PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MAY 23, 1907.

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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BOOK MEN CONFERRING.

A Meeting Is Scheduled for This Week to Consider Pressing Business.

The Possible Demand for Shorter Hours in the Mills, It Is Reported, Is Responsible for the Meeting of the Book Men This Week—The Western Men to Be Represented.

The book paper manufacturers of the East are to hold a meeting this week to discuss trade conditions and the possibility of a strike of the employees for an eight hour day. It is not definitely known where the meeting will take place, but it is said that it will probably be held at Atlantic City. Representatives from the Western mills will also be present.

The Western book men held a meeting in Chicago last week for the purpose of deciding upon some plan of action to be followed by them at the Eastern conference of all the mills this week. Preparations for the meeting have been carried on very quietly, and several of the large book manufacturers declared that they had no knowledge of any proposed meeting. While there has been no general demand made by the employees for an eight hour day as yet, still the recent activity of the unions has led the manufacturers to believe that the men are preparing to strike. The book men are of the opinion that the employees are not sufficiently organized to declare a general strike. They say that not more than 25 per cent, of the mill workers are members of the union.

This week's meeting will no doubt have some special bearing upon the future attitude of the manufacturers in regard to the strike question. Just what stand the mills will take in the event of a general demand being made cannot be learned at this time. The fact that practically all the large Eastern and Western mills will be represented tends to show that they will decide upon some sort of action which will enable them to present a united front should the present eight hour agitation precipitate trouble with the men. From an authoritative source it was learned this week that the big book mills, and also the Holyoke mills, would be closed down indefinitely by the owners rather than accede to something which they claim could not be complied with under existing conditions in the manufacturing end of the business. The employees, as a whole, it is said, are not anxious to strike.

There is little likelihood of a general strike being called until after the joint convention of the two unions is held at Northampton, Mass., in the latter part of June. The future strength of the men depends almost entirely upon the outcome of this convention. The delegates from the different locals of both unions will vote on a proposition to consolidate their respective organizations into one. If the two unions are combined the men may make a general demand for the eight hour day in all the mills which are not on that system or have not agreed to grant it. It is said that the employees

in the Holyoke mills will present their request for the three tours on June I, but this is only believed to be one of the many rumors which are in circulation at present. If an ultimatum is to be submitted at that time the mill officials have received no intimation of any such action.

The employees in the Mechanicville, N. Y., mills of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company made a request to the officials of the company last week for the eight hour day, but after due consideration the company replied that it could not grant any change in the working hours at the mills at present. No strike was declared upon receipt of this information, and the mills are running on their usual full time schedule.

Western Book Men Meet in Chicago.

Western Publication Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 626-627 Monadnock Building, Chicago, May 18, 1907.

The Western manufacturers of book paper held a meeting last week at the Auditorium Hotel. It was endeavored to keep the matter as quiet as possible, and the manufacturers succeeded in a measure. All the prominent book mills in this section were represented at this meeting, which is said to have been lively, but nevertheless harmonious.

It is asserted that the manufacturers did not meet to regulate prices, nor to take action toward doing anything that would be frowned upon by the Federal authorities, but came together to discuss the general meeting of the book mills of the United States, soon to be held in the East, and to agree upon a line of policy to be undertaken at that meeting, and if possible carried through. MARTIN.

Graham Paper Company to Add Two Machines.

The Graham Paper Company, of St. Louis, Mo., will increase the output of its two mills shortly by the addition of two new machines. One will be installed at the straw paper plant at Centralia, IIL, and the other at the straw board mill, Mt. Vernon, Ind. The new machines will increase the production of both plants about 25 tons per day each. The scant consideration which has been accorded the company of late by some of the mills in the Box Board Association precipitated the above action by the officials of the Graham concern.

Coaters Return to Hamilton from Luke, Md.

PIEDMONT, W. Va., May 21, 1907.—A number of the employees in the coating plant of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company resigned unexpectedly last week, seriously crippling the plant, which has only been in operation but a short time. The men stated that they had secured better positions in Ohio. A representative of the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, was here for a few days last week, and it is said that he induced the men to go to the plant of his company at Hamilton, with the promise of shorter hours and better pay.

The Tie-up of the Street Car Lines Has Caused a Lull in the Boom in Paper—Printers and Other Consumers Seriously Affected—Trade and Mill News of Interest.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15, 1907 .- There has been a lull in the rushing business reported by all of the wholesale paper dealers a month ago. The prevailing dullness is generally attributed to the business depression caused by the local railroad strike which tied up the cars of the United Railroads and two other lines on May 5. For five days the tie-up was complete, but on the 11th a few cars were run with passengers, and within the next three days traffic was pretty well restored on several of the company's principal lines in the city. A pitched battle occurred on the third day of the strike between the company's armed strikebreakers, who had been imported from the East, and a mob of union sympathizers. Three persons were mortally wounded and twenty persons fell who were struck by bullets. Two policemen and three union carmen were struck by bullets and one of the carmen died. The settlement of the affair has been passed up to the highest officials of the international unions who arrived here this week.

A stubborn resistance will be made to the complete resumption of traffic on the local lines, but the unions are trying to keep their members within the law in their demonstrations against the strikebreakers. The Governor of the State threatens that unless the city administration, through the mayor and chief of police, does not prevent molestation of passengers and non-union carmen the militia will be ordered out and the city placed under martial law.

Mr. Pride, a prominent architect of Wisconsin, who has a great reputation as a designer of paper mills, is visiting the Coast and is now in the Pacific Northwest. His visit has given rise to rumors that a new paper mill is projected somewhere. It is possible, however, that his mission has to do with the Canadian Pacific Paper Company, which is equipping a wood pulp mill on Vancouver Island, tributary to Victoria, B. C. It will be necessary to export the pulp until a paper mill is built, as there is now no home market for wood pulp in British Columbia.

L. Schwabacher, general manager of the Crown Columbia Pulp Paper Company, and of the Floriston Pulp and Paper Company, has returned from an Eastern trip of six weeks, and is glad to be once more in the land of flowers after suffering from late spring snowstorms on the Atlantic coast. He visited many of the leading paper mills of the East during his stay.

H. R. Williar, paper exporter and manager of the Metropolitan Roofing Company, says that the tendency in all papers is still upward, although local conditions are a little quiet as a result of the labor situation. The metal trades, representing some thousands of men, are still on strike, along with the street car men and the telephone operators. There are 30,000 men out of work in this city in consequence and 60,000 that are at work but could be called out on sympathetic strikes. So it is necessary to exercise great caution in doing business of all kinds. The outlook for foreign trade is rather dubious.

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W. Oberdeener is now carrying a good sized stock of wrapping paper, paper bags and pie plates in a large new store at 1671 Mission street.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, who are still adding heavily to their wholesale paper stocks, report some falling off in trade on account of strike conditions unsettling business of all kinds. However, they have unlimited faith in the future of San Francisco, and feel that citizens should be willing to suffer some hardships, if necessary, to conserve the best interests of the community. The new six story brick and steel Zellerbach building, on the corner of Battery and Jackson streets, is now under roof, and is fast approaching completion. Stocks of paper are already being stored on four of the upper floors. New goods, as they come in, are sent there instead of to the various warehouses scattered about the city, which have been utilized by this company since the fire. Within sixty days it is expected that the firm will have all of its departments again under one roof in a model plant that is not excelled in size and equipment for handling business by any paper warehouse in this country. Electric cranes for handling cases will be installed, and all the latest devices for cutting paper, etc., will be provided.

The Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, with offices at 728 Montgomery street, is preparing to install an additional machine, of over 150 inch capacity, for news, in its new reinforced concrete machine room at its Oregon City plant. The construction of the new machine is being rushed at the Eastern factory so that it can be installed ready for operation this fall instead of at the close of the year. With this addition, the plant will be the third largest news mill in the United States.

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The Pacific Coast Paper Company's new home at 547 Mission street is fast approaching completion. The walls and front of the handsome five story structure are done, and it is probable that stock can be stored in the building within a short time. The principal office of the company is still located, temporarily, in Oakland. A heavy business has been transacted under great difficulties ever since the fire, which drove the company out of the city, owing to the lack of suitable buildings.

Mr. Richardson, of the Bonestell-Richardson Company, says that caution will be necessary in extending credits for a time, as the labor conditions and the completion of the rush work necessitated by the fire have affected the printing offices, making collections poor. This company has been holding its trade since the fire in a large one story temporary building at 473-485 Sixth street, which is some little distance from the business centre. A twenty year lease has been taken on the new Schoenefeld building, for which the concrete foundations have been completed. It is located on the corner of First and Minna street, near the site of Blake, Moffitt & Towne's old paper warehouse. This is one of the best locations in the city for a paper warehouse. A number of the leading printing offices are near by and others are coming to this district. The company will occupy four floors of the new building, which is constructed of terra cotta and brick. It has a frontage of 45 feet on (Continued on page 7.)

STRIKE TALK AT HOLYOKE

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HOLVOKE, Mass., May 20, 1907.—Plans are under way by the unions of the paper trade and the many affiliated branches for the meeting that is platned to be held in Springfield early in June, and although very little is being said at this end concerning the proposed doings of the convention, it is feared by the conservative element of the bodies interested that there will be some action taken that may prove disastrous to the unions and quite expensive to the mills.

A meeting of the central body was held in this city yesterday afternoon, when a general organizer was present and discussed the situation from his standpoint. It can be stated with some degree of authority that the actions of the local bodies will have to be approved by the national order before they are put into force, and that it is understood by the labor unions that the local bodies will be upheld by the American Federation of Labor if the rules of that body are followed.

Manufacturers have not openly discussed the proposed convention at Springfield or the reported demands that are to be made upon the mills. It is safe to assume from the attitude of some manufacturers that there will be some hesitation on the part of the manufacturers in granting without consideration three shifts a day, if the same is to take effect immediately.

There has been a considerable amount of "talk" regarding "what is going to be done" by the unions, and there is much "inside" information being peddled out, when as a matter of fact the members of the unions do not themselves know exactly what is to be done, and the members of the Holyoke unions, while they have the interests of all concerned at heart principally, are more than likely to be outvoted by the element that is "some sore" over the last strike and who failed to receive their fair allotment of suffering caused by that strike. It is feared that the outlook for the next few months is not bright. FERRY.

Men in Dayton, Ohio, Foundries on Strike. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAVTON, Ohio, May 21, 1907.—A strike among the machinery foundries was inaugurated in Dayton establishments the latter part of last week, several hundred workmen being affected. The firms directly concerned are in many instances allied with the paper trade, several of them making turbines, and one, the Seybold Machine Company, manufacturing paper cutters. However, the various companies claim they will not be inconvenienced and that they are in a position to handle their business. The strike was inaugurated at the Platt Iron Company's plant, where turbines are made, nearly a hundred men leaving the shops.

The walkout was then continued under the direction of a representative of the international association of the foundrymen. The latter, John P. Frey, stated that the step was not taken until the matter had been thoroughly considered, and that he had succeeded in modifying the demands of the workmen. The Dayton Globe Iron Works Company is also included in the list of those firms which the union has singled out, but the management will not be discommoded by the Dayton strike. The following resolutions were adopted at the Employers' Association rooms after the strike was called :

"Resolved, That the foundrymen whose names are attached hereto will continue to conduct their foundries, or will in the future conduct their foundries, as open shops.

"Resolved, That our workmen who remain at work and those who enter our employment to fill vacancies will not be discharged on any demand of the union, or as long as their services are such as to merit their continued employment, without any regard to membership or non-membership in the union.

"(Signed) Dayton Globe Iron Works Company, Platt Iron Company, Seybold Machine Company, Kramer Brothers' Foundry, Brownell Boiler Company, Joyce-Cridland Company, Eureka Foundry Company, Advance Foundry Company, New Era Gas Engine Company, Davis Sewing Machine Company and Buckeye Iron and Brass Company."

The men demand a nine-hour day and \$3.20 per day, M. V.

No Fear of Labor Troubles in Wisconsin. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., May 20, 1907.—Rumors of impending labor troubles in the paper manufacturing industry in other parts of the country have made their way to the Wisconsin mills. While they occasion interest and regret, there is no feeling of apprehension of similar troubles in Wisconsin, as there is no union organization here, and the lessons of the late strike are recent enough to be very strongly impressed on everybody's mind.

FOX RIVER.

LABOR TROUBLES HURT 'FRISCO TRADE.

(Continued from page 6.)

First street and is 50 feet deep, with an L 80x75 feet. The building will have two freight elevators and one passenger elevator. Automatic sprinklers will be installed. The office and salesrooms will occupy a space of 45x75 feet on the ground floor. The office will be finished in hardwood, with plate glass windows.

Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch expect to remove within a few weeks from their temporary quarters in the remote freight yards south of Market street to a fine location in a new three story brick building that has just been erected on Market street near Sansome street. This firm has been burned out three times within a few years past.

A. Fleishhacker & Co. are rushing work on the reconstruction of the large building which they will occupy on the corner of First and Mission streets, but it will take considerable time to make it ready for occupancy. They are still very busy in their temporary location on Grant avenue near Bush street. They report that wrapping papers and paper bags are still tending upward, and there is no oversupply. Freights are still far from satisfactory.

C. A. Bruck, who was located at Second and Mission streets before the fire, is now carrying a good sized stock of stationery in a new galvanized iron building at 824 Mission street. He holds the local agency for several Eastern firms and sells to the jobbers exclusively. He carries the Arlington Company's line of stationery. He represents, also, the Taylor-Atkins Paper Company, the A. A. Weeks-Hoskins Company and A. P. W. Paper Company.

John G. Luke and wife recently spent a few days in San Francisco while on their honeymoon tour through California.

S. P. Taylor, son of J. I. Taylor, San Francisco agent of the Everett Pulp and Paper Company, and grandson of James Taylor, the pioneer manufacturer of paper in California, recently resigned his position with A. Zellerbach & Sons and is devoting his entire time to developing the Antelope Consolidated Mining Company's mine, 15 miles from Manhattan, Nev. A rich strike has just been announced, and some of the ore assays at \$35 per ton.

ALLEN.

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There has been a considerable amount of "talk" regarding "what is going to be done" by the unions, and there is much "inside" information being peddled out, when as a matter of fact the members of the unions do not themselves know exactly what is to be done, and the members of the Holyoke unions, while they have the interests of all concerned at heart principally, are more than likely to be outvoted by the element that is "some sore" over the last strike and who failed to receive their fair allotment of suffering caused by that strike. It is feared that the outlook for the next few months is not bright. FERRY.

Men in Dayton, Ohio, Foundries on Strike. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 21, 1907.—A strike among the machinery foundries was inaugurated in Dayton establishments the latter part of last week, several hundred workmen being affected. The firms directly concerned are in many instances allied with the paper trade, several of them making turbines, and one, the Seybold Machine Company, manufacturing paper cutters. However, the various companies claim they will not be inconvenienced and that they are in a position to handle their business. The strike was inaugurated at the Platt Iron Company's plant, where turbines are made, nearly a hundred men leaving the shops.

The walkout was then continued under the direction of a representative of the international association of the foundrymen. The latter, John P. Frey, stated that the step was not taken until the matter had been thoroughly considered, and that he had succeeded in modifying the demands of the workmen. The Dayton Globe Iron Works Company is also included in the list of those firms which the union has singled out, but the management will not be discommoded by the Dayton strike. The following resolutions were adopted at the Employers' Association rooms after the strike was called:

"Resolved, That the foundrymen whose names are attached hereto will continue to conduct their foundries, or will in the future conduct their foundries, as open shops.

"Resolved, That our workmen who remain at work and those who enter our employment to fill vacancies will not be discharged on any demand of the union, or as long as their services are such as to merit their continued employment, without any regard to membership or non-membership in the union.

"(Signed) Dayton Globe Iron Works Company, Platt Iron Company, Seybold Machine Company, Kramer Brothers' Foundry, Brownell Boiler Company, Joyce-Cridland Company, Eureka Foundry Company, Advance Foundry Company, New Era Gas Engine Company, Davis Sewing Machine Company and Buckeye Iron and Brass Company."

The men demand a nine-hour day and \$3.20 per day, M. V.

No Fear of Labor Troubles in Wisconsin.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., May 20, 1907.—Rumors of impending labor troubles in the paper manufacturing industry in other parts of the country have made their way to the Wisconsin mills. While they occasion interest and regret, there is no feeling of apprehension of similar troubles in Wisconsin, as there is no union organization here, and the lessons of the late strike are recent enough to be very strongly impressed on everybody's mind.

FOX RIVER.

LABOR TROUBLES HURT 'FRISCO TRADE.

(Continued from page 6.)

First street and is 50 feet deep, with an L 80x75 feet. The building will have two freight elevators and one passenger elevator. Automatic sprinklers will be installed. The office and salesrooms will occupy a space of 45x75 feet on the ground floor. The office will be finished in hardwood, with plate glass windows.

Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch expect to remove within a few weeks from their temporary quarters in the remote freight yards south of Market street to a fine location in a new three story brick building that has just been erected on Market street near Sansome street. This firm has been burned out three times within a few years past.

A. Fleishhacker & Co. are rushing work on the reconstruction of the large building which they will occupy on the corner of First and Mission streets, but it will take considerable time to make it ready for occupancy. They are still very busy in their temporary location on Grant avenue near Bush street. They report that wrapping papers and paper bags are still tending upward, and there is no oversupply. Freights are still far from satisfactory.

C. A. Bruck, who was located at Second and Mission streets before the fire, is now carrying a good sized stock of stationery in a new galvanized iron building at 824 Mission street. He holds the local agency for several Eastern firms and sells to the jobbers exclusively. He carries the Arlington Company's line of stationery. He represents, also, the Taylor-Atkins Paper Company, the A. A. Weeks-Hoskins Company and A. P. W. Paper Company.

John G. Luke and wife recently spent a few days in San Francisco while on their honeymoon tour through California.

S. P. Taylor, son of J. I. Taylor, San Francisco agent of the Everett Pulp and Paper Company, and grandson of James Taylor, the pioneer manufacturer of paper in California, recently resigned his position with A. Zellerbach & Sons and is devoting his entire time to developing the Antelope Consolidated Mining Company's mine, 15 miles from Manhattan, Nev. A rich strike has just been announced, and some of the ore assays at \$35 per ton.

ALLEN.

NEW YORK JOTTINGS.

Another new paper house will be added shortly to the present long list of well known paper firms located on historic old Beekman street. The new store will be opened about June 1 at 56 Beekman street. The company will be known as the Beekman Paper and Card Company. The five story building at the above address has been purchased as a permanent home for the new concern. The company was incorporated last week with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 2,000 shares, with a par value of \$25 each. Thirty thousand dollars have already been paid in. The incorporators are David Greenebaum, William G. Willmann, Colin D. Mawer, Ernest Sommers and David Sommers. The officers of the new company will be Max Greenebaum, president and general manager; William G. Willmann, vice president; Ernest-Sommers, treasurer, and Colin D. Mawer, secretary. The directors for the first year are Max Greenebaum, William G. Willmann, Ernest Sommers, Colin D. Mawer and David Sommers. William G. Willmann, vice president of the company, is well known in the trade, having been in the paper business for a number of years at 16 Spruce street. He is also largely interested in the Cooke-Zierer Company, another paper house, at 161 Bowery. Max Greenebaum, president and general manager of the new concern, is only twenty-six years old, and was until recently an active partner in the firm of Greenebaum Brothers, printers and stationers, at 86 Fulton street. At the start the company will only occupy the store, basement and sub-basement in its new building. The store is now being fitted up in elegant and substantial shape, with special thought for the convenience and comfort of customers. The upper lofts will be renovated as soon as the present leases expire, and the new building will be in every way a model paper warehouse. A complete and attractive stock of popular lines of papers, cardboard and envelopes will be carried to meet the requirements of all classes of consumers. The new company will have absolutely no connection with the business of William G. Willmann at 16 Spruce street or the Cooke-Zierer Company.

*

On next Saturday the boys of George W. Millar & Co. will play a ball game to decide the question of supremacy between the married men and the single men. The Point Pleasant House grounds at West Brighton, Staten Island, will be the scene of the conflict, and from present indications a very lively game will result. A "keg" will be stationed on third base, to make the fellows hustle, and anyone running to third base instead of first will be severely penalized. After the game refreshments will be provided. The teams will line up as follows:

SINGLE—Jennings, catcher; Herrman, shortstop; Delaney, first base; Hall, right field; Dowd, second base; Walsh, pitcher; Lahm, centre field; Brennan, left field; Hyde, third base.

MARRIED-Koch, first base; Dillon, second base, Martens, third base; Breeze, shortstop; Hawkins, left field; Jenkins, centre field; Levens, right field; Rose, catcher; Burns, pitcher.

The ambulance corps in attendance will be outnumbered only by the quartermaster's assistants, selected for the day from the force of the Staten Island Brewery Company.

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Walther & Co., manufacturers of surface coated papers, have removed to their new offices and salesroom at 72 Duane street, telephone 1066 Worth. The company was formerly located at 66 Duane street.

The booth of John F. Sarle, of John street, at the Advertising Show in Madison Square Garden this week has been the centre of attraction for the big crowds of visitors who attended the show. Some of the interesting features of Sarle's exhibit were the varied colored electric signs displaying catch phrases, imita-

tion checks printed on coupon bond, and also an excellent facsimile of the Declaration of Independence on the same paper, suitable for framing. Complete samples of all the well known brands of paper carried by this firm were on display in the form of a big paper pyramid in the centre of the booth.

Judge Hough, of the United States District Court, has appointed John Gruenberg receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Sarah Foss, wholesale dealer in rags at 513 Washington street, with a bond of \$500. One hundred bales of rags were removed from the place on May 4, only the safe and scales left, and the place locked. She owes over \$5,000 to mercantile creditors.

Judge Platt, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down a decision on Friday of last week reversing the Board of General Appraisers in a case involving the dutiable classification of lithographed wall pockets, made of embossed cardboard. The articles were assessed for duty at 6 cents per pound under paragraph 400 of the tariff schedules as "lithographic prints." The importers claimed that they were not lithographic prints, but were dutiable as manufactured paper, or as articles composed in chief value of paper.

There were eighteen starters in the second monthly handicap of the St. Andrew's Golf Club on Saturday last. Among those who returned cards was E. W. Hyde, secretary of the International Paper Company. Mr. Hyde took fourth place, with a net score of 88.

One of the interesting exhibits at the Advertising Show in Madison Square Garden, New York, this week is that of the District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C. The company has on display at its booth samples of its "Potomac" cover papers in crash, plate and antique in a variety of well selected colors, a complete line of its embossed "Flora" blotting paper in popular colors and patterns, and also samples of its "Potomac" linen finish bond papers in seven different colors. The booth is artistically decorated, and visitors to the show have been attracted by the novel manner in which the different grades are displayed. The booth is in charge of W. W. Langtry and J. S. Sheiry, through whose efforts the exhibit has been made one of the most attractive features of the show.

United to Pay Note Indebtedness Shortly.

