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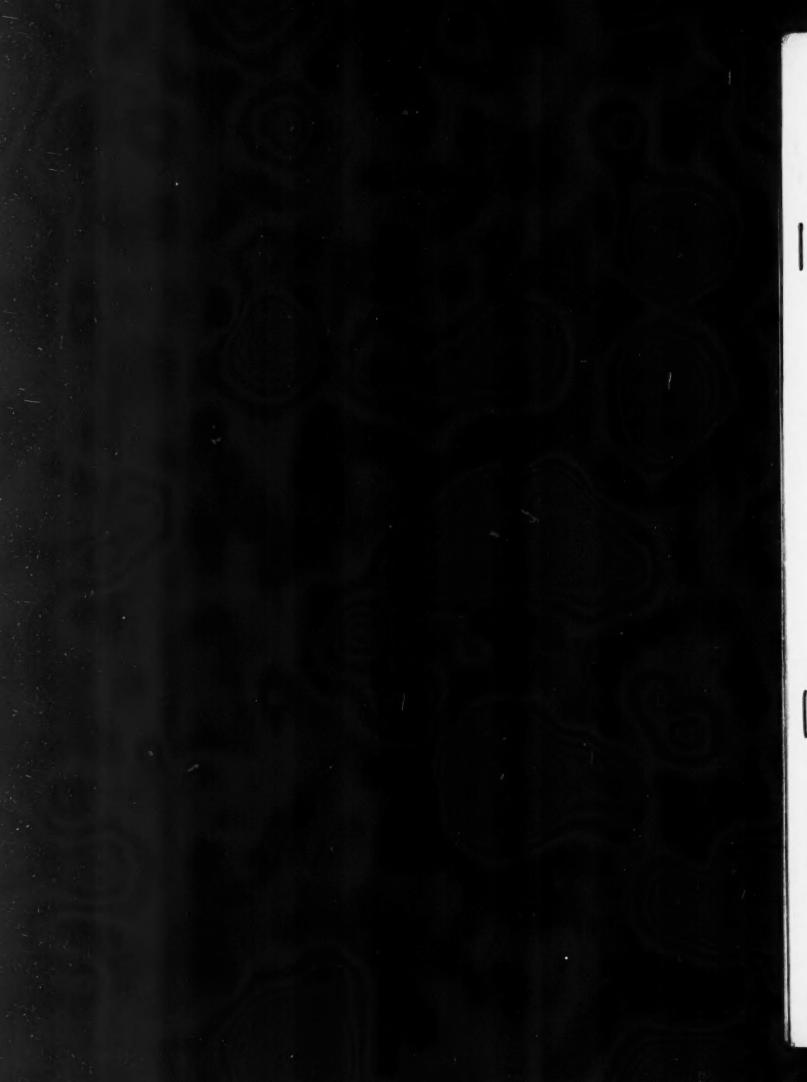
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1920

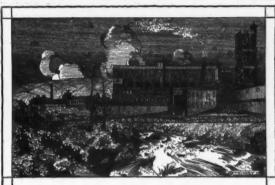
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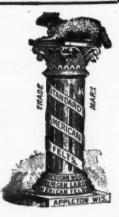


