opened the convention; Dr. Wilmer Krusen, director of Public Health and Charities of this city, who delivered the address of welcome; A. H. Scott, vice-president and general sales manager of the company; Mr. Downin, president of the Quota Club, and John Gueterman, representative of the Ribbon & Ticket Paper Company, of Paterson, N. J.

How D. L. Ward Co. Trains Men

The D. L. Ward Paper Company now has eighteen men in the service of the Government, including those who were drafted. In discussing steps taken by the company to keep its big sales force up to par, George W. Ward, president of the company, revealed a sales-apprentice plan that has been of great value to the company. "We take young men of twenty or twenty-one, sometimes younger if they look promising," he said, "pay them a fair salary and guarantee to put them on the street selling paper within two years. The plan has been tried out now for some years and so far we have not found an apprentice who could be kept off the street for the period of the guarantee. All have made good before that time. In some instances young men learned so quickly that they were selling goods within a few months."

Joseph M. Welsh to Join D. L. Ward Co.

Joseph M. Welsh, who recently resigned his position as New York manager of the Whiting Paper Company, will on March first become associated with the D. L. Ward Company, of Philadelphia, as assistant to W. S. Wilcox, manager of the fine paper department, and having in charge, as manager, the flat paper department. Welsh was connected with the Whiting Paper Company for many years, a considerable portion of which time he has spent as manager of both the Philadelphia and New York branches. His long experience in the handling of flat papers eminently qualifies him for the new position he has taken.

Recommends Finding for Paper Men

(Continued from page 10.)

been justified by them, and has proposed that the rates on building and roofing paper and paper board be established upon a basis generally of 90 per cent of the sixth-class rates, contemporaneously in effect. This would apparently work an increase in numerous rates by increasing them to the extent of the 15 per cent increase in class rates and from 80 per cent of sixth class to 90 per cent of sixth class, for a total increase of about 25 per cent. With respect to numerous other rates, however, especially in C. F. A. territory, it would mean a reduction from the present sixth-class basis of rates to 90 per cent of sixth class. The proposal fixes a uniform basis of rates throughout official classification territory, except in so far as there are at present exceptions existing in the class rate structure from and to various rate groups."

Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades contains an unusually large number of revisions. Order now from the Lockwood Trade Journal Company.

Over 30 years in supplying the Paper Trade spells Experience plus Organization which means Service to You.

WOOD PULP

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

18 East 41st Street

Established 1886

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Fourdrinier and Cylinder Paper Machines

Why Enlarge Your Beater Room?



All infringements on present patents and patents to be issued will be vigorously prosecuted

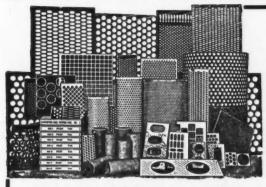
Why Add More Power?

This beater reduces stock to fibre of equal or better quality in half to one quarter of the time and with a saving of power which is remarkable. Do not take our word. Investigate. Manufactured by

MILLS MACHINE COMPANY

... Lawrence, Mass., U. S. A.

Builders of all kinds of paper mill machinery



PERFORATED METALS

Paper and Pulp Mill Screens STEEL, IRON, COPPER, BRASS, BRONZE

Centrifugal and Rotary Screens—Drainer Bottoms—Filter Plates—Pulp Washers, etc. All sizes and shapes of holes in many thicknesses and dimensions of sheets. Accuracy in all details and excellence of quality at lowest consistent prices.

THE HARRINGTON & KING PERFORATING CO.

618 NORTH UNION AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

114 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

JAN. PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF NEWS PRINT

Total Production in the U. S. During the Month Amounted to 79,137 Tons Against Total Shipments During the Month of 66,856 Tons—Total Production in Canada During the Month Amounted to 50,284 Tons

Against Total Shipments During the Month of 46,824 Tons—Total Production in U. S. and

Canada for Month 129,421 Tons—Total Shipments for Month 113,680 Tons

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, has sent the following report regarding production and shipments of news print for January to members of that organization:

"We enclose herewith report of production, shipments and stocks of news print paper for the month of January, 1918. It is hoped that the future monthly reports will come out at an earlier date and cover a larger number of operations. One mill is included in this statement that has not previously reported.

"The companies in the United States reporting for the month of January operated at only 83.3 per cent. of maximum—a restricted output due largely to Monday shut-downs. Shipments during the month amounted to 84.4 per cent. of maximum production, as compared with 93.8 per cent. in December, transportation conditions in January being the most chaotic ever known. These factors caused an increase of approximately 1,000 tons of

paper on hand at the end of January compared with the end of December for the 19 United States companies reporting.

"The Canadian companies reporting operated at 97.8 per cent. of maximum—approximately the same percentage as in December. Canadian shipments in January for the same 11 reporting companies amounted to 1,654 tons more than in December, while stocks on hand were 2,453 tons greater on January 31 than on December 31, due chiefly to car shortages.

"The combined figures for 30 companies in Canada and the United States show that during the month of January production amounted to 89.0 per cent. of maximum capacity, shipments to 87.8 per cent. and stocks on hand at the end of the month to 37.0 per cent. of the actual production during the month.

"One mill in the United States was taken over by the Government for war work and ceased producing news print."

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENT REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY.

			U	NITED STA	TES MILLS)N		SHIPM	IENTS	Total
			Maximum	in Tons	Actual i	n Tons	Per Cent.	Total .	Per Cent.	Stocks on Hand
	Days	Companies Reporting	Per Month	Per Day	Per Month	Per Day	Maximum	Tons During Month	Maximum	All Points
1917—Whole Year 1917—January 1918—January	310 27 27	25 19	1,024,250 89,802 79,137	3,304 3.326 2,931	982,294 84,995 65,983	3,168 3,148 2,445	95.9 94.6 83.3	997,833 87,445 66,856	97.4 97.3 84.4	27,468 28,508 26,630
				CANADIAN	MILLS.					
1917—Whole Year 1917—January 1918—January	309 26 27	12 11	602,905 48,802 50,284	1,951 1,877 1,934	589,751 47,669 49,220	1,909 1,833 1,882	97.8 97.6 97.8	593,300 51,851 46,824	98.4 106.2 93.1	13,813 14,363 16,132
			UNITED ST	TATES AND	CANADIAN	MILLS.				
1917—Whole Year 1917—January 1918—January	**	37 30	1,627,355 138,604 129,421	5,249 5,203 4,865	1,572,045 132,664 115,203	5,071 4,981 4,327	95.9 95.7 89.0	1,591,133 139,296 113,680	97.8 100.4 87.8	41,281 42,871 42,762

CANADIAN PAPER MARKETS BETTER

(Continued from page 14.)

"The great difficulty in the pulp industry this year will be that of transportation," said Senator N. M. Jones, of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company, New Brunswick, in the course of an interview this week with the St. John Telegraph. "There will not be the normal cut of pulp wood this year, though large quantities will be taken out of the woods and will be available for shipment later on. At present the transportation situation looks very bad. The slump in the cut will not be due to the labor situation, but rather to the outlook for moving the cut and marketing it. The export to the United States will be cut down very materially this year on account of transportation difficulties. This means that the United States mills will be short."

New Pulp Mill for British Columbia

A report from Vancouver states that W. H. White, of Boyen City, Mich., is head of a syndicate interested in the erection of a pulp mill at Beaver Cove, on Johnston Straits, five miles south of Alert Bay, on the coast of British Columbia. A company has been formed and construction of the mill is expected to start early in the spring. The mill, as proposed, will have an initial output of forty tons per day, though expansion to 200 tons will be provided for in the plans. Two thousand acres, on which five billion feet of timber are standing, have been secured

by the company, and a saw mill, in addition to the pulp mill, will be erected.

St. Lawrence Mill Running Again

The St. Lawrence Division mill of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, at Mille Roches, on the St. Lawrence River, was able to start up one of its two machines on part time this week. The shutting down of the mill three weeks ago was due to the water putting the power house out of commission. If the weather continues to moderate no further trouble is to be anticipated and the other machine will be started up as well. This is the first year since the mill was started that this particular trouble has been experienced.

Jules Wolbrette to Represent Mills

NEW ORLEANS, La., February 25, 1918.—Jules Wolbrette has withdrawn from the Southern Paper Company of which he was vice-president. He will represent mills and factories direct, but will also carry stock in warehouse for prompt delivery.

Mr. Wolbrette is no novice in the paper business, having had fifteen years of experience in this line, although he is still in the early thirties. He is unusually well acquainted among the large buyers in his territory.

Mr. Wolbrette will make a feature of the export trade in which he has traveled and is widely experienced. The particular lines handled will be paper, both wrapping and printing, paper bags, twines, folding boxes, toilet paper, waxed paper, envelopes, etc.

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WATERMARKED

Color Brilliant: Strength Wonderful

THE HOWARD PAPER CO.
URBANA, OHIO

PULP MILL MACHINERY

3 and 4 POCKET GRINDERS WET MACHINES CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS CHIPPERS SCREENS DECKERS BARKERS

Mr. H. E. Tidmarsh, founder of the Friction Pulley & Machine Works, is now connected with us, and we can furnish repair parts for all machines made by them before they discontinued business.

UNION IRON WORKS, Bangor, Maine

BLEACHED SULPHITE

FOR

Writing, Book and Tissue Papers

PARSONS
Pulp & Lumber Co.

EDWIN J. DEWEY, Manager Pulp Sales

Offices, 1807-1810 Finance Bldg.

Mill at PARSONS, WEST VA



Would you like a screen practically noiseless, a flat plate screen? It is simplicity personified. There are no parts to get out of order; no diaphragms needing replacement.

Watch!! It Is Out

We have bought it.

Editorial

Vol. LXVI. New York, Thursday, February 28, 1918 No. 9
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

The Price of News Print

The statement furnished last week to the Federal Trade Commission in the news print investigation by William Scott, Vice-President and General Manager of the Anglo-Newfoundland Developing Company of Grand Falls, regarding the cost of manufacturing news print at the Northcliffe Mill was an exceedingly interesting document which naturally has aroused a great deal of attention.

While the cost of manufacturing, as brought out in the statement, is rather low, there are facts in connection with the figures that ought not to allow the Federal Trade Commission to be too greatly influenced by them when they finally fix the price of news print for the duration of the war, which they are expected to do by April 1.

Regarding these facts, it may be mentioned that the final figures presented cover December and doubtless represent paper made from some raw materials, at least, which were purchased a considerable time ago and at considerably more favorable prices than prevail at the present time.

The proximity of the supply of pulp wood to the Northcliffe Mill, as well as the more favorable terms at which labor can be obtained at Grant Falls also should be carefully considered in connection with the matter of production cost at the Northcliffe Mill. In spite of all these favorable factors, it is extremely interesting to know that even here, the cost of production has increased very considerably during the past several years, or since the time when the war caused all descriptions of paper making materials and supplies constantly to appreciate in price.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the figures furnished by Mr. Scott placed the production cost at \$27.91 per ton for December, 1915, and at \$41.19 for the same month in 1917. This shows a percentage of increase in the cost of production that is decidedly interesting and this increase will doubtless be found as considerable when viewed in this way as the increase that has been experienced in the cost of production by most other manufacturers of news print.

The intention of the Federal Trade Commission to be absolutely fair is not to be questioned, but it is to be hoped that this matter can be so intelligently settled on this occasion that it need not continue to hang fire much longer.

The News Print Controversy

In the current issue of the Quarterly Journal of Economics, published by the Harvard University Press of Cambridge, Mass., under the caption, "News Print Paper Manufacturers," is printed a resume of the controversy in the news print field regarding prices by Dr. E. O. Merchant, of Washington, that well deserves careful reading. While it may be, of course, assumed that Dr. Merchant writes as an individual and not in his official connection with the Federal Trade Commission, his views will be

learned with great interest by the members of the paper trade because of his intimate connection for a long time with the subject on which he writes. Although we do not agree with Dr. Merchant in all of his opinions we are pleased to present herewith the conclusions reached by him in his article in which he indicates the serious study he has been making of the news print problem.

"Some interesting questions are raised by the developments in the news print paper industry as briefly outlined above. Do they not demonstrate that in the long run it is detrimental to the interests of both publishers and manufacturers to be engaged in a contest, in which during one year one side has an undue advantage and during the next year the other? Avoidance of such abnormal variations in prices and profits in the industry would seem to be advantageous not only to manufacturer and publisher but also to the reading public.

"If it was unwise for the newspaper publishers prior to 1916 to push their advantage to the detriment of the manufacturers, was it not equally unwise and short-sighted for the manufacturers, when they had secured the advantage, to exact excessively high prices from the publishers? All the consequences of this policy cannot yet be accurately foreseen. It has already led to a more effective organization of the larger publishers, who are now actively engaged not only in increasing the supply of paper by building new mills and importing paper from Newfoundland, but also in decreasing consumption by the introduction of economies and the elimination of waste in printing. Incidentally the increase in advertising and subscription rates, and the suspension of numerous publications forced by the rising cost of paper, have contributed to the curtailment of consumption. The manufacturers are now confronted by a period of declining prices and rising costs, which if left to run its course may result in substantial losses. In addition they are confronted by the possibility of numerous suits to recover damages and in the case of the leaders by governmental price fixing during the period of

"It is worthy of note that one or two independent companies did not follow the policy adopted by the manufacturers in the association, but pursued the much wiser course of maintaining a reasonable relation between prices and costs, and in so doing have acquired a good will among publishers which will doubtless be of material assistance in keeping their mills running at full capacity when other companies are closing down machines for lack of orders.