It was stated officially last week that the United Box Board and Paper Company will complete the payment of its note indebtedness, amounting to some \$450,000, within a few days. The notes were incurred by the company during the time the old management was in control of its affairs. They are personally indorsed by O. C. Barber in behalf of the Box Board Company. When the last of these notes are cancelled, which will probably be this week, the agreement entered into between the new management and the former controlling interests will have been carried out, so far as the Box Board Company is concerned. In January the Box Board management paid Mr. Barber \$242,000 for some 6,000 shares of American Straw Board stock which it was previously agreed to purchase. This will be the final settlement of the indebtedness to the old management, and the Barber interests will no longer have any connection with the company.

W. M. Hedian & Co., of Baltimore, Make an Assignment.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21, 1907.—The firm of W. M. Hedian & Co., of this city, dealers in wrapping paper and bags, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors on Friday of last week to George Ward, of Snow, Church & Co. Don.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



PAPER TRADE BUSY BUT NOT ACTIVE.

Current Needs, Combined With the Fear of Curtailed Production Because of a Strike, Are the Two Factors in the Week's Trade—All the Mills Busy—Prices Unchanged.

No new developments were reported in the New York trade this week, and the general quietness which pervaded the market last week still continues. With the exception of news paper, all grades of paper are now less active. This applies, however, to, strictly new business. Box boards have now taken their place with the others, a number of the large manufacturers having reported this week that the demand was easing off. The big demand for news paper, which has been occasioned by the heavy purchases of additional supplies for some months past, is expected to fall off considerably before long. The jobbers are doing a fairly brisk small order business. Most of the large dealers have large stocks on hand, and are placing very few additional orders with the mills at present. Large consumers have also covered their future requirements quite liberally. The heavy rains of the past week helped the water situation considerably. In fact, it was too heavy at some places, resulting in high water and floods. The pulp mills are making better headway now, and there are very few grinders not in operation in New York State and New England. The sulphite manufacturers are also improving upon their running schedule. It is still difficult to secure additional supplies of either ground wood or sulphite. This is because most of the mills are pretty well sold up for the balance of this year. The paper manufacturers are not complaining about business as yet, and all reports state that the mills are still running to their full capacity. The bearish element in the New York trade is now thoroughly convinced that its prophecy of lower prices is now becoming an assured fact. The manufacturers repeat again, as they have done on previous occasions, that prices will not be lowered during the balance of this year. There can be no decrease, they say, as long as prices on raw materials continue at their present high level.

Trade Holding Up Well in Holyoke.

Western Massachusetts Office The Paper Trade Journal, Holyoke, Mass., May 20, 1907.

There has been a comfortable business handled by the mills in this section during the past week. Reports from all the mills would indicate that trade was holding up well. There has been little falling off in trade in any of the mills, and it is beginning to look as though some of the jobbers were placing orders for future use, fearing the reports of trouble in the mills will materialize, and that they will be unable to get the paper when it is wanted on their contracts.

Business with the American Writing Paper Company has been very satisfactory and all of the divisions are running full time. It is stated that a number of the divisions have business on hand that would keep them running for several weeks if no new business should come in.

The Chemical Paper Company is running its mill on good orders, and nearly all of the machinery is being run as fast as the proper finishing of the goods will permit. It is stated that some slight improvements in the machinery will be made during the annual shutdown this summer, and that the capacity of the plant will be increased a little by the small things in the way of improvements made.

At the mill of the Whiting Paper Company trade is quite satisfactory. There has been a good demand for papers of all grades the past week, and all departments of the mills, not only in Holyoke, but those of the Collins Manufacturing Company, at North Wilbraham, are content.

The Valley Paper Company has its share of orders in hand this week. Reports would indicate that paper is being bought for future uses, as trade has kept even with the large volume of business handled for the last few weeks.

Reports from Berksaire County show a very prosperous lot of mills that should be content with the condition of trade in general. The mills at Dalton and Lee are quite busy in attempting to care for the orders being received.

At Adams the L. L. Brown Paper Company, while engaged with repairs and addition to the plant, is caring for its trade at the same time. It is not expected that the improvements will be completed before late fall, but it is not intended that the patrons of the company will suffer, although there will be considerable inconvenience in handling the regular trade while the construction work is under way. FERRY.

Fairly Good Demand for All Lines in Boston.

Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, Arco Building, 127 Federal Street, Boston, May 21, 1907.

Business with city paper dealers during the past week has been very satisfactory, judging from reports. There has been a fairly good demand for all lines of paper, although the tonnage being moved by jobbers is not so heavy just now as was the case last month or during the previous month. Dealers making a specialty of manila papers and store wrappings claim to be having a good, steady run of business, notwithstanding the dullness noted in retail trade circles because of the unseasonable weather. White papers from writings to book are moving very well, every local jobbing house being kept busy filling orders, although every firm could do more business if demand called for it. So far as can be learned from those in direct touch with trade developments deliveries of paper being made from week to week are for immediate consumption. A big part of the tonnage moving is on contract orders which call for certain quantities every week, and then numerous small orders from hundreds of different sources are constantly being received by every dealer, and that is the kind of business now going on. With manufacturers trade conditions have undergone but little change, if any, during the past week. Every mill is running full time, and with booked orders enough to keep them busy for some weeks ahead. " Mill shipments are coming to hand a little more freely of late-all of them belated deliveries, however. Mill quotations are being held firm at the advanced prices, and the outlook DELESDERNIER. is quite favorable.

All Lines Active in Chicago.

Western Publication Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 626-627 Monadnock Building, CHICAGO, May 20, 1907.

The demand for paper in all lines continues to be exceedingly active, notwithstanding the bad weather and the backward spring, which has injuriously affected nearly every business. The causes which have contributed to the demand are far reaching: a prominent merchant said to the reporter not long ago: "I do not believe the people of this country will ever again see such low prices on commodities as prevailed ten, fifteen and twenty years ago. The population of the West is increasing tremendously, and the production and manufacture of goods are not keeping pace with the consumptive demand. We are being forced to intensive measures, intensive agriculture and greater ingenuity and economy in all the manufacturing arts. Nature has been prodigal, but there is a limit at which the ingenuity of man must step in and help out."

The foregoing remarks seem to apply with considerable force to the paper business. Your representative learned today that

10.

Book Papers

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

CHAS. D. BROWN & CO. Paper Box Boards PAPER STOCK FIBRES MILL SUPPLIES WOOD PULP MAIN OFFICE, 156-158 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS. New York Office, Nassau Beekman Building, 140 Nassau Street UNION SCREEN PLATE COMPANY James Ramage Paper Company FITCHBURG. LENNOXVILLE. Monroe Bridge, Mass. MASS., P. Q., U. S. A. CANADA Manufacturers of Manila Tag Board. Colored Blanks immediate Delivery of the Largest Orders The Union "Phospho Temper" Bronze (best phosphor-ized Cast and Tempered metal) Screen Plates. Rolled Brass Screen Plates. Union Bronze Suction Plates. **Duplex Board** Old Screen Plates Reclosed and Recut to Accurate Gauge. and the Standard Line of Satisfaction Guaranteed. Samson Screws for Screen Plates. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE White and Colored Manila Bristol WITHAM SCREEN PLATE FASTENER. Patented TELEPHONE. 373 CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Sole Manufac-MANUFACTURERS OF Also Brass, Copber and Iron turers of the FOURDRINIER Wire Cloth. BELL Bank and Office WIRES PATENT Railings FLAT WIRE for and Grille Work

Cylinder Molds Dandy Rolls

many manufacturers, notably of high class boards and papers, are at their wits' end to secure the raw materials of manufacture; that paper stock, wood pulp and sulphite have gone up 10 to 15 per cent. within the last month or so. That fact, of course, is common knowledge, but that the shortage is so acute in many quarters has not been so evident.

Demand for news seems to be keeping up in good shape, and the advances in prices are held up strongly. Indeed, it would be difficult to see how conditions could be otherwise, for, with an ever increasing demand and a shortening supply, prices cannot help but bound upward.

There is something doing among the book paper men, who, if reports are to be believed, find themselves hardly any more flush than other paper makers. It would not be at all surprising if the prices of good book papers should keep on in their upward tendency with the rest of the market, even though the latitude is here a little wider than in some other branches of the trade.

Business in manilas and fibres shows a considerable activity; straw board is likewise in good demand, and the mills are complaining of a scarcity of straw owing to the wet and backward weather in the principal straw producing sections. MARTIN.

Miami Valley Trade Changes With the Weather.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAVTON, Ohio, May 20, 1907.—All sorts of weather, after it appeared that Old Probs had settled down for a run of genuine summer, again turned business the past week, and it is just now recovering. "The weather has interfered with our business more than anyone outside would imagine," said a dealer today. "The summer is usually marked by dull periods, but the changeable days of this spring and the summer up to date have had a decidedly weakening effect on retail sales. In turn we have been affected, and our books show the difference."

Manufacturers have reported a change, but their order books have been, in the generality of cases, so well filled that slight depression counted for naught, and the mills continued in operation, but not with quite the bustle as before. Just now most of the Miami Valley plants are running full tilt, and indications point to a continuance.

The greatest demand during the week has been for nearly all of the better grades. Wholesalers have received advices so frequently on advances that this phase of the situation no longer bothers them as before. The retail trade has become accustomed to it, to an extent, and the disagreeable features are passing away, but none too soon. There is still danger of overdoing the revision of price lists, it is claimed, yet mill men who are up against the raw product problem state that further advances are inevitable, and that they are just as certain as death and taxes, the two old reliables which cannot be avoided in this neck o' the woods. Withal the situation is encouraging and a busy summer is expected, with prospects of a profit making experience. M. V.

Trade in Ottawa Valley Continues Active.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Canada, May 20, 1907.—The paper manufacturers of the Ottawa district report trade active and consumption large. The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Que., is rushed with orders and is carrying on shipping very actively. The operations on the drive present much difficulty on account of the late season and the scarcity of laboring men. An advance in wages of 15 to 20 per cent. fails to attract the necessary numbers to perform the river work.

J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, is enlarging his premises by the erection of a new sulphite and paper board mill. The main building will be 100x129 feet, with a wing 77x129 feet. The new mill will cost \$75,000 and will be ready for operation about midsummer. By

means of the new mill Mr. Booth will produce enough fibre for his own use and will probably have some to spare for the other paper men who have been short of supplies.

Prices of news, wrapping, wood board and paper bags are very firm, with an ever increasing demand. Mr. Booth is making news exclusively in his new paper mill, in which three machines are kept busy. Following the example of the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Mr. Booth has advanced the wages of his men 10 per cent.

The water power conditions are excellent. The late spring also promises that the volume will be kept up longer than usual, and manufacturers look forward to an uninterrupted summer. The number of hands employed at present in the pulp and paper mills of Ottawa and Hull is larger than ever before. Every machine is in operation, and even then the demand cannot be filled. G.

Slight Easing Up in Demand in Philadelphia.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1907.—While there has been a little easing up in the volume of business, the jobbers still declare this spring to be one of the best they have ever known. Hitherto the only trouble has been to secure goods from the mills. Shipments are now made a little more promptly, suggesting that the mills are beginning to master the crush of orders. But at the same time the jobbers are kept just as active as they can be to get goods out in time. Of course, everyone expects an easing off at this season. But it is certainly most unexpectedly long delayed, and the trade is delighted. They believe that the summer will be as much better than last as the present year has been an improvement on the preceding. The biggest rush is on in the building paper trade. Prices are advancing, although only 2 or 3 cents a roll. Still the tendency is upward, and manufacturers and jobbers alike are encouraged.

E. R. G.

No Change in Fox Valley-All Busy.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] APPLETON, Wis, May 20, 1907.—A canvass of a number of the mills in the valley this week shows that business is going along just about the same as for the past week or two. The demand in all lines continues strong. It was talked a week or more ago that flat and bond papers might ascend to a slightly higher level, but up to this time, so far as can be learned, no action of this kind has been taken, although materials are as scarce and high as ever. * Fox RIVER.

Boston Association Preparing for Its Midsummer Outing.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

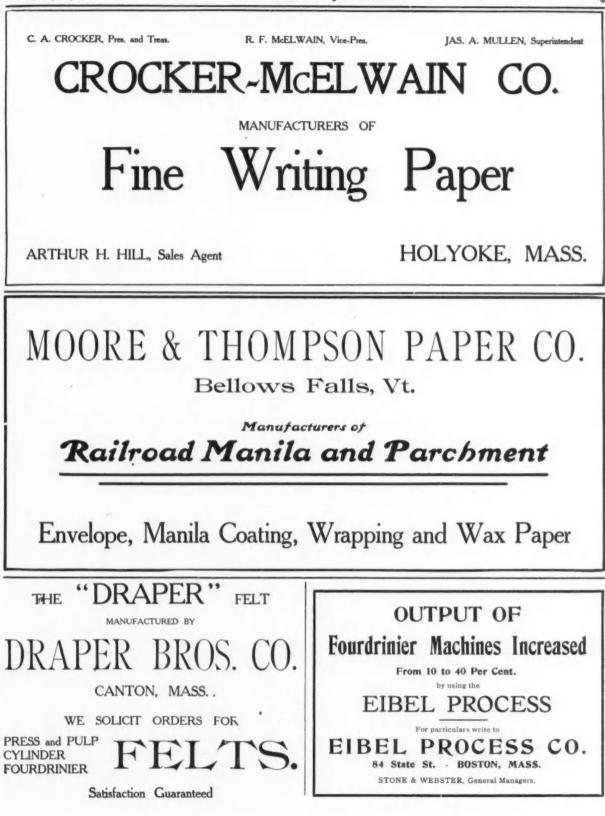
BOSTON, May 21, 1907.—The executive committee of the Boston Paper Trade Association is now perfecting the details incident to the usual midsummer outing. Wednesday, June 12, has been set for the meeting, and the place of the gathering will be at the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead, down Boston harbor. Members will be conveyed down the harbor by steamer, and will be entertained during the trip by an orchestra. Official invitations will be mailed to members in the course of a couple of weeks, when fuller details concerning the outing will be given. Out of town members should make a note of the date—June 12—and plan their visits to Boston so as to enjoy the pleasures of the outing.

DELESDERNIER.

Judgment of \$2,087 Against Whittlesey Paper Company.

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., May 21, 1907.—Mrs. Laura Whittlesey has received a judgment against the Whittlesey Paper Company in her suit to recover for interest in unpaid notes, amounting, with the costs, to \$2,087.79. A lot of 2,674 copying books of different sizes that were attached to satisfy the judgment were sold at auction on Tuesday of last week.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



TRADE PERSONALS.

BAIRD .- George K. Baird, of Lee, Mass., manager of the George K. Baird Paper Company Division of the American Writing Paper Company, spent a few days in Boston last week, accompanied by his wife, they visiting the city to see their daughter sail on the steamer Canopic last Saturday for the Mediterranean.

BARDEEN.-George E. Bardeen, of the Bardeen Paper Company, Otsego, Mich., paid a visit to Chicago last week.

BERGSTROM .- D. W. Bergstrom, of the Bergstrom Paper Company, Neenah, Wis., visited Chicago last week.

BEVERIDGE .- H. I. Beveridge, of the Beveridge Paper Company, Indianapolis, Ind., visited Chicago this week.

CARTER .-- J. Richard Carter, of Carter, Rice & Co., Boston, visited New York and Philadelphia during the past week.

COMFORT.-George O. Comfort, of the Monarch Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., was in Chicago a day or two last week.

DE CANT .-- L. G. De Cant, of Watertown, who has been prominently identified with northern New York paper mills for several years, sailed last week for Europe. He returns the last of June.

EASTWOOD .- John Eastwood, of the Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Company, spent a couple of days in Boston last week en route home from a visit to the mills of the Great Northern Paper Company in Maine.

EDMONDS .-- E. A. Edmonds, manager of the Rhinelander Paper Company's mill at Rhinelander, Wis., expects some time during the coming summer to remove to Appleton. Mr. Edmonds is one of the principal men in the new Badger Portland Cement Company, whose works are to be located near Sturgeon Bay, and Appleton will be a more convenient place for him to live in. He and his family will be warmly welcomed in Appleton,

EVERARD.-H. H. Everard, president of the Munising Paper Company and the Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, reached Chicago last Saturday on a business trip.

FARGO .- G. W. Fargo, Jr., of Kaukauna, Wis., left this week for New York on business. Before returning he will visit the Jamestown exhibition.

FRENCH.-J. E. French, of the French Paper Company, Niles, Mich., was one of the visitors to Chicago the latter part of this week.

GILKIE,-C. O. Gilkie, of the Michigan Paper Company, of Plainwell, Mich., reached Chicago last week on a business trip, remaining, however, but a day or two.

GILMAN,-I. Gilman, of I. Gilman & Co., New York, will take a short trip abroad in July. Mr. Gilman's wife and two daughters will go abroad in June. Mr. Gilman will join them upon his arrival there.

HILL-Berton C. Hill, of the Wabash Paper Company, Wabash, Ind., was in Chicago last week on business connected with his company

JUDD .- W. T. Judd, of the Esleeck Paper Company, Turners Falls, Mass., paid a visit last week to the Chicago trade.

KNOTT .-- George Proctor Knott returned from Europe on the Adriatic of the White Star Line last week. Mr. Knott says that he had a most delightful trip, covering about twenty thousand miles. Mr. Knott is New England representative of Wilkinson Brothers & Co., New York, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

McEwan,-R. B. McEwan, of McEwan Brothers, Whippany, N. J., accompanied by his family, sailed for Naples, Italy, on Friday of last week. Mr. McEwan will make a tour of Europe, returning in September.

MERRIAM.-G. F. Merriam, of the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., visited friends in Chicago last week.

MILHAM .- Frank H. Milham, of the Bryant Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., visited Chicago last week.

SMITH.-W. D. K. Smith, who for many years has been the Dayton representative of the Diem Paper Company, of Cincinnati, has accepted a position with the Russell & Dexter Company, Penn Yan, N. Y. Mr. Smith's new position is in the nature of a promotion.

SPEARE .- E. C. Speare, of the Cheney-Bigelow Wire Works, Springfield, Mass., is a member of the Credentials Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, which is holding its twelfth annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. this week.

WALTON .- D. S. Walton, of D. S. Walton & Co., New York, sailed for Europe on Thursday last on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, of the North German Lloyd.

WERTHEIMER .- Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wertheimer, of Kaukauna, Wis., returned home last week from their four months' trip through Europe.

WING .- Col. C. B. Wing, vice-president and manager of sales of the Bryant Paper Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., appeared among the paper fraternity in Chicago this week.

New Fibre Company Incorporated in California.

Los ANGELES, Cal., May II, 1907 .- The West Coast Fibre Company, of this city, has just been incorporated, capitalized at \$100,-000. A. H. Kemper, G. L. Maynard and E. North are the directors.

J. R. Booth to Build Sulphite Mill.

OTTAWA, May 21, 1907 .- J. R. Booth has taken out a construction permit and started work on a new sulphite mill on the east side of Union square at the Chaudiere. The construction is to be in concrete and the total cost will be \$75,000. The mill will be one of the largest of Mr. Booth's many establishments, and will considerably increase his staff of employees.

New Equipment for Chicago Coated Board Company.

Western Publication Office, THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 626-627 Monadnock Building, CHICAGO, May 20, 1907.

The Chicago Coated Board Company, 547 North Water street, has just completed the installation of a new power plant, including engines, boilers and full power equipment. The furnaces are equipped with automatic stokers, and everything is of the most up to date pattern, designed to produce the maximum of power from a given amount of fuel.

The company is also installing several new machines, with a view to increasing its capacity and output, particulars of which will be available in a few days. M.

Racquette River Paper Co. Making Improvements.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 21, 1907 .- The Racquette River Pulp and Paper Company, of Potsdam, is making extensive improvements, plans for which were drawn by Eaton & Brownell, of this city. The company is now erecting a repair shop 40x100, which will be completely equipped for the repair of paper and pulp mill machinery. Other improvements will include a large addition to the wood room and the rebuilding of the sulphite plant and the putting in of a new 15x45 digester. Plans are also under way for a new concrete dam across the Racquette River, which will increase to some extent the power at the company's plant. Much of the old machinery will be replaced with improved pulp and paper making machines. When the changes are made the company's mill will be one of the best equipped in northern New York. B.

B. D. Rising Paper Company

Housatonic, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Manufacturers of

Pasted Wedding Bristols

We carry in stock five lines of Pasted and Plated Bristols

Our Winter-White is the Popular Color at present

You Should See Samples

Makers of the well-known

HOUSATONIC - BARRINGTON - DANISH

Bond and Ledger Papers

No. 1 Index Bristols

LITTLE FERRY PAPER CO.

LITTLE FERRY, N. J.

SUCCESSORS TO

ODIORNE & MORSE CO.

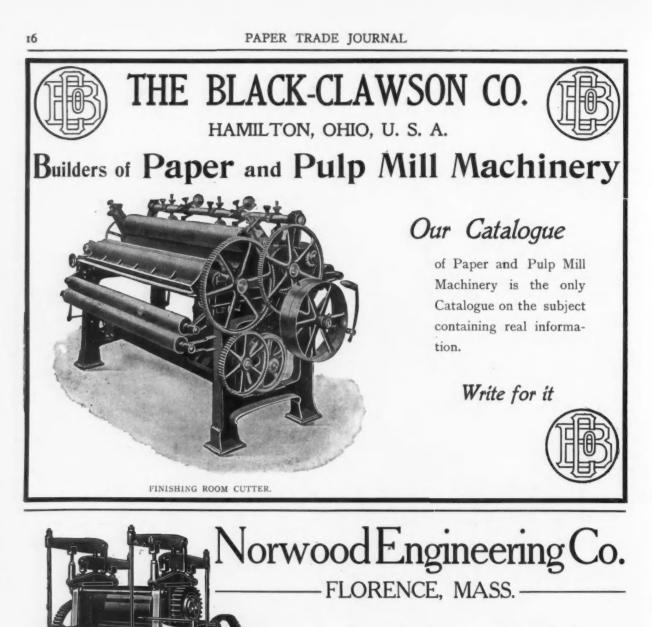
SOLICIT ORDERS FOR

Saturating Felt and Deadening

OUTPUT, 100 TONS WEEKLY

SOFT FELT A SPECIALTY

OFFICE AT MILL



PAPER MILL EQUIPMENTS

Wilson Filters, Elevators, Fire Hydrants

WHEAT'S IMPROVED RAG DUSTER Breaker Calenders Sheet Super Calenders Plater Calenders Leather Baard Calenders Zinc Trimmers for Plater Plates

Trimming and Winding Machines Slitting and Winding Machines Rewinding Machines Color Strainers Belt Power Freight Elevator

OUR IMPROVED PLATES

Rag Thrashers Wheat's Rag Duster Fan Dusters Pin Dusters WE MANUFACTURE Railroad Dusters Rag Cutters Web Super. Calenders Friction Calenders

CATALOGUES SENT UPON APPLICATION

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY

HOLYOKE, MASS .-

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

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

Cover and Plate Papers, and Specialties of Every Variety

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IN TOWNS.

NEW YORK.