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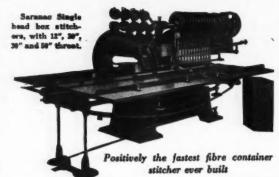
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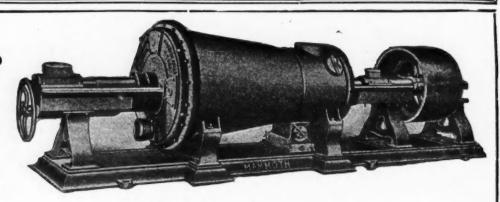
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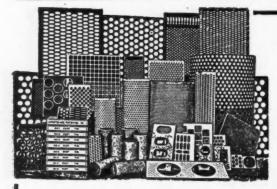
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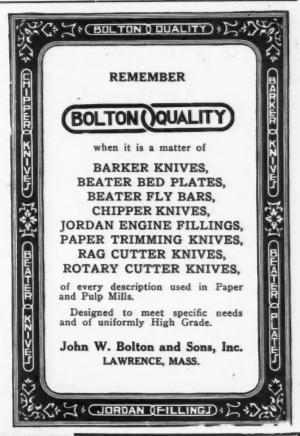
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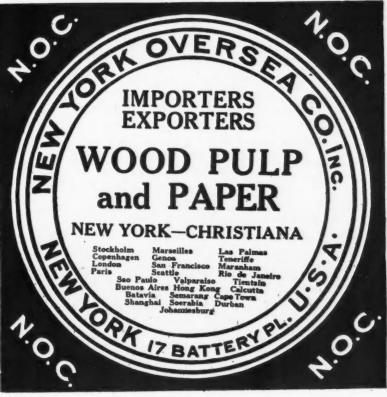
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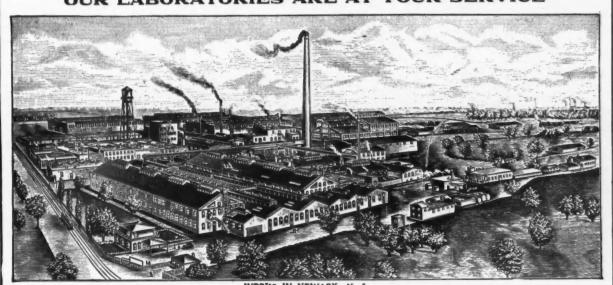
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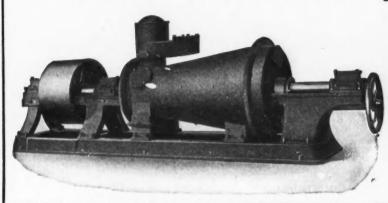
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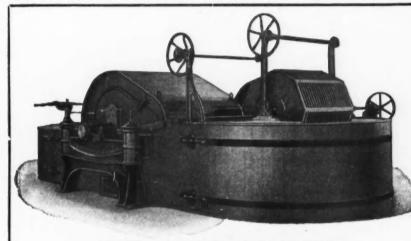
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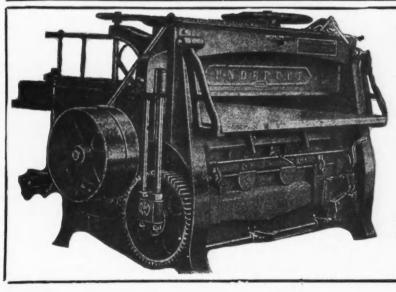
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THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE

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Vol. LXX. No. 2

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Thursday, January 8, 1920

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ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKS NEWS PRINT INQUIRY

On Behalf of More Than Fifty Newspapers Throughout the United States, Files Application Requesting Federal Trade Commission to Make an Investigation of the Manner in Which the Final Decree Entered in the News Print Case in New York, November 26, 1917, Has Been Carried Out—Some Publishers Allege Price Agreements Have Not Been Met.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., January 6, 1920.—Attorney General Palmer announced that an investigation had been directed of the conditions surrounding the production, distribution, and selling price of news print paper. It is possible that action may be taken in the courts of the facts produced warrant such a step.

The activity on the part of the Department of Justice follows the filing of complaints by at least fifty publishers of newspapers, some of whom alleged that price agreements made by producers were not being met and that a shortage of news print paper was causing very great embarrassment.

"On behalf of the publishers of newspapers throughout the United States," read an announcement issued by the Department of Justice, "Attorney General Palmer, on January 3, 1920, filed an application with the Federal Trade Commission requesting that body to make an investigation of the manner in which the final decree entered in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on November 26, 1917, in the case of United States vs. Mead et al., under the Federal anti-trust law, known as the News Print Paper Case, has been and is being carried out.

"The investigation under the decree necessarily involves an investigation to ascertain whether the agreement entered into between the Attorney General of the United States, as trustee, and certain manufacturers of news print paper has been observed. The agreement was entered into simultaneously with the entry of the decree and provided, among other things, that during the period of the war and three months thereafter the prices and terms of contract for sale of news print paper should be fixed and determined by the Federal Trade Commission, subject to review by the Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit.

"The application states that numerous complaints recently made to the Department of Justice in respect of the high prices demanded for news print paper and the alleged shortage in the supply thereof present the question whether the final decree and agreement has been complied with."

The Trade Commission is asked to base its investigation on the following questions:

1. Whether the manufacturers signing the settlement agreement have actually produced the daily tonnage of news print paper which they respectively subjected to the terms of the agreement.