"The unfortunate experience of the News Print Manufacturers' Association raises the question whether trade associations which are active in the promotion of the interests of their members are not likely, sooner, or later, to run counter to the Sherman law. At present there is not a sufficiently clear definition of the activities which associations may not legitimately engage in. Every association is left free to pursue its course until some trouble arises and the government is brought into the case. But this may be after the damage has already been done. Where associations collect and distribute information regarding production, stocks, prices, the temptation becomes very great for members to extend their activities to the point where in the eyes of the law there is concerted action in restraint of trade.

"Other disadvantages of trade associations from the standpoint of the public are that they rarely embrace all of the concerns in an industry, so that the statistics collected are not complete, and since such statistics are available, as a rule, only to the members of the association, these have a distinct advantage in the sale of their product over non-members and the consuming public.

"The Federal Trade Commission in its annual report for 1917 recommends as a remedy for abuses arising out of the activities of trade associations that all association files be made public records. It also emphasizes the necessity for having more prompt and accurate information, especially regarding the important basic industries, and suggests that it is the duty of the government to collect and make available to all interested parties accurate data regarding the production, stocks and prices of such industries. The success of the Commission's experiments in furnishing a statistical service for two branches of the paper industry indicates that such procedure is entirely practicable as a government undertaking, and it may be expected that as the need for more accurate information regarding various industries is realized the scope of this work will be extended."

Paper Situation in West

Traffic conditions throughout the middle west as far as paper is concerned, have improved. The lifting of the eastern embargo in many cases has helped repair the damages inflicted upon the west through the severe storms of the month of January. The embargo on certain roads for west bound freight is still offering a handicap to certain Wisconsin mills, however. The much heralded thaw has caused a shifting of the ice floes in Lake Michigan. The strong winds have impeded lake freight due to blowing the ice floes landward, thus tying up in harbor or even outside the big freighters that run practically all winter.

That the mills have been obliged to curtail production on account of lack of raw material as well as coal is not news to the trade. The recent widespread withdrawal of prices is not due to any desire to fix the price or to stimulate business, but is justified by the conditions that have been confronting the manufacturers of paper for several weeks past. The feeling seems to be gaining that the mills would like to know where they stand, whether the unlaid ghost of a non-essential list is to continue to disturb their already troubled dreams of 1918 production or the much talked of shut-down, moratorium of a certain period or maximum hours run per week, is to become a reality.

The buying public, the publishers, the big consumers and others whom the jobber serves are becoming more keenly interested in the price of paper. The market is gradually assuming a firmer tone and there seems to be no cutting of prices. The western market has had its taste of that futile effort to produce business in the recent past and the mills that were guilty of trying it found it did not pay.

The lifting of the fuel order has not been of much assistance to some of the mills. To be told that they can run Mondays now till further notice makes little difference when they are short of coal and already on the verge of shutting down anyway.

If the western mills were in a position to take orders and run

them for quick delivery at the present time, the Chicago market would doubtless experience the healthful condition it has been looking forward to for some time past. The demand for paper in nearly every line has been markedly stronger, but the ultimate source of supply—the mill—is marking time, so to speak, because of conditions over which it has no control. But the outlook is better than it has been in some time past. Prediction in the paper market is idle at any time and never more so than at present, but the situation is more optimistic, viewed from any angle.

Better Circulation Report

The circulation and advertising statistics for January printed elsewhere, shows a betterment over December, although there is still room for considerable improvement. Especially since the fuelless days and the inability of numerous paper manufacturers to get coal to run their plants, the supply of paper has greatly decreased and publishers cannot be too strongly impressed with the fact that conservation of print paper is extremely advisable on the part of everyone using this commodity. Under these circumstances the overissues of papers and periodicals reported in the latest statement sent out from Washington is still to be wondered at. The report for December showed such a surprising waste of paper that so far as could be ascertained it was not printed in the daily newspapers, although as is well known to the paper trade, paper news has been extremely popular for some time past. Possibly a more favorable report, so far as the publishers are concerned, might have been given more publicity.

Congressional Record Circulation Restricted

Even Uncle Sam has his troubles now with the railroad situation. The circulation of the Congressional Record has been cut down from 40,000 to 5,000 copies a day because the white paper cannot be gotten through to Washington. Practically no copies of the Record are going out of Washington except to federal and state officials.

Members' lists, from which thousands of copies are sent through the mails to keep constituents posted as to what their senators and representatives are doing and saying in the Senate and House, have been suspended.

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OUR TIGHT FITTING, DIAMOND "W" JACKETS
WILL NOT LICK UP AT ANY SPEED

1869 {MADE ONLY AND } 1918
H. WATERBURY AND SONS COMPANY, ORISKANY, N. Y.

THE STORY OF A BIG ENVELOPE SUCCESS

Gaw-O'Hara Envelope Co., of Chicago, Blazing a Trail Through Untrodden Advertising Timber Preserves— Growth of a Business That Reads Like a Tale from The Arabian Nights—An Original Idea Capitalized into a National Business—New Plant Now Being Built on the North Side Will Be

Last Word in Envelope Factories

To build up a business in the short space of seven years upon a capitalization that promised dividends on its cumulative preferred stock of a mere idea, full paid and non-assessable, and an issue of common stock that consisted simply of pluck and perseverance, is only another instance to be sure, upon which to start a chapter in the Tales of the Modern Business Arabian Nights, but it can lose nothing in the telling. Even though the road to success has been hard and heavy, it only emphasizes the old adage, "There's plenty of room at the top."

Energy and Persistence Bring Success

The nation-wide business today of the Gaw-O'Hara Envelope Company of Chicago is due to the energy and persistence of two the stage. He chanced to pick up a daily paper someone had cast aside and a want "ad" caught his eye. Perhaps it was the combined efforts of his family to persuade him to give up the lure of the footlights as much as idle time that made him decide to answer the "ad"—it was one for an expert accountant. Sufficient for the purpose of this tale, however, let it be recorded that the young chap got the job the next day and the histrionic profession lost one of its most promising stars, perhaps, while George D. Gaw—for he was the actor in the tale—became acquainted with Thomas F. O'Hara, at that time crack envelope salesman for the concern that had advertised for a bookkeeper. The big idea of making an envelope "carry the message to





INTERIOR VIEW OF ENVELOPE PLANT OF GAW-O'HARA CO.

young chaps who honestly believed in what they were doing and who were unflagging in the zeal with which they persuaded others that there was profit in using what they had to sell. That they were right has been demonstrated by the results they have obtained for their customers. The business they started was the very simple and necessary one of making envelopes, but their idea was the big thing. Their belief was that envelopes were not made for mailing purposes alone, but should be utilized for advertising purposes as well. "After 5 days return to so and so" on the upper left hand corner was not the only message an envelope should carry in addition to a correct address for its superscription. What many people threw away the Gaw-O'Hara company decided to turn into dollars. And how well the firm's idea took is now a matter of Dun and Bradstreet. This story holds no brief that the concern was the first and only persons who ever conceived the idea or was the first to turn it into commercial profit, for there are others. But the business world today bestows its highest admiration not upon those who are the first to do what others have never done, but upon those who do better what countless others do well.

The Part a Want Ad Played

Once upon a time—all stories should start that way— a young vaudeville actor was waiting in the wings for his cue to go on

Garcia," so to speak, grew apace with their friendship. And they soon started out for themselves on their own hook, which was about all they had between them, save the big idea.

Started in Little Back Room

From a little back room in a dingy office building in the Loop, as Chicago's business district is called, where they cut and folded, gummed and printed envelopes by night and delivered them by day, it is a far cry to one of the most modern envelope factories in the world. But Gaw and O'Hara have done it. They delivered their product by their own self-starting push-cart service, stopping by the way to buy more paper for the night's supply. No fond parents have ever thought more of baby's first go-cart than these two envelope manufacturers do today of their old self-starter.

Most Modern Type of Plant

When the new factory of the company is completed out in Chicago's North Side, it will be the last word in an envelope factory. The plans and specifications are all in, the site of ground, 200 x 250, will have a four-story modern, fireproof, concrete building, which for equipment and capacity will stand as a monument to the business judgment and success of the two young fellows whose untiring efforts have made it possible.

(Continued on page 48.)

LOBDELL CAR WHEEL CO.

Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

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CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MACHINES



FURNISHED COMPLETE, FITTED WITH PATENT ELECTRIC MOTOR LIFT

Grinding Machines for Rolls of All Sizes

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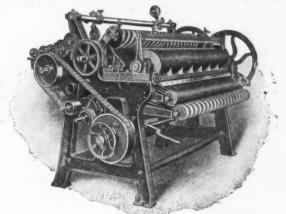
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Paper Cutters

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Lawrence Mass.

METHOD FOR DETERMINING ABSORBENCY OF PAPER

Investigations of the Procedure Heretofore Used for Measuring Absorbency Indicated That Modifications and Standardization of the Methods of Sindall, Cross and Bevan and Stevens Would Yield More Accurate Information as to Absorptive Properties Than Could Be Obtained by Other Methods.

WRITTEN BY E. O. REED, OF THE LEATHER AND PAPER LABORATORY OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The serviceability of blotting paper, paper towels, filter paper and copying paper is largely dependent on their absorptive properties, for the measuring of which several methods have been used. Since blotting is the most important of absorptive papers, the methods proposed have been especially adapted to the testing of this class of paper.

Most Common Method of Determination

Absorption is most commonly determined by measuring the rate at which distilled water rises in a vertically suspended strip, usually 15 mm. in width, the lower end of which dips beneath the surface of water contained in a trough. Either the time which it takes the water to rise to a given height or the height to which the water rises in a given time, is noted. The latter is the more common method. Apparatus for conducting this test, which is known as the "mounting test," has been designed by Klemm1 and by Stevens'. Specifications for this quality in blotting paper usually require that absorption shall be not less than a certain number of millimeters in 10 minutes. The absorption in each minute can also be noted, though specifications generally state only the total absorption in 10 minutes.

There are several disadvantages in the use of the mounting test for determining the absorptive properties of a blotting paper. The strips are suspended vertically while the blotting paper is always used flat. The use of ink in this test is not practicable due to the large surface exposed to evaporation in making the test and since most writing inks contain a colloidal precipitate, the blotter will tend to absorb only the liquid portion. There is considerable difference in the absorption of water and of ink by blotting paper. To get the true ink absorptive value, ink must be employed in the test. The chief drawback of the mounting test, however, is that it is unaffected by the bulk or weight of the paper, which necessarily has a relation to serviceability. In this procedure an unlimited quantity of water is in contact with a variable thickness or bulk of paper for a definite time and the height to which the liquid rises in this definite time is recorded. Neither the width, thickness nor weight of the strip affects the results. Two papers of different bulk may give the same height of absorption, but the lighter will undoubtedly not absorb as much water as the heavier nor as rapidly. This is clearly shown in Table III, which will be discussed later. Bromley suggests determining the actual weight of water absorbed. This procedure shows clearly that the mounting test does not take into consideration the bulk of the blotter, which is one of the chief factors determining the amount of water absorbed in a specified time.

Other Suggested Methods

Other methods have been suggested for indicating the absorbency of blotting papers. Sindall' describes a test for determining the absorptive qualities of blotting paper, which consists of noting the time required to absorb 0.5 cc. of ink delivered drop by drop, allowing each drop to be absorbed before another

falls. Methods somewhat similar but differing in details of manipulation are described by Cross and Bevans, and by Stevenss, The size and character of the zones formed are also noted. The thickness or bulk of the paper unquestionably plays an important part in determining the size and character of the zones. It has also been suggested that the absorptive capacity and the loss of absorbent qualities of blotting paper on repeated use can be determined by soaking it in ink, allowing to dry and then noting the time required for the absorption of a definite quantity of ink dropped upon it7.

The same criticism-failure to include the effect of thickness or bulk of the paper on the quantity of ink or water absorbed in a given time, applies also to the methods suggested by Faviers and Fromm. In both of these methods absorption is measured with the paper in a horizontal position. By Favier's method the time required to saturate a square decimeter of the paper under a uniform pressure of water is noted. The absorption value is calculated by dividing the amount of water absorbed by the time required to saturate the paper. By Fromm's method five circular pieces of blotting paper are floated together on a trough of water and the time noted which is required to saturate the top piece.

Though each of the methods referred to above is faulty in some particular, the results obtained with them, while varying with the procedure employed, are serviceable in judging the quality of blotting paper, if the limitations of the methods are kept in mind. It has long been felt, however, that none of the methods for indicating absorption give a true measure of the serviceability of absorbent papers, especially of blotting papers.

Standardization of Procedure

Investigations of the several procedures for the testing of absorbency indicate that by a modification and standardization of the procedures described by Sindall, Cross and Bevan and by Stevens more accurate information as to absorptive qualities may be obtained than by the mounting test or the other methods mentioned. The procedure finally adopted consists in noting the time required for the absorption of one cc. of a specified standard ink or of distilled water under definitely prescribed conditions.

The procedure is as follows: Place a four-inch square of blotting paper over a beaker or tumbler and arrange a support in such a manner that a 1 cc. pipette is held in a vertical position with the delivering tip one-half inch above the center of the surface of the paper. A suitable apparatus may be made by boring a hole in a cork through which the stem of the pipette will pass freely. Clamp it in a ring stand, so that the pipette when placed in position has the tip at the correct distance above the surface of the paper. Select a pipette with a delivery time for distilled water at 70 degs. F. temperature of approximately four seconds. Fill the pipette with distilled water or standard ink at 70 degs. F. temperature. Place it in position in the support and permit the contents to flow upon the surface of the paper and record by means of a stop watch the time required for the complete absorption of the liquid. Triplicate determinations should be made and the results averaged to secure the absorption time of the paper.