BENEDICT.—R. G. Benedict, sales agent for the Berkshire Hills Paper Company, Adams, Mass.

BROCKLEBANK.-J. C. Brocklebank, manager Chicago branch of Manufacturers Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.

CALLENDER.—Charles E. Callender, representing the Parsons Pulp and Paper Comp.ny, Philadelphia, Pa.

DANIELS.--A. B Daniels, treasurer of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass.

HUFF.--C. L. Huff, president of the Huff Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jones.--N. M. Jones, manager of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Me.

OUTTERSON,-J. A. Outterson, president of the West End Paper Company, Carthage, N. Y.

SMITH.-J. C. Smith, representing the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, Austin, Pa.

STURTEVANT.--F. H. Sturtevant, manager of the Parsons Division of the American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

BOSTON.

BAIRD.—George K. Baird, manager George K. Baird Paper Company Division of the American Writing Paper Company, Lee, Mass.

CAMPBELL—R. G. Campbell, manager Oakland Paper Company Division of the American Writing Paper Company, Manchester, Conn.

DILLON,-William B. Dillon, of the Great Northern Paper Company, New York,

DoLE.—Charles T. Dole, manager of sales of the Champion-International Company, Lawrence, Mass.

EASTWOOD.-John Eastwood, of the Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Company, Belleville, N. J.

JACKSON.-Benjamin M. Jackson, of Linton Brothers & Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

KEYES.—George T. Keyes, president, and Charles W. Keyes, secretary of the Nashua River Paper Company, East Pepperell, Mass.

KNOWLES.---Charles N. Knowles, representing Crane Bothers, of Westfield, Mass.

MURPHY.-John Murphy, of Murphy & Souther, Springfield, Mass.

RANDALL.-Charles P. Randall, secretary of the Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

STERNS.-E. H. Sterns, general manager of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Bangor, Me.

TAYLOR.-J. G. Taylor, of the Taylor-Burt Company, Holyoke, Mass.

THOMPSON.—F. L. Thompson, treasurer of the Moore & Thompson Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vt.

WHITE.--R. D. White, representing the Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, Holyoke, Mass,

PHILADELPHIA.

BENJAMIN.-S. B. Benjamin, representing Atterbury Brothers, New York.

CHARLTON.-John R. Charlton, of the Southern Paper Company, Richmond, Va.

DONALDSON.-William M. Donaldson, paper jobber, Harrisburg, Pa.

GALLOWAY .- David Galloway, representing William Hughes, Brooklyn.

ORR.-Alexander Orr, of Orr & Co., New York.

Rumor of More Great Northern Mills.

There is a persistent rumor, says the Millinocket (Me.) Journal, that something is to be done with the partially developed water power owned by the Great Northern Paper Company, but nothing definite can be learned yet. A man prominent in the affairs of the company is quoted as saying that a deal had practically been completed. If this proves to be true it will mean much to our citizens.

Knowlton Brothers, Watertown, N. Y., Get Fire Scare.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 21, 1907.—The plant of the Knowlton Brothers Company, in this city, had a close call Thursday night when fire, which originated in a rag picker, communicated with stock stored on the second floor of the main building. The city fire department was busy within three minutes after the fire was discovered, and flooded the burning section of the company's buildings. The damage, which was almost entirely from water, amounts to less than \$500. B.

Frightful Mill Accident.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 20, 1907.—George Crew, twenty-one years of age, an employee in the sulphite mill at the plant of the Publishers Paper Company, was burned alive just before 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week by the bursting of a cast iron pipe connecting the digester with the blow tank, allowing 12 tons of chipped wood to escape. The force of the escaping product, pushed through the pipe under a heavy pressure, threw Crew about 18 feet against a solid brick wall. Instantly, and before he could recover his feet, he was buried in the pulp, the temperature of which was about 300° Fahr. Unable to clear himself in any way from this terrible heat, Crew was caught in a trap of great suffering, from which death was the only relief.

H. & W.'s Addition at Winslow, Me.

WINSLOW, Me., May 20, 1907.—The addition to the mill of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Paper Company, at this place, will set next north of the present beater room of the present mills, and will be 80x400 feet. The structure will be of one story, with high basement, and will be devoted almost entirely to a plant for printing the product of the Hollingsworth & Whitney mills. The room now occupied by the company for printing purposes will be devoted to the purpose of a paper machine room and one paper machine will be added. The improvement will afford opportunity for the employment of more than too additional hands.

More than one-half of the present village of Winslow has been reared because of the presence of the Hollingsworth & Whitney mills, and the property valuation outside of the mill property has increased rather more than \$100,000 since the mills first started. The northern part of the village has stretched away to the farming section, until now every available building lot in the town south of the Benton town line and west of the Sebasticook River has been sold to intended builders of new homes.

A special meeting of the town two weeks ago had for business the assessment of taxes for the Hollingsworth & Whitney property. The ruralists came in large numbers and sought to secure a vote against exempting the company from a reasonable valuation tax. The villagers won, however, and at once the company made the move to construct the proposed addition.

Progress is being made, though with some delay, on the plans for the warehouse which Dill & Collins will erect at Sixth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia. A large lot has been secured and a big modern building will be erected.

THE TRADERS PAPER BOARD COMPANY PAPER BOX BOARDS

Orders solicited for New York, Pennsylvania and New England.

MILL AND OFFICE LOCATED AT BOGOTA, N. J. CAPACITY, 100 TONS.

MILL NOW RUNNING 19

TAYLOR, STILES & CO.

"Giant" Rag Cutters

WRITE FOR CATALOG

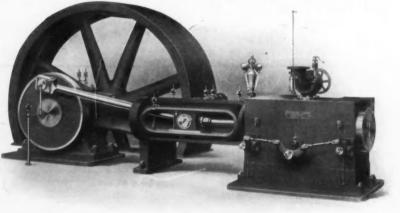
RIEGELSVILLE, N. J.

THE ROLLINS ENGINE, MODEL NO. 2

It Is Right

In Weight, in Construction, in All That Makes for Durability and Operating Economy.

In this engine, which is new and up-to-date in every respect, we have successfully embodied all the numerous improvements made necessary by the increased steam pressures, higher speeds and variable loads, demanded by modern engineering.



This Model No. 2 is the highest type of practical and scientific engine designing—built from the best materials on principles we have proven correct. Our Bulletin No. 15 describes this engine and we suggest that you send for a copy. Send now.

THE ROLLINS ENGINE COMPANY NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS MARTIN.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, May 21, 1907.—Thomas Martin, sixty-two years of age, father of William Martin, president of the Oglesby Paper Company, died suddenly in the Oxford Retreat on Sunday, May 12, of heart trouble. The funeral services were held from the home of William Martin. The Elks had charge of the funeral arrangements. Interment was in Middletown Cemetery.

MILES VERNON.

Miles Vernon, a member of the firm of S. E. & M. Vernon, blank book manufacturers, at 65 Duane street, New York, died at his home, 301 Garfield place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of last week. The deceased was well known in the wholesale stationery and paper trade.

Mr. Vernon started his business career with Vernon Brothers & Co., of Reade street. He is survived by a widow and one son. Mr. Vernon was a member of the Oxford, Brooklyn Riding and Driving and Hardware clubs, the Stationers' Board of Trade and a charter member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

OTIS M. FARWELL.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., May 20, 1907.—Otis M. Farwell, superintendent of the mill of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, died at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Death came wholly without warning. Mr. Farwell awoke shortly before the hour named and complained of pain in his side. He asked his wife to send for a physician, but before the physician could get to him he was dead. He had previously been in the best of health. Mr. Farwell was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and daughter. He came to the Thilmany Pulp and Papr Company about six years ago from the Denver mills. He was an efficient superintendent, a fine neighbor and a gentleman. Fox RIVER.

ALBERT BUSHNELL.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Albert Bushnell, vice-president of the Newton Falls Paper Company, of Newton Falls, and a very prominent and influential citizen of this section, died here last week. He had been confined to his home for several days by illness. His decline is said to extend back to the unexpected death of Colonel J. T. Outterson while they were sojourning in Florida.

Mr. Bushnell was born in Loraine in 1839. During the Rebellion he served with the Ninety-fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and in 1867 he came to this city and engaged in business with his brother, Jerome Bushnell.

FRANCIS W. McDowell.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1907.—The funeral of Francis W. Mc-Dowell, one of the best known of oldtime Philadelphia papermakers, took place on Saturday afternoon last from his late residence, 45 West Chelten avenue. Services were held in St. Peter's Church, Waney and Harvey streets, Germantown, of which Mr. McDowell was a lifelong member. The interment was private, in Mount Vernon Cemetery.

Mr. McDowell was in his seventieth year and until recently was active. His illness terminated fatally on Wednesday evening.

The son of a paper maker, the deceased was reared under trade influences. His father had a small mill on the Pennypack Creek, at about Second street, between the suburbs of Fox Chase and Somerton. In its earlier days paper was made solely by hand, but later on a cylinder machine was introduced.

As a young man McDowell began business with the old house of Charles Megargee & Co, the school from which so many well known figures in the trade have graduated and from which firms now in business sprang. McDowell, too, was prompted to branch out for himself, and in 1862 started a jobbing business on Commerce street, above Fifth. But his love was always for the manufacturing end—a love inherited by his son, Charles F. McDowell, and who, like his father, turned from the jobbing to the making of paper.

The father became connected with the Jessup & Moore Paper Company in the early seventies, and was its secretary up till 1899, at the time of the death of Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore, of the Jessup & Moore Company. He then secured the mill at Manayunk, which had been operated by his brother George, and conducted it. The mill, now operated by his son Charles, makes druggists' and other fibre wrappings and specialties. Another son and namesake, F. W. McDowell, Jr., is in the retail paper business in Germantown, and a third son is in a financial institution. E. R. G.

Proposals for Supplying Paper to New York Arsenal.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1907.—The New York Arsenal is calling for proposals for supplies for the coming fiscal year to be opened on June 10, and among the times called for are the following: 650 quires emery cloth, 310 quires flint or sand paper, 150 bundles manila tissue, 500 pounds heavy rope manila wrapping paper, 1,100 pounds lining paper. A. F. T.

An Appreciation of the Late R. W. Burns.

The following "appreciation" of Robert W. Burns, by one of his fellow townsmen, appeared in a Dayton daily paper. Those who knew Mr. Burns know that it contains no word of excessive praise. Robert W. Burns was a choice spirit; a man of high ideals, with a keen appreciation of the worth while things of life. His multitudinous duties, well performed, still left him time for active participation in those things which make for the common good. The liberal measure of material success which he fairly achieved is dwarfed by comparison with the enduring fruits of his good work:

"An Appreciation."

"ROBERT W. BURNS.

"'KNOW YE NOT THAT A PRINCE HAS FALLEN IN ISRAEL TODAY.' "In every department of human endeavor surely 'Bob' Burns

was a Prince. "A faithful, loving husband, a kind father, a keen, far sighted, industrious, successful business man, a patriotic citizen, with an active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the State, a man with pronounced views on all subjects pertaining to good government and sound morals, and an ability and a willingness to express those views sanely and forcibly from the platform, an earnest, consistent, Christian man, with a broad tolerance for the religious views of his fellow man. A helper of every man endeavoring to raise himself in the world. A genial, warm hearted, reliable friend, and an honest man. Truly one of 'nature's noblemen.' Such was 'Bob' to those of us who knew him best and who were privileged to see the perfection of his many sided character.

"The place left vacant by him cannot be filled. The place was made by himself and into it he fitted perfectly, and no one man can take up the work and carry it forward so well. His death is an irreparable loss to his family, to his business associates, his friends, his church, his home village, our own city, his political party, and to the business world.

"It has never been my privilege to know a more thoroughly rounded character than R. W. Burns.

"He was a man, take him for all in all

"I shall not look upon his like again.

"CHARLES WUICHET."

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

STONE BEATER ROLLS

LATEST IMPROVEMENT

IN

BEATING ENGINES

LESS POWER BETTER PRODUCT

E. MEURER, MUSKEGON, MICH. THE MOORE SCREEN THE BEST SCREEN



Let Us Tell You Why

Through recent improvements this screen is now capable of producing

60 Tons Wood Pulp (dry) in 24 Hours through an 85-thousandths perforated plate

> 37 Tons Have Been Obtained through a 65-thousandths plate with a little less than 3-fourths capacity of the screen

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

THE MOORE SCREEN CO. SANDY HILL, NEW YORK PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



"HAWKESBURY "-Long cook, strong, white.

22

"MERRITTON"-

Special cook for strong, clean papers.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

THE IDEAL FOURDRINIER PAPER MACHINE

NEW DESIGN THROUGHOUT

Patented adjustable *suspension* Fourdrinier runs a wire four to five weeks making hanging paper four rolls wide, 415 feet per minute.

Extra heavy press and dryer part, with lots of room for carrying paper.

All felt, paper and wire rolls have renewable Gun-Metal trunnion bearings with large grease pockets interchangeable from one end of machine to the other, which can be done in five minutes' time. All of these bearings can be packed with grease while machine is running, if necessary.

Reels of extra heavy pattern can start, stop and make all adjustments from front side of machine to get the proper draw from calenders to reels. This is accomplished without the use of friction clutches in a durable and effective manner.

THE SANDY HILL IRON & BRASS WORKS BUILDERS

SANDY HILL, N. Y.



THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL POWER

FOR PAPER MILLS

Has the endorsement of many of the leading Manufacturers and great corporations of the United States, as well as high Testimonials from eminent engineers

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

Stebbins Engineering & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of STEBBINS PATENTED ACID SYSTEMS, Digester Linings, Reclaimers, Gas Strainers, Sulphur Burners, Coolers, Exhausters, Blow-off Valves, and a full line of Sulphite and Soda Mill Chemical Apparatus.

Paper and Pulp Mill Engineers and Architects

Experts in the Chemical Processes of Producing Pulp from All Kinds of Material

We design, construct, equip and operate mills for the manufacture of Pulp and Paper and all processes allied thereto.

WATERTOWN, N.Y.

Office, 74-78 Smith Building

BIDS FOR ENVELOPES OPENED.

The Proposals for Supplying the Government With Envelopes for the Next Four Years Were Opened at Washington Last Week—Eight Concerns Were Represented in the Bidding.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1907.—Sealed proposals were opend today at the office of the purchasing agent of the Post Office Department for envelopes for the departments of the Government and the postal service for the four years beginning June 1, 1907. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: W. P. Zantzinger, Post Office Department, chairman; G. T. Randolph, representing the State Department; George Simmons, Treasury Department; Captain M. R. Thorp, War; Amos Hudley, Interior; S. T. Baldwin, Navy; C. R. Sherwood, Department of Justice; R. B. Handy, Agricultural; Dr. George C. Havenner, Commerce and Labor; Col. Howard L. Strawn, Government Printing Office; William J. Quinn, Civil Service Commissioner; Bloom D. Chapman, Interstate Commerce Commission, and W. A. Knowles, of the Smithsonian Institution.

All the bidders were represented except R. P. Andrews and R. Carter Ballantyne. A consideration of the bids and of the samples submitted will be commenced at a meeting of the committee tomorrow.

The bidders were as follows: R. P. Andrews Paper Company, Washington, D. C.; Hartford Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; Walter G. Morse, Hartford, Conn.; Union Envelope Company, Richmond, Va.; New England Envelope Company, Worcester, Mass.; United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass.; R. Carter Ballantyne, Washington, D. C., and Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, New York, N. Y. A. F. T.

High Falls Pulp and Paper Co. to Start Up New Mill.

The-High Falls Pulp and Paper Company, of Chateaugay, N. Y., has its new paper mill about completed, ready to start making paper about July I. The new machine will have a capacity of 30 tons of paper per day, making news, wrapping and wall paper. It will be started on news.

The company has a large tract of spruce wood land a short distance from its mill which will supply the mill for several years. The company built a pulp mill on this site ten years ago, and within the last six months increased the power of the pulp mill to 2,600 horse power, which will insure ground wood enough to take care of the new paper mill. The company has equipped the pulp mill with new wheels and other new and up to date machinery, which gives it a very complete and up to date plant.

James Davy Celebrates Reopening of His Pulp Mill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

THOROLD, Ont., Canada, May 21, 1907.—The Davy pulp mill at this place, owned by James Davy, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is once more running, after a shutdown of over three moths. Mr. Davy has completely remodeled his mill and with his new machinery will be able to turn out some fifteen tons of pulp daily. The water power for this mill is an excellent one and virtually costs the owner little or nothing. He has a uniform head of 23 feet Lake Erie level, and he is never bothered with low water. A new pair of 35 inch Samson horizontal wheels have just been installed, which, under the head noted before, will give him 600 horse power.

These water wheels were made by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterboro, Ont. They were tested the other day, and from the way they ran it is safe to say that they will meet their requirements. In addition to these Mr. Davy has put in two centrifugal Ruth screens. They are an invention of H. T. Orman, of Dayton, Ohio, and are made by the Manson Manufacturing Company, of this town. Another new piece of machinery is a Gotham twelve plate flat screen. Another New England grinder has been added to the one already in, making two in all. A third wet machine, made by James Wilson, of Merritton, Ont., was included in the improvements, and the rest of the equipmnet touched up on all sides. One of the most important parts of the mill is the pulp wood, of which Mr. Davy states that he has over 800 cords of wood on hand, and this will be followed up with large consignments for the next two months.

Mr. Davy gave an "opening day," and invited over a number of the trade from the Falls and vicinity. The party included Hon. Arthur S. Hastings, E. M. Bowman, N. J. Bowker and others. After an inspection of the virtually new mill the gentlemen were handsomely entertained by Mr. Davy. W. E. T.

Massachusetts Traffic Men Forced to Form an Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 21, 1907.—The merger of the properties controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the report that this railroad is to acquire control of the Boston & Maine has stirred up the traffic managers of a number of manufacturing concerns in this section to form an organization for the purpose of seeing that the interests of their respective firms do not suffer.

All manufacturing companies located in Hampden County have been requested to have representatives present at Wilde's Hotel, in Chicopee Falls, to-night (Thursday) for the purpose of organizing a Hampden County Traffic Association. The meeting will be held in the rooms of J. F. Carraher in the hotel, and those who are organizing the association request that a full representation of the county's manufacturing interests be on hand, and that the representative of each company be someone who controls or directs the routing of freight to or from his company's place of business.

Mr. Dowd, of the Powers Paper Company, of Holyoke, speaking of the project, said: "This merger and the taking over by the New Haven road of the Boston & Maine means that the manufacturers of this county must form an offensive and defensive alliance against the railroads. All over the country these traffic associations are being formed, and now that we are threatened with stagnation of competition we wish to prepare so that we may be able to get things we want. This thing has been talked over considerably during the past two months, and we have received much encouragement. There has always been an understanding among some of us in Holyoke that has amounted practically to such an association, but we want to organize a definite association to take in all the manufacturers of the county, and eventually extend it until we take in Pittsfield, Northampton and other places. We will have the new Interstate Commerce Law at our backs, and when we think we are not being treated fairly as to cars or rates we will be able to accomplish something. You see, we have no idea what this merger business may mean in new rules relative to switching, demurrage on cars, etc., or even as to freight rates. We want to get in such a position that we can fight back if we have to."

Pulp Mill for McKeever, N. Y.

MCKEEVER, N. Y., May 20, 1907.—Announcement is made that the Moose River Lumber Company are preparing to erect a large pulp mill on the main branch of the Moose River at this place. For several days engineers and surveyors have been at work laying out the mill site and also the dam. It is proposed to build a concrete dam across the Moose River. Work on the mill is to commence, it is understood, this summer, and it will be completed just as soon as possible.

The R. E. Bartlett Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., exclusive manufacturers of stickers, have completed arrangements to double their capacity and will move into new quarters this month.



ALL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF GROUND WOOD PULP MILL SULPHITE MILL AND PAPER MILLS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY DENVER, COLORADO

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS ROCKY MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY, Denver, Colorado

WEIGHT OF SECOND CLASS MATTER.

In Order to Determine the Facts in Regard to Mail of That Class the Government Has Had Such Matter Weighed for the Past Six Months at 10,000 Post Offices.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1907.—A six months' report as to the weighing of second class mail matter and the place it occupies in the postal schemes of the country is not without considerable general interest.

Included in this second class matter are daily newspapers, weekly and other newspapers, magazines, scientific periodicals, educational periodicals, religious periodicals, trade journal periodicals, agricultural periodicals, miscellaneous periodicals and sample copies of all such classifications.

This weighing was undertaken under an act of Congress, and covered a period from July 1 to December 31, 1906. At that time there were about 10,000 post offices at which second class mail matter was entered for mailing. But investigations showed that about 95 per cent. of the second class matter was mailed at 427 of those offices.

To secure the information called for by the act suitable forms and instructions were sent out to the various postmasters, and among the data secured was the average haul of all classes of second class mail matter, subscribers' copies and sample copies stated separately and combined, and the average hauls of all classes combined, based upon returns from 427 post offices, representing 90.65 per cent. of the second class mail matter reported, and the per cent of weight of subscribers' copies and sample copies of each class.

The average haul of daily newspapers was 255.75 miles, of which subscribers' copies are credited with 255.41 miles and samples with 315.25. Weekly and other than daily newspapers show an average of 89.89 miles for subscribers' copies, 495.99 miles for sample copies, or a total for both of 490.13. The average haul for scientific periodicals is 703.82 miles for subscribers' and 700.21 miles for sample copies. For educational periodicals the average haul for subscribers' copies is 641.91 miles and for samples 706.29, making an average of 644.27 miles. Of religious periodicals the average haul for subscribers' copies is 598.38 and for samples 666.47, or an average haul of 599.27 miles. The average length of haul for trade journals for subscribers' copies is 704.86 miles and for samples 736.02, or an average of 707.11 miles. Agricultural papers show an average haul for subscribers' copies of 520.83 miles and for samples of 576.51 miles, or an average of 525.49 miles. Subscribers' copies of magazines show an average haul of 907.64 miles, samples 1,027.02 miles, or an average of 920.79 miles. For all classes of mail matter embraced in the second class the average haul for subscribers' copies is 527.41 miles, for sample copies 828.46, and for both combined 540.09 miles. A. F. T.

To Further British Commerce.

Recognizing that British traders abroad are in danger of extinction by the progress of our foreign competitors, says the World's Paper Trade Review, and that immediate action should be taken in the matter to prevent such a disaster, a committee consisting of merchants, manufacturers and legislators have, as a result of their labors, formed the National Association of British Exporters, with offices (pro tem.) at 64 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate circus, E. C., and incorporated under the license of the Board of Trade as an association for promoting commerce, the income of which must be solely devoted to the maintenance of the association and the promotion of its objects, which are the establishing of agents and correspondents in every commercial centre abroad, whose duties will be to call on buyers and to bring to their notice British products,

and to send home full information as to markets, and to further in every way the interest of the home trader. A weekly report is also to be issued giving the requirements of foreign and colonial markets. Hitherto British traders have depended too much upon individual effort, says the association, and have not made use of that system of combined effort which has resulted in pushing American and German goods so much to the detriment of British goods during the past decade.