Whether said manufacturers have offered said tonnage for sale in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

3. (a) How much of the tonnage manufacturers signing the agreement have sold to jobbers, dealers, or other middlemen, and at what prices; and (b) whether said jobbers, dealers, or other middlemen, in reselling to the so-called small publishers, have observed the maximum commissions fixed by the Federal Trade Commission pursuant to the provisions of the agreement.

It is requested that the Federal Trade Commission transmit to the Attorney General a report in writing embodying its findings and recommendations.

Wants Embargo on News Print

Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, yesterday introduced a bill in the House calling for an absolute embargo on the exportation of news print paper for a period of one year after

the passage of the act. The bill provides for a fine of \$10,000 for violation of the law.

Expect Action on News Print Investigation

There is a possibility that the sub-committee of the Committee on Manufacturers, of which Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin is chairman, and which was appointed under the so-called Reed Resolution to investigate the news print paper industry, will meet the latter part of this week.

The beginning of this investigation by the sub-committee has been postponed from time to time by Senator LaFollette owing to the discussion in the Senate of the peace treaty and later to the railroad bill, but it is expected that action will be taken now in the near future owing to the large amount of publicity which has been given recently to the news print paper shortage in the United States.

Tariff Commission's Report

The United States Tariff Commission in its annual report to Congress which has just recently been made has the following to say concerning the paper industry:

The study of Schedule M for the "summary of tariff information, 1919," has prominently developed four points: (1) the rise of prices of all kinds of paper; (2) the problem of raw materials; (3) the importance of Canada, both as a source of raw materials and as a purchaser, to the paper industry in the United States; and (4) the stimulus to exports brought about by the war.

Prices for 1914 and 1918

(1) An authority in the paper trade furnished the commission a list of prices for 1914 and 1918, from which the following comparisons are taken:

	Prices						
Kind of Paper.	Ju	ly,	1914.	Jun	e, :	1918.	
Bonds		to	\$0.24	\$0.12	to	\$0.36	
Ledgers	.05	to	.25	.14	to	.32	
Superfine writing	.11	to	.13	.19			
News, rolls	1.95	to	2.00	3.25	to	3.50	
Book, S. & S C	4.00	to	4.50	7.75	to	8.25	
Coated and enamel	5.25	to	9.00	9.00	to	9.50	
Manila, No. 1 fibre papers	2.65	to	3.00	6.50	to	6.75	

In the main, the rise in prices of paper is doubtless only one evidence of the more general phenomenon of the rise of prices of all commodities that occurred by reason of the war. But the rise in prices of paper had been going on for a number of years preceding the war, and was partly due to causes peculiar to the industry.

Difficulty of Obtaining Raw Materials

(2) The principal cause peculiar to the industry is the growing difficulty of obtaining raw materials. The better grades of paper are made, in whole or in part, from rag pulp, and the advent of the war threatened a veritable paper famine for these grades. Importations of rags fell from 171,131,605 pounds in 1914 to 16,879,915 pounds in 1918. The junk business is better organized in Europe than in this country and the paper industry was largely dependent upon importations of rags. To avoid closing, some of the mills resorted to a campaign of education to induce the saving of rags and waste paper in American homes. Sulphite pulp was substituted to a considerable extent for rag pulp, and the

falling of importations of rags was partly made good by increased importation of rag pulp, which grew from 197, 13 pounds in 1914 to 3,209,883 pounds in 1918. The most important raw material, however, is wood pulp, and the preferred wood is spruce. Of the 5,250,794 cords of pulpwood consumed in 1918, 2,870,307 were spruce—2,204,143 domestic and 666,164 imported from Canada. Other pulpwoods are hemlock, fir, poplar, and other woods. The rapid depletion of American forests is threatening the extinction of the domestic supply and making American paper manufactures more dependent upon foreign countries, especially on Canada. It is also awakening an interest in possible substitutes, such as straw and bagasse.

Dependence Upon Foreign Countries

(3) The importation of 666,164 cords of spruce pulpwood in 1918 did not represent the extent of dependence of paper manufacturers upon foreign countries, especially Canada. In 1918, the total importations of pulpwoods of all kinds-virtually all from Canada-were 1,172,003 cords, to which must be added 504,152 tons of wood pulp, of which about 88 per cent was from Canada. Other forms of paper stock of which there are large importations are grasses, fibres, waste, hemp, flax, paper shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, rag pulp, rags, waste bagging, and gunny cloth. If, in this connection, the interests concerned as consumers of paper be considered-newspapers, printers, publishers-the dependence upon foreign countries becomes more apparent. In 1918, 602,020 tons of printing paper were imported, of which 95 per cent was from Canada. There were also considerable importations of other kinds of paper.