A four inch square of blotting paper is sufficiently large and it should be placed over a beaker or tumbler having a diameter somewhat greater than the blot made by the liquid, in order that (Continued on page 40.)

^{**}Handbuch der Papierkunde, Paul Klemm, page 318.

**Paper Mill Chemist, Stevens, page 229.

**Notes on the Requirements of Certain Special Classes of Paper. Bromley, Paper Maker and British Paper Trade Journal. Vol. 52, page 59.

**Elementary Manual of Paper Technology. Sindall. Page 119.

**Paper Making, 4th Ed., Cross and Bevan, page 389.

**Paper Mill Chemist, Stevens, page 231.

**Paper Mill Chemist, Stevens, page 233.

**La Papeterie, 1894.

**Evens, Page 233.

**La Papeterie, 1894.

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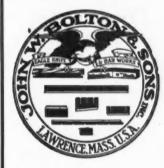
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METHOD FOR DETERMINING ABSORBENCY OF PAPER

(Continued from page 38.)

the edge of the blot may not extend to where the paper rests upon the glass, as this may affect the time of absorption. It is important in placing the square of blotting paper upon the tumbler to dish it slightly, so that the water or ink will be received in one pool and thereby prevent buckling of the paper. If the paper is allowed to buckle, uneven distribution of the liquid will be caused and the time of absorption considerably affected, thereby rendering the test valueless. Check tests with this method in most cases differ, but 2 or 3 seconds on papers absorbing the ink in less than 25 seconds, and from 5 to 10 seconds on papers absorbing the ink in from 50 to 100 seconds.

Specified Standard Ink Advisable

The results obtained using a specified standard ink are more indicative in the case of blotting paper than when water is employed. It is impossible to depend upon ink purchased on the market for use in a standard test of this character. It is therefore absolutely essential for the analyst to prepare the standard testing ink in accordance with a definite standard formula. For this purpose the formula for U. S. Government Standard blue black writing ink has been adopted. This formula is as follows:

Take	of	pure dry tannic acid	23.4	grams
Take	of	gallic acid, in crystals	7.7	grams
Take	of	ferrous sulphate	30	grams
Take	of	dilute hydrochloric acid (U. S. P.)	25	grams
Take	of	carbolic acid	1	gram
Take	of	dye, bavarian blue (D. S. F.), Schultz and		

Make to a volume of 1,000 cubic centimeters at 60 degs. F. with

"All of these chemicals should be of U. S. P. quality and in addition the purity of the tannin should be determined by the hide powder method."

Dissolve the tannic and gallic acids together in about 50 cc. of warm water and allow to cool; dissolve the ferrous sulphate in about 150 cc. cold water. Add the hydrochloric acid to the ferrous sulphate and immediately mix the solutions. Add the dye dissolved in water and the carbolic acid and make up with distilled water to 1,000 cc. Mix thoroughly and allow to stand for at least four days at room temperature. When ink is to be used for tests draw out without shaking the bottle. Formulas for standard inks are also given in Bureau of Chemistry Bulletin 109, revised, page 43, and Bureau of Standards Bulletin on "Some Technical Methods of Testing Miscellaneous Supplies," page 43. These formulas differ slightly from the one adopted in that gum arabic is added and the soluble dye is not included. The formula adopted gives an ink closely agreeing in composition with the normal commercial inks furnished under the above quoted formula.

To prevent oxidation and evaporation of the ink when not being used, it is essential that the ink be poured into 50 cc. dark bottles, tightly corked and stored in a dark, cool place. The use of 1 cc. of water or ink gives a sufficiently wide range in the absorption results between different papers. In the case of filter paper, copying paper and very light weight blotting paper, a smaller amount of water or ink (0.5 of a cc.) should be employed.

There are several factors which affect the results, namely, the temperature of the liquid, the delivery time of the pipette, the distance of the tip above the surface of the blotting paper and the amount of liquid used. These should be standardized, if accurate and comparable results are desired. In most cases there is little difference between tests made with either the felt or wire

side of the blotter up. It is advisable, however, always to place the same side of the paper up, preferably the wire side, as on that side the absorption is more uniform.

Table I shows the effect of the time of delivery from the pipette on the time required for absorption of the water by the blotting paper. Ten 1 cc. pipettes were used. The pipettes were supported so that their tips were approximately one-half of an inch above the surface of the paper. The temperature of the distilled water was 70 degs. F. and the wire side of the papers was up.

Table I.—Showing Relation Between Speed of Delivery and Time of Absorption of Water

Pipette	Time of		equired for al	
No.	Delivery seconds	32,286 seconds	32,751 seconds	32,288 seconds
1	. 3	16	10	55
2	. 31/2	15	10	57
3	. 4	16	10	55
4	. 4	17	11	58
5	. 4	16	11	56
6	. 5	16	10	57
7	. 6	16	11	55
8	. 15	24	17	65
9	. 15	23	17	67
10	. 27	30	29	80

There is considerable difference in the results obtained with rapid and slow delivery pipettes. However, the results obtained with pipettes delivering the water in three to six seconds are practically the same. This is explained by the fact that with a slow delivery the rate of absorption of the fluid by the paper is nearly the same as or exceeds the rate of delivery from the pipette. Since the most uniform and accurate results are obtained with quick delivery, a pipette delivering 1 cc. in four seconds is regularly used in this test. The last drop delivered upon draining, unaided, is included in the test but not in noting the time of delivery.

Table II shows the effect upon the time of absorption of the distance of the point of delivery above the surface of the paper. The same pipette delivering in 4 seconds was used in all cases and the temperature of the distilled water was 70 degs. F.

Table II.—Effect on the Time of Absorption of Distance of Point of Delivery Above the Paper

Dis	stance	2 (of	t	ip)									e required lotting Par		absorption.
abo	ove st	11	f	ac	ce									32,751	32,7	35	32,926
	inch	16	S											seconds	secon	ds	seconds
	4											. 1		8	19)	35
	2										 			9	20)	37
	1								ĸ		 			10	24		37
	1,	1/2			× 1			E	×.		 			10	26		38
	3	8									 		×	10	26		39

The distance of point of delivery above the surface of the paper has very little effect on the time of absorption, though a slightly faster absorption with increasing distance is noted. Practically no difference, however, is observed in the average time of absorption when the tip of the pipette is from 3/8 to ½ of an inch from the paper. When the tip of the pipette is an inch or more above the surface of the paper, the liquid spatters, covering a larger area and the time of absorption is lessened. This difficulty is overcome when the tip of the pipette is placed approximately ½ of an inch above the paper.

(Continued on page 42.)

¹⁰General Schedule of Supplies, 1917-1918, General Supply Committee, Item 1128, page 60.

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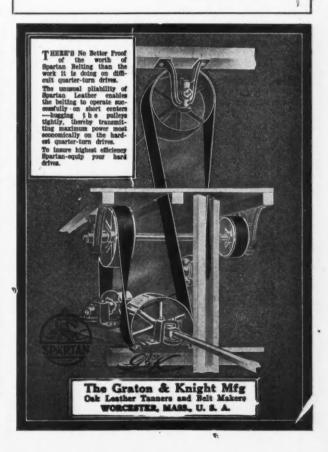
Fox Head Special Paper Niagara Buffalo

Corn Products Refining Company
17 Battery Place New York

y

e

Starch



METHOD FOR DETERMINING ABSORBENCY OF PAPER

(Continued from page 40.)

In Table III there are given comparative results obtained by the mounting test and by the procedure outlined above, on a set of white blotting papers of the same composition and weighing 19, 32, 45, 58, 72, 96 and 140 pounds per ream 19 x 24—500 sheets respectively. The stock of these papers is all rag, and the ash content varies only from 1.2 to 1.5 per cent. Distilled water at 75° F. temperature was used in both methods. The mounting test strips were all cut transversely of the sheet 15 mm. in width.

Table III.—Comparative Absorption Tests Using the Mounting Test and the 1 cc. Absorption Test

	Ream weight	-Mount	ing Test	Time required for absorption
Sample	$19 \times 24 - 500$.	1 min.	10 min.	of 1 cc.
No.	lbs.	mm.	mm.	seconds.
32791*	19	20	54	111*
32792	32	20	54	100
32793	45	19	54	61
32794	58	19	53	58
32795	72	20	52	36
32796	96	18	50	37
32797	140	20	55	11

*This sample is very thin and allowed 4 drops of water to filter through, reducing the amount absorbed by that quantity.

The absorption values of these samples obtained by the mounting test are practically the same, though the weight of the paper varied from 19 to 140 lbs. per ream. These results are in harmony with the known fact that the rate of rise of water in the mounting test is independent of the weight of the paper. On the other hand the speed of absorption in the cubic centimeter absorption method increases inversely with the weight of the paper. The effect of the weight or bulk of the blotter on the absorption value is clearly indicated by the time required for the absorption of 1 cc. of water in the horizontal position. This test shows that the speed of absorption increases with the increase in bulk of the paper and that the heavier the blotting paper the better its absorption properties.

In Table IV there are given the analyses and absorptive values of several typical samples of blotting paper, measured by three different methods. Results are given by the mounting test using distilled water and by the 1 cc. absorption method, using distilled water and also U. S. Government Standard ink. The water and ink were used at 70° F. temperature.

The samples are arranged in the order of their absorptive values as indicated by the time required for the absorption of 1 cc. of standard ink. The order would be changed completely if the samples were arranged in the order indicated by the values obtained by the mounting test or by the absorption time for 1 cc. of distilled water. It will be noted throughout that the values by the mounting test do not give the same relative rating for absorptive qualities as those obtained by the 1 cc. time absorptive method using water or ink. It will be noted that here, too, the effect of weight is shown by the results obtained with the 1 cc. absorption method. By the 1 cc. absorption method the time varies from 9 to 203 seconds, by the mounting test from 44 to 101 mm. Thus the possibility of differentiating between papers is much greater with the former than with the latter method. The results obtained by using 1 cc. of standard ink are undoubtedly of the most practical value. In this paper it is not the purpose to consider the factors in the manufacture of blotting paper which affect the absorption quality. However, the color, stock and ash content of the paper as well as the weight will be found to explain the results in most cases.

If these samples are classified according to weight—that is, all samples grouped into 140, 120, 100, 80 or 60-pound classes, the results by the several procedures still show difference in order of absorption values, though the differences are not as marked.

Also Gives Total Absorption Capacity

The proposed method may also be used to give an indication of the total absorptive capacity of a paper or the loss of absorptive qualities on repeated use. In using this method to secure an indication as to the capacity of a blotting paper, a piece of paper of definite size (two inches square is a convenient size) must be used. The test may be carried out in two ways. The paper may be saturated by running upon its surface successive 1 cc. portions of standard ink until it is completely saturated and will absorb no more. Although completely saturated with liquid in this manner, upon thoroughly drying the paper will still absorb more ink. Another plan is to allow the blotting paper to thoroughly dry between each 1 cc. of ink. Considerable time is required in the procedure, but after a certain number of applications of ink the absorption begins to decrease rapidly until finally a point is reached when the paper will absorb no more. By either procedure the number of centimeters of ink used and time required for the absorption of each certimeter is noted. The results by the procedures outlined do not give the same relative results, and it is believed that the last suggested is the most indicative of the total capacity of blotting paper under service conditions.

However, the life or capacity of a blotter is so largely dependent upon the treatment it receives in service, that the results obtained by such a determination are of but little practical value. If a blotter is saturated with ink and allowed to dry, although somewhat stiffened, it will still absorb satisfactorily in most cases. In fact, it has been found that many blotting papers may be repeatedly saturated with ink and dried without materially lowering their blotting qualities. But in service the surface of the paper becomes rubbed, compressed and filled with dust, and a coating of ink which renders it useless long before it is completely saturated with ink and its absorptive capacity gone.

Results on speed of absorption will not give an indication of the total absorption capacity of a blotting paper. For example, in Table IV, samples numbered 32955, 32799 and 32968 show practically the same absorption values by the 1 cc. time absorption method for ink. Tests indicate that rated for total capacity of absorption the order would be 32799 first, 32955 secand 32968 third, or, in this case, inversely as their ash content.

Conclusion

As the rate of rise of a liquid in the mounting test is independent of the bulk, an accurate indication of the absorptive qualities of a paper cannot be obtained with this test. It is our experience that the measurement of the zones formed by blots of ink on a blotting paper does not afford a reliable test for rating absorption qualities of different papers since the area of the blot is greatly affected by the thickness or weight of the paper even though the same amount of ink be used with each.

By the 1 cc. time absorption method suggested in this paper the results obtained are apparently more indicative of the true absorption value of paper than can be obtained by other known methods. The method also has two distinct advantages; the test is made with the paper in the horizontal position, and it is possible to use ink in making the test. The use of ink, provided a standard ink be used in all cases, gives the most serviceable indication as to the absorption value of blotting paper. The

(Continued on page 44.)

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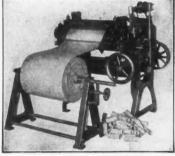
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METHOD FOR DETERMINING ABSORBENCY OF PAPER

(Continued from page 42.)

absorption value as indicated with water is not always the same as with ink.

The method has also been used in determining the relative absorptive values of paper towelling with very satisfactory results. In the case of copying paper, filter paper and very light weight blotting paper only 0.5 cc. of water should be used.