T. F. Adriance New Supt. of I. P.'s Fort Edward Mill.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., May 21, 1907.—T. F. Adriance, of New York city, has been appointed superintendent of the local mills of the International Paper Company to succeed James McEwan, who resigned to accept a position with the Union Bag and Paper Company at Sandy Hill.

Commemorating Advent of Paper Making in Westphalia.

In accordance with the recommendation of Herr Bopp, the architect of the Gladbach Town Hall, the Rhenish-Westphalian Art Association has decided on presenting a large oil painting, to be placed on the wall of the principal staircase. It will represent the introduction of the paper industry into the Gladbach district by Dutch workmen. Josse Grossens, the well known painter, has heen entrusted with the execution of the work.

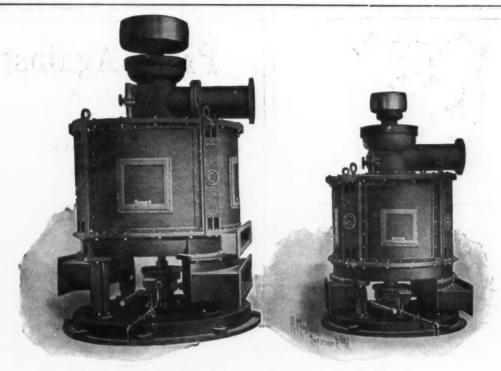
To Start Up Eaton, Ind., Mill.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 21, 1907.—The paper mill at Eaton, which has been leased by A. B. Trentman and S. B. Fleming, is now undergoing reconstruction, preparatory to resumption. The mill was formerly under the control of a company of which Messrs. Trentman and Fleming were members, but has been idle ever since it was sold to the United Box Board and Paper Company. Mr. Trentman, who is the moving spirit in the enterprise, is manager of the Wayne Paper Mills at Hartford City.

The Advantages of Dry Suction.

In certain continuous paper making machines the suction boxes work by means of a fall of water produced by a siphon. The air and water leave the box together by the siphon. The case is the same when a stronger aspiration is effected by air pumps or injectors.^{*} The air and water leave the box for the pump by the same pipe. The result is that the water is dirtied by oil, and forms an emulsion with the air, which makes foam stains on the paper. This is why makers prefer to waste the water which flows from the suction boxes, although both pulp and size would be saved if the water was purified, as it carries off not only the oil but the best and finest of the fibres. To prevent the dirtying of the water and the consequent frothing, attempts have been already made to extract the air separately; but even when the water and air are extracted by different pumps the water is not kept quite clean, and it is expensive and inconvenient to have a double set of pumps.

The latest system is to remove the water with a siphon and the air by a pump. The two are then kept quite separate, and the water is not contaminated. Thus in the case of a continuous machine with three suction boxes the three outflow pipes open into one wide main, which is horizontal or slightly inclined. The air goes into the upper half of this main, the water into the lower. The main is connected with a vertical pipe, and the part of this which is above the main serves as an air chamber, and is connected with a pump which sucks out the air. The water flows into the lower part of the vertical pipe, and therefore never comes into contact with the pump. This method has the following advantages : I. The water is clean, and ready for use again. 2. The water is not diluted by additional water. 3. The aspirator does not get dirty. 4. The action is more regular, and independent of the flow of water.—Revue de la Papeterie.



THE CENTRIFUGAL SCREEN

This illustration is taken from a photograph and shows in true proportion the relative sizes of THE CENTRIFUGAL SCREEN. The small size has a capacity of from five to fifteen tons and the large size twelve to forty tons dry weight of pulp per twenty-four hours. The capacity is controlled very largely, of course, by the size of perforations used. We are able to give any sort of reference desired for work accomplished on sulphite, soda or ground wood fibre.

BAKER & SHEVLIN CO., Sole Manufacturers, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

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27:

OUR BEATER LEADS THEM ALL IN WORKMANSHIP, DURABILITY AND TURNING QUALITIES

1. S. K.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



20



Also manufacturers of the Harmon High Grade Centrifugal Pump

COTTON MEN INTERESTED IN FORESTRY.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at Its Meeting Held in Philadelphia Last Week, Adopted Strong Resolutions in Favor of Improved Forestry Methods.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at its annual convention in Philadelphia last week, placed its powerful influence in favor of the preservation of the forests of this country in general and the creation in particular of the proposed White Mountain and southern Appalachian reservations. The convention was attended by a large number of manufacturers from Northern and Southern States who appreciate the value of water power, and who are vitally interested in preserving and giving to it the fullest protection by a direct supervision over the forests of the United States. During the business session of the association the following resolution relative to the preservation of forests was adopted :

"Whereas, The success of cotton manufacturing is largely dependent upon cheap power; and

"Whereas, With progressive improvements in transmission facilities, electric power generated by waterfalls already is much the cheapest and best known, and is yearly becoming more important; and

"Whereas, Electric power is dependent upon regular stream flow, which, in turn, depends upon the presence of forests at the sources of streams; and

"Whereas, The forests at the sources of the streams which furnish power to the cotton manufacturing industry of America, namely, in the southern Appalachian and White Mountains, are being rapidly destroyed; and

"Whereas, This forest destruction already is resulting in floods and droughts, in the silting up of streams and in the washing away of dams and mills, \$18,000,000 having been destroyed in a single year, with the evils only begun; and

"Whereas, Under present policies, Old World experience eloquently testifies, irreparable ruin in a few more years will have been wrought not only to the cotton industry but to a multitude of other vast interests, public and private; and

"Whereas, The sole remedy lies in the establishment of national forest reserves in the southern Appalachian Mountains;

"Therefore be it resolved, That we again earnestly urge the immediate establishment of such reserves,

"Resolved, That we commend the efforts already made and almost successful, and those now being made to accomplish this end; that, as heretofore, we hereby again pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to this effort, and that we appeal to all concerned, whether as business men simply, as citizens, or as both, to employ every honorable means to insure the establishment of these reserves by the national Congress at its next session."

Pulp for Roofing Paper.

It is impossible, says G. Sellergen, in the Svensk Pappers Tidning, to replace half wool in roofing paper by sulphate cellulose, as the wool serves not only to make the felt porous, and so easily soaked with tar, but to increase the durability of the material. More than too attempts to make good roofing felt without wool have shown that from 30 to 40 per cent. of wool is indispensable to obtain a really good article. Mechanical pulp, chemical pulp, jute, cotton and linen were all tried, but the felt produced would not stand the direct rays of the sun or atmospheric influences, especially rain and low temperatures. The felts subjected to these agencies soon became crumbly and brittle, unless they contained at least the percentage of wool above given. Another point is that the presence of wool lessens the expansion of the felt in hot weather. Felts without wool are rapidly destroyed by alterations

of expansion and contraction, due to variations of temperature. In hot weather they get full of creases and blisters, and in cold weather they contract so much that they get full of cracks, and cease therefore to be water tight, independently of the fact that a strong wind will tear them to pieces. In the early days of the manufacture of roofing felt it was made of wool without the admixture of any other textile fibre; but experience has shown that if the mass contains at least one-third of wool the felting powers of the animal fibre are sufficient to admit of the remainder consisting of the cheaper vegetable fibre. Felts made of half linen, half wool, have been dug up in Sweden, which the coins wrapped in them show to be at least 1,000 years old, and they were in a good state of preservation; the weakened fibres were most of them linen, and where the linen was sound it was in such a position that it was protected by the wool. It is remarkable, however, that the scaly exterior of the wool fibres had to a large extent disappeared.

Painted Paper for China.

The Chinese lay great stress on writing paper having great absorbent power, as they write with a brush, and not with a pen. Large quantities of painted writing paper are at present exported to China, and its manufacture forms the subject of the present article. It consists of about 35 per cent, of rags and the remainder of wood pulp. It is usually filled with kaolin, but this mineral is best omitted, unless it is absolutely free from sand. As the paper must not weigh more than 30 grammes or 40 grammes per square metre, even the finest grain of sand will not only affect the uniformity of the color but may not improbably cause a hole like the prick of a pin in the paper. Another and most important matter is the sizing of the paper. Inasmuch as the paper has to be very light, it is impossible to use much size, and, nevertheless, the size must, therefore, be of the very best quality.

The following method can be recommended for testing the size used in a paper : Place a drop of phenolphthalein on one side of the paper and a drop of caustic soda exactly opposite to it on the other side, and note how many seconds elapse before the indicator is reddened by the caustic alkali penetrating the paper. The phenolphthalein solution should be made by dissolving 5 grammes of the reagent in 10 cc. of alcohol, and diluting the solution with forty times its volume of water. The caustic soda solution is made of I per cent. strength. The average time required for the reddening of the phenolphthalein is from fifteen seconds to thirty seconds. The number of seconds may be called the absolute sizing (X). It is evident, however, that a thick, badly sized paper may be longer in showing the reaction than a very thin but better sized paper. Hence another datum is required, which may be called the relative sizing (Y), and is got by dividing the absolute number by the weight in gramme of a square metre of the paper. X should never for writing papers fall below 20, except in very special cases. If the absolute sizing is below 20, the paper is unsuitable for writing purposes. For good letter paper, X should be 30, or even 40. For filter or blotting paper, of course, the smaller X is the better. It should never exceed 1. The following figures will give a good idea of the proper values, on the average, of various sorts of paper :

	Weight in Gramn Per Sq. Mo	nes	Y.
Ordinary news	48	8	0.106
Ordinary office paper	80	15	0.189
Good printing	103	22	0.213
Ordinary printing	75	17	0.226
Best letter paper		\$ 20	0.339
Fine office paper	110	45	0.4
Painted paper	32	15	0.469

Lockwood's Directory Is the Standard Book of Reference.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



GEO. A. BAGLEY, Pres. Chas. D. BINGHAM, Treas STUART D. LANSING. Sec.

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WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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PULP AND PAPER MAKING MACHINERY

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S. R. MASON, . . . Treasurer.

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MASON BRUSH WORKS Worcester, Mass.



Should Have a GOOD BELT

A Good Paper Mill

31



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NEXT WEEK'S RUN OF SPECIALTIES.

What Specialty and Color Mills Will Make During the Week Beginning May 27—Dealers Can Shape Orders Accordingly.

COVER.

American Writing Paper Company, Crocker Manufacturing Company, Division, Holyoke, Mass.—Standard in Gray, Terra Cotta, Robin's Egg Blue, Nile Green, Corn and Fawn. Elite in Sea Shell. Paradox in White.

Niagara Paper Mills, Lockport, N. Y .- Sultan and Homespun.

Champion and Major Herring's Mills to Combine.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 21, 1907.—K. B. Fullerton, of the Manufacturers Paper Company, New York, was in this city Saturday for a conference with H. J. Cadwell, of the Champion Paper Company, of Carthage, and William P. Herring, of this city, who controls the Jefferson Board Mills Company, at Herring; the Jefferson Paper Company, of Black River, and the Jefferson Power Company, at Dexter.

The object of the conference was to discuss a proposition to turn over the four mills to a new corporation to be financed by men interested in the Manufacturers Paper Company. No definite agreement was reached, and those interested declined to make a statement. If the proposed deal should go through the combined plants would give the proposed new corporation an output of approximately 85 tons of paper per day.

The Jefferson Mill, at Black River, has a capacity of 20 tons per day; the Jefferson Power Company's mill 15 tons, the Champion 30 tons and the Jefferson Board Mills Company 20 tons. While it is said that nothing is settled as yet, it is understood that another meeting of the parties will take place within a short time, and there is a strong probability of the deal going through. B.

Concessions for Paper Making in Burma.

Investigations having been conducted under the orders of the Government of India by R. W. Sindall into the conditions under which paper and paper pulp might be manufactured in Burma, the local government is prepared to entertain applications from those desirous of establishing paper mills. With a view to encouraging the new industry concessions will be granted and agreements concluded for a period of twenty-one years, of which the main terms are: No royalty will be charged on bamboos cut and utilized for the manufacture of pulp or paper within a period of twenty-one years. No royalty on manufactured paper stock will be charged for seven years, and thereafter the royalty charged will be Re. I per ton; suitable site for the erection of a factory is available on Government land, will be granted rent free for twenty-one years, subject to certain restrictions, and the free use of all roads to and from such factory guaranteed. On the other hand, the party to the agreement will be bound to build a factory within two years from the date of the concession, and to keep the same working at least 120 days in each year; to produce after the first seven years an annual output of 10,000 tons, and after fourteen years an output of 20,000 tons of paper stock per year; to render monthly statements showing the output of the mill each month; and to allow a full inspection of all books by the Government. The agreement will be considered null and void if operations are not commenced as provided for in the terms of the concession.

Difficulties With Free Rosin.

The use of size containing much free rosin is constantly producing new effects, hitherto unexplained. It is essential that it should be very perfectly emulsified, to save alum as well as size. This saving also contributes to the preservation of the pulp, as

well as of the sieves. Good emulsification is also much more important with wood pulp than with rag pulp, as the former is apt to contain coarse fibres from old wood. Moreover, the drying requires careful regulation when the size used is rich in uncombined rosin. The temperature of the drying cylinder must be such that no very high speed is required.—Papier Zeitung.

A Double Coater Run Without Skilled Labor.

A young man well known to the coated paper trade is interesting Eastern capital in an advanced double coating machine that does not require skilled labor to operate.

Finland Competing for English Trade.

In order to meet the requirements of the trade between Finland and England direct communication has now been opened between Finnish ports (Wiborg, Kotka and Helsingfors) with Newcastleon-Tyne, which will provide a fortnightly service. In Sweden and Norway much interest has been aroused by this growing competition from Finland.

Viscose in Paper Making.

It has recently been discovered that viscose forms an excellent size for paper. For this purpose one uses an alkali cellulose made with a mixture of 25 per cent. of cellulose, 15 per cent. of caustic soda and 60 per cent. of water. The product is converted into viscose with bisulphide of carbon, taking care that the viscose obtained is as thick as possible. The amount of viscose required for size varies with the character of the paper, but never exceeds I per cent. of the latter.

Making Soft Coal Smokeless.

Consul General W. R. Halloway, of Halifax, says that the Canadian commercial agent at Manchester, England, reports an invention at that place for depriving soft coal of its most objectionable feature by abstracting the oils said to produce smoke and calling the resulting article "coalite," which is something like coke in appearance, and which can be furnished at one-third the present cost of coal. Five acres of land near Manchester have been purchased, and large works will be erected for its production.

Interesting tests showing the strength of concrete construction are being made at the new Carpenter Paper Company's building at Omaha, Neb. Bags of cement are piled on the floor to such a height as to make a weight of 800 pounds to the square foot.

The Tulpehocken mill of the Reading Paper Mills, Reading, Pa., is soon to be improved by an engine house addition, 60x40 feet, wherein will be installed a 500 horse power Hamilton Corliss engine. Work will be started on the addition within about two weeks.

A contract was awarded during the week for the mammoth factory building which Wolf Brothers are to erect at Twelfth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. It will be seven stories high, of brick, will occupy a space IOIX135 feet, and will be largely devoted to the installation of the modern envelope making plant operated by the Wolf Brothers Company. The cost of the new building is \$200,000.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has rendered a unanimous decision in the case of Timothy Scannell against the Union Bag and Paper Company. Scannell lost his left arm, near the shoulder, by an accident which occurred while he was at work at the Fenimore mill of the company at Fenimore, N. Y. The case was tried before Judge Kellogg at the trial term held in Salem last September. The jury awarded the plantiff 'a verdict of \$3,000, from which the company appealed. As all the judges of the Appellate Division concur in affirming the judgment there can be no further appeal.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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C Every Link-Belt installation means a saving of labor and a reduction of expense for handling.

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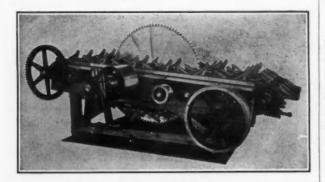
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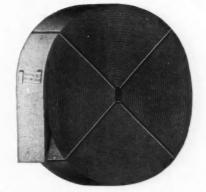
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This is the strongest and most flexible rubber belt on the market. It is made on special extra heavy duck, from finest Texas pickings.

Stretched on our own patent stretcher, and has a guaranteed friction test of 22 lbs. Just the belt for high speed work or for use on small pulleys, or for extra hard work.

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

Mr. Mill Man, Did You Ever Stop to Think?

- THAT a *perfectly lubricated* journal does not wear at all.
- THAT when you are not wearing out a good *lubricant* (XYLITE) at a reasonable cost that you *are* wearing out *good iournals* at 100 times the cost.
- THAT *fully two-thirds* of the discarded and worn out paper mill machinery was worn out from *want of proper lubrication*.

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34

THAT good lubrication means more than smooth running machinery and record runs of paper—it is the life of the machine.

----: 0:-----

- THAT a paper machine running fast with poor lubrication will wear more in 24 hours than it would in twelve months with XYLITE.
- THAT it makes no difference **how** hot or how cold the weather, XYLITE lubricates the same.

- 0 -

THAT the *cost* of coal, repairs, time, babbitt and horse power *makes a difference* of over 500 per cent. to the mill man.

-:0:

- THAT XYLITE will make a *bigger saving* for the money invested *than anything else* that can be used in a paper mill.
- THAT XYLITE compound *is now* lubricating over two-thirds of the paper mills in the U. S. and Canada.
- THAT a paper machine can make *more paper with less horse power* when lubricated with XYLITE than by any other system.
- THAT all the up-to-date paper machine builders now build their machinery with boxes on for the use of XYLITE.



THAT where *record runs* have been made between XYLITE and other lubricating systems *we have reduced the cost* of lubrication from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent.

THAT machinery lubricated with XYLITE costs less for repairs and babbitt bills than by any other method of lubricating.

- THAT XYLITE does not supply a *wasteful surplus* of lubrication for a short time and then *none at all* for a longer time.
- THAT XYLITE labricates the journal evenly, constantly and sufficiently without waste.
- THAT the makers of XYLITE have made a study of *friction reducing* and have demonstrated by all tests and trials that XYLITE *excels* all other methods.
- THAT XYLITE is recommended today by men who have been using it for 10 years and would

not run their mills without it.

THAT **all imitators** of XYLITE try to sell their goods by saying it is "just as good as XYLITE."

THAT machine builders recommend XYLITE as *the best thing* on the market.

-: 0:-

THAT the above statements are not mere hearsay, but *stubborn and positive facts*, and that *we* are ready and willing to back up *everything* we say about XYLITE.

THAT we can *prove to you* the merits of XYLITE if you will give us a chance.

-:0:---

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

The Test of Time is the Test That Tells

The Users of XYLITE for years say:

Thos. McCormick:

I have been using XYLITE compound in the various mills I have been connected with for the last eight years; it is the best lubricant I ever found for use on dryers in a paper mill.

(Signed) Thomas McCormick.

* * * *

Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Gardiner, Me.: We are pleased to say we have been using XYLITE grease for over five years, and find it very satisfactory.

(Signed) Frank E. Boston, Mgr.

* * *

Newton Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.: We have been using XYLITE over seven years, and gladly endorse it for paper mill use. (Signed) Jas. R. Parker, Supt.

* * *

Chemical Fibre Co., Holyoke, Mass.: We have used XYLITE over six years. We are well pleased with it.

(Signed) E. C. Walker, Gen. Mgr.

* * * *

Oxford Paper Co., Rumford Falls, Me.: We are pleased to state your XYLITE grease has been in use in our mill over two years. We find it very satisfactory and economical.

(Signed) Daniel McMaster, Gen. Mgr.

* * * 1

The Great Northern has used XYLITE for the last seven years.

* * * *

The Union Bag and Paper Company has used XYLITE for over ten years.

Fletcher Paper Co., Alpena, Mich.:

We have been using your XYLITE compound for four years. We would not care to go back to our old system of lubrication.

(Signed) W. F. Victor, Treas.

35

* * * *

Smith Paper Co., Lee, Mass.:

We have used it a number of years, during which time we tried several other makes warranted "just as good as XYLITE," but never found them to equal XYLITE when it came to the test and use at the mill. (Signed) Aug. R. Smith.

* * * *

St. Regis Paper Co., De Feriet, N. Y .:

Have been using your grease since we first started our mill. We have found it a first class article and very economical.

(Signed) St. Regis Paper Company.

* * * *

Iroquois P. and P. Co., Thomson, N. Y .:

Our machine was built for the use of grease, and XYLITE was recommended to us as the best on the market. We started all our machinery, and have run since without a hot box, or stop for rebabbitting. We are well pleased that we ordered XYLITE to do our work.

(Signed) Thompson Smith, Treas.

* * * *

Paraffine Paint Co., San Francisco, Cal.:

Our mill started making paper from the very first, and I am pleased to say we have not had a hot box from the time we started. This my superintendent tells me is due to the use of XYLITE.

(Signed) S. C. Irving, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

You. MR. MILL MAN, consider you can see a dollar as far as any of your competitors. Are You pouring \$\$ \$\$ out of the end of the oil can while your competitor is pouring them into his pocket by using XYLITE?

If you doubt what other mill men say about the saving XYLITE effects, we can convince **you** as we did them by actual test in your own mill.

Think it over and decide to try what XYLITE will do.





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THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the pioneer publication in its field, and has for many years been the recognized Organ of the American Paper Trade. As a medium for reaching the trade in all its branches it is unapproached. Entered at New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Existence at ivew 1 ork r out Orace as second-case mail matter.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907.

Holiday Next Week Will Delay Delivery.

As the holiday next week falls on the day when the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is printed, the next issue of the paper will be one day late, going out on Friday.

The Lessons of Other Strikes.

The advocates of strikes in the industry will find but cold comfort for their course if they peruse the files of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL during 1903 and 1904, the years of the recent previous labor disturbances. Both of these strikes resulted disastrously to the unions.

In the Holyoke strike of 1903, which lasted from the middle of June till the middle of August in that year, the employees had to return to their work without gaining a single point. The result of the Wisconsin strike, which ran on from May, 1904, to August 14 of the same year, was also a defeat for the men. In the reports of these disturbances there are many things that should deter the men from trying it again. The strike as a weapon of unionism should be resorted to only after all other means have been tried. The weakness of the unions' position, however, is that they have not tried to gain their ends by the more approved methods in vogue in other lines of industry, such as the printing trade, for instance.

The principal question involved in the Holyoke strike of 1903 was over the recognition of the union, which the mill owners refused to do. The strike in the Wisconsin mills grew out of the fact that the union did not keep its agreement to return to the old schedule after a year in which all competing mills in the district were to be brought under the new rule. The union failed within the time specified to force a number of the mills to adopt the sixty-five hour per week schedule. Its members, therefore, should have kept the agreement of the union and voluntarily gone back on to the old system—but they didn't, hence the trouble.

It is a curious fact that the question of wages did not precipitate either of the labor disturbances referred to above. While Eagle Lodge of Holyoke, in its letter of April 8, 1903, to the officials of the American Writing Paper Company, asked for an increase of wages amounting from 20 to 30 per cent., still the real point on which the mills were closed down was that of the demanded recognition of the union. This change in the lodge's demands was made after the delegates had returned to Holyoke from the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, held at Erie, Pa., May 15, 1903. At that meeting the convention voted to the effect that any local lodge having 80 per cent. of the paper makers in its district as members must either bring its membership up to 100 per cent. right away or forfeit its charter.