How the Exports Increased

(4) Although importations of paper were considerable in 1918, it is only in the case of printing paper that importations show an increase over 1914. On all other kinds there is a marked falling off. On the other hand, exports of all kinds of paper-including printing paper-showed a remarkable increase. The increase from 1914 to 1918, expressed in values, was for bags, \$422,075 to \$1,106,409; for boxes and cartons, \$459,459 to \$974,658; for paper board and strawboard, \$663,230 (1915) to \$2,411,282; for news print, \$2,177,483 to \$9,246,641; for other printing paper, \$1,612,370 to \$7,695,298; and for wrapping paper, \$532,657 to \$4,483,287. The foregoing figures, being of values, exaggerate the increase, as a part of the apparent increase is to be accounted for by the rise in prices. Unfortunately quantities are not ascertainable in all cases, but where they are the increase is still noteworthy. News print increased from 44,483 to 110,186 tons; other printing paper, from 14,301 to 45,036 tons; wrapping paper from 7,066 to 29,675 tons. The destinations of these exports were widely distributed and included the United Kingdom, France, British India, Cuba, South Africa, Mexico, Argentina, Oceania, Japan, and Chile. By far the most important purchaser of American paper is Canada. Of the large exports of printing paper 95 per cent was to Canada, and of wrapping paper 86 per cent.

It is apparent that the war has afforded American paper manufactures an opportunity to gain a strong foothold in the world's paper trade. The increasing exports to Canada indicate ability to compete, and American energy may be trusted to maintain and improve the position already gained, if attention be given to some matters of fundamental importance, not the least of which is the use, under a policy of conservation, of supplies of raw material.

Other unprinted studies of commodities embraced in Schedule M relate to filter masse and printing paper.

Henderson-Gilmer Co. Incorporates

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 6, 1920.—The Henderson-Gilmer Company, wholesale and retail dealer in paper, has been given a charter to begin business with a capital of \$250,000.

Robert Gair Co. Buys Three Board Mills

The Robert Gair Company, of Brooklyn, this week acquired the Haverhill Boxboard Company, of Haverhill, Mass., the Piermont Paper Company, of Piermont, N. Y., and the Thames River Specialty Company, of New London, Conn.

All three concerns will be run under their own names, but will be owned outright by the Robert Gair Company.

In order to facilitate negotiations the real estate business of the Brooklyn concern has been divorced from the paper company, and two concerns, one the Gair Realty Company, and the other the Robert Gair Company, have been evolved. Robert Gair, Sr., is to be the chairman of the board of directors; George Gair is the president of the Robert Gair Company, and the three new paper companies acquired, and Grant Fairbanks and Chase E. Williams, formerly of the Haverhill and Piermont companies, respectively, will be vice-presidents of the four concerns.

The stockholders of the Robert Gair Company have authorized the issue of \$3,000,000 first preferred stock, \$4,000,000 class "A" preferred stock, the latter without voting power, and 400,000 shares of common stock of no par value. Both classes of preferred will be 7 per cent cumulative. The first preferred will be retireable at any time at three months' notice at 112½, while the class "A" preferred will be retireable on like notice at 105.

The present outstanding issue of \$3,000,000 preferred stock of the Robert Gair Company is td be exchanged for the new first preferred, share for share. The present authorized issue of \$5,000,000 of Robert Gair common stock is to be exchanged for 243,500 shares of the new non-par common, so that each present holder of one share of common, which he surrenders, will be entitled to 4.87 shares of the new non-par common. This, it is calculated, will provide for a working capital of \$9,000,000, including the \$7,000,000 of new preferred of both classes and figuring the new common of no par value at a maximum of \$5 a share for 400,000 shares.

The acquisition of the three companies to be absorbed by the Robert Gair Company will be arranged through an exchange of their shares for the new class "A" preferred stock and the remaining 156,500 shares of no par value common stock not to be exchanged for Gair shares. The stockholders of the Gair Company have authorized the sale of the Brooklyn real estate of the Robert Gair Company for adequate consideration and on such terms as will protect the rights of the present preferred stockholders.

Begins News Print Inquiry

(By Telegraph to The Paper Trade Journal.)

Washington, D. C., January 7, 1920.—The Federal Trade Commission has taken up immediately the request of the Attorney General asking for information concerning the manner in which the news print paper manufacturers have lived up to their agreement with the Department of Justice.