The method is very simple, convenient and a number of closely agreeing results can be obtained in a very short time. if the calcined material is computed as crude rock, fell to 93,000 tons. The supply therefore fell short of the demand.

"In view of this condition and the decrease in imports, domestic production was greatly stimulated. According to estimates by C. G. Yale, of the United States Geological Survey, the production of magnesite in California in 1917 exceeded that of all former years, being estimated at 215,000 tons. This quantity and the magnesite produced in the recently discovered field in Stevens County, Wash.,

Table IV .- Analyses of Typical Samples of Blotting Paper with Comparative Absorption Values

									equired the	
							Bursting			Mounting test
		Weight.	Sto	ck—		Thickness	strength	1 cc.	1 cc.	rise in
Sample		19 x 24—500.	Rag.	Soda.	Ash.	1/10000	av.	Ink.	Water.	10 min.
No.	Color.	lbs.	%	%	%	Inch.	Pts.	Seconds.	Seconds.	
32960	White	1391/2	81	19	8.3	365	27.0	9	9	96
28018	White	125	100		1.0	340	34.0	10	16	65
32956	White	102	79	21	7.7	285	21.0	13	11	101
32959	Grey	1181/2	70	30	7.9	330	30.0	14	10	86
28020	Blue	1231/2	100		2.6	330	30.5	15	16	65
32925	White	139	71	29	5.2	345	38.0	15	21	
28129	White	971/2	80	20	2.3	290	21.0	15	16	60 80
32961	Grey	1351/2	59	41	5.5	360	31.0	19	19	65
32924	White	1191/2	72	28	5.5	320	35.0	19	24	56
32955	White	771/2	84	16	7.4	230	19.0	19	19	97
32799	White	100	100		1.3	250	19.0	21	18	61
32968	White	1391/2	48	52	20.1	335	21.5	21	18	67
32758	White	133	22	78	27.0	320	16.5	23	17	69
32969	Grey	137	49	51	18.4	330	26.0	24	18	63
32965	Grey	951/2	52	48	17.0	260	19.5	26	16	78
32966	White	1241/2	51	49	19.9	305	23.5	30	22	68
32927	Pink	821/2	85	15	4.7	220	23.5	30	20	75
32929	Pink	124	68	32	5.1	310	38.0	30	28	48
28030	White	931/2	81	19	5.8	230	28.0	31	25	63
28024	White	1011/2	61	39	14.5	245	23.5	32	- 33	64
32760	White	114	22	78	25.5	260	24.5	38	23	69
32976	Grey	139	35	65	19.1	305	23.5	40	25	57
32962	White	80	66	34	14.4	215	18.5	40	26	80
32926	Pink	62	85	15	4.4	170	15.0	42	42	60
32973	Grey	102	26	74	20.2	240	19.0	49	29	67
32974	White	120	32	68	25.6	270	18.5	57	38	57
32970	White	83	26	74	19.8	195	17.5	62	50	66
32963	Grey	77	51	49	16.9	200	19.0	65	33	71
32922	White	77	62	38	7.6	190	26.0	65	47	63
32921	White	651/2	68	32	6.3	150	22.0	74	85	57
31748	Blue	991/2	60	40	23.9	230	20.0	104	69	56
28136	Blue	102	44	56	27.9	215	14.5	147	98	49
32936	Pink	58	37	63	16.0	132	13.5	203	197	44

Production of Magnesite

The United States Geological Survey has issued the following regarding the production of magnesite which is used in the manufacture of sulphite pulp:

"A shortage in the supply of certain minerals needed in war has stimulated new industries and developments. Among these minerals is magnesite. Until 1915 the United States produced only about 10,000 tons of magnesite annually, although it used 300,000 tons. The domestic supply came from California and the imported material came from Austria, Hungary and Greece. In 1916 the production in California jumped to 150,000 tons, but the imports,

estimated by R. W. Stone, of the United States Geological Survey, at close to 100,000 tons, makes an output of about 315,000 tons in 1917, or 15,000 tons more than the normal domestic demand. In view of the great increase in production made in California and of the fact that some of the large properties in Washington were only partly developed at the close of 1917, it is believed that the domestic industry hereafter will be able not only to supply the home demand, but may be able to produce a surplus for the allies.

"The huge deposits of magnesite recently discovered in Stevens County, Wash., are only a few miles from a railroad, with a downgrade haul for the load, and are so situated that they can be easily quarried.

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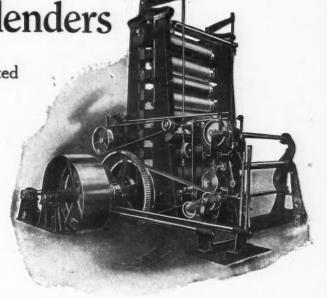
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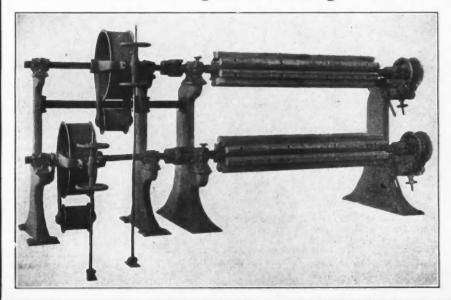


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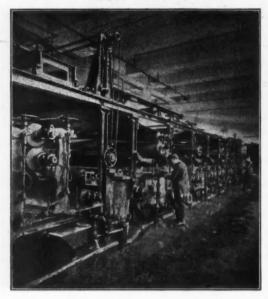
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CHICAGO MILL & LUMBER COMPANY STARTS PLANT

The new plant of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, at Chicago, which has been in complete operation for several months, marks an epoch in the progress of the paper board industry in this country. From the day that the contract bids

the board industry in this country. The excavating and caisson work was done by the W. J. Newman Company. The construction of buildings was the work of the Mueller Construction Company. These buildings are of reinforced concrete construction,

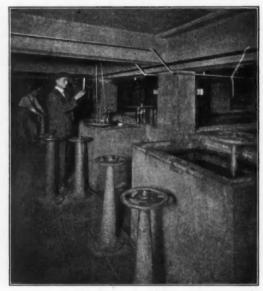




VIEWS IN MACHINE ROOM, CHICAGO MILL & LUMBER CO.

were opened, until the day the mill was in complete operation no effort of time or money was spared to make the plant one of the most efficient that modern construction and engineering could build and operate. From the caissons, sunk 65 feet to bed rock,

and and are three stories in height. The first floor has the ceiling height of 24 feet, so that ample head room is afforded above the machine. The upper floors of the building are used for both storage and manufacturing purposes.





VIEWS IN FILTRATION PLANT AND ENGINE ROOM, SAME COMPANY.

which support the entire building, as well as the machinery and engine foundations, to the reinforced concrete of walls, floors and Chicago river, just above Chicago avenue, that is a monument to

It is not enough in a review of the trade to dismiss the addition to the industry of this plant by the mere statement roof, there stands a paper board mill on the west bank of the that it has seven 1,800 lb. beating, and four refining engines, one (Continued on page 48.)

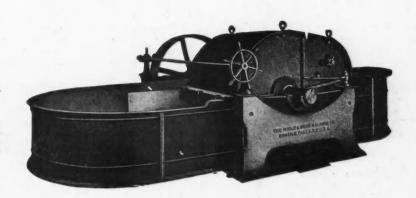
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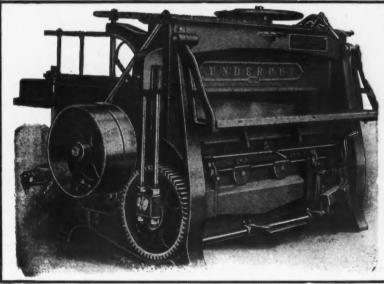
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The speed of the Undercut is such that more cuts can be utilized in the working of our machine than in the high-speed cutters, which not only consums power, but wear out rapidly.

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our Power Back Gauge Drive enables the operator to handle material quickly, easily, and more in quantity than can be secured in the use of other machines.

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Builders of High Grade Paper Mili Machinery and Paper Bag Machinery

South Windham, Conn.

CHICAGO MILL AND LUMBER CO. STARTS PLANT

(Continued from page 46.)

136-inch, seven cylinder paper machine, trimming 120 inches, that the plant is operated by steam and electricity and turns out every 24 hours 80 tons of chip board and container liner. From the warehouse where the big rolls are handled and stacked by a heavy traveling crane of the Brown Hoist Company, to the spacious waste paper stock room, the plant is a veritable aggregation of the finest paper mill machinery that can be built.

The machine room houses one of the finest machines ever built by the Black-Clawson Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, connected at the calenders directly with the winders, so that there is no expense of rewinding. There are eight stacks of dryers—each carrying twelve rolls—and extending to a height of 32 feet.

Superintendent E. J. Raney certainly has a plant that it is a pleasure to work with, and from the very hour that they started up, practically no trouble has been experienced in the entire plant.

Equipment of the Mill

There are seven "Packer" screens of the Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works, Hudson Falls, N. Y., four Jordans from the Shartle Brothers Machine Company, of Middletown, Ohio, and seven 1,800 lb. beaters from the Valley Iron Works, of Appleton, Wis.

Between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 gallons of water are required in this mill every 24 hours. The pumps employed in lifting this volume of water were manufactured by the American Well Works. The filtration is done in a plant installed by the Pittsburgh Filter Manufacturing Company. Clean water is a necessity in the manufacture of container board, and the water leaving the filtration system is clear enough to produce the finest grades of this product.

The engine room has two 1,000-horsepower giants to drive the various machinery and electric generators. One built by the Vilter Manufacturing Company, and the other by Hooven, Owens & Rentschler Company. There are two Crocker-Wheeler generators of 110 and 440 volts respectively, for the electric lighting system throughout the plant, and for certain of the other motordriven machines. The belt drives are furnished by the New York Belting & Packing Company, and the Revere Rubber Company, and the big rope drive by the Dodge Engineering Company. In the engine room also are a Chandler-Taylor variable speed engine for the paper machine, boiler feed pumps by the Union Steam Pump Company, a Gardner air compressor, and an Angell feed water heater. A Venturi water meter, which records the water evaporation per ton of coal, is also used. The boilers are made by the Oil City Boiler Works, of Oil City, Pa., and the automatic stokers are those of the Illinois Stoker Company.

The fan systems for the dryers are those of the American Blower Company, and successfully do away with the condensation on days when the humidity is greatest.

The coal and ash handling devices are of the very latest and most improved design, and were installed by the Phillips, Lang Company. Crane valves and fittings are used throughout the plant. The water and steamfitting was done by Phillips-Getschow Company. All electrical work was carried out by the Pierce Electric Company. Wherever heavy machine parts are apt to require removal for repairs, traveling and hoisting cranes will be found to do the work. These are the product of the Whiting Foundry & Equipment Company. The vacuum pumps are Nash, and the stuff pumps are Black-Clawson. Even the wooden cores for the big paper rolls are made in the plant as needed.

Will Use Its Own Product

The Chicago Mill & Lumber Company felt, for some little time before this mill became a real project, that it should have some method of controlling its own supply of box board needed to keep its box-making and corrugated fiber plant and machinery in constant operation, to take care of the demands of its customers. The only economical and sure way of securing such material, seemed to be to make its own board, and such a working plan demanded a mill of its own to make such board as it needed from time to time. It has never been the company's intention to sell its board in the open market, or in any market, but the mill is merely the practical outcome of supply and demand, as far as its own manufacturing needs are concerned.

BIG ENVELOPE SUCCESS

(Continued from page 36.)

Their present plant on South Wells street, represents an equipment and capacity that many concerns would be proud to possess. But it is not big enough, though with its printing establishment it occupies three floors. Their present equipment of Harris Automatic presses for two-color work, with a daily output of 1,000,000 envelopes, will be doubled in their new quarters. Exactly double the number of the Champion plunger folders, made by F. L. Schmidt & Co., New York, have been ordered and an additional number of open and folding machines are now building. Their present plant is operated by electric power, individual motors driving each machine, from cutting dies to the box making department—for they make all their own boxes.

In the new factory they plan to install automatic carriers to the shipping room chutes, thus adding speed to their service.

The New Idea in Envelopes

Their display room walls today are lined with every sort of envelope in two-color work one could imagine, samples of their work in planning the advertising campaigns of their many customers. The Gaw-O'Hara Company make envelopes, but their success is not due so much to price, delivery and quality as it is to the fact that they are advertising experts. And the medium they use to carry advertising messages becomes not an added cost to the campaign, but a saving. Envelopes are necessary and required by the United States postal authorities, but utilizing these same envelopes for an additional purpose at practically no extra cost, for they can cut them, gum them, fold them and print them by the 100,000, if need be-this is the big service the company performs; this is the niche in the Modern Business Hall of Fame they occupy. The Gaw-O'Hara Company has blazed the trail through a hitherto' little explored timberland of advertising and as successful pioneers to their branch of a big industry the tale is well worth the telling. And all the more so in these days of increased postage. The three-cent stamp is a war burden, but that does not prevent big business from turning a liability into an asset by letting the envelope-formerly used only for carrying mail safely and securely-earn its own worth by carrying its own message attractively and surely to its intended destination.

Berkshire Hills Paper Co. Elects Officers

ADAMS, Mass., February 18, 1918.—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Berkshire Hills Paper Company: President, F. R. Shaw; vice-president, Noble B. Turner of Housatonic; treasurer, Henry L. Harrington; clerk and secretary, F. R. Harrington; directors and executive officers and the following, H. N. Show of Manchester, Vt.; Taylor Gay of Great Barrington, and Eugene Bowen of Cheshire.