The grievance committee of Eagle Lodge having to substitute unionism for higher wages did so at its next meeting after the convention with the executive committee of the American Writing Paper Company. In its demands the grievance committee insisted that the company should thoroughly unionize its mills by discharging within thirty days all non-union help, and also that the company should hereafter discharge all members of Eagle Lodge who failed to pay their dues, and that it should agree to have all cases of discharges of union help, the discharge not being assented to by the party concerned, first heard by the union, etc. These are but a few of the incidentals that went with "recognition" of the union.

President Caldwell and his associates, of course, refused to hand over the management of the American's business to the unions, and finally closed down the company's mills. Other Holyoke manufacturers followed suit. After a summer of idleness the members of the union went back to work.

In connection with the Brotherhood convention referred to above, it is of interest to note that the delegates at the convention representing book and writing mills fought very hard against the resolution offered in the meeting that the three tour system should be demanded in all the mills of the country.

Since the lockout by the Wisconsin mill owners in 1904 the unions have never flourished in the West. The loss in esteem which they suffered by going back on their agreement, not only in the eyes of their members but also in those of the mill owners, has never been regained.

The paper makers who participated in the two strikes referred to will no doubt think twice before again resorting to extreme measures to enforce their demands. The firemen at Holyoke, who went out on a sympathetic strike and then were left in the lurch by the paper makers, will probably not forget their experience in that strike.

Advertising in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL has steadily increased during the past year, the volume for this issue being so great that the JOURNAL this week had to be increased by four pages above its usual size.

A BIG FUND TO FIGHT THE UNIONS.

The National Association of Manufacturers, at Its Convention in New York, Decides to Raise \$500,000 for Three Years to Combat the Growing Evil of Labor Unionism.

President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, which is holding its annual convention in New York this week, in his opening address to the 200 members present declared himself in favor of the open shop policy in all industrial enterprises. His remarks were listened to attentively, and his efforts were loudly applauded by those present. He urged the necessity of organization among employers of labor, and proposed that the association raise \$500,000 annually for three years for the purpose of combating the growing evil of labor unionism. President Van Cleave appointed a committee on ways and means for the purpose of raising this sum and providing for the work.

The president's brief address on the labor union evil follows:

"Always of interest to an association of employers, the labor question is rendered doubly important through the shortage in the supply of workers in our great industries, especially in our mills and factories, and through the increasing arrogance of some of the labor union bosses.

"Prison contract labor has always been a difficult subject. It has many sides, and much can be said on all of them. I would deal with the question in this way. It would be cruel to themselves and it would be unjust to society to condemn prisoners to idleness. Some prisoners could be used in doing whatever work they were capable of doing in the erection of State buildings. Others, and the larger portion of all of them, might advantageously be employed inside the prison walls or on the prison grounds in manufacturing or in raising things which could be used in State institutions.

"There are objections to this plan, as there are to every other plan which has ever been suggested by anybody. Any sort of work which prisoners could do would subject some workers or some employers to unfair competition. I think, however, that this method of employing prisoners would be open to fewer objections than lie against any method which has been put in operation anywhere.

"For much of child labor the greedy, shiftless, selfish parents are as responsible as are the employers. Rightly conducted, and so long as it does not interfere with their proper education, work benefits children as it does adults. I favor the employment of children of the proper age and under the proper sanittary conditions. The latter restriction would apply also to the employment of women.

"Industrial education will transform children's work into play, and at the same time equip the children to do the highly skilled and high salaried work for which we manufacturers now have in a large degree to rely on foreigners, our apprentice system having been virtually abolished in many trades by the labor unions.

"Attach a manual training department to every public primary school in the United States. Let every boy from ten to fourteen years of age pass an hour each day in the use of tools under a competent instructor. By the age of fourteen he will be able to handle most of the tools used in the ordinary mechanical trades. Establish industrial high schools, into which boys who have taken the manual training course in the primary schools can enter. Two years in these industrial high schools will qualify these boys to be first class mechanics.

"In the shape which it bears today the labor issue confronts us with new problems. I have already spoken of the shortage in the supply of workers. In a small measure we can remedy this by using all the power to get laborers in Europe for our mills and factories that is allowed us under the law which goes into effect July I. In a much larger and in a much more satisfactory degree we can meet this shortage through manual training in the public schools, which will equip our boys to do the higher class work that awaits them.

"The older labor questions—which are with us in just as menacing a shape today as they ever were—we must deal with through a vigorous and persistent assertion of the principles proclaimed by D. M. Parry in the New Orleans convention in 1903, and for which this association has always stood. Among these are: The open shop, no boycott, no limitation in the number of apprentices, no limitation in the output, no dictation by the labor unions as to the manner in which employers shall manage their business. For every one of these principles we must continue to do battle.

"I have often urged the establishment of a league of all the national organizations of employers, in which each organization, while preserving its independence as absolutely as at present, will come into co-operation with all the other organizations in a great council, in which each will have a voice, and in which all will meet on terms of equality and fraternity."

Mr. Van Cleave closed his address with a severe arraignment of the so called labor leaders whose only mission is to foment strife.

The Grand Rapids Paper Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The Barkley Manufacturing Company, of Chanute, Kan., has moved its office to its new factory at Kokomo, Ind.

It is rumored that the Vermont Marble Company will purchase the water power of the Green Mountain Pulp Company, of Middlebury, Vt.

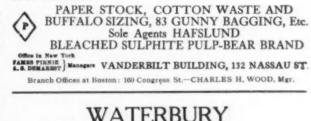
The Green Mountain Pulp Company, of Middlebury, Vt., made a settlement with the insurance company last week. The company has not decided whether it will rebuild or not.

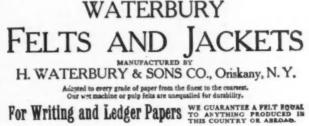
The office of the Valley Paper Mill, at Holyoke, Mass., will be raised one story, and a 13 foot brick extension will be added to the west end. Work has already begun on the addition.

Uncle Sam has decided to raise the price of stamped envelopes. A new schedule of prices at which the envelopes will be sold after July I has been adopted. The list shows an increase of 4 cents a thousand upon thirty-five styles of stamped envelopes, including all of the I, 2, 4 and 5 cent varieties.

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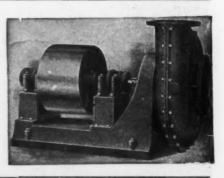
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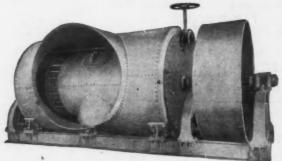
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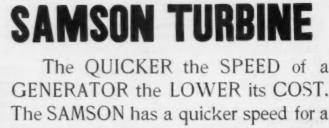
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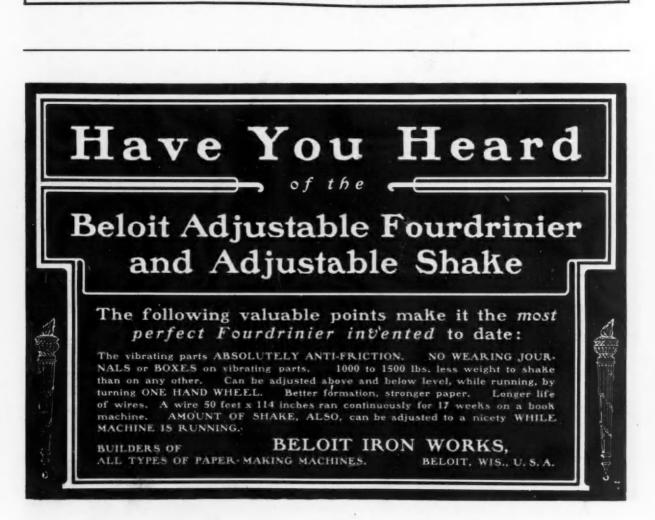
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Valley Iron Works Co. APPLETON, WIS., U. S. A.



THE FIBROUS CONSTITUENTS OF PAPER.

The Action of Lime on the Various Stocks—Effect of the Air After Boiling and Before Washing—Necessary Strength of Lime for Different Fibres—Methods of Treating Straw.

(Written for the Paper Maker and British Paper Trade Journal by Clayton Beadle. Illustrated by photomicrographs by John Christie, F.R.M.S.)

Lime boiled rags require about double the washing that soda boiled rags do. With hemp, even after continuous washing for four hours, lime is still found to be present. Ultimately, however, any small residue of CaO is carbonated by contact with the air or water. If the boiled rags or straw lie about for a time before washing further action takes place. The lime in the exterior in contact with the air becomes carbonated and therefore no longer active, but that in the interior excluded from the air further acts on the incrusting matter, so that when it is washed a great deal of coloring matter is found to be soluble. Had this washing been performed immediately after boiling this additional incrusting mat-



Fig. 6.—Transverse section of straw stem, after boiling in soda and bleaching, mounted in celloidin. Magnification, 90 diameters. The stem has undergone the chemical processes without being disintegrated. There is a typical section at the bottom, toward the left, with the cells of the epidermis at the top, and the straw fibres proper next to them. The thin walled parenchyma is largely affected by the chemical treatment, as in the case of the flax and esparto already illustrated. Higher up there are clusters of fibres with attached parenchyma from different portions of section of stem.

ter would not have been removed. This action is beneficial for most purposes, but if allowed to proceed too far a secondary action sets in, resulting in injury to the cellulose. Thus, "if a mass of jute after boiling and still containing a large amount of caustic lime is piled up and allowed to drain in a bin, in course of time it is found to be heated internally; the interior may be 20° or 30° hotter than the surrounding atmosphere. This in time will rot the fibres and convert them more or less into oxy and hydro celluloses. The same heating action takes place with tender linen and cotton rags, and a similar result is got with straw boiled in lime; the piling up of lime boiled straw is made use of for the removal of incrusting matter. In this case the incrusting matter so much predominates that the action is chiefly confined to it. As a rule, lime liquors do not stain the fibres like soda liquors.

Gunny bagging (jute) is said to be more readily bleached to a fair color when boiled with lime than with soda. Lime is about one-tenth the price per ton in comparison with caustic soda, and about three times the quantity of the former are required. The following is a comparison for boiling clean gunny sent me by a correspondent:

30 cwt. of clean gunny-

Lime used, 7 cwt. at 1/-..... fo 7 o 70% caustic soda used, 2½ cwt. at 9/6...... fi 3 0

Lime boiled jute is generally considered to be stronger than soda boiled, provided the lime is thoroughly removed in the washing. On account of the insolubility of lime, which, as all chemists know, is even less soluble in hot than in cold water, and for other reasons above stated, greater time is necessary in boiling with lime than with caustic soda. The most convenient shaped boiler for the lime boil is the spherical one. Time of boiling with jute would be about ten hours, with steam pressure at 30 pounds. The lime should only be allowed to act on the jute after the boiling, if the same is required for a soft paper.

I have examined and analyzed various limes for the lime boil. It is important to get a pure lime. The Dorking gray stone lime is a very good one for the purpose. The Otford lime is not so



Fig. 7.-"Elements of straw pulp mounted in glycerine. Magnification, 150diameters. Note carefully the minute markings.

good. There is nothing to equal the Buxton lime, which containsa high percentage of CaO. Otford lime contains 80-85 per cent. CaO; it has a yellowish cast, and contains, in my opinion, too much iron for the best papers. Buxton lime is practically white and pure, and contains 95 per cent. CaO, and is mostly from pure limestone. This is the class of lime to use for high qualities of paper. For building purposes a different lime is generally required. Thus, a very strong hydraulic lime would be altogether unsuitable for the treatment of rags, in consequence of certain other substances it contains, viz., clay, magnesia, silica, etc., which give to it its hydraulic qualities, but which would retard its action for the purposes of boiling rags, etc., as well as add to the impurities in the rags. This aspect of the question, viz., the composition of the lime most suitable for the purposes of boiling, might well form the subject of an article in itself. It is hardly worth while here to make any further remarks on this aspect of the subject, but it might in a great many cases be a mistake to buy lime close to a mill, even if it could be got cheaper than at a distance, unless its composition is a suitable one for the purpose.

Sometimes carbonate of soda solution is used in conjunction with lime, not only for jute but also for cottons and linens. This produces a mixture of caustic soda and caustic lime if the lime be in

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Largest Distributors of Box Board in the United States Manufacturers of Straw Board, Pulp Board, Folding Box Board, Binders' Board, Bristol Board SOLE SELLING AGENTS THE LEWIS KNERR PAPER CO. LAFAYETTE BOX BOARD & PAPER CO. ELKHART BRISTOL BOARD & PAPER CO. NILES BOARD & PAPER CO. THE C. L. LA BOITEAUX CO. ST. LOUIS CINCINNATI CHICAGO LEWIS F. HOUPT, TRIBUNE BUILDING, CHICAGO New York Office, 913 Temple Court Building MANAGER OF SALES OF Munising Paper Co., Ltd. Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Co. Georgia Mig. and Public Service Co. RESSURE AND GRAVITY FILTERS WATER SOFTENERS FOR PAPER, PULP AND FIBRE MILLS WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE HUNGERFORD FILTER CORPORATION. 49 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. errofinclave Is the name of a new corrugated sheet steel of special shape. It is used in the construction of fire resisting roof-

ing, siding, flooring, etc. After it is put in position it is coated on both sides with Portland cement mortar, and becomes the highest type of what is termed "Reinforced Concrete Construction." Besides its general adaptability for paper and pulp mill construction, it offers excellent service for

MACHINE ROOM FLOORS



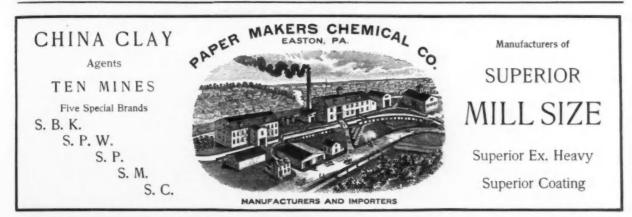
Affording not only the greatest carrying capacity, but securing that absolute permanency which guarantees the smooth, even run of the machine. The floors are built flat or segmental arch as shown in illustration. Manufacturers will be interested in the *Gerrolinctaves* book, in which are given full particulars with pictures of the construction. Sent upon request.

Jerro inclave

The Brown Hoisting Machinery Co. CLEVELAND, OHIO



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are made in this plant (now building practically double) in SEVENTY sizes and styles. The high-speed BROWN & CARVER Automatic Clamp cutting machines are triplers of production. You can find some cutting machine with special features exactly adapted to your needs among the BROWN & CARVER and OSWEGO complete line. The catalog of these splendid machines will interest you. Send for it.



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excess, or a mixture of caustic soda and carbonate of soda if the carbonate be in excess. In either case, of course, we have a corresponding amount of carbonate of lime precipitated. By the aid of these mixtures we are able to attack the incrusting matter simultaneously by the two bases. The advantages are doubtful. It is questionable whether, with one base attempting to form an insoluble soap and the other a soluble, we do not find one base retarding the other and tending to a reversal. It is a notable fact that certain impurities in a soap boil, such as common salt, retard the action of the caustic, and it appears to me expedient to use only one base at a time.

As far as I am aware, the only published results of any importance, in connection with the treatment of straw in this country, are those by Beveridge,* the results of whose investigations were published about ten years ago. Straw was more to the fore in this country at that time than at present, but I do not think that its use is likely to be abandoned, and if certain practical difficulties are overcome its use may be very much extended in future. It was



Fig. 8.—Elements of white lining of triplex board made on board machine. Magnification, 150 diameters. The lining was separated by gently boiling in weak caustic soda solution for two hours, then washing and carefully detaching lining from middle with forceps. The lining is said to consist of 85 per cent. sulphite pulp, with 15 per cent. bleached straw, heavily loaded with mineral and sized. The middles consisted of a mixture of broke paper and mechanical wood. The photograph shows distinctly the fine markings in the sulphite fibre, the mineral loading, and the characteristic cells, vessels and fibres of the straw.

one of the first materials used for paper making. The Chinese manufactured paper from rice straw before the Christian Era. From them it gradually extended to Europe, through Spain, Germany, France, Holland, and finally to England. Straw being a very bulky substance, the cost of freight prevents it being shipped great distances. It is naturally made use of in those countries where it is cheap and abundant. In England the straw is too valuable as litter, and too limited in supply, to be converted into pulp, but on the Continent the conditions are different.

There are two distinct methods for treating straw, resulting in two very different products. The first is by steeping straw by boiling it under pressure with milk of lime until it is thoroughly softened, after which it is washed and ground to a pulp and used for the manufacture of strawboards. This is a form of very coarse cellulose, retaining most of the silica and such like ingredients con-

*I feel myself much indebted to Mr. James Beveridge's publications, as they have been of material'assistance in the preparation of this part of my paper. tained in the raw material. Only those impurities are removed by mechanical operations on washing that are softened and separated by the lime treatment.

The milk of lime under certain conditions is said to have a bleaching action on the straw by neutralizing organic acids—usually formed when fibrous plants are heated for any length of time in the presence of water. These acids would tend to degrate and discolor the fibre. The yield of pulp obtained by such a treatment amounts to from 75 per cent. to 85 per cent. Paper so produced is used only for packing purposes. It is hard, brittle and has very little strength. The straws usually employed for the preparation of cellulose are obtained from the cereals oats, wheat, rye and barley, and on some parts of the Continent from maize straw.

Beveridge states that the physical character and composition, especially with regard to the ashes of the straw, vary enormously. This is not only true of different kinds of straw, but also of the same variety, and seems to depend upon the district or country in which the material is grown.

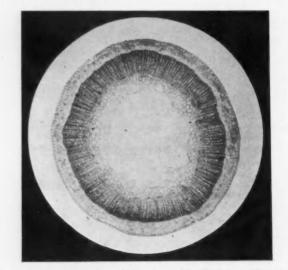


Fig. 9.—Transverse section of flax stem. Magnification, 30 diameters. This js from the identical stem as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of "Technics," Vol. II, page 139, Fig. 1 corresponding with a very small section, probably not more than one-twentieth part, and showing the waviness of contour, which can be seen to the right and near the top of the above. Note that the growth of the flax stem is so vigorous as to cause the pith to expand and break. Contrast this with the interior of the wheat straw, Fig. 2.

Pulp separated by the process of boiling and washing, about to be described, shows a slight difference in paper making qualities for the different kinds of straw in respect to the length, diameter and general physical character of the fibre.

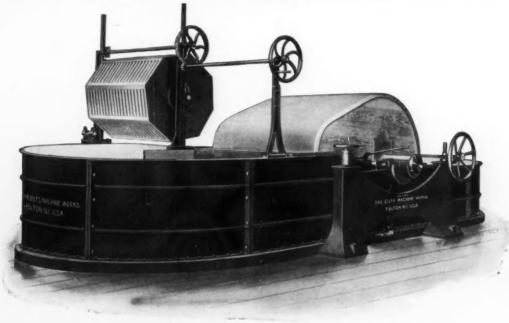
(To be continued.)

Paper for Springfield, Mass., Armory.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1907.—The Springfield, Mass., armory is calling for proposals for supplies for the coming fiscal year, to be opened May 29, and among the items called for are the following: 16 reams sand paper and 400 reams garnet paper; 3,000 rolls toilet paper, 50,000 coin envelopes, 10,000 clasp envelopes, 150 reams drab stencil board, 1,000 sheets pasted bristol cardboard, white; 1,000 sheets railroad cardboard, salmon; 400 reams manila tag board, 38 reams paper, including laid, book, writing, ledger; 3,000 pounds best quality strong manila paper. A. F. T.





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THERE ARE REASONS FOR OUR REPEATED INSTALLATIONS



OUR ORDERS for Millspaugh Patent Shower Pipes show that this matter has at last come to the attention of the fellow who is responsible for *cost* of paper *production*. It is not savings of water and power

45

alone that are involved, but fibre and chemicals, wires and time of cleaning them. One of the largest manufacturers of tissues tells us that the installation of this system without other changes in equipment resulted in an increase of over 10 per cent. in the production of their mills. We don't expect 10 per cent. of the readers of this statement to believe it possible, but we are ready to *prove* that the *increase* was over 15 per cent.

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NEWS FROM THE MILLS.

The name of the Prairie State Paper Company, of Taylorville, Ill., has been changed to the E. Z. Opener Bag Company.

In a damage suit against the Crivitz Paper Company for injuries to a sixteen year old employee a jury last week returned a verdict against the company for \$5,000. The amount asked for was \$20,000.

The second machine in the new mill of the Michigan Paper Company, Plainwell, Mich., has just been installed and is in running order. It is a 90 inch Fourdrinier, and was entirely rebuilt by the Smith-Winchester Company.

The Government is to establish a number of survey stations shortly along the rivers of Wisconsin to determine facts concerning the flow, power, etc. Those on the Wisconsin River will be near Merrill, Nacedah and Rhinelander.

Two fires, supposed to be of incendiary origin, occurred on Tuesday of last week at the plants of the Union Bag and Paper Company and the Standard Wall Paper Company, at Sandy Hill, N. Y. About 250,000 rolls of paper and other material was damaged to the extent of \$10,000 at the wall paper mills.

The system of fire sprinklers at the mill of the Nekoosa (Wis.) Paper Company is now completely installed and in working order. The system in the new sulphite mill at Port Edwards is also installed. New sprinklers have just been put in also at the mill of the Island Paper Company, at Menasha.

Post office employees this week completed arrangements for the establishment of a substation of the post office at the plant of the Mercantile Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, which is erecting a fivestory building on Front street to accommodate its business, while it is also remodeling the Mead Paper Company's plant.

The International Paper Company, through its attorneys, Purcell & Purcell, has appealed from two judgments recently entered in Jefferson County. One is for \$1,479.33 in favor of W. J. Scott and the other for \$1,604.86 in favor of Frank Bush. Both suits were brought to recover for injuries under the Employers' Liability Act.

A number of boys of the Tarentum (Pa.) paper mills, numbering twenty and representing about 100, on Friday night of last week marched to the home of Superintendent John Long with demands for a wage increase. Mr. Long happened to be out and when the watchman asked what they wanted, they merely replied: "Oh, nothing," and marched off again. Whether anything further will be done is not yet known.

The West End Paper Company, of Carthage, N. Y., has elected the following directors: James A. Outterson, W. B. Van Allen, F. E. Robinson, Carthage; L. G. De Cant, E. B. Sterling, N. P. Wardwell, J. C. Stebbins, Watertown; J. E. Haberer, Lowville; T. B. Basselin, Croghan. The directors have chosen the following officers: President, Hon. James A. Outterson; vice-president, L. G. De Cant; treasurer, E. B. Sterling.

Richard J. Cullen, a mill architect, recovered a \$15,000 verdict against the Battle Island Paper Company, of Fulton, N. Y., in the Supreme Court at Pulaski, N. Y., last week. Cullen was engaged by the Battle Island Paper Company to erect a sulphite mill. He was released, however, and brought suit for breach of contract, placing damages at \$15,000. The jury on the second trial gave him a verdict for the full amount. The first trial the jury failed to agree. The Battle Island Company will no doubt appeal the case.