Commissioner Houston Thompson, who was formerly an Assistant Attorney General and who has been a Trade Commissioner for some months, has been put in direct charge of this request of the Department of Justice. It is understood that Mr. Thompson was considered as being the best person to conduct this investigation because there are many legal questions involved and because both Commissioners Colver and Murdock are newspaper men.

It is understood that the Commission is now at work preparing questionnaires whose scope has not entirely been agreed upon. These questionnaires will be sent in the first instance probably to the paper manufacturers and also to the publishers of the country and possibly to the jobbers so that a check can be made upon all of the answers received. It seems probable at this time that this investigation will take some time. Owing to the fact that the request has just been made within the past couple of days all of the details of the investigation have not yet been work out by officials of the Trade Commission.

FORT HOWARD PAPER PLANT IS STARTED AT GREEN BAY

Present Plant Forms the First Unit of What Officers Say Will
Soon Be One of the Largest Paper Industries in the Middle
West—Tissue Paper Will Be Manufactured Exclusively
in the New Plant—New Machinery Which Has Been
Added to the Northern Paper Mills at Green Bay Is
Ready for Operation—Whiting Paper Co. Insures
Employees—Thilamany Co. Improvements.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., January 5, 1920.—Operations have been started in the new plant of the Fort Howard Paper Company at Green Bay. The machines were turned over for the first time on the last day of the old year and only a few days were required to make the necessary adjustments.

The new plant has a single machine, and is electrically operated. The present plant forms the first unit of what the officers say will soon be one of the largest paper industries in the Middle West. Tissue paper will be manufactured exclusively

in the new plant.

The new machine which has been added to the Northern Paper Mills at Green Bay is ready for operation. All the necessary extra equipment has been installed and operation of the new machinery will be started soon. The improvements cost nearly \$250,000. Similar improvements will be made in the John Hoberg Company's plant in the near future.

Insures Employees

Lives of employees of the George A. Whiting Paper Company, of Menasha, have been insured by the company without cost to the employees, it was announced, as a Christmas gift for the men. The group insurance plan adopted gives the men protection in proportion to the number of years they are employed by the concern. Insurance became effective December 24. No medical examination is required.

The plan was explained in the following announcement made to the men:

"The protection and care of those dependent on you is of vital concern to you. In the event of your death or permanent disability some provision to continue the support which you are now providing and the problem of how this is to be done has no doubt often occurred to you. To aid in solving this problem, and as an appreciation of your faithful work and loyalty to the interests of this company, we have arranged to insure you for an amount of life insurance based on the number of years in this company's employ. The schedule ranges from \$500 on employees with the company one year up to as high as \$2,500 on employees with the company 25 years or more.

"The insurance will be paid as follows: \$200 at the death of the employee, and the balance every month thereafter as a continuation of the employee's pay envelope, until the total amount of insurance, as determined by the years of service, shall have been paid. The insurance is made effective December 24, 1919. There is no cost to the employees and no medical examination is required. The benefits are in addition to awards under the

Wisconsin Compensation Act."

Does Not Want City Address

Efforts by citizens of Shawano, Wis., to extend the city limits o include the Shawano plant of the Island Paper Company, of Neenah, is meeting with opposition from the company, which sintains that it is satisfied to remain outside of the city. The tis located in the town of Shawano, but near the city line.

Citizens of the town are also opposed to the move. A hearing has been held before a state commission which is expected to render its decision soon. The Shawano plant is maintained in addition to the company's mill at Neenah.

Thilamany Co. Makes Improvements

A rest room, 180 feet long and 30 feet wide, equipped with individual steel lockers, showers and baths and toilet facilities, has been constructed by the Thilamany Pulp and Paper Company at Kaukauna for exclusive use of its employees. The room was provided by building an addition over the heater and machine rooms. The addition is of fireproof construction and the equipment is of the latest and most modern kind. The room is divided into three sections, one for the use of girl employees and the other two for the men.

The Thilamany Company has practically completed its program of giving its employees the best possible working conditions. Recently the roof of the machine and finishing rooms was raised about a dozen feet and large windows installed in order to give an abundance of daylight. Electric lights are needed only when the sky is very heavily overcast.