"History of Paper Manufacturing in the U. S. A.," by L. H. Weeks, contains much valuable information for everyone in the industry.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEERING BY EFFICIENT ENGINEERS

FREDERICK L. SMITH

PULP AND PAPER MIL ENGINEER

HARDY S. FERGUSON

CONSULTING ENGINEER

MEMBER AM. SOC. C. E.
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" CAN. SOC. C. E.

200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

PAPER, PULP AND FIBRE MILLS, INCLUDING BUILDING AND COMPLETE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT, DAMS, STORAGE RESERVOIRS AND OTHER HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES.

EXAMINATIONS, REPORTS, ESTIMATES OF COST. DESIGNS. SPECIFICATIONS, VALUATIONS,

Timber and Pulpwood Estimates TIMBER MAPS

Advices on Management of Woodlands. Timberlands Listed For Sale. R. R. BRADLEY

Consulting Forester to the New Brunswick Railway Co. Globe Atlantic Building St. John, N. B.

Practical Timber Estimates

by Expert Timber Men

JAMES W. SEWALL Old Town, Maine

THOMAS L. TOMLINES

CONSULTING ENGINEER

ASSOC. M. AM. SOC. C. E.; 317-319 CITY BANK BLDG., M. AM. SOC. M. E. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills, Hydraulic Developments, Hydro-Electric Plants

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Steam Power Plants, Plans and Specifications, Efficiency Engineers

CONSULTATION AND REPORTS

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SPECIALTY:

Langdon Building 309 Broadway, New York

Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills Water Power Developments Steam Power Plants Plans and Specifications Evaluations, Reports Consultation

Cable Address:

"Hardistock."

A B C, 5th Edition,
Bedford McNeill,
Western Union.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO.

Consulting **Industrial Engineers**

Temple Court Building New York

New Birks Building Montreal

HOW MUCH PULPWOOD

is on the tract you are going to buy? What proportion is Spruce, Balsam, Hemlock? My estimates show the amount of each kind on each part of the property. Now is the time to cruise on snow-shoes. Phone Chelsea %68.

DONALD E. LAUDERBURN, Forest Engineer 158 Fifth Avenue **NEW YORK**

VITALE & ROTHERY FOREST ENGINEERS

527 Fifth Avenue

New York, N. Y.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

SODA AND SULPHATE PULP MILL ENGINEERING

945 Monadnock Bldg.

CHICAGO

GRANULATED QUARTZ

WATER FILTRATION AND DIGESTERS

QUARTZ FLOUR for LININGS

New England Quartz Company of New York 109 William St., New York, N. Y.

YOUR PROBLEMS

Their study and solution form our specialty, at which we have been successfully working for thirty years. Write us for further information regarding our facilities to help you.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, Inc.

Chemists and Engineers 30 CHARLES RIVER ROAD

At Kendall Square

Cambridge, Mass.

Want and For Sale Advertisements

Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 ords or less, first insertion \$1.00.

Situations Wanted, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subse-quent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Help and Miscellaneous Wants, and small For Sale Ads, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion. No ad of less than 25 words taken.

Answers can be forwarded care Paper Trade Journal, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 10 East 39th street. And all should be addressed as the advertisement directs in every case and not simply to the paper.

Cash must accompany order.

HELP WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY SUPERINTENDENT for waxed paper and printing establishment in middle west. Most modern and up to date factory. Salary 50 to 75 dollars per week to start. Immediate and permanent position for a man who can produce quality and results. Address answer which will be treated absolutely confidential, with age, experience and references to Box 87, care Paper Trade Journal.

NEW YORK EXPORTING FIRM RE-QUIRES SERVICES OF MAN 30 to 35, knowledge manufacturing processes and abil-ity to buy printing and writing papers, boards and blanks; to extend their present paper business in a South American country. State age, range of experience in paper trade and otherwise. Address Box 88, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A No. 1 pipe fitter for high pressure steam and general pulp and paper mill work. Also have openings for several good millwrights. Good positions for right parties. Address Box 61, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED in making crepe and tissue papers. Liberal salary to right man, state previous experience, age, married or single, and give references. Address Box 66, care Paper Trade

MACHINE TENDER WANTED for binders' M board mill. Will be given complete charge if found satisfactory. Mill located near New York City. Apply Box 62, care Paper Trade Journal. charge near Ne

BEATERMAN—Desire first class beaterman, on ledger, writing and book papers.
Beating for two machines making 24 tons per 24 hours. Rate 49c. per hour—8 hours per day. Address Box 63, care Paper Trade lournal. per 24 he per day. Journal.

SUPER CALENDER MAN—Desire a first class super calender man. Rate 35c. per hour—10 hours per day. Address Box 64, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT. Paper mill construction and mainte-nance. Address with full particulars to Box 65, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE:—

One 136" Horne Fourdrinier One 92" Dillon Single Cutter One 124" Black-Clawson Cutter and one thousand other items for Paper Makers. Address:

The Shartle Brothers Machine Company Middletown, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

SPECIAL ENVELOPE AND PAPER BAG SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, state experience, firms you have been connected with, if you are competent to organize a plant for hand and machine made envelopes and bags, plant located in the Middle West, also state salary-expected. Address Box 67, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—A young man familiar with pulp and paper mill conditions, as traveling salesman by a concern manufacturing a broad line of special pulp and paper machinery. Territory United States and Canada. Previous selling experience preferred, but not necessarily essential. Excellent opening for right man. State age, experience, married or single, and salary expected. Address Box 68, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTED on roofing lvi felts. Must have references. Apply to Box 69, care Paper Trade Journal.

CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER, 8-hour Wisconsin mill, rate 47 cents per hour. Address Box 70, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTED in large mill making book paper. Good wages and eight-hour shifts. Address Box 71, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED, MILLWRIGHT for one machine book mill in New England. Must be sober and steady. Good wages for right man. Backtender also wanted, three shifts. Ad-dress Box 73, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Fourdrinier machine tender for one machine mill making absorptive papers and colors. Address Box 74, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED GOOD MACHINE TENDER on roofing stock. Mill working 8-hour shift. Prefer man familiar with sheathing paper also. Good position in New Jersey. Address Box 80, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Good, sober, steady machine tender and beaterman for box board mill. Good wages to right parties. Two tours. Address Box 72, care Paper Trade mill.

WANTED—Salesman for a New York house to sell chemical and ground wood pulps; one with connection in the Eastern territory preferred. Give reference and experience. Letters treated in confidence and will be returned if desired. Address Box 85, care Paper Trade Journal.

TWO MACHINE TENDERS AND TWO BACK TENDERS for cylinder machine running specialties. Also two beatermen on rag and combination stock. Two tours, steady work and good pay.
41, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED -First class machine tender and WANTED—First class machine tender and back tender for felt mill. \$4.00 a day for machine tender, \$3.00 a day for back tender. Steady employment. No booze fighters need apply. Address Box 45, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Experienced trimmer man. Good position for the right man. State experience and full particulars. Apply Ware Coated Paper Co., Ware, Mass.

-Two back tenders for Harper W fourdrinier machines making light-weight specialties. Wages \$3.50 per day for twelve hours. Address Box 46, cars Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Competent machine tender on light-weight manila tissue. Good pay, eight hours. Address Box 776, care Paper Trade Journal.

(Continued on page 51.)

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES—One 84" Double Cylinder Machine, first and second presses, 36 dryers, calenders, Reel and Winder, Marshall Drive. One 60" Fourdrinier, first and second presses, 18 dryers, 3 stacks of calenders, reel, slitter, 18 dryers, J sta Marshall Drive.

WET MACHINES-Two 48" Wet Machines for Board, one 72" Sandy Hill, one 84" Bagley & Sewall.

PAPER CUTTERS-One 112" Horne; 44", 41" Finlay; 76" Hamblet.

RAG CUTTERS—One Taylor Heavy Type Rag Cutter, triplex bed knife.

REAM CUTTERS—One 48" Acme; 76", 38", 48" Cranston; 55" Seybold; 42" Sheridan.

BOARD CALENDERS-One 45" Farrel; 65" SUPER CALENDERS-Two 62", one 53", four 45"

stack super calenders.

PRESSES—Six Hydraulic Presses, one Boomer & Boschert Screw Press, one Filter Press.

JORDANS-One Jordan Refining Engine. PUMPS—One 9" x 12" Goulds Triplex, several triplex stuff and suction pumps; two triplex Hydraulic Pumps.

SLITTERS-One 50" Black & Clawson, 110" Kidder, 40" Kidder.

der, 40° Kidder.
Two Shredders.
Two 7' x 25' Rotary Boilers, complete with drive.
Two Kollergangs with stones.
One Lombard Governor.
Two Centrifugal, two Wandell Screens, twelve
Three Pocket Grinders.
One 96" x 14 9/16" Millspauch Suction Roll.
Two Trombley & Paul Sulphur Burners.
Four Barkers.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, B Branch, Mass.

FOR SALE

BEATERS-40x36" with iron tub, 17' long, two
65x54, one 42x42, one 48x48, 4 Claffins. Now
Umpherstons.

CALENDERS—Five roll 48", 9 roll 63", 7 and 9 roll 72", 3 roll 80", 9 roll 80", 9 roll 84", 7 roll 86". Four roll friction.

COATER-One 43" double Waldron coater.

CUTTER-100" Finlay, 72" Dillon, 68" Black & Clawson, 84" Moore & White, 48" Holyoke, One T & S rag cutter. Several ream cutters.

CYLINDER MOULDS-Two moulds 30" dia., 78"

DRIVES-One Moore & White No. 9 A.

DRYERS-26 new shells 36" dia., 124" face; 3 new shells 36" x 76"; also three 36 x 36 with frames, etc.; four 28 x 62" all ready to set up. Lot of odd dryers.

DUSTERS—One 6 bowl Holyoke revolving, also two railroad dusters.

JORDANS-Emerson & Horne type Jordans. MACHINES-One 72", 2 cylinder machine.

PUMPS—One triplex self-contained suction pump, one 1,000 gal. Worthington, tank pump 10 x 16 x 16 x 18 Knowles, fifteen tan pumps. New stock pumps, single and duplex.

ROTARIES-About ten horizontal rotaries; three Globe rotaries.

SCREEN-One Wandel screen.

Also a lot of other machines which have not yet been listed. Write us for anything you

Lot of new split pulleys, sprocket chains, conspulleys. Some new wooden pulleys with friction clutches.

Mills Machine Company IAWRENCE, MASS.

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BE and Can 26, c (Continued from page 50.)

HELP WANTED

POSITION OPEN FOR GOOD SOBER MA-CHINE TENDER AND BACK TENDER in writing mill, located in good city in middle west. Address Box 719, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED a super calender foreman and a W runner. Good wages, must be capable. Address Box 58, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Salesman - thoroughly WANTED—Salesman—thoroughly experienced in selling paper mill equipment or machinery used in allied trades. Acquaintance with territory in New England and Atlantic States preferred. Interview by appointment. Correspondence confidential. Address Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PAPER SALESMAN, high grade man exempt from draft. Thoroughly acquainted with box trade of New York and vicinity, is open for a good sales connection on paper or board. Address Box 31, care Paper Trade

SUPERINTENDENT NOW EMPLOYED WOULD LIKE TO MAKE CHANGE about April 1. Experienced on felt for saturating, combination and high test container board. First class references. Address Box 75, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINIST AND MILLWRIGHT NOW EMPLOYED WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE, 14 years' experience in paper mill work. Address Box 77, care Paper Trade

MACHINE TENDER WANTS POSITION.
Have had several years' experience on all grades of tissue and all kinds of machines. Married and steady. Address Box 82, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED AS SUPERINTEND. ENT of mill making binders, leather or er boards, well up at building and re-leling. Middle-aged man. Address Box care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTS POSITION in mill making boards or wrappers, thoroughly experienced and practical middle-aged man. Good at construction and repairs. Address Box 84, care Paper Trade Journal.

DOSITION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN as superintendent or assistant superintendent of board mill. Practical experience in the manufacture of board, handling help and office work. Desires position where executive ability will count towards advancement. Address Box 49, care Paper Trade Journal.

SULPHITE SUPERINTENDENT WISHES CONNECTION with a company requiring the services of a live progressive sulphite man who understands the business, can handle help and get results. Have large practical experience also chemical and mechanical training. Can furnish best references. Address Box 50, care Paper Trade Journal.

OPEN FOR POSITION as a night foreman or boss machine tender or beaterman. At present night foreman in a four machine mill on high grade paper. Address Box 52, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL PAPERMAKER —Position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Age 45 years, excellent colorman, technical school training, wide experience in colored specialties. Good references. Address Box 53, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRACTICAL EX-PERIENCE with good mechanical ability wants position in a mill making tissues, manilas or specialties. Address Box 54, care Paper Trade Journal.

REATERMAN OPEN FOR POSITION. Well experienced on all grades of box, pulp and test boards. Married, steady and sober. Can furnish good references. Address Box 26, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGH GRADE SUPERINTENDENT HIGH GRADE SUPERINTENDENT DE-SIRES TO MAKE CHANGE, used to making boards, news, kraft, specialties and wrapping. Know how to get results, good on repairs, construction and remodelling. Sober and reliable. Will go anywhere. Good refer-ences. Address Box 55, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTEND-ENT OR ASSISTANT OR BOSS MA-CHINE TENDER. Have had 20 years' experience in all branches of mill. Can get results and handle help. Good references. Address Box 30, care Paper Trade Journal.