Forest fires raged last week along the line of the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad and in the vicinity of Cranberry Lake, in the northern part of New York State. Had it not been for a heavy rain Wednesday night the fires would have been beyond control and heavy losses would have been sustained by lumber interests. In the vicinity of Aldrich, a lumbering settlement, four dwellings were destroyed and about a thousand acres of woodland from which the most valuable timber had been cut was burned over. The lumber companies have made no estimate of their losses.

Beaver River Must Be Kept Open for Logs.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 21, 1907.—Theodore B. Basselin and the Carthage Lumber Company have won in their contention that the Beaver River, a tributary of the Black River, must be kept open for the floating of logs and pulp wood, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court having handed down a decision to that effect in a suit brought by them against John Lehman, who sought to maintain booms that would prevent free use of the stream for this purpose. B.

Oswego Canal May Be Opened This Week.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21, 1907.—It looks now as though the Oswego Canal will not be open for traffic until the last of the week. This has proved quite a hardship on the pulp mills, which have been looking for wood which is shipped in to Oswego and brought down by boats to Fulton. The delay in letting the water into the canal is from the leaks at Fulton. That portion of the bank near the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company plant was found to be porous and it had to be planked over and made tight. When this work is done and the bank strengthened the water will be let in and navigation resumed. W. E. T.

Centenary Association of Business Firms to Celebrate.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1907.—From the very newest trade developments the trade turns with equal interest to the very oldest. On June 6 there is to be a celebration of century old firms in this city. There are in the Centenary Association some thirty-four firms throughout the United States. Of these twenty-one are Pennsylvania institutions, and a majority of these have headquarters in Philadelphia. Trade interests are very largely represented, for included in the list are Henry Carey Baird & Co., publishers, whose organization dates back to 1785; Lea Brothers & Co., which firm started in the same year, and the pioneer of both, the Christopher Sower Publishing Company, continuously in business since 1731. There will be exercises, a banquet and good fellowship generally. E. R. G.

.Must Not Bother the "Electric Mule."

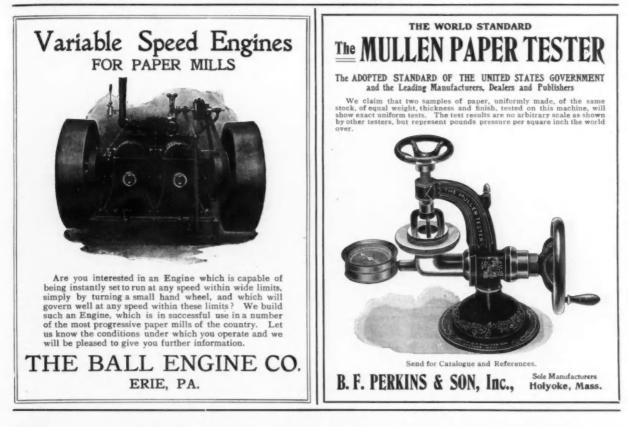
[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 21, 1907 .- An interesting development was that of this week affecting the Miami and Erie Transportation Company, popularly known as the "Electric Mule," which has been seeking for a couple of years to occupy the banks of the canal with a railroad upon which to operate cars, which in turn were intended to run canalboats. It was decided that the State of Ohio was infringing on the rights of the "Electric Mule" by removing its line, which was built from Cincinnati to the city limits of Dayton, inasmuch as the company is now in the hands of the receiver. Judge Swing has held the canal construction foremen guilty of contempt, as the company is under the jurisdiction of the court. Attorney General Ellis of Ohio at once gave orders to the Board of Public Works to cease all improvements in the Miami Valley and paper manufacturers will experience a vexatious delay. Hundreds of thousands are being expended by the State to improve the canal, and this valley benefits largely and the paper makers particularly, as this class of manufacturers have long clung to the canal. M. V.

Frank H. Milham, general manager of the Bryant Paper Company, is a lover of fine horses, trotters and pacers, and is president of the Recreation Park Association of Kalamazoo, Mich. Mr. Milham has entered his fine pacer Robert Kernan, 2:09½, in several of the fast pacing stakes in Grand Circuit cities. He is also interested in several other horses that are now entered in over \$60,000 worth of futurity stakes.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

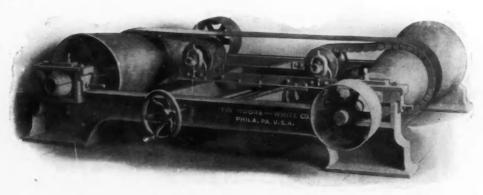
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ANY DESIRED RATIO OF CHANGE

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ABSOLUTELY NO END THRUST OR TENDENCY SIDEWISE OF TRANSFORMERS OR DRIVING BELF

THE MOORE & WHITE CO., Philadelphia BUILDERS OF PAPER MACHINERY

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The Foreign Producers of Paper Last Month Increased Their Shipments to the British Market—There Was Also an Increase in the Exports from England—The Figures Given.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, England, May 10, 1907.—The foreign paper maker succeeded in increasing the value of his supplies to the British market last month, the total amount being £494,267, or £18,092 better than for April of last year. During the four months ended April the imports amount to £1,865,943, a decrease of £53,712 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The arrivals of unprinted on reels show a decrease of \pounds 53,784; unprinted not on reels, a drop of \pounds 7,821; hangings, an increase of \pounds 3.540; other printed or coated papers, an advance of \pounds 10,831; straw boards, an addition of \pounds 0,791; and mill and wood pulp boards, a decline of \pounds 13,269. Over 69 per cent. of the total value of British paper imports falls under the classification of unprinted. In regard to the supplies on reels the principal competitors are Norway, Sweden and the United States—the value of the shipments during January-April being \pounds 124,076, \pounds 107,421 and \pounds 62,022 respectively.

Compared with the first four months of last year the receipts from Norway show an increase in value of £8,954; from Sweden a decrease of £21,063, and from the United States a depreciation of £27,621. Continental countries do not figure very prominently in exporting unprinted on reels to this market. Sweden holds the lead in supplying the British requirements of unprinted not on reels, the value during January-April being £226,717, or £20,119 better than for the corresponding period of last year, while the shipments from Norway, amounting to £209,013, show a comparative increase of £31,786. These are the only two countries that have improved their trade in this particular class of paper with the United Kingdom during the present year, as the receipts from Germany, Netherlands and Belgium, of the aggregate value of £340.912, show a falling off of over £20,000, while those from the United States (£42,307) have decreased £18,327. In hangings and other printed or coated papers the shipments to this country are chiefly from Belgium, followed by Germany, Netherlands, France and the United States.

There was an increase in the exports of British paper last month, compared with April, 1906, of £47,206, the respective totals being £194.533 and £1.47,327. Taking the first four months of the present year the exports amount to £756,751, a satisfactory increase of £104,360 being shown, compared with the corresponding period of 1906. Writings, printings and envelopes were in better demand to the extent of £90,418, while hangings and other descriptions exhibit increases of £4,272 and £11,455 respectively, the only falling off being in bags, the value of which shows a decrease of £1,792. Of the total value of the exports of writings, printings and envelopes during January-April, amounting to £507,305. £188,379 worth went to foreign countries and £318,926 to British possessions. Compared with the corresponding period of last year the purchases on the part of foreign countries show an increase of £31,952, and those of British possessions an advance of £58.466. Shipments to Australia were better to the extent of £24.786, and British India also bought more largely, an addition being shown of £12,881. Exports to British South Africa, New Zealand and Canada show increases of £9,352, £9,233 and £4.114 respectively.

Countries importing British hangings and bags are not specified, but in respect to "other descriptions" the foreigner took $\pounds72,157$ worth and British possessions $\pounds74,495$ worth. Compared with the first four months of last year, the foreigner bought more largely to the extent of $\pounds11,638$, while trade with British possessions shows a decline of £183. Australia, New Zealand and Canada were better markets, the comparative increases being £1,047, £213 and £1,880 respectively. A decrease, however, is shown of £2,024 in exports to British East Indies, and one of £1,384 to British South Africa. BRITON.

Effects of the New Tariff on the Industry in Germany.

A statement of the German Paper Industry Association calls attention to the fact that the cost of production in that country has been increased by the increased duties upon materials used in paper manufacture as well as by changes in customs regulations. In commenting upon the effects of the new tariff upon exports, the following expressions are used:

"The exports of the products of our industry are very important. What we are losing through the new commercial treaties with other countries we shall feel after the present marked inland prosperity ceases. We shall then regret not having kept up our exports, and this regret will be felt even by non-exporting concerns."

Paper makers are urged to write to the authorities in the same way as agriculturists, have done on defense of their common interests.

Prevention of Accidents in German Paper Mills.

The annual report of Major Reinold, the German inspector of paper factories, deals with fifty-six paper mills, forty-five pulp mills and thirty-six wood chopping mills, as well as various works engaged in accessory industries.

Attention is called to the number of accidents caused through the insufficient protection of elevator openings and of shafting, as well as in connection with the bringing of raw material to circular saws, rag and straw cutting machinery, etc. The employment of boys under sixteen on cross cutting machines had led to an accident in one case.

In connection with elevator accidents attention is called to the fact that the appliances were lacking for preventing the car from moving unless the shaft doors are closed. The regulations as to drying cylinders have been somewhat modified, particularly as to the degree of atmospheric pressure up to which cast iron may be used for the construction of the cylinders. Various points with regard to safety and reducing valves are dealt with in detail.

Anothes matter treated in the report is the necessity of keeping out of boiler houses persons having no business there. Although it may seem reasonable for workpeople to be let dry their clothes in boiler houses after a storm, drying compartments are only allowed by the regulations in cases of boiler pressure below a certain point. The danger of using copper tubes is also spoken of with special reference to their diminished capacity of resistance at high temperatures.

The A. E. Mendel Paper Company, of Sandusky, Ohio, with a capital of \$75,000, was incorporated last week by Edward P. Strong.

Work on the pipe line to the Wayne (Ind.) paper mill is under way at the rate of a half mile a day. A 2 ton gasometer will measure the gas supply at the mill. The line will be laid above ground in order that gas may be used as quickly as possible; the pipe will be lowered into a trench later on. After the mill has enough gas to operate its gas engines the mill's equipment of 1,800 horse power will be available.

The St. George Pulp and Paper Company, of South Norwalk, Conn., is building an extensive new dock at that place. The work has been in progress for some time, and when completed will make a valuable addition to the upper harbor docking facilities. The hull of the old coal barge Worden, which has been on the shore for several years, is being used in the construction of the new dock. Piles have been driven all around it.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL



NEW CORPORATIONS.

UNITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Newark, N. J.—Capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators: John C. Love, Maurice A. Vaughan and Sutton E. Griggs.

FRANK W. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.—Printing and publishing. Capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators: G. C. Westphall, L. W. Thompson and P. Steele.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Portland, Me.—Printing and publishing. Capital stock, \$100,000. President, C. M. Drummond; treasurer, G. M. Horne, Portland.

ARCADIA PRINTING COMPANY, Newark, N. Y.—Printing and publishing. Capital stock, \$35,000. Incorporators: Winford C. Burgess, Frank D. Burgess, M. Winifred Burgess, Newark, N. Y.

MCAULIFFE & BOOTH, INC., New York.—Printing and binding, etc. Capital stock, \$20,000. Incorporators: Edward G. McAuliffe, Anna McAuliffe, Frederick Booth, 2311 Eighth avenue, New York,

FOSHAY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Peekskill, N. Y.—To print and publish newspapers, books, etc. Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators: Harry B. Foshay, Fred Pendlell, James E. Lynch, Peekskill, N.Y.

AMBOY PAPER MILLS, Amboy, N. Y.—To manufacture paper, etc. Capital stock, \$50,000. Incorporators: Simon D. Paddock, Amboy, N. Y.; Harry Barber and George H. Bond, Syracuse, N. Y., and others.

FEDERATION BULLETIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston, Mass.— Printing and publishing. Capital stock, \$50,000. President, May Alden Ward; treasurer and clerk, Helen A. Whittier, both of Brookline, Mass.

WELLS PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York.—To print and publish the Family Doctor, etc. Capital stock, \$25,000. Incorporators: A. J. Wells and Frank Mull, 116 East 124th street, New York; Francis S. Stickle, Rockaway, N. J.

CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS, New York.—To print and publish magazines, papers, books, etc. Capital stock, \$250,000. Incorporators, Charles Schweinler and Frederick D. Lewis, 141 East Twenty-fifth street; Francis J. Hogan, 271 Broadway, all of New York.

BEEKMAN PAPER AND CARD COMPANY, New York, N. Y.—To deal in paper, cardboard, etc. Capital stock, \$50,000. Incorporators: David Greenebaum, 841 Forest avenue; Ernest Sommers and David S. Sommers, 814 East 163d street, all of New York; William G. Willmann, 846 Putnam avenue, and Colin D. Muwer, 475 Fortyfirst street, both of Brooklyn.

The Jute Industry Controlled by British India.

Special Agent William Whittam, Jr., writing from Dundee, April 30, furnishes the following report on the jute industry of Scotland and British India:

"British India controls the raw jute output of the world, and that country is fast reaching a position where she will dominate the manufactured product, if indeed she does not already do so. Considering conditions in the United States, and taking a broad view of the advisability of extending our manufacture of jute goods, one is confronted with a curious situation. In the face of a rapid erection of new mills in Calcutta and vicinity, Dundee, Scotland, "maintains the volume of her output of such goods by superior knowledge of the workable value of the fibre and the greater skill of her operatives.

"During the fiscal year ended June, 1906, the United States imported 103,945 tons of raw jute and jute butts, valued at \$6,449,684, and \$6,151,540 worth of this came from the East Indies. Gunny cloth and jute bagging suitable for covering cotton bales to the value of \$619,800 were entered in 1906. Jute bags worth \$2,432,383 and burlaps weighing 311,118,257 pounds, valued at \$20,083,938, were also imported last year, giving a total of \$23,139,121 worth of jute fabrics purchased by the United States for the fiscal period 1906. Burlaps being the item of greatest value, it is interesting to find that the East Indies sent us \$14,628,216 worth, while our purchases from the United Kingdom amounted to \$5,316,495. Following the usual course of new industries in countries hitherto mainly producers of raw materials rather than of finished goods, India seems to be manufacturing the cheaper grades of burlap. This is shown by the average prices per pound of American burlap imports from the United Kingdom and East India. We paid India an average of 5.99 cents a pound, while for our takings from Great Britain we paid 8.07 cents a pound."

Mill Owners Form Association to Fight Strikes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 21, 1907.—The strike at the United In-

durated Fibre Company's mills in this city still continues, although he company is trying to operate the plant with men hired from nearby places. The 200 employees are now all out and the mill has not been running for five weeks. The trouble arose out of the demand of the men who operate the presses which make the pulp into indurated ware asking for an increase of 25 cents per day on their wages. This the company flatly refused. The men struck, and when the other employees found that the company was going to fill the strikers' places they went out through sympathy. The men brought from Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls were installed in the mill and shown their duties. After going to boarding houses they were met and interviewed by a committee from the strikers and the result was that they did not report for duty the next morning. A labor representative from the Labor Trades Council of Buffalo addressed the strikers. He urged that there must be no violence or hostility to the men brought here to take their places, but that they could do whatever they pleased if orderly and neaceful.

There is great fear that there will be a general strike among the paper and pulp mills employees here if this matter at the Indurated mill is not smoothed over. The manufacturers, including all the pulp and paper mills, are busy forming a manufacturers' association to fight the strikes. The prime movers in this matter are George Ellsworth Greene, of the Niagara Paper Mills; Jesse Peterson, of the United Indurated Fibre Company; Clavin G. Sutliff, William R. Keenan and others. The local association will become affiliated with the national association and will have the backing of that powerful body in case there is a general strike among the mill employees here. These manufacturers' associations are formed to provide for fighting strikes, and where one city is in trouble it can call on associations in other places to send men to take the strikers' places. There have been several meetings of the leading manufacturers the last of last week and this week. It is hoped to have the backbone of the present strike broken before the week is out. W. E. T.

Orr Felt and Blanket Company to Run Nights.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 21, 1907.—The Orr Felt and Blanket Company, of Piqua, is preparing to run its mammoth plant at night in order to fill quickly all of the orders on its books and to be in a position to meet the ever increasing demand for its product. With this end in view the company is endeavoring to secure additional workmen and hopes to have everything shipshape in a few days. The Orr Company has gradually extended its plant until it ranks among the largest in the country. Col. Orr, who for many.years has been identified with the American Straw Board Company, is at the head of the company, and A. M. Orr, his son, is also a prominent stockholder. M. V.

PAPER TRADE IOURNAL



Cutter



A Giant in Strength, Noiseless Running, Self-Clamp, Cut Indicator Rapid Movement of Back-Gauge, Micrometer Screw, Automatic Stop page at any moment required, and all other modern improvements.

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IMPORTS OF PAPER AND PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK.

54

From Jan	uary 1	to Ma	ay 21,	1907.	
Whence Imported.	Rags.	Papers	Chemical Fibre.		nila ock.
	Bs.	Bs.	Tons.	Bs.	Coils.
Antwerp	16.776	145	2,673	11,338	139
Barcelona	379			628	
Bordeaux	644			478	
Bremen	817			1,282	88
Bristol	138		****	35	2,405
Central America.	196			51	54
Christiania			1,195		
Copenhagen	1,584		4.53.	2,233	235
Genoa	113		580	1.494	339
Glasgow		213		226	73
Hamburg	6.033		1,605	6,625	441
Науге	10,187			683	80
Hull	13.685	74	90	2,020	4,410
Leghorn	145				
Liverpool	1,055	467	220	4,969	1,140
London	2,573	1,389		3.365	1,744
Marseilles				288	405
Newcastle	1997.1				4.2
Rio Janeiro					
Rotterdam	2,245		245	2,928	08
Stettin	801		2,222	1,126	
Trieste			1,203		128
Address daaraa	0.0.0	0000	1,693		120

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For the Week Ended May 18, 1907.

	Quantity.	Value.
Aniline Colors	2,418	\$100,846
Bleaching Powder	473	3.768
Books	482	52,977
Brimstone		******
Clay		1,705
Engravings	48	28,416
Gunny	****	******
Jute Butts, etc	9.254	82,865
Newspapers	165	6,996
Paper	3,020	82,081
Paper Hangings	495	12,909
Paper Stock	9,312	64,178
Printed Matter	555	65,789
Soda Ash	****	******
Soda Caustic		******
Terra Alba		*****
Tale	600	1,239
Twine	****	******
Ultramarine	23	655
Waste	11	4,035
Wood Pulp	12,349	35,793

NEW YORK IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended May 20, 1907.

Paper.

F. Hubbs & Co., Potsdam, Rotterdam, 6 cs. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 5 cs. Beck & Co., Princess Alice, Bremen, 20 bs. C.G.F h

- F. Beck & Co., Princess Alice, Bremen, 20 us-angings. Herman Lips, La Gaséogne, Havre, 75 cs. R. F. Lang, by same, 4 bs. hangings. L. P. Posen & Co., America, Hamburg, I cs. F. Gutenau & Co., by same, 6 cs. C. W. Watson & Co., by same, 332 rolls. D. S. Walton & Co., by same, 116 bs., 134 rolls. G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 125 rolls. Boehm & Brown Company, by same, 5 bs. hang-
- ings.
- gs. C. D. Stone & Co., by same, 64 rolls, E. Dietzgen & Co., by same, 25 bs. American Tobacco Company, by same, 52 bs. Ballou, Dickson & Co., by same, 16 bs. hang-
- American Tobacco Company, by same, 52 bs. Ballou, Dickson & Co., by same, 16 bs. hang-ings. R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 128 rolls. Herman Lips, by same, 2 cs. L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 2 cs. Kupfer Brothers, by same, 4 cs. Merchants' Despatch Company, by same, 6 cs. Sanderson & Son, Martello, Hull, 16 rolls. Wm. Seyd. Finland, Antwerp, 8 cs. Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 7 bs. American Express Company, by same, 100 cs. Herman Lips, by same, 6 cs. R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 7 cs. American Express Company, by same, 100 cs. Herman Lips, by same, 6 cs. L. C. Wagner & Co., by same, 8 cs. L. C. Wagner & Co., by same, 14 cs. G. A. and E. Meyer, by same, 15 cs. Steffens, Jones & Co., by same, 5 cs. Wells, Fargo & Co., by same, 6 cs. Embossed Bond and Label Company, by same, ¹⁰
- 10 cs. J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., by same, 48 cs.

- Alfred H. Post & Co., by same, 3 cs. United States Express Company, by same, 2 cs. F. J. Emmerich & Co., by same, 10 os. hangings. Tobey Furniture Company, by same, 4 cs. O. G. Hempstead & Co., by same, 70 cs. Wilkinson Brothers, Helig Olav, Copenhagen, 2 bs. 22 croils.

- O. G. Hempstead & Co., by same, 79 cs.
 Wilkinson Brothers, Helig Olav, Copenhagen, 122 bs., 329 rolls.
 C. F. Huobs & Co., by same, 15 rolls.
 Brown Brothers & Co., by same, 262 rolls.
 G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 171 bs.
 R. F. Lang, Minnehaha, London, 6 cs. hangings.
 Kupfer Brothers, Kron Prinz Wilhelm, Bremen, CS. paper
- American Tobacco Company, Adriatic, Liverpo
- American rouecto company, reserve Herman Lips, Provencia, Marseilles, 63 cs. C. F. Hubbs, Florida, Copenhagen, 36 rolls. Schulze & Ruckgaber, by same, 140 rolls, 11 bs. Japan Paper Company, by same, 14 rolls. Hy. Bainbridge & Co., Armenia, Liverpool, 8 cs. C. B. Richard & Co., Pennsylvania, Hamburg,
- cs. American Express Company, by same, 6 bs. L. Herzig, La Provence, Havre, 3 bs. L. J. Spence, by same, 3 cs. W. H. Critchley, Martello, Hull, 8 es. The Marcus Ward Company, by same, 4 cs. S. J. Rose & Frank, by same, 13 cs. Parsons Brothers, Consuelo, Hull, 42 bs. Commercial Paper Company, Etruria, Liverpool, 4

- ¹³ cs. Wakum & McLaughlin, by same, 3 cs. K. W. Graves & Co., by same, 4 cs. hangings, W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Philadelphia, London,
- 13 bs. Favor, Ruhl & Co., by same, 6 cs. G. A. & E. Meyer, by same, 5 cs.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc. E. Butterworth & Co., Armenian, Liverpool, 89 bs. bagging. Felix Salomon & Co., Ulriken, Barcelona, 363

s. manilas. A. Katzenstein, by same, 23 bs. rags. W. Wolff & Son, by same, 188 bs. cotton waste. Salomon Brothers & Co., Consuelo, Hull, 380

- bs.
- s. rags. P. J. Fearon, by same, 341 coils rope. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 46 bs. ma-
- nilas. M. Gottesman & Son, Martello, Hull, 189 bs.