Business Conditions Best in Years

L. M. Alexander, president of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, who has recently returned from a business trip to the West, stated, in an interview that has been given wide publicity, that business conditions in the West are the best in years. Mr. Alexander reviewed labor troubles on the Pacific Coast and asserted that I. W. W. agitators are jailed wherever found. He said that wages in the West are high, but not higher than they are in Wisconsin. He was particularly impressed with the traffic with the Orient and South American countries, asserting that foreign traders are willing to buy anything that the West can produce.

General News of the Trade

L. A. Tweet, of Stevens Point, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Peshtigo Pulp and Paper Company and will assume his new work as soon as the mill begins operations.

The once despised poplar, which grows very rapidly on cut over land in Northern Wisconsin, is now being shipped to paper mills, where it is being converted into pulp. For many years poplar was cut into fence rails and fire wood, but recently, when the shortage of other pulp wood began to become acute, investigations disclosed poplar can be used in the manufacture of paper. A considerable industry has sprung up in the northern part of the state as a result. Poplar grows much more rapidly than most wood and trees reach a considerable height in three or four years.

Papermill men of Neenah are taking a leading part in the state-wide campaign to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of former Governor William D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, who is known as the "Father of the Dairying Industry." Among the donations made to the fund are the following by Neenah papermen: J. C. Kimberly, \$25; E. Mahler, \$25; Harry Price, \$25; S. F. Shattuck, \$25; J. S. Sensenbrenner, \$25; John Strange, \$25.

Frank Hannon, employed by the Paper Novelty Company of Green Bay, had a narrow escape from death by escaping steam. He was rescued with difficulty by another worker.

Resigns from Union Paper Co.

Detroit, Mich., January 5, 1920.—A. Laurence Smith, who has been general manager of the Union Paper and Twine Company since its organization in 1907, has resigned. Mr. Smith was presented with a mahogany desk and chair by the employees, who are unanimous in wishing him every success in his new venture. Although he is severing his connection with the wholesale paper business, he will still be closely allied in his new business—the manufacture of envelopes.

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PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Total Stocks of All Grades of Pulp in the Mills on November 30 Amounted to 188,887 Tons—While Stocks of Easy Bleaching Sulphite, Bleached Sulphite and Soda Pulp Decreased Slightly During the Month There Was No Decrease in the Stocks of All Other Grades—Ground Wood Mill Stocks Equalled Slightly More Than 31 Days' Output—Mill Stock of Other Grades.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., January 5, 1920.—In connection with the Federal Trade Commission's current statistics on the paper industry, a summary of the monthly reports from manufacturers of wood pulp and other kinds of pulp used in paper making is submitted herewith for the month of November, 1919. The table shows the kind of pulp, the stocks, production, pulp used and shipments for the month. The pulp shipped during each month represents only pulp shipped to a concern different from the one producing it. Loss of production is shown by giving the idle machine time reported by each company for each kind of pulp.

Pulp Production

The following is a tabulation of the production, pulp used by the company producing it, shipments to outside concerns, and stocks of finished pulp, in tons of 2,000 pounds on an air-dry basis, for November, 1919, compared with November, 1918, for the operating mills. The average production and stocks based upon the 12-months' period ended September 30, 1919, are also shown for comparison purposes.

	No. of mills.	On hand first of month.	Produc- tion for month.	Used during month.	Shipped during month.	On hand end of month.
Ground Wood Pulp-						
November, 1919	170	126,315	147,672	119,103	14,833	140.051
November, 1918	161	113,780	106,520	108,952		111,348
Average			107,640		*****	150,161
Sulphite, News Grade-						,
November, 1919	65	19,799	68,699	56,494	10,569	21,435
November, 1918	53	15,021	62,237	62,499		14,759
Average			54,528	*****		21,558
Sulphite, Bleached-						
November, 1919	31	9,468	46,139	23,601	23 400	8.597
November, 1918	26	3,577	44,174	44,237	23,409	3.514
Average	-		37,680			10,270
Sulphite, Easy Bleaching-	***	*****	37,000	*****	*****	10,270
November, 1919	В	1,731	5.984	3,791	0.400	1,522
November, 1919	6				2,402	948
November, 1918	-	1,068	6,459	6,572		
Average	* * *	*****	5,808	*****		2,112
Sulphite, Mitscherlich-	-			2 210	0.000	
November, 1919	7	1,359	6,283	3,310	2,358	1,974
November, 1918	8	1,251	7,031	6,725	-	1,557
Average		******	6,048			1,745
Sulphate Pulp-						
November, 1919	22	7,081	17,144	10,375	6,070	7,780
November, 1918	21	817	15,629	15,475	*	971
Average			11,880			5,279
Soda Pulp-						
November, 1918	25	3,664	27,929	27,964		3,629
November, 1919	27	7.338	31,709	18,288	13,511	7,248
Average		*****	28,632			6,173
Other than Wood Pulp-						
November, 1919	6	228	858	725	. 81	280
November, 1918	5	210	877	872		215
Average			840			194
fotal for all Grades-			0.10			
		173,319	324,488	235.687	73,233	188,887
November, 1919	***	139,388	270.849	273,296	*	136,941
November, 1918	***		253,128		*****	197,494
Average	2.65	*****	230,120			