PURCHASING AGENT, NOW EMPLOYED WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. Six years' experience with large paper making concern. Well posted on all lines and can control supplies for maximum efficiency on lowest possible investment. Address Box 20, care Paper Trade Journal.

PRACTICAL PAPER MILL SUPERINTEN-DENT now employed wishes to make change, experienced on nearly all grades of papers and familiar with manufacturing of ground wood and sulphite. References from previous employers and satisfactory reasons given for changing. Address Box 9, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced sulphite pulp and coarse paper maker wants position. Thorough practical and some technical training, mechanical ability. Married. A 1 references. Address Box 975, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED with parties having good paper mill for sal Address Box 78, care Paper Trade Journal.

WE HAVE one to two hundred ton of mixed ruled hard shavings to offer. Ad-dress South Brooklyn Paper & Rag Co., 93 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Slitter and rewinder that will take rolls, maximum length of 92 inches. Send particulars to Box 79, care Paper Trade Journal.

OUOTATIONS given on cylinder molds and plain dandy rolls. Covering cylinder molds a specialty. At your mill or in our shop. Address Clark Mfg. Co., 79 Merrick Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

DIGESTER WANTED—Medium size—welded. Send particulars and price to Box 56, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE-One pair Hamilton corliss en-FOR SALE—One pair Hamilton coriss engines 16x86. Fine condition. Heavy board calenders, rolls 24x96. Machine complete, was made by the Farrell Foundry & Machine Co. Eight dryers, 36x62, complete. Address Box 59, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Small five-roll stock for 48" paper, all steel rolls. Must be good condition. Address Box 33, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Friction calender to take 40" to 42" paper. Must be good condition. Address Box 34, care Paper Trade Journal.

HELP WANTED MALE

STOCK CLERK IN A LARGE WELL KNOWN DOWNTOWN WHOLE-SALE "FINE" PAPER HOUSE: ONE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE PAPER OR ALLIED TRADES PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING PARTICULARS, DUANE ST. TO "BOX 86," CARE PAPER TRADE IOURNAL.

WANTED

Position as works or technical manager or superintendent, by a thorough technical and practical trained man; well up in all grades; experience in foreign mills. Good chemist, member of Technical Association. Can pro-duce results. Good reason for changing. 35 years of age, married and strictly temperate; best references. Address BOX 76, care Paper Trade Innrnal

WANTED

Party wishes to purchase or lease a plant to manufacture paper. Must have good supply of clean water.

Address Box 81. Care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

Immediate shipment from New York City warehouse.

500 reams No. 1 quality Newsprint paper, 30x44-551/2 lbs. to 500 sheets interlapped in reams the

Address DILLON & BARNES, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City.

PICKQUICK



This is IT

5c ROLL in the

U. S.

WANTED

Master mechanic and plant engineer for paper mill and coating plant. Technical graduate with practical experience preferred. Will pay good salary to the right man, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Address

FALULAH PAPER COMPANY, Fitchburg, Mass.

Western Paper Dealers Meet

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, February 25, 1918.—At the annual business meeting of the Western Paper Dealers' Association at the Morrison Hotel, the present board of officials were re-elected to serve for the coming year.

Among the out-of-town members present were representatives from the trade in St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha, Topeka, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and elsewhere. A number of subjects of vital interest to the members were discussed, such as the increasing costs of doing business, taxes, including profit, war and revenue, transportation and embargo, and other matters of equal importance.

A meeting at Omaha is called for May and one in Minneapolis for September.

At the dinner in the evening session, also at the Hotel Morrison, over 50 members sat down to a most enjoyable gathering. No formal speeches were attempted and no guest of honor was especially imported for the occasion. Among the members who made brief addresses on various subjects of common interest were: E. V. Kimbark, James White, I. W. Carpenter, W. C. Gillett and Matthew Smith.

Frank Gilbert Paper Co. Increases Stock

WATERFORD, N. Y., February 25, 1918.-At a meeting of the directors of the Frank Gilbert Paper Company of Waterford, held Saturday afternoon, February 9, the capital stock of the company was increased from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

The new mill which the company recently erected in Cohoes, N. Y., is rated as one of the most perfectly equipped in America and is operating day and night, making many Government orders,

STRATFORD

MANUFACTURERS OF Fourdrinier Tissues, White and Colored, G. B. Silver, Manifold, Celluloid and Specialties

Waste has been knocking at the vitality of the world!

Millions of dollars that are now daily wasted. can be saved by the more general use of PARCHMENT and WAXED papers, without affecting the sane progress of the nation.

But, more important still, FOOD may be saved until used up! And food saves lives. Ask us how our product will save your product.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Flat and Square Satchel Bottom

PAPER BAG MACHINERY

Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

We guarantee very high production and very low percentage

Jobbers supplied with Bag Machines anywhere in the United States, any number, part payment down, balance of payment from one to five years, to responsible parties.

We claim to have the fastest machines made.

LOCKPORT MACHINE CO., Wm. Muirhead, Prop. Lockport, N. Y.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., 78 York St., Toronto, Canada Agents for Canada

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., London, England Foreign Agents

ATTERBURY & McKELVEY, Inc. RAGS AND PAPER STOCK CASEIN

145 NASSAU ST.

NEW YORK

MACHINES

18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IS BUILT INTO OUR

SLITTING AND REWINDING

CAMERON MACHINE CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Diaphragm Vibrator for Flat Screens

Reduces repair bills, increases output, no mechanical attention except oiling, will outwear any other device on the market

Patented in U. S. and Canada

MACHINERY AND SALES CO. ROGERS

219 Congress Avenu PROVIDENCE, R.

STOCK PACKERS OF ALL GRADES

Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Co. 900 Michigan Blvd. Chicago, III.

When you want quantity and quality and lowest prices, write us. Packing Houses and Warehouses, Chicago, Ill.

Directory

Cards under this heading will be charged for at the rate of \$30 per annum for each card of three lines or less, payable in ad-vance. Each additional line \$10.

Architects and Engineers.

CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Architect and Engineer, 208 North Laramie Ave., Chicago,

CHAPMAN, C. A., Inc., Paper Mill Architects and Engineers, 28 Jackson Boulevard E., Chicago, Ill.

FERGUSON, HARDY S., M. Am. Soc. C. E., Consulting Engineer. 200 Fifth Ave., New

HARDY, GEO. F., M. Am. Soc. M. E., Consulting Engineer. 309 Broadway, New York.

SNOW, S. M., Mill Architect, Engineer. Paper and Pulp Mills. Steam and Water Power plants. 55 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO.,
Industrial Engineers,
Temple Court Building, New York
Manufacturing Plants and Power Developments,
Reports of Industrial Properties, Appraisals, etc.

Bale Ties.

WILSON, H. P. & H. F., Manufacturers of Steel Wire Bale Ties, for baling all com-pressible material. 544 West 22nd Street. New York City.

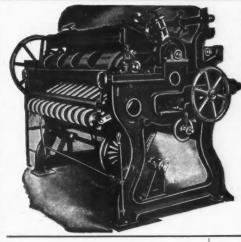
MILLER PAPER CO., FRANK P., high grade specialties. Boards. East Downingtown, Pa.

Metal Skylights and Ventilators

WE manufacture metal skylights and ventilators for paper and pulp mills. E. VAN NOOR-DEN CO., 944-52 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Patent Attorneys.

BALDWIN & WRIGHT, 25 Grant Place, Washington, D. C. Experienced in securing patents on paper machinery.



Rags, Paper Stock, etc.

BERLOWITZ, PAUL, 132 Nassau Street, New York. Importer of Rags, Bagging, New Cuttings.

BOYLE, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York.

CHASE & NORTON, High Grade Shavings and Book Stock a specialty.
277 Water Street, New York.

FLYNN, MICHAEL, 54 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York

GOLDSTEIN, R. & SON,
Baltimore, Md.
Cotton Rags and Paper Stock

GRUNDY & SONS, LTD., JAMES, Chorley, England, supply new and old rags of highest quality for paper makers. Enquiries solicited.

HILLS, GEO. F., 108-112 Cliff Street, New York

JACOB & CO., Alexander, Wapping, London, England. Supply all classes Waste Papers and Shavings, Paper Making, Rags, etc. Corre-spondence Solicited. Paris Office, 3 Cite d'Haute-ville.

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Mill Machinery

LEE, MASS.

REVOLVING PAPER CUTTERS
RAG CUTTERS
RAG CUTTERS
CYLINDER PAPER MACHINES
WASHING AND BEATING ENGINES
CHILLED IRON AND PAPER CAL
ENDERS
FAN AND STUFF PUMPS
ENGINE ROLL BARS AND BED
PLATES
CYLINDER MOLDS
MARSHALL DRIVES
SLITTERS AND REWINDERS
REELS
DRYERS WITH IMPROVED PACKING
ROLLS REGROUND
BOXES
WET MACHINES
GUN METAL AND RUBBER ROLLS

L IVERPOOL MARINE STORE CO., Liverpool England. L. M. S. Wood Tag, Manila, Rope and Star Brands (Registered).

McGUIRE, MICHAEL, 100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York

ROSENBAUM, INC., L., 316 Lafayette St., New York City. Packers exclusively of new cuttings.

SIMMON'S, JOHN, SONS, Paper and Paper Stock. 28 and 30 South Marshall Street (formerly Decatur Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Machinery.

DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, experienced builders of special machinery with well equipped modern shop, can quote low prices in machine building. Send drawings, 126-128 West Foataine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SWIFT, GEORGE W., JR., Designer and Manu-facturer of Special Machinery for Manufac-turing and Printing Paper Goods. Bordentown, N. J.

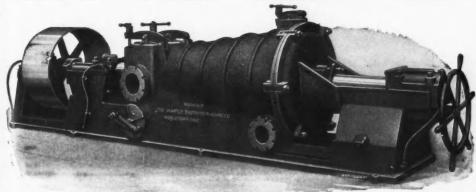
Straw Pulp.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING CO.
Produce Exchange, New York. All other Produce E

PAUL C. ZÜHLKE 320 BROADWAY **EXPORT** NEW YORK, N. Y.

Job Lots, Rejections, Side Rolls Wanted

SPOT CASH paid for jobs in bond paper, white or colors, any grade that will cut down to 11 x 17, any weight. Send samples, with lowest spot cash prices. No lot too small, and none too large. MIDWEST PAPER CO., 732 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.



The Shartle Bros. Machine Co.

> Middletown Ohio

New York Market Keview

Office of the Paper Trade Journal, Wednesday, February 27, 1918.

The steady tone of the paper market continued with comparatively little change over last week in any of the departments of the trade. Owing to the uncertainty of the price of raw materials entering into paper, manufacturers' quotations are still withdrawn pending a settlement of the market which, however, does not seem to be at hand.

Perhaps the feature of the week was the tightening of the export and import regulations. It is in error to say, however, that no paper or pulp can be imported or exported into or from the United States. Of course licenses are required. Under the new regulations, licenses will be given with much greater discrimination than heretofore, the effort of course being made to curtail as far as possible the shipment of paper, etc., for more valuable commodities, judged from the military side. It is not expected that paper and pulp import trade with Canada will be restricted very severely as this would be against the interests of the publishers. Regulations covering other countries require special licenses, while general licenses cover importation of paper from Canada with certain exceptions.

The market in fine writing papers has been largely influenced by the shortage of coal and the increasing scarcity of the grade of rags necessary for manufacture. All of these factors together with the government orders have tended to boost prices, until manufacturers no longer quote prices but continue to bill as of date shipped. The mills making fine writings, one of which is said to have government orders totaling \$600,000 for writing and similar papers, are going at a rapid clip and report considerably better prospects. The annual report of the American Writing Paper Company is expected shortly, and it is believed that good prospects for the coming year as well as an exceptional past year will be reported to the stockholders. The tendency is for fine papers to remain steady, with higher prices the only immediate change.

In news the mills are as busy as they are allowed to be, considering the adverse conditions facing them. They report that the shutdown will make a terrific cut down in news print production. Increasing shipping difficulties are reported by the news print mills. The roads continue in a bad way. For instance, the Boston & Maine embargoes print paper entirely, cutting off the many shipments of paper for New York and the newspapers in other cities which are usually made along this line. The interesting cost revelations made at Washington are being closely watched by the trade.

Kraft papers continue strong with quotations withdrawn. It is understood that it is quite difficult to secure a quotation on the first grade of kraft for less than 7c. per pound at the mill. The strength of kraft may be largely due to factors which forecast the gathering strength of the entire market.

In tissues, considerable of a strong undertone is being felt, with jobbers' stocks reported as uneven. White No. 1 tissue is practically on a nominal basis with a quotation of this kind ranging from 90c.@\$1.00 with some slightly lower. A developing market that will be broader is expected.

Book papers are firm in price with the mills running strong when not handicapped by coal or other difficulties. Book paper consumers as indicated by the late report of the Federal Trade Commission contracted for something more than 100,000 tons of machine finish, super calendered and coated paper during last month, with a considerable quantity of the machine finish and supercalendered, it is interesting to note, bought on long term contracts based on cost of production.

In boards the market continues tight with a strong demand that mills cannot catch up with, because of the coal situation, which

set back many of the board mills. Prices are still withdrawn and nominal quotations prevail.

Mechanical Pulp

The market shows very little change over last week. Consumers for various reasons, including the transportation situation and the recent closing of some of the mills, have not been buying very freely in the open market. The outlook continues toward higher costs.