- nilas.
 M. Gottesman & Son, Martello, Hull, 189 bs. manilas.
 Train, Smith Company, by same, 201 bs. rags. A. Salomon, by same, 392 bs. rags.
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 217 bs.
 rags, 60 bs. bagging.
 A. Katzenstein, by same, 55 bs. manilas.
 P. J. Fearon, by same, 254 coils rope.
 Salomon Brothers & Co., by same, 205 bs. rags.
 A. Katzenstein, Mohawk, Antwerp, 1,008 bs.
 rags, 606 bs. manilas.
 Train, Smith Company, by same, 267 bs. rags.
 Salomon Brothers & Co., by same, 267 bs. rags.
 Train, Smith Company, by same, 120 bs. rags.
 Bolowitz, by same, 31 bs. rags.
 Bolowitz, by same, 52 bs. bagging.
 Felix Salomon & Co., by same, 160 bs. manilas.
 Coverton, by same, 152 bs.
 rags.
 Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 152 bs.
- Berlowitz, Helig Olav, Copenhagen, 86 bs.
- A. Katzenstein, by same, 32 bs. manilas.
 Salomon Brothers & Co., by same, 39 bs. rags.
 P. J. Fearon, by same, 39 bs. bagging, 72 coils
- rope. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, by same, 252 bs.
- rags. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Minnehaha, Lon-don, 12 bs. rags, 329 bs. waste paper. P. J. Fearon, by same, 487 coils rope, 517 bs.
- P. J. Fearon, of bagging. G. B. Stratford, by same, 65 coils rope. Train, Smith Company, by same, 138 bs. waste Train, Smith Company, by same, 138 bs. waste
- A. Katzenstein, Ulriken, Barcelona, 23 bs. rags
- rags. E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 77 bs. manilas. Merchants' Despatch pool, 113 bs. bagging. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Mobile, London, 370 bs. waste paper. Salomon Brothers & Co., Potsdam, Rotterdam, 157 bs. rags. Geo. W. Millar & Co., by same, 53 bs. bagging. M. Gottesman & Son. by same, 53 bs. bagging.

- 157 bs. rags. Geo. W. Millar & Co., by same, 216 bs. rags. M. Gottesman & Son, by same, 53 bs. bagging. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 288 bs. Amorica, Hamburg,
- Castle, Gottheil & Overton, America, Hamburg, 43 bs, bagging. Train, Smith Company, Carmania, Liverpool,
- 43 bs. bagging. Train, Smith Company, Carmania, Liverpool, 150 bs. rags. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 247 bs.
- bagging. Henderson Brothers, Furnessia, Glasgow, 46 coils old rope. Atterbury Brothers, Provencia, Marseilles, 370
- P. J. Fearon, by same, 42 coils rope. P. J. Fearon, by same, 42 coils rope. Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 152 bs.

P. J. Fearon, Chicago City, Bristol, 378 coils rope, Felix Salomon & Co., Pennsylvania, Hamburg, 24

- , bs. manilas. Salomon Brothers & Co., by same, 93 bs. rags. John H. Lyon & Co., Georgie, Liverpool, 179 bs rags. ohn H. Lyon & Co., Minnetonka, London, 118 hs
- John H. Lyon & Co., Consuelo, Hull, 152 bs. má anilas. John H. Lyon & Co., Minnehaha, London, 98 bs
- rage John H. Lyon & Co., Armenian, Liverpool, 86
- . waste paper. Marcus Landau, Consuelo, Hull, 76 bs. rags.

Wood Pulp.

R. Helwig, Finland, Antwerp, 469 bs., 100 tons. Felix Salomon & Co., Artemisia, Hamburg, 200 a., 30 tons, F. Bertuch & Co., Helig Olav, Copenhagen, he 760 bs., 100 tons. E. Butterworth & Co., by same, Copenhagen, 1,232 bs., 150 tons. Ira L. Beebe & Co., Florida, Copenhagen, 50 bs., IC Ira L. Beebe & Co., Arcadia, to Philadelphia, 120 bs., 15 tons.

BOSTON IMPORTS.

From May 13 to May 20, 1907, inclusive. Paper.

Carter, Rice & Co., Canadian, Liverpool, r cs. tissue paper. B. D. Webber & Co., Columbian, London, 20 cs.

American Express Company, by same, 7 cs.

bo Potter Drug and Chemical Company, by same,

3 cs. newspapers. Chas. Beck Paper Company, Oakmore, Antwerp,

9 cs. paper. F. S. Webster Company, Michigan, Liverpool,

25 cs. tissue paper. Reichner Brothers, by same, 5 cs. paper.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

- Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Caledonian, Man-chester, 83 bs. waste paper. F. Bertuch & Co., by same, 120 bs. wood pulp. A. Katzenstein, by same, 141 bs. rags. American Express Company, by same, 75 bs.
- manilas. E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 134 bs. rags,
- E. Dutterworth & Cose Company, Canadian, Liv-221 bs. manilas. Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Canadian, Liv-erpool, 169 coils manilas. John A. Manning Paper Company, by same, 24
- coils manilas. True & McClelland, Columbian, London, 69 ba.
- aste paper. Crocker, Burbank & Co., by same, 142 bs. waste paper. John A. Manning Paper Company, by same, 144

order, by same, 121 bs. waste paper, 52 bs.

merican Express Company, by same, 167 bs.

rags. Train, Smith Company, by same, 361 bs. waste

waste paper. R. H. Smith, by same, 86 bs. waste paper, 25. bs. rags. Felix Salomon & Co., Dalton Hall, Rotterdam,

Telix Salomon & Co., Dalton Hall, Rotterdam, 274 bs. wood pulp. W. Wolf & Sons, by same, 11 bs. cotton waste. Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Oakmore, Ant-werp, 80 coils manilas. Felix Salomon & Co., by same, 115 bs. flax waste, 92 bs. jute waste. Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Michigan, Liv-erpool, 50 coils manilas. Train, Smith Company, by same, 729 bs. rags, waste paper and manilas. John H. Lyon & Co., Bostonian, Manchester, 25 bs. rags.

Sizing. Baeder, Adamson & Co., Caledonian, Man-chester, 122 bags. E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 487 bags. Baeder Adamson & Co., Canadian, Liverpool, 34 bags. Thomas Griffiths & Co., by same, 164 bags.

Bleaching Powder. J. L. & D. S. Riker, Canadian, Liverpool, 58 cks. J. L. & D. S. Riker, Michigan, Liverpool, 137

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., by same, 85 cks. China Clay.

Warren & Co., Michigan, Liverpool, 66 cks.

Liverpool, 201 cks.

Moore & Munger, Michigan, Soda Ash.

paper.

bs. rags.

cki



NEW PAPER FINISHING MACHINE.

Improvements on Such Machines Have Just Been Patented Whereby a Cloth or Satin Finish Can Be Put on Paper by Means of Pressure Rolls Acting Through Belts.

Samuel C. Warner and Robert B. Warner, of Holyoke, Mass., have invented improvements in paper finishing machines (U. S. Patent No. 853,610).

This invention relates to machine for finishing the surface of paper, and aims to provide a machine of such class with means for imparting to paper blanks a cloth or satin finish, and, further, more particularly aims to set up a machine of such class for facilitating and expediting cloth or satin finishing of the surface of paper blanks, and at the same time subjecting the paper blanks to a duplex finishing operation by feeding the paper blanks to between a pair of endless belts traveling over two pairs of presser rolls which act upon the paper blanks through the belts.

The invention further aims to provide a paper finishing machine

Fight.

for the purpose set forth which shall be simple in its construction, strong, durable, efficient in its operation, easily adjustable, readily set up and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts.

Among the claims of the inventors are the following:

"A machine for cloth finishing the surface of paper comprising a pair of endless belts opposing one another and between which the material to be treated is inserted, and an upper and a lower pair of rotatable presser rolls, each having a smooth periphery associating with said belts and adapted to exert pressure through the belts upon the material.

"A paper finishing machine comprising a pair of feeding elements between which the paper to be treated is inserted and each of which comprises a textile outer section and a yielding inner section, means for successively exerting pressure against such elements, and wiping devices for the outer section of each of said elements."

Practical Forestry in Michigan.

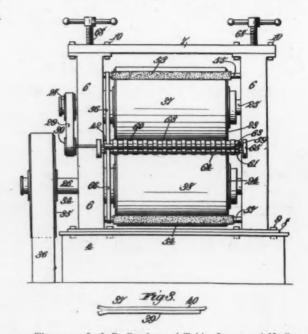
[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 20, 1907.—The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, a concern financially interested in the Munising Paper Company, Munising, Mich., and the Detroit Sulphite Fibre Company, of Detroit, Mich., is doing much looking to the reforestation of Michigan, and conducts a large nursery at Grand Island, in the upper peninsula, for that purpose. The plan adopted is to raise small fir and pine trees and set the same out on the northern timber tracts. While it is stated it will take forty years to have the trees grow to a size when they can be cut with profit, it is figured the expense will be well repaid in a possible solution of the rapidly disappearing stock of timber. HALL.

Japanese Paper Men Visit Kalamazoo Mills.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 20, 1907.—Three distinguished visitors from far away Japan were in Kalamazoo Saturday, May 11, for the purpose of inspecting the paper industry in this section of Michi-



gan. They were L. I. R. Onodera, of Tokio, Japan, and N. Onodera and I. Fujini. Mr. Fujini is head engineer of the Tokasago nill of the Mitsuibishi Paper Mills Company, of Tokio. This latter concern controls great steamship lines from Tokio to London, England, and many other points, and is the largest and richest of its kind in Japan.

They were in search of knowledge, and proved to be acute observers of things. They visited many of the large mills in Kalamazoo and Vicksburg, Otsego and Plainwell, taking pictures of the various buildings and asking a great many questions about methods and other points in the manufacture of paper. They will also visit other paper trade centres, and before returning to their native land intend to make extensive purchases of machinery for the establishment of a new mill there. HALL.

Navigation being now in full swing on the Fox River, the boats are busily engaged in taking coal and pulp wood from Green Bay to the mills.



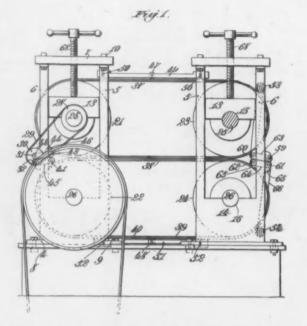
NEW PAPER FINISHING MACHINE.

Improvements on Such Machines Have Just Been Patented Whereby a Cloth or Satin Finish Can Be Put on Paper by Means of Pressure Rolls Acting Through Belts.

Samuel C. Warner and Robert B. Warner, of Holyoke, Mass., have invented improvements in paper finishing machines (U. S. Patent No. 853.610).

This invention relates to machine for finishing the surface of paper, and aims to provide a machine of such class with means for imparting to paper blanks a cloth or satin finish, and, further, more particularly aims to set up a machine of such class for facilitating and expediting cloth or satin finishing of the surface of paper blanks, and, at the same time subjecting the paper blanks to a duplex finishing operation by feeding the paper blanks to between a pair of endless belts traveling over two pairs of presser rolls which act upon the paper blanks through the belts.

The invention further aims to provide a paper finishing machine



for the purpose set forth which shall be simple in its construction, strong, durable, efficient in its operation, easily adjustable, readily set up and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts.

Among the claims of the inventors are the following :

"A machine for cloth finishing the surface of paper comprising a pair of endless belts opposing one another and between which the material to be treated is inserted, and an upper and a lower pair of rotatable presser rolls, each having a smooth periphery associating with said belts and adapted to exert pressure through the belts upon the material.

"A paper finishing machine comprising a pair of feeding elements between which the paper to be treated is inserted and each of which comprises a textile outer section and a yielding inner section, means for successively exerting pressure against such elements, and wiping devices for the outer section of each of said elements."

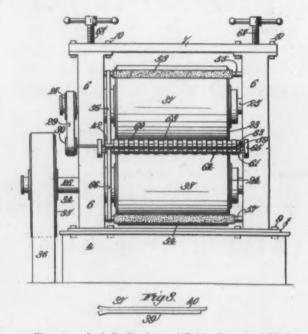
Practical Forestry in Michigan.

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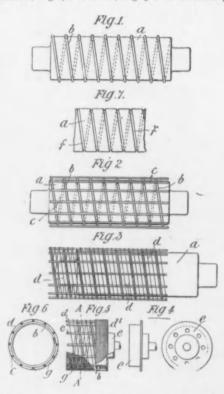


NEW DANDY ROLL CONSTRUCTION.

A Patent Has Just Been Granted in England on an Improvement in the Construction of Rolls Whereby They Can Be Made Cheaply and Capable of Doing the Work Accurately.

An improved construction of dandy roll, much cheaper to manufacture and possessing the required accuracy in its operative surface, is claimed by Messrs. A. W. C. Schelff, of London, England, and J. Brodie, of Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland, who have recently been granted a British patent.

Fig. 1 is an elevation showing the first stage of construction; Figs. 2 and 3 are similar views illustrating two successive stages of construction; Fig. 4 is a detail; Fig. 5 is an elevation partly in



section of part of a finished roller; Fig. 6 is a cross section on line A-A of Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is a detail.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 7, a is a mandril having a spiral groove f (shown only in Fig. 7) formed in the surface thereof. On this mandril and in the grooves f is wound a spiral coil of wire b; upon this coil b are laid the longitudinal wires or bars c, Fig. 2, which are suitably fastened to the coil b by soldering, brazing, welding, or the like, and then the outer coil of wire d, Fig. 3, is wound over the longitudinal bars c, and also secured as described. The body structure of the roll thus obtained is removed from the mandril a by employing the inner spiral coil b and the grooves or guides f as a screw; when removed the body structure is mounted for use in a suitable manner. The groove f will not only facilitate the removal of the spiral cord b of wire which forms the foundation of the roller.

Figs. 4 and 5 show one method of mounting the said structure. In these figures the spiral coils of wire b and d and the longitudinal bars c, which are secured together as described, are fastened by soldering, brazing, welding, tinning, or by clamping in or to suitable

end caps, discs or bushes *e*, which are provided with extensions which may either form the shaft for the roller or may be adapted to run upon a through shaft, as may be required. Instead of soldering or the like, the parts of the roller may be welded or fastened together by an electric process of welding or tinning.

After the spiral portions and longitudinal bars have been secured in position upon the mandril a, and before the end caps or discs are placed in position, the mandril is removed by being screwed outward as described from engagement with the internal coil of wire b.

To secure an efficient release where the roll to be made is of considerable length the mandril may be suitably lubricated, as with blacklead, graphite or lubricating oils. In some cases, either with or without lubricant, the grooved mandril may have a fine wire or wires first wound on the base of the groove so as to temporarily support the inner coil until it is set and secured by the longitudinal wires, and then the fine wires on the base of the groove are released and removed, and the coil *b* will be sufficiently slack to be easily removed by screwing off the mandril.

In fastening the ends of the roll to the end caps e the external coil of finer wire d is or may be employed for this purpose, and at the ends can be wound close together in the manner of binding wire as shown at d^* , in Fig. 5; this serves to clamp and bind both the internal coil b and the intermediate bars c onto the end caps c, which are extended longitudinally for a suitable distance. The closely wound portions of the outer wires are or may be flooded with solder for the purpose of securely fastening the whole together. If required, the outer coil of wire may be turned up in a lathe or otherwise trued on its outer surface. The outer gauze sleeve g indicated in Figs. 5 and 6 is of the usual type adapted to be slidden on to the surface of the roller.

As a further advantage, the spiral formation of the interior of the roller will cause the water or matter collecting on the inside of the roller to be carried to one end and discharged. The roller made by the improved method is hollow throughout and is therefore more easily cleansed.

Funeral of William K. Callahan.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 21, 1907 .- Impressively solemn were the services at the funeral of the late William K. Callahan, paper manufacturer, banker and clubman, who died last week. The Ohio Paper Company, of Miamisburg, closed its plant, as also the Callahan factory in Dayton and several other establishments in which the deceased was interested, including the City National Bank. The body lay in state for nearly two hours and during that time a steady stream of mill employees passed the bier. Though born to affluence, Mr. Callahan was not satisfied to devote his life to the pursuit of pleasures exclusively. He prepared early in life for commercial life and mastered every detail of the Callahan estate. Among the active and honorary pallbearers were paper tradesmen from this city and Miamisburg, while other branches of industry were represented. The funeral services were conducted at his late home by the Rev. Holmes Whitmore, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, M. V.

Another Paper Man Elected United States Senator.

APPLETON, Wis., May 20, 1907.—As foreshadowed in this correspondence last week, the deadlock of more than four weeks in the Wisconsin Legislature, over the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Sponer, was broken last Thursday by the choice of Isaac Stephenson, the Marinette paper manufacturer. The choice of Mr. Stephenson is regarded as a triumph for the La Follette wing of the Republican party. Mr. Stephenson will serve the unexpired term of less than two years. Fox RIVER.

PAPER TRADE IOURNAL



BOOKS FOR PAPER MAKERS

PAPER TECHNOLOGY. An Elementary Manual on the Manufacture, Physical Qualities and Chemical Constituents of Paper and of Paper Making Fibres. By R. W. Sindall, F. C. S. Price, \$4.00.

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PRACTICAL PAPER MAKING. By George Clapperton. \$2.50

A general treatise, and includes chapters on the chemical and physical characteristics of fibres, cutting and boiling rags, washing, breaking and bleaching, antichlor, mechanical wood, esparto, straw, beating, loading, color-ing, resin and animal sizing, the Fourdrinier machine and its management, glazing and burnishing, cutting and finishing, microscopical examination of paper, tests for ingredients of paper, recovery of soda, tests of chemicals, tables of sizes, weights, &c. It is illustrated.

THE ART OF PAPER MAKING. By Alex. Watt. \$3.00

Its various chapters relate to cellulose, materials used in paper making, treatment of rags, esparto, wood and various other fibres, bleaching, beating, refining, loading, sizing, colorieg, hand and machine paper making, calendering, culting and finishing, colored papers, machines used in paper making, recovery of soda from spent liquors determination of real value of commercial sodas, chloride of lime, &c., and uneful tables and notes.

PAPER MAKERS' POCKETBOOK. By James Bevendge. \$4.00

This is a compilation of data useful to the practical paper maker. It con-tains tables of weights and measures, wages, English, German and French sizes, weights and classification of papers, equivalent sizes and weights, com-parative temperature, specific heats, properties of saturated steam, Yaryan tests, moisture in rags, yield of pulp woods, composition of liquors, &c., besides a large variety of general chemical tables.

PRACTICAL TESTING OF RAW MATERIALS. By S. S. Dyson. \$5.00

The book contains chapters on the testing of fuels, oils, chemicals, paper takers' naw materials, as well as on water analysis, purification, filtration and softening, etc.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LAKE PIGMENTS FROM ARTIFICIAL COLORS. By Francis H. Jennison, F.I.C., F.C.S. \$3.00

A useful book for wall paper printers, surface coated paper manufacturers, etc. It contains chapters on the nature and manipulation of artificial colors, lake forming bodies for acid colors, lake forming bodies' basic colors, lake bases, principles of lake formation, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet and black lakes, insoluble Azo colors in the form of pigments, washing, filtering, finishing and matching and testing lake pigments.

THE DYEING OF PAPER PULP. By Julius Erfurt. Translated into English by Julius Hübner. \$7.50

I ranslated into English by Julius Flubner. \$7.30 In Chapter I the behavior of the paper fibres during the process of dyeing and the theory of the mordant are treated, while Chapter II is devoted entirely to mordants. The influence of the water used is discussed in Chapter II, while in Chapter IV artificial and natural mineral colors are the subjects written about. Chapter V is exclusively on organic colors, it being in two divisions, the first being of colors of vegetable and animal origin, and the second of artificial organic (coal tar) coloring matters. Chapter VI treats of the prac-tical application of the coal tar colors according to their properties and their behavior toward the different paper fibres. Chapter VII is the most extensive, and contains the leading feature of the bock. It contains 157 samples of paper dyed in the pulp, each of the samples being accompanied by the formula for stock and color.

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PAPER MAKER specially trained in making fine papers, etc., who has also had experience in engineering work, wants situation in paper mill where he has the chance to become a partner. Kindly apply under J. W. 147, care Gustav Ferd. Schacht & Co., Leipzig, Germany.

SUPERINTENDENT open for engagement; twenty-five years' experience, all grades card-boards, box boards, blottings and wrappings; col-oring on machine or in beaters. Address Card Middles, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT wants position; experi-colored specialties, manilas, box board; thoroughly understands Fourdrinier and cylinder machines. Address Jack Pine, care Journal.

E MPLOYEES WANTED in book and ma-nila mill running from 7 a. m. Monday un-til 7 a. m. Sunday; wages paid, machine tenders, \$4 a day; backtenders, \$2 to \$2.25; finishers, \$2 and \$2.25; firemen, \$18 a week. Address A. B. H., care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDERS, backtenders, beater-men and finishers wanted in open mill run-ning on two tours; highest scale of wages. Ad-dress National, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC., ADS. CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER wants po-sition; well up on all grades of paper; steady and sober. Address XXX, care Paper Trade Jour-

WANTED-Machine tenders, backtenders, en-gineers on Fourdrinier machine making manilas; also firemen. Address S. M., care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-First class foreman in binders' board mill; no other need apply; state nationality, experience and in what mill; also wages expected. Address X. Y. C., care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT of experience wants po-sition in mill making No. 1 book or news. Address Franklin, care Paper Trade Journal.

SULPHITE SUPERINTENDENT would like to make a change; have had a large practical experience in the manufacture of high grade au-phite; heat of references as to habits and ability, and satisfactory reasons for desiring to change. Address Reliable, care Paper Trade Journal.

MASTER MECHANIC wants position; thor-oughly practical, up to date, in large pulp and paper mills; experienced, competent, efficient and temperate. Address Good Results, care Paper Trade Journal.

PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER, twenty-four years of age, speaks and writes French fluently, with two years' experience in engineering work, three years' experience in practical paper making, and who completed the course at the tech-nical school for paper makers in Vienna, seeks situation as first assistant to the proprietor or superintendent in some first class mill; can fur-nish best references from leading firms making fine papers, writings, etc., in Germany and France. Apply under chiffre E. N. 146, sare Gustav Ferd. Schacht & Co., Leipzig, Germany.

FOR SALE

A 102 inch DUPLEX HAMBLET CUTTER, with roll stands, five back shafts, three knives, four pairs of slitters; one year old and in excellent condition; may be seen running. Address Cutter, care Paper Trade Iournal.

WANTED

Old Brass Wire Cloth, Scrap Brass, Second-hand Soda Ash, and all other kind of second-hand bags. Will be pleased to quote prices. Write to THEODORE HOFELLER & COMPANY,

98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108 Terrace BUFFALO, N.Y.

FOR SALE Paper and Pulp Machinery

1-72⁸ Fourdrinier Paper Machine, completed. 10-10 and 12 Flate Gotham Screeus, 1905 make, used only 9 months. 4-N. E. Grinders, 26x50, stone.

4-N. E. Grinders, 25x50, stone. 3-Bagley & Sewall 3-Pocket Grinders. 10-Stack Chilled Calenders, 35⁸, 62⁸, 80⁸, 84⁸, 86⁸. 1-S6⁸ Acme Paper Trimmer. 3-Drum Winders, 50⁸, 50⁴, 120⁸. 3-Drum Winders, 50⁸, 73⁴, 95⁶. 5-Corliss Engines. cross compound and simple, from 50 H. P. to 1500 H. P. Large to Dryers, 39⁸ to 120⁶ face. Lot Fan and Centrifugal Pumps.

All our machinery thoroughly rebuilt in our own shops when so stated.

When in the market for new or second-hand rebuilt machinery and beaters, inquire of

F. H. DAVIS & CO.,

161 Devonshire Street Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

FUR SALE	
One rotary boiler, butt strapped, quadruple riv- eted, almost new, good for high pressure. One new rotary boiler, 72 inches diameter, 20 feet long. One compensating winder. Two Jordan engines. One large rag cutter. One fail inch revolving cutter. One 62 inch Hamblet cutter. One 63 inch Hamblet cutter. One 63 inch Hack-Clawson cutter, rebuilt with Hamblet expansion pulley. One 38 inch frimming cutter. One 38 inch four bowl upright reel. One 38 inch four bowl upright reel. One 86 inch four bowl upright reel. One 86 inch four bowl upright reel. One 80 inch four bowl upright reel. One 81 inch schwerz, 7 inches face, clutch pulley. One 61 inch calenders. Also sne breaker stack, 73 inch. One 8 plate 12230 Sandy Hill screen. One 8 plate 12230 Sandy Hill screen. One 70 inch Fourdrinier part for a machine, 46 feet wire. One inch plater. One inch plater. One inch fault in beaters. Three New England two pocket grinders. One pair Corliss engines, 2024. One ragins. One again chard two pocket grinders. One pair Corliss engine. One again chard was pocket grinders. One again chard abaya and one left hand 20248 Corliss engines. One again chard was pocket grinders. One again chard was pocket grinders. One again chard was pocket grinders. One again chard abaya and one left hand 20248 Corliss engines. One agate for farge machine. One suction box, 6828½, for 62 inch to 66 inch machine, brass perforated cover. Revers drive for large machine. Hydraulic lift complete, made for heavy Farrel	P the suin Na CI
Hydraulic lift complete, made for heavy Farrel calender. One double Hamblet cutter, 102 inches. One 36 inch plater.	is
MILLS MACHINE CO	in
Lawrence, Mass.	

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO.

SUCCESSORS TO CLARK & SPENCER

Manufacturers PAPER MILL MACHINERY

LEE, MASS.

FOR SALE

One first class stack of Machine Calenders, 68 inch face, Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. make. Eleven rolls; bottom roll 19 inch diameter, two 11 inch and eight 7 inch diameter. Heavy, modern, up-to-date housings. Can be seen running in mill. Will be sold at a right price.

FOR SALE

Two 64 inch Gavett Cutters

practically as good as new, with two extra knives; these cutters have been replaced by others more suitable to the particular grades of paper we are now making. For further information apply to Nash, care Paper Trade Journal.

CHEMISTRY OF PAPER MAKING WANTED A second-hand copy of Chemistry of Paper Making wanted, in good condition.

Address BOOKS, care Paper Trade Journal.

For Sale ONE AUTOMATIC DOOLEY GRINDER

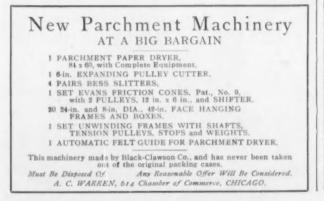
capable of grinding rolls up to 84" face, when attached to framing of machine to suit position of rolls; provision made for take up of grinder belt; lathe tool attachment for truing up emery wheel; speed 700 r. p. m., 20" diam.; standards provided to grind rolls singly when not convenient to do them in the machine. Address Grinder, care Paper Trade Journal.

Straw Board Mill Manager Wanted

A practical man, must be thoroughly competent to produce the best quality of straw board, in a first-class mill, with a complete knowledge of straw board mill machinery and power plant. Give age, experience and remuneration expected. A permanent position is offered to the right man. Address Straw Board Mill, care Paper Trade Journal.

DIGESTERS FOR SALE

Four 7 ft. by 24 ft. Welded Steel Digesters, for Soda Pulp Manufacture, in best condition. For full description and price. Address, H. J. PFIESTER, WINTON PLACE. OHIO.



PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE

Owing to the sale of one of our mills, we have on hand for immediate disposal a quantity of paper making machines including

2 paper machines (Fourdrinier), 76 and 72 inches wide. The 76 inch machine gives a remarkably high finish.

4 stacks of super calenders—one 9 roll Holyoke Stack, 45 inches on face; one 9 roll Holyoke Stack, 37 inches on face; one 9 roll Pusey & Jones Stack, 37 inches on face; one 8 roll stack, 33 inches on face.

- 4 Jordan Refining Engines.
- 8 Emerson Beaters.
- 5 Washing Engines.

4 Paper Cutters—2 Hill Cutters, 72 inches wide; one Findlay Cutter, 72 inches wide; one Sanborn Guillotine, 36 inches wide.

Also rag cutters, dusters, rag boilers, etc.

APPLY TO THE

TILESTON & HOLLINGSWORTH CO. 35 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

MARKET REVIEW

Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1907.

FINANCIAL.—Money on call during the week ruled at 2@3 per cent. Monday the rates were $2@2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with closing transactions at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tuesday the rates were $2@2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, with closing transactions at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Time money on 'Change $3\frac{3}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, $4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and $4\frac{1}{2}@5$ per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper, $5\frac{3}{4}@6$ per cent, for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable for choice single names. Latest quotations on trade securities are as follows:

American Writing Paper Company, 58	Bid. 83	Asked.
American Writing Paper Company, com	2	23/2
American Writing Paper Company, pref	223/2	23
International Paper Company, com.	12	13
International Paper Company, pref	70	71
	105	1051/2
International, 58	89 -	90
Union Bag and Paper Company, com	5%	634
Union Bag and Paper Company, pref	551/8	56
United Box Board and Paper Company, com	21/8	23/8
United Box Board and Paper Company, pref	101/2	10.34
United States Envelope Company, com	30	
United States Envelope Company, pref	95	102

PAPER .- As far as the demand in New York is concerned, there has been no increase in the volume of business done. All grades of paper, except News paper, were in somewhat lighter demand at this time. Box Boards have now been affected by the let-up in general business. The mills have not as yet felt the effects of any reduction in new business, and most of them are still in full operation. The jobbing trade is handling a pretty good small order business in anticipation of lower prices, the purchasing being for immediate use only. News paper seems to be the only really active grade at present, additional lots being obtained only at top notch prices. The large newspapers expect a reduction in their advertising before long, as the summer months usually cause a cut in this direction. This will enable them to keep within their contract shipments. Prices on the different grades of paper have not undergone any change, and present quotations remain very firm. The reported slump in new business has not affected prices in the least. We quote:

Bonds	9 9	40	Butchers' 2.00 @ 2.25	
Ledgers Writing—	9 9	9 20	Fibre Papers 2.80 🖷 —	
Superfine	11 0		Brown Glazed 3% -	
Extra fine	11 0	8 17	Black 4149 -	
Fine	7%	9 9	Light Red 41/9 -	
Fine, No. 2	7 0	. 8	Tissues-	
Engine Sized	6 0	7 7%	White and Col-	
Book, S. & S. C	4 @		ored, 20x30 45 👹 50	
Book, M. F.	3340		Manila No. 1,	
Book, Coated	53/4 0		24x36 50 60	
Coated, Lithograph.		8	Manila No. 2 45 @ -	
News	2.65 6	2.75	Manila Bogus 21/4 21	и
Side Runs	2.25 0	2.35	Common Bogus 11/4 1.60	
Label	51/20	9 9	News Board, ton., 38 41	
Manila			Straw Board, ton., 31 10 34	
No. 1 Jute	5 1/4 @	2 -	Chip Boards 31 1 34	
No. 2 Jute	4340	0 5	Paper Stock Boards. 33.50 @ 36.50	
No. I Wood	2.90 0	3.25	Wood Pulp Board. 42.50 @45.00	
No. 2 Wood	2.75 (- 9		

WOOD PULP.—The heavy rains of the past week increased the water supply to a more normal condition. At some points, however, the water was so high it could not be utilized by the mills. There are very few grinders idle now, so most of the mills are catching up a little. Offerings were rather light this week, and mostly from Canadian mills. The domestic output is nearly all sold up for the remainder of this year. Canadian pulp is quoted at \$17 f. o. b. mills.

WOOD FIBRES.—During the week importers found no difficulty in disposing of spot lots of Foreign Sulphites for prompt delivery. The strike of the longshoremen has induced several importers to hold their shipments at the port of embarkation for a few days. No change in prices has occurred. The domestic

mills are increasing their production. Logs are now more plentiful, too, the improved water conditions enabling the mills to bring their logs down stream. Most of the mills are well supplied with orders for future delivery. A meeting of the manufacturers will be held in New York this week, and prices may be advanced again. We quote:

Sulphite, foreign- Bleached, an dock Unbi'h'd, an dock				Soda, Domestic- Bleached Soda, foreign-	-	•	236
Sulphite, domestic- Bleached Unbleached	2.60	8	3.05	Unb'd Spruce, ex dock Bl'ched, ex dock.	2.35		2.45 3.40

BAGGING.—The market remains very dull, and only odd lots of good bagging were disposed of this week. Prices continue unchanged. The Rope market was not very active during the week. We quote:

Gunny, No. 1- Domestic Foreign Mixed Bagging	1%0	134	Manila Rope, for- eign Domestic Rope New Burlap Cut-	3%@ 3%@	438
Wool Tares, light Wool Tares, heavy.	11/20	134	tings Flax Waste	1 0	3% 3
			Flax Waste, washed	1340	3

FOREIGN RAGS.—The demand was very light this week, all grades participating in the slump. Importations were just about sufficient to cover actual orders. The slowness of the market has not affected prices. We quote:

German Blue Cot- tons Dutch Blues	1360	156	Old Linen, White Old Linen, Gray German Colored	***
Light Print. New Mixed Cuttings New Light Cuttings	1.50	1.90 23%	Cottons Old Linen Blue	1.30 3

DOMESTIC RAGS.—The demand continues slow, but collections have been light, and no accumulations are reported. The movement is just about equal to the available supply. Quotations have not changed. We quote:

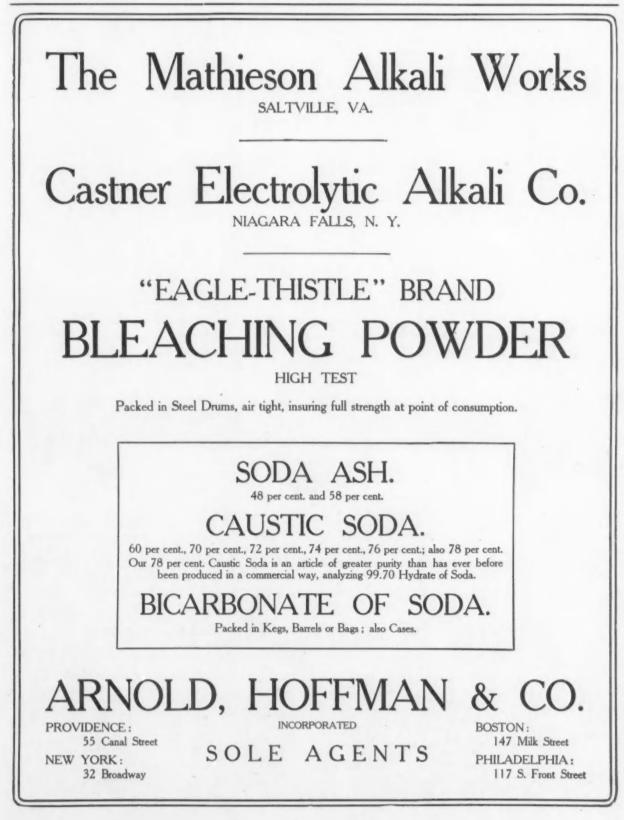
New Shirt Cuttings, No. 1 New Shirt Cuttings,	s%@	6	No. r Whites Soiled Whites, street Soiled Whites, house	1.40 00	3% 1.45
No. 2	4 0	434	No. # New Yorks Streets, #	1.15	21/4
tings New Blue Cottons.	4 0	4322	Thirds and Blues No. 1 Satinettes	1.50	90 1.75
New Mixed Cottons New Black Cottons,	140	1 16	Mixed Satinettes Satinettes, s'g't	70 0	80 1.10
soft New Black Cottons,	11/2@	136	Tailors' Seconds Hard Back Carpets.	30	35 8m
Mixed	1.25 0	1.50			

OLD PAPERS.—The low grades are quite active, while the better grades are rather slow. As a whole, the market was slightly easier this week. Prices are holding firm. We quote:

				帶.			
No. 1 Hard White				No. 1 Old Manila	80		90 60
Shavings No. 2 Hard White				No. 2 Old Manila New Box Board	50		60
Shavings No. 1 Soft White	2.20		2.30	Chips New Straw Chips	45	2	50 50 55
Shavings	1.80		1.90	Bogus Paper	50	iñ.	55
No. 1 Col'd Shav's. No. 2 Col'd Shav's.	85	0.0	90 60	Mill Wrappers Strictly Overissue	55	0	60
No. I Flat Stock No. I Crumpled Sheet Stock	75	ē	85	News	60		65
Sheet Stock	70		8n	News	50		55
No. 1 Book Stock	\$5	- 69	65	Broken News	40	ě.	55 45 50
Solid Ledger Stock. Ledger Stock	1.40	00	1.70	No. 1 Mixed News. Straight Straw and	45	@	50
No. 1 White News. White Paper			1.20	Other Boxes Mixed Straw and	40	a	50
Extra New Manila				Other Boxes	35		45
Cuttings	1.35	-18	1.40	No. 1 Mixed Papers	35	10	45 40 35
New Manila Cut- tings	1.05		1.15	Com'n Papers	30	a.	35

TWINES .- The demand is seasonable. Supplies can be obtained more promptly; prices remain firm. We quote:

Sisal Hay Sisal Lath Yarn	8 0	11%	Marline Jute, 7 Marline Jute, 8 & 9	2%	10%
Jute Rope	634@		B. C. Hemp, 18	18%@	19%
Jute Twines, 18 Jute Wrapping, 2 to	13%@		B. C. Hemp, 24	18 🚭	19
			B. C. Hemp, 36 B. Hemp, 24	171/2@	1832
6 ply- No. 1	10.00		B. Hemp, 36	19 0	26
No. 1 No. 2	13 1	14	Mired Harry 9 6	18 @	
Testa Turingan ar		13	Mixed Hemp, 8 & 9	- 0	-
Jute Twines, 24	16	17	Amer. Hemp, 416	151/20	-
Jute Twines, 36	14%@	15%	Amer. Hemp, 6	15.0	
Marline Jute, 41/2	111/20		B. Hemp, 18	19%	80.96
Marline Jute, 6	11360	1236			





PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

Lockwood's Directory

OF THE

PAPER, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES

32d Annual Number, 1907

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This Directory is issued annually about the middle of every September, fresh and up-to-date at the beginning of the busy Fall Season.

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Useful Data for Paper Makers.

List of Trade Associations with Officers.

Valuable Statistical information which all the trade needs.

This Directory has grown enormously during the past four or five years, and no better index of the growth of the trades it represents could be found. At \$3.00 it is cheaper than any directory of any trades so important and diversified as the Paper and Allied Trades.

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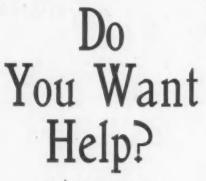
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DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, Mfrs., Philadelphia, Pa.

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or have you some machinery which you would like to dispose of ?

TRY THE

Journal's "Want" Pages They bring prompt

returns.

Philadelphia Markets.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1907.—Another week of spring has passed and the decline in quotations, which in the past has always occurred about this time, has postponed its unwelcome but inevitable advent. Though there is a little easier selling than there was a week ago, prices are still well maintained all along the line. The mill men have shown little inclination to cut down orders, and they are still paying quotations without more than ordinary objection. All grades of paper are doing well, but those which can be used as a substitute, wholly or partially, for wood are in best demand.

The rag market is firm for all grades, and the trade looks for but a little decline in the next few weeks. Quotations remain without change as follows:

		P	APER.
Bonds Ledgers Writing—	98	40 20	News
Superfine Extra Fine Fine, No. 2 Fine, No. 3 Book, S. & C Book, M. F Book Coated Coated Lithograph	12 000000000000000000000000000000000000	15 1 1 1 8 7 1 4 1 2 8	Manila, No. 2
Label	63/4 @	Ű.	Best Tarred, 1 ply 70
Gunny, No. 1- Foreign Domestic Scrap Bagging	1.00	2.00 2.00 85	GGING. Wool Tares, heavy, 1.90 @ 3.00 Wool Tares, light., 1.25 @ 1.45 Manila Rope, No. 1. 3 @ 356 New Burlap Cuttings 156 @ 156
Shavings— No. 1 Hard White No. 2 Soft White No. 3 Soft White No. 7 Mixed No. 2 Mixed Ledgers & Writings. Solid Books New Manila Cuttings	1.95 1.00 65 50 1.55 80	OLD 2.00 1.10 70 55 1.60 85 1.15	PAPERS. No. a Books, light 50 51 Extra No. t Manilas 90 8.09 Folded News (over- issues) 60 65 Old Newspapers 40 45 Mixed Papers 30 35 Commons 35 40 Binders' Clippings 35 40 E, R. G. E, R. G. E.

CHINA CLAY.—All grades have been in fair demand during the week. The lower grades of the imported article are rather scarce for prompt shipment. New business is taken on the basis of \$11@17.50 for imported and \$8@9 for domestic.

TALC.—The market remains very firm, and additional supplies for prompt delivery are difficult to get. All the mills at Gouverneur, N. Y., are in full operation. Prices continue firm at \$9 and upward per ton.

ROSIN.—The demand for the different grades was quite seasonable this week. A good volume of business was transacted. There is only a limited supply of the low grades. Grade "F," which is used principally by paper makers, was quoted at \$5.25.

ALKALI.—Business has been fairly active for immediate delivery. Offerings have been restricted by the freight handlers' strike at New York. On small available lots dealers are quoting higher prices. Orders are accepted on the basis of 90@95c, for 48 per cent. f. o. b. works; 82½@87½c. is asked for high test.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The market remains firm for all makes. The demand is seasonable both for prompt and future necessities. Prices remain firm at 1.25@1.30c, for standard makes.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Business has been of moderate proportions. Sales for prompt and future delivery are made at 1.75@ 1.80c. and Ioc. higher for 60 per cent. f. o. b. works. Powdered is still quoted at 25%@3c., point of delivery.

SAL SODA.—The market remains steady, with a fairly good demand for future delivery. Quotations rule steady on the basis of 70c. and up f. o. b. Sales of concentrated are on the basis of 13%c. and up.

ALUM (Sulphate of Alumina).-Regular deliveries have been of good, seasonable volume. The market rules steady, with prices unchanged; \$1@1.75 per 100 pounds is the ruling prices.

BRIMSTONE.-Under a less active market the demand has

been somewhat limited, but prices have not been affected. Quotations remain at \$22.12¹/₂ and up, point of delivery.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—Conditions in this market have undergone no change recently. Orders are placed on the basis of 5@5½c. for old and 5¾@6c. for new process.

Sawdust Made Valuable Through Swedish Invention.

Our contemporary, Affärsväarlden, calls its readers' attention to an interesting exhibition in the offices of the Linoleum Company, in Stockholm, which has just brought on the market an article which is very certain of having every prospect of meeting with success. Sawdust has always been considered a nearly valueless product. When used for burning purposes its value is about \$1.30 per long ton, but its fate at the planing mills is mostly to rot away in large quantities.

A Swedish engineer, A. F. Lundeberg, has, however, found a method by means of which sawdust, after having been ground fine and colored and binding elements added, and the stuff having been exposed to hydraulic pressure, a good many articles can be produced adapted for the fitting up of the interior of rooms and ships, and the same can also be used in the furniture industry.

The article is very suitable for wall panels and door coverings and can be decorated in pleasant colors and patterns. In comparison with wood it shows decidedly superior qualities, wood being more sensitive to changes in the temperature, which often cause cracks and buckles in the same.

Patents have been applied for in all civilized countries, and it is believed that when the mills of the company have been sufficiently enlarged Sweden will adopt this article for export all over the world.

Mr. Lundeberg is now busy solving the problem of making carpets of the same material, and on its use for glass paintings.

Building Power House on Badger Paper Company's Site. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., May 20, 1907.—Contracts were awarded last week and work begun upon the construction of the new electric power house at Kaukauna, on the former site of the mill of the Badger Paper Company, concerning which mention was made in this correspondence some weeks ago. The contract for the complete construction and equipment of the plant was given to O'Keefe-Orbison Engineering and Construction Company, of Appleton, who have designed the building and installation.

There will be two 1,000 kilowatt generators, and space will be provided for a third, which the company may decide to put in at once. Each generator will be driven by three pairs of water wheels, aggregating 1,200 horse power. There will also be two single wheels for driving exciters. Machinery men are now in town figuring upon the machinery contracts, which have not yet been awarded.

The building will be entirely of steel and reinforced concrete, with steel and tile roof. It will be about 40x120 feet in size, one story high. The excavation of the tail race will be a tremendous job, requiring the removal of about 10,000 cords of stone. It is expected that the plant will be ready for work in eight or nine months. It is being built by the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, which owns the water power. So far as known, no contracts for power from the plant have been made, but people will undoubtedly be ready to take power when it is ready to be given to them. Fox RIVER.

All the sluice gates in all the dams on the Fox River district in Wisconsin, were closed last week. The lake is at a high stage, and henceforth the water will be economized as much as possible. The weather in that part of the country has just begun to warm up a trifle. Foliage is not started yet.



At that point where other systems of variable speed transmission leave offwhere the cost of manufacture is reduced —the Reeves Variable Speed Transmission begins.

Write for list of manufacturers who are using it.

The Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind.

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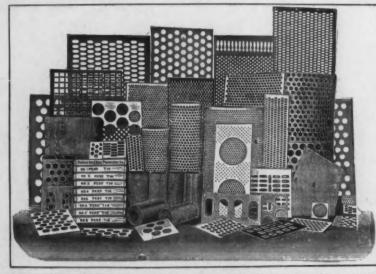
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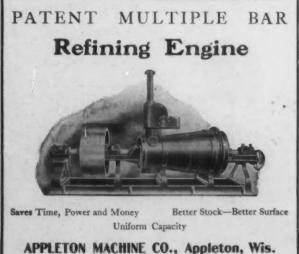
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