*Included in pulp used.
Note—A slight variation will be noted between the monthly reports of October and November in the matter of the stock on hand for each grade on account of corrections received from the mills.

Total stocks of all grades of pulp in the mills on November 30 amounted to 188,887 tons. Stocks of bleached sulphite, easy bleaching sulphite and soda pulp decreased slightly during the month. There was an increase during the month in the stocks of all other grades.

Comparing the stocks on hand at the domestic pulp mills at the end of the month with their average daily production based on the 12-months' period ended September 30, 1919, the figures show that:

Ground wood mill stocks equal slightly more than 31 days' average output.

News grade sulphite mill stocks equal slightly more than 9 days' average output.

Bleached sulphite mill stocks equal slightly more than 5 days' average output.

Easy bleaching sulphite mill stocks equal slight more than 6 days' average output.

Mitscherlich sulphite mill stocks equal slightly less than 8 days' average output.

Sulphate mill stocks equal slightly less than 16 days' average output.

Soda pulp mill stocks equal slightly more than 6 days' average output.

Mill stocks of "other than wood pulp" equal about 8 days' average output.

Total mill stocks of all grades equal slightly less than 18 days' average output.

Loss of Production

The number of grinders and digesters showing lost time during the month of November in operating mills was 1,066. These figures do not include the machines in two mills that were not in operation during November chiefly on account of repairs, lack of labor, lack of power, etc. The number of hours lost for various reasons is shown in detail in the following tabulation. The total time lost in October is also shown by grades and reasons for purpose of comparison.

	Lack of	Repairs.	Other	Total, November.	Total,
Ground Wood-					october.
Number of grinders	443	304	99	846	993
Total houns idle	40,441	27,431			187,255
Sulphite, News Grade-			2 1,000		201,203
Number of digesters	36	56	13	105	109
Total hours idle	2,377	5,087			10,542
Sulphite, Bleached-					
Number of digesters	10		3	13	55
Total hours idle	320		96	416	2,902
Sulphite, Easy Bleaching-					-,
Number of digesters				3	3
Total hours idle			180	180	205
Sulphite, Mitscherlich-					
Number of digesters		13	5		20
Total hours idle		1,337	638	1,975	1,005
Sulphate Fulp—					
Number of digesters		13	4	17	30
Total hours idle		2,388	1,800	4,188	6,570
Soda Pulp-					
Number of digesters	2	22	32		59
Total hours idle	64	3,947	†5,29	9,302	4,868
Other than Wood Pulp-			-		
Total hours idle			586	586	600
Number of digesters			4	4	2
Total number of grinders and					
digesters-November	491	408	167	1,066	
Total hours idle for all grind-			04.681	107.065	
ers and digesters-November.	43,202	40,190	24,573	107.965	
Total number of grinders and		400			1 071
digesters-October	616	498	157	*****	1,271
Total hours idle for all grind- ers and digesters—October	122,723	66,164	25,060		213,947

* Includes 6,768 hours due to labor conditions, and 1,607 due to Anchorice.
† Includes 2,857 hours due to labor conditions.

A New De-Inking Process

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 5, 1920.—L. A. Sager, of this city, has discovered a new de-inking process. Mr. Sager started months ago to find a formula for de-inking magazines and old newspapers. After working some time he discovered a formula that will de-ink any kind of printed paper, including all colors, making, it is said, the best quality of pulp without destroying the fibre.

Several experiments have been made and the pulp was found to make a grade of paper as good as the original.



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INVESTORS FAVOR STOCKS OF CANADIAN PAPER MILLS

Big Rise in Stock of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Is Followed by Sympathetic Rise in Most Other Paper Securities— With Plenty of Money for Investment Purposes Public Now Seems Disposed to Finance Any Undertaking in Pulp and Paper Line—Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. Expected to Announce an Increased Dividend—Negotiations Continue Abroad.

Montreal, Que., January 5, 1920.—This has been a week when the stocks of the various paper companies have practically absorbed the attention of financiers and speculators in Canada. The big rise in the stocks of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company has been followed by a sympathetic rise in most of the other paper securities, notably the North American Paper Company and the Riordon Pulp and Paper Companies' issues. It is now recognized that the pulp and paper industry is the most prosperous and promising of all the manufacturing industries of Canada, and the public, which has plenty of money for investment purposes, now seems disposed to finance any undertaking in this line. As a consequence it may be expected that gigantic strides will be made during the present year in the expansion of the industry.

Abitibi to Double Output

The Abitibi Power and Paper Company has issued a circular to shareholders announcing that the 7 per cent convertible debentures of the company will be retired on April 1 next at 110 and accrued interest. The debentured stock of the company was offered to the public in April, 1918, at 87 and accrued interest, to yield over 81/2 per cent, and was nominally due December 1st, 1932. The company, however, had the option of retiring the debentures at 110 and accrued interest at any time on or before March 1, 1921, after which they were convertible at the holder's. option into common stock at par. The amount of the offering was \$1,000,000. The issue was listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange on April 23 last year, selling at 99. There was little trading in the issue, but with the recent rise in the common stock there was a sympathetic move upwards in the debentures, with the high point reached on November 14, when the issue sold at 1061/2. The retirement of the debentures will reduce the company's funded debt to \$5,000,000, which with \$1,000,000 preferred and \$5,000,000 common represents the outstanding capitalization of the enterprise.

The announcements, the advance in the stock and the wiping out of the preferred arrears and an initial dividend of 1½ per cent on the common, the exchange of five shares in Abitibi Limited for each share of common of the old company, and now the wiping out of the convertible mortgage debenture stock, together with a further declaration of 4½ per cent on the common payable January 15 and 1¾ on the preferred show that notwithstanding large sums of money distributed by the company in payment of dividends and arrears thereof, the company is still strong in funds. The company's output is now as follows:

150 tons of sulphite pulp daily.

300 tons of ground wood pulp daily.

250 tons of newsprint daily.

To this from 200 to 250 tons of newsprint daily are to be added. The latter item alludes to the present year, and will be accomplished by means of the two new machines with a daily capacity of upwards of 100 tons each, which will be installed this year.

Brompton's Strong Position

With the annual meeting of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company called for January 15, investors are looking forward to an

announcement on that date with respect to the anticipated increase in the dividend to be paid by the company. The directors meet within a few days, and the announcement to be made at the annual meeting will be decided then. The new newsprint machine has now been operating about three months with entire success. Its capacity is 50 tons a day, and this, together with the 50 tons from the other machine, is shipped entirely to the United States, so that the company is receiving the benefit of the high rate of exchange on New York funds In fact, this applies to the entire output of the company, which is highly diversified, and which goes entirely to the United States. With newsprint at \$90 and possibly more per ton, and with operations 300 days in the year, it will be realized that the company will have a considerable amount from the premium on New York funds alone on newsprint output, irrespective of the other output and aside altogether from the profits of the operation.

New Offering of Howard Smith

A Montreal financial firm is understood to be about to offer \$1,500,000 of 8 per cent cumulative participating preferred and \$2,500,000 common stock of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited. The company, which recently acquired the properties of the Toronto Paper Company, is installing an additional paper machine at its Beauharnois plant, and is increasing the output of the sulphite mill at Cornwall. The preferred shares to be offered will participate with the common in dividends after 10 per cent has been paid on the latter.

Trouble with Domestic Requirements

Considerable negotiations are still going on between the various Canadian publishers, the news print manufacturers and the Paper Controller over the supply of news print for the domestic newspapers. Some of the companies which have been supplying the Canadian newspapers at \$69 per ton feel that they have done their share, and now want to participate in the higher prices to be obtained in the American market. Although the price in Canada has been raised to \$80 per ton, this affords little comfort to them, as jobbers and publishers in the United States are offering as high as \$120 per ton, with the added advantage of the premium on New York funds. They are now seeking to have those companies which have catered almost wholly to the New York trade take over the Canadian supply. The Paper Controller is sympathetic with them, and has issued orders on various companies to take over the duty of