Prices range from \$30 upwards, f. o. b. mill in the East.

Chemical Pulp

The chief feature of the week's developments in chemical fibers was the promulgation of the new export regulations which make the export of pulp from this country which had developed into a very lively trade, much more difficult. It will not, as told above, prevent the exportation of pulp but very probably will operate toward the reducing of the figures exported. Several of the South American countries were turning toward America for pulp. Mexico also was interested.

The import situation continues unchanged, with practically nothing coming over.

It is understood that foreign pulp prices will remain firm with no figure less than 6c. for first grade sulphite being acceptable to foreign mills with pulp on this side of the big pond. It is expected that foreign pulp will be held until the domestic market agrees to pay this figure.

Agents of Swedish mills over here have reported to their Swedish correspondents that an advancing movement in foreign pulps held here may be looked for.

Rags

The demand for new rags continues strong. Movement of supplies from packers to consumers is somewhat delayed because of rail congestion, but the mills are using the rag material as soon as received, with very little being stored away. The collection of new rags continues on a restricted scale. Shirt cuttings are high in price and practically unobtainable in large quantities. Shirt cuttings are quoted at 11.50@12c.

Roofing continues to be somewhat softer with a demand that has lost some of its edge.

Waste Papers

The range of quotations in the waste paper market has shown no tendency to change over last week.

The general situation is described by those in the trade as dull with little interest being displayed by the consuming element. The rail situation also is a factor in the reduced demand from the mills.

Twine

The twine market continues firm with prices on a nominal scale with some grades practically unobtainable.

The demand is reported as good for the better quality twines, which last longer in the long run in these days of economy than the cheaper grades.

Sloan Paper Co. Prospers

ATLANTA, Ga., February 25, 1918.—Business with the Sloan Paper Company is progressing very satisfactorily for a new concern. S. L. Sloan, president of the company, says that he is well supplied with stock and can take care of business for a long time to come.

The initial stock of this concern was about 50 cars, and carloads are coming in every week. There are six floors to the Sloan company's building and every one of them is loaded to capacity.

A. C. Briggs, who lives in Greenville, S. C., will cover the Carolinas for the concern and three other men will be put on the road just as soon as arrangements can be made.

IMPORTANT

The paper quotations presented herewith are more or less nominal, as most of the mills have withdrawn quotations, due to unusual conditions.

Market Quotations

NEW YORK

Trade Securities

Bids and asked quotations of securities listed on the Stock Exchange of companies engaged in the manufacture of paper as reported on February 27, 1918, follow:

American Writing Paper Company, pref	Bid. 251/4	Asked.
American Writing Paper Company, 5s	. 87	-
International Paper Company, pref., stamped	. 60	61 95
International Paper Company, old pfd	. 75	95
International Paper Company, com	. 30	301/2
Union Bag and Paper Corporation, new	-	-
Union Bag and Paper Corporation	. 10	121/2
Profe (Domestic)		

Pape	r			
Bond Ledgers		@	_	
Writing— Extra Superfine Superfine Tub Sized Engine Sized	14	\$0.00 \$0.00	=	
News, f. o. b. Mill— Rolls, contract Rolls, transient Sheets, f. o. b.	3.25		3.25 3.50	
N. Y Side runs	3.50	@	3.50	
Book— S. & S. C M. F Coated and	7.25	@	=	
Enamel Lithograph	8.5	0	=	
Tissues—f. o. b. N. Y White, No. 1 White, No. 2 Manila No. 1 Kraft	.90 .85 .85	0000		

Book-			
S. & S. C M. F.	6.75	@	=
Coated and Enamel Lithograph	- 8	0	=
Tissues—f. o. b. N. Y. White, No. 1 White, No. 2 Manila No. 1 Kraft Colored Anti-Tarnish	.90 .85 .85	00000	1.00 .90 .90 .90
Kraft—f. o. b, N. Y.— No. 1 Domestic No. 2 Domestic Imported Label Screenings	=	666	===
Manila— No. 1 Jute No. 2 Jute No. 1 Wood No. 2 Wood Butchers	6.00 5.50 5.00	-	Ξ
Fibre Papers— No. 1 Fibre No. 2 Fibre Card Middles Common Bogus	6.25 5.50 4.00	9959	1111
Boards, per ton, f. o. News	5.00	Y.—	0.00

Mechanical Pulp

(f. o. b. Pulp Mill.) No. 1 f. o. b. Mill.\$30.00 @\$34.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, New Yo	rk.)	
Sulphite (Foreign)-		
Bleached	0	-
Easy Bleaching. 5.50		5.75
No. 1 Unbleached 5.50	@	6.00
No. 2 Unbleached 5.00	@	
Kraft (Foreign) 5.00	@	5.50
Sulphate-		
Bleached 5.25		6.00
No. 1 Unbleached 5.00	@	5.50
(f. o. b. Pulp Mil	1.)	
Sulphite (Domestic)-		
Bleached 5.25	@	6.00
Unbleached 3.00	@	3.50
Mileschantish E 26	0	6 50

			10		L	į
Kraft	(Domest	tic)				
	vered			@	-	
Soda	Bleached		4.10	@	4.50	
	Dock mean		Incine!	-		

- T	1		Rags
- 1	Jome	Stic	rags

Domestic	Rag	3	
Prices to Mill f.	o. b.	N.	Y.
Shirt Cuttings— New White, No. 1 New White, No. 2 Silesias, No. 1 Washables	111% 7 7 6%	000	12 7 1/2 7 1/4
Cottons—according to	71/2	9	
New Blue New Black Soft New Light Sec'ds New Unbleached.	5 4 434	9000	5 1/4 4 1/4 5 10 1/4
Khaki Duck Blue Overall	454	8	534
New Canvas	3.75 7.25	@	7.50
New Black Mixed Whites, No. 1— Repacked Miscellaneous	5.00	@	3½ 5.50
Whites, No. 2-		-	
Repacked Miscellaneous	3.25	0	3.50
St. Soiled Whites. Thirds and Blues—	238	0	256
Repacked Miscellaneous Black Stocking Cloth Strippings	2.40	000	3.00 2.50 2.30 2.15
Roofing Stock— No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5A B C	1.90 1.90 1.65 1.55 1.00	-	2.00

Foreign Rags

I Olciğii IV	ago
New White Cuttings.	nominal
Unbleached Cottons.	nominal
Light Flannelettes	nominal
New Light Silesias	nominal
New Light Oxfords.	nominal
New Light Prints	nominal
New Mixed Cuttings	nominal
New Dark Cuttings.	nominal
No. 1 White Linens.	nominal
No. 2 White Linens.	nominal
No. 3 White Linens.	nominal
No. 4 White Linens.	nominal
Old Ex. Light Prints	nominal
Ord. Light Prints	nominal
Medium Light Prins	nominal
Dutch Blue Cottons.	nominal
Ger. Blue Cottons	nominal
German Blue Linens.	nominal
Checks and Blues	
Dark Cottons	nominal
Shoppery	nominal

Bagging

Prices to Mill f. o. b. N.	Y.
Gunny No. 1— Domestic 434@	5
Foreign 31/2@	3.80
Bright Bagging 31/8 @	336
No. 1 Scrap 25 @ Sound Bagging 25 @	234
Mixed Bagging 21/4@	21/2
Wool Tares, light 356@	334
Wool Tares, heavy. 356@	334

Manila Rope— Foreign	5	@	5.50	Old Waste Paper	5
New Bur. Cut 4		90	5.50 4.70	(f. o. b. New York.)	
Hessian Jute Threads	-	0	-	Shavings-	
Twines	5			Hard White, No. 1 3.65 Hard White, No. 2 2.80	3.75
India, No. 6 basis-				Soft White No. 1 2 90	3.10
Dark	15	@	15%	Colored, No. 1 1.50 @	1.60
Light	16	ě	17	Flat Stock-	4.00
B. C., 18 basis	28	8	30	Callablass a sa -	
A. B., Italian, 18 basis	38	ĕ	_		1.75
Finished Jute-		-		Solid Flat Book, 1.10 m	1.70
Dark, 18 basis	20		21	Crumpled, No. 190 @	
Light, 18 basis	22	ä	23	Solid Book Ledger. 2.50	2.75
Jute Wrapping, 2-6		_		Ledger Stock 1.70 @	
ply—				No. 1 White News. 1.90	2.00
Extra No. 1	22	0	23	New B. B. Chips 60 @	.70
No. 1	21	0	22	Manilas-	./0
No. 2	19	@	20		
Paper Makers' Twine				New Env. Cut. 2.50	
Balls	13	@	14	New Cut, No. 1. 2.40 @	
Box-Twine, 2-4 ply.	16	0	17	Extra No. 1 Old. 1.25 @ No. 1 Old	
Jute Rope	11	@	32		
Amer. Hemp. 6	23	@	25		
Sisal Hay-	00	-	0.4		
No. 1 Basis	23	@	24		2.50
No. 2 Basis	22	@	23	News-	
Sisal Lath Yarn-		10	2427	Strictly Overissue 1.00	1.10
No. 1	21%		2134	Strictly, Folded70	
No. 2 Manila Rope	195	200	2016 35	No. 1 Mixed Paper .45 @	
manna Rope	34	OF THE	33	Common Paper35 @	.40

CHICACO

		CHICA	IGO		
[FRO	M OU	R REGULAR	CORRESPONDENT.]		
Paper			Solid News60.00	@8	30.00
Sulphite Bonds 11 Cheap Ledgers 13 Writing 21 Superfine 21 Extra Fine 15 Fine 12 Fine No. 2 10	% @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @	= ,	Manila Lined Chip 70.00 Container Liner 75.00 Solid Wood Pulp 80.00 Straw Board 50.00 Filled Pulp Board 75.00	000	75.00 30.00 35.00 55.00
Book, Coated 9 Label 8	***********	334 6.25 5.00 7.00 9.25 8.00 4.00 5.50 4.50	Old Papers Shavings No. 1 Hard White 3.50 No. 2 Soft White 2.50 No. 2 Soft White 1.75 No. 1 Mixed 1.60 No. 2 Mixed 1.60 Ledgers & Writings 1.80 Solid Books 1.35 No. 2 Books 1.75 No. 1 Manilas 1.75 No. 1 Manilas 1.75 No. 1 Manilas 1.25 No. 2 Books 1.36 Straw Chowa (over 1.32) Solid Wannings 1.30 Solid Wannings 1.30 Straw Clippings 3.55 Binders' Clippings60	68888 98 8898	3.75 2.75 2.00

		Pl	HILAD	ELPHIA		
1	FROM	ou	R REGULAN	CORRESPONDENT.]		
Pape	r			Bagging		
Bonds	13	@	35	Gunny No. 1-		
Ledgers	143	0	30	Foreign 3½ 3.80 Domestic 3½ 3.75 Scrap Burlap 2.75 5 3.00	ì	
Superfine	18	@	-	No. 1 Scrap 2.25 @ 2.50		
Extra Fine	19		_	Wool Tares, heavy. 4.00 @ -		
Fine	15	0	-	Wool Tares, light. 4.00 Manila Rope, No. 1 5.00 M 5.25		
Fine, No. 2	13		-	Mixed Rope 2.00 @ 2.25		
Fine, No. 3	11		_	No. 1 New Lt. Bur-		
Book, M. F	81/4		834	lap		
Book,, S. & S. C	81/2		934			
Book, Coated Coated Lithograph.	10 10	9	121/2	Old Papers Shavings—		
News	1134		_	No. 1 Hard White 3.50 @ 3.75		
No. 1 Jute Manila.	- 273	6	_	No. 2 Hard White 3.00 @ 3.25 No. 1 Soft White 2.60 @ 2.75		
Manila Sul., No. 1.	734		_	No. 1 Soft White 2.60 @ 2.75 No. 2 Soft White 1.25 @ 1.50		
Manila No. 2	7	@	-	No. 1 Mixed 1.00 @ 1.15		
Common Bogus	41/2		55	No. 2 Mixed70 @ .80		
Straw Board News board	45 50	0	55	Solid Ledger Stock. 2.00 @ 2.25		
Chip Board	55	ě	60	Writing Paper 1.50 @ 1.75		
Wood Pulp Board	75	ĕ	80	No. 1 Books, heavy 1.00 @ 1.10 No. 2 Books, light70 @ .80		
(Carload L	ots.)			No. 1 New Manila. 2.00 @ 2.50 No. 1 Old Manila. 1.00 @ 1.10		
Tarred Felts-				Old Kraft 2.00 @ 2.25		
Regular	62 69 75	000	65 .79 82	Overissue News 1.00 @ 1.10 Old Newspaper60 @ .65 No. 1 Mixed Paper .40 @ .50 Common Paper 25 @ 30		
ply (per ton)	75	@	82	Straw Board Chip. 40 6 45		
Best Tarred, 3-ply.	1.10	@	1.20	Binders Bd. Chip 40 @ 45		

(Continued on page 58.)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 26, 1918.

NEW YORK IMPORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 26, 1918.

SUMMARY.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

A. Franken & Co., Havre, 28 cs.

P. J. Schweitzer, Havre, 173 cs. R. J. Reynolds, Havre, 50 cs.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Havre, 70 cs. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Bordeaux,

American Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, 186 cs.

P. J. Schweitzer, Bordeaux, 70 cs. R. J. Reynolds, Bordeaux, 350 cs.

R. J. Reynolds, Bordeaux, 400 cs.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, 151 cs.

P. J. Schweitzer, Bordeaux, 86 cs.

Rose & Frank, Bordeaux, 14 cs. American Tobacco Company, Bordeaux, 460 cs.

CASEIN. A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux, 100 bgs. General Commercial Company, Buenos Aires,

604 bgs. T. M. Duche & Sons, Buenos Aires, 800 bgs. PAPER STOCK.

E. Rutterworth, Havre, 148 coils old rope, L. H. Abenheimer, Havre, 436 bales rags. E. J. Keller Company, Inc., Havre, 186 coils rope

waste, E. J. Keller Company, Inc., Havre, 297 bis.

bagging.
E. J. Keller Company, Inc., Barcelona, 110 coils rope waste.

IRA

Hill Clutch Co. Has Prosperous Year

The past twelve months have been a busy period for the Hill Clutch Company, Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturer of a complete line of heavy, efficient power transmission machinery for belt, rope and gear drives, agitator accessories, etc.

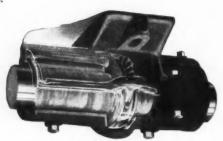


BIRD'S EYE VIEW, HILL CLUTCH WORKS.

It has enjoyed the most prosperous year in the history of the company, extending over a period of thirty-four years.

As usual, a large percentage of the volume of orders executed was for the pulp and paper industry in the United States and

The firm's product features the patented Hill Collar Oiling Bearing, which is manufactured in all sizes and designed for every form of standard rigid and ball and socket mountings. This type of bearing embodies a very unique scheme of lubrication. The accompanying illustration shows how simple, and yet how effective, it is.



SECTIONAL VIEW, HILL COLLAR OILING BEARING.

By means of a heavy, split machined collar, clamped to the shaft in the center of the journal, the oil is immediately and positively elevated from the oil chamber. Metal deflectors then distribute

the oil to the right and left along the full length of the journal. This operation insures an unusually thorough and copious flow of oil while the shaft is in operation. Thus a film of oil is maintained between the shaft and babbitt surface of the box, reducing the friction to a minimum and making for high efficiency. The oil collar also acts as a thrust collar, eliminating the necessity for shaft collars, except where the end thrust is extremely severe. It is a very durable bearing, perfectly clean and requires attention but a few times each year.

The firm also manufactures the patented Smith Type Hill friction clutch pulleys and cut-off couplings, turned steel shafting, pulleys for medium and heavy duty service, belt tightener and

American and English systems rope drives.

Some of the many pulp and paper mills which the firm has served during the past year are: Monroe Binder Board Company, River Raisin Paper Company, Bogalusa Paper Company, Ontario Paper Company, Great Southern Lumber Company, Mead Pulp & Paper Company, Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company, Hammermill Paper Company, The J. H. Hahn Company, Nekoosa Edwards Paper Company, The Aetna Paper Company, United Paper & Board Company, Inc., West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, American Straw Board Company, Fox Paper Company, International Paper Company, St. Regis Paper Company, Riverview Coated Paper Company, Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, Southern Paper Company, Everett Pulp & Paper Company, Whalen Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., Manistique Pulp & Paper Company, Missisquoi Pulp & Paper Company, Pynetree Paper Company, The Howard Paper Company, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Filer Fibre Company, Halifax Paper Company, International Pulp Company, Hawthorne Paper Company, The King Paper Company, Interlake Pulp & Paper Company, Chicago Coated Board Company.

Wood Pulp Burned in Sweden

An interesting report here relative to incendiary fires in Sweden among the lumber and wood pulp mills has just been received in this country. The report, in part, is reprinted here-

"I am informed by the representative of an American concern with large interests in Europe that reports from their representatives in Sweden indicate an unusual number of destructive fires in north and central Sweden during the past few weeks, especially at lumber and wood pulp plants. These fires are mostly supposed to be of incendiary origin. At one mill alone, the Skutskar mill of the Stora Kopparberg, lumber to the value of more than 2,000,000 crowns was destroyed. At another mill enormous quantities of wood pulp, worth more than 7,000,000 crowns and said to be about 45 per cent. of Sweden's stock of wood pulp, was burned."

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New York



Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the Paper Trade Journal, Wednesday, February 27, 1918.

Business in paper making chemicals during the week was small in volume, with, however, a considerable number of inquiries. The general tone of the market continues to be firm, with spot supplies of many items not any too large.

ALUM.—Railroad embargoes are reported as hindering the movement of supplies of alum to consumers, although there is fair headway being made. The demand continues rather steady, though not of the proportions which held several weeks ago. The more difficult grades to be obtained are the potash and chrome qualities. Prices continue unchanged for all qualities. Lump ammonia rules around 5c. per pound. Chrome ammounia holds at 19@20c. per pound. For lump potash holders are asking 9@9.50c, per pound.

BLEACHING POWDER.—For prime bleaching powder in domestic drums the quotation is 2.50c. per pound. Export containers are quoted a cent higher per pound. There are some quotations being made at figures somewhat lower than this for rather inferior material. The market continues quiet with a steady undertone.

BRIMSTONE.—War needs of the country are receiving first attention from producers of brimstone. A fair movement to private consumers is noted when the present railroad tieup is taken into consideration. Prices continue to be nominal.

CASEIN.—A light production with light demand features the present market. The Argentine flush season is past and our own season is coming on. At present the trade is said to be stocked up and there is little or no demand from consumers. The price level is about 18c. per pound. There is probability of improvement in production toward April. The quantity of casein allowed to be made will rest with the Food Administrator.

CAUSTIC SODA.—This market is somewhat uncertain. Some quotations are being made at 5.50c. per pound for the 76 per cent solid, running up a half cent from this figure. Some quotations were made also at a price lower than 5c. The going into receivership of one firm is said by people in the trade to account for a large part of the nervousness of the market, pending a settlement of this firm's accounts.

CHINA CLAY.—Quite a little demand is reported in this market. Prices have remained firm with the chances favoring a higher level. Foreign clays in bulk are quoted at \$9.75@17 per ton. In casks the quotations are considerably higher. Domestic clays, washed, are quoted at \$7.25@8.00, f. o. b. mines in the South.

ROSIN.—The demand continues to be restricted with a slightly lower level in the price range. The present non-producing season will be over shortly. Grades E, F and G are quoted \$7.05, \$7.10 and 7.15.

SODA ASH.—The general market situation is unchanged with price levels firm. For bags the quotation is 3.25@3.75c. In barrels the range continues to be 3.25@3.75c.

STARCH.—For carload lots, freight prepaid to New York City, the following quotations are made per 100 pounds: Globe Pearl starch, in bags, \$4.71; in bbls., \$4.84. Buffalo corn starch, in bag, \$5.14; in bbls., \$5.27. Globe powdered starch, in bag, \$5.11; in bbls., \$5.27. Eagle finishing starch, in bag, \$5.36. Crystal T. B. starch No. 90, fluidity (hand packed), in bag, \$5.66; in bbls., \$5.93. Crystal T. B. starch, No. 90, fluidity (machine packed), in bag, \$5.61; in bbls., \$5.78.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The market continues firm. Small lots are being sold. The range continues from 2@4c. per pound, depending upon quality desired.

TALC.—The market is still in a nominal condition, with the railroad situation the chief factor. Prices are nominal at the mines with a fair demand.

To Erect Box Factory in Texas

Dallas, Texas, February 18, 1918.—A modern, two-story factory building is now in process of erection at 2009-2013 Carter Street, which will be the home of the Pollock-Burt Paper Box Company when completed. The company was recently organized with a paid in capital stock of \$10,000.

Officers and organizers of the company are Lawrence S. Pollock, president; William J. Burt, vice-president, and Sol. Dreyfuss, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Burt will be general manager of the company.

The company will specialize in the manufacture of fancy candy boxes. Many other styles of paper boxes will be made. The factory will be equipped with modern machinery and will have 10,000 square feet of floor space. Mr. Pollock, president of the company, said the factory should be in operation by March 1.

The company is now temporarily located at 2010-12 North Lamar Street.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 55.)

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Pape	r			Chip Board (ton) 57.00 Straw Board (ton) . 50.00	@60.00
Bonds	.09	ø	-	News Board (ton).60.00	@65.00
Ledgers	.10	0	-	Wood Pulp Board.72.50	@77.50
Writings-				Old Papers	
Superfine	.18		_	Shavings-	
Fine	.15		_	No. 1 Hard White 3.25	@ 4.10
Fine, No. 2	.10		-	No. 1 Soft White 2.75	@ 3.00
Books, S. & S. C	.061/2	0	-	No. 1 Mixed 1.25	3 1.40
Book, M. F	.06	a	_	Ledger & Writings. 2,25	@ 2.50
Book, Coated	.08	ĕ	=	Solid Books 1.00	@ 1.25
Label		æ	-	Blanks 1.75	@ 2.60
News, Sheets	.0334	600	moran.	No. 2 Books, light90	@ 1.10
News, Rolls	.03 1/2	@	-	Extra No. 1 Manila 1.75	m 2.00
Manilas-				No. 1 Manilas 1.50	@ 1.75
No. 1 Manila	.051/2	@	.06	Folded News (over-	-
No. 1 Fibre	.051/4	@	.06	issues) 1.00	@ 1.15
No. 1 Jute	.10	@	-	Old Newspapers75	
Sulphite, No. 1	.0834		_	Mixed Papers30	@ .85 @ .40
Kraft Wrappings		@	-	Gunny Bagging 3.50	@ 3.75
			2.75	Manila Rope 5.50	@ 5.75

TORONTO

	7	FOR	ONTO	
Paper			Sulphite, bleached 105.00@110. Sulphate 80.00@ 85.	00.
(Mill Prices to Jobb	ers)		contract the contract	00
Bond— Sulphite 1114	60	_	Old Waste Papers	
Light tinted 121/2		-	(To seeled by the first	
Dark tinted 13%	600		(In carload lots, f. e. b. Toron	nto)
Ledgers 15		.25	Price purely nominal; market of	seac
Writings 10	a	-	Shavings—	
News, f. o. b. Mills-	_		White Env. Cut. 3.25	-
Rolls (carloads)\$2.85	0	-	Soft White Book Shavings 2.25	
Sheets (carloads). 3.25	9	-	White Blank News 1.25	_
Sheets (over 2			Book and Ledger-	
Sheets (less 2	w	_	Flat Magazine and	
tons) 4.00	co.	_	Book Stock	
Book—	-		(old) 1.15 @	_
No. 1 M. F. (car-			Light and Crum-	_
loads) 9.25		_	pled Book Stock 1.10	-
No. 2 M. F. (car-			Ledgers and Writ-	
loads) 7.25	0	-	ings 1.65 @	-
loads) 7.25 No. 3 M. F. (car-	-		Solid Ledgers 2.00	-
loads) 7.00		-	Manilas-	
No. 1 S. C. (car-			New Manila Cut. 1.50	-
loads) 9.50	0		Printed Manilas75 @	-
No. 2 S. C. (car-	-		Kraft 2.50 @	-
leads) 7.50	68	_	News and Scrap— Strictly Overissue .30 @	
No. 1 Coated and litho12.25	-		Folded News70	_
No. 2 Coated and	44	_	No. 1 Mixed Pa-	_
litho		_	pers	_
No. 3 Coated and	-		Domestic Rags—	
litho10.50	0	-	Price to mills, f. o. b. Toren	to.
Coated and litho.	-		Pe	er il
colored12.50	@14	.50		.083
Wrapping (car			No. 2 White shirt cuttings	.05
lots) 4.25	@ 6	.50		.05
				.04
Pulp				.035

Pul

1	(f. o. b.	Mill.)		
Ground	Wood	\$32.00@	37.00	
	e. easy blead			
	news grad			

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1918-43d Annual Edition-1918

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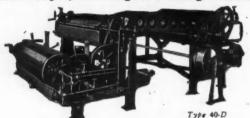
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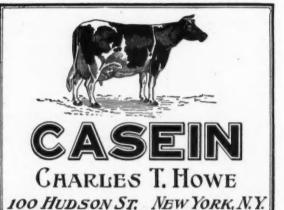
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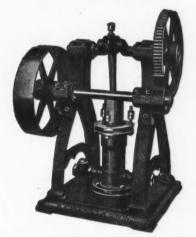
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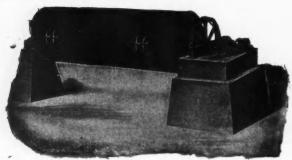
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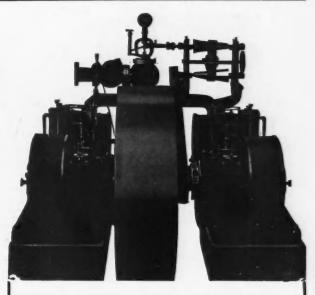
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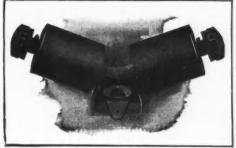
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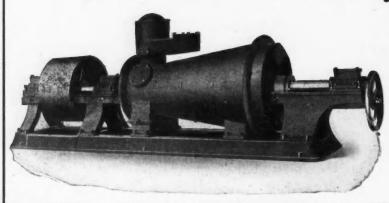
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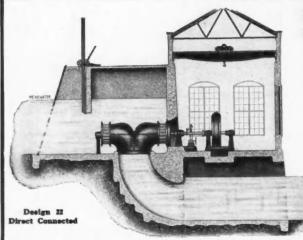
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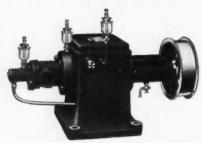
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27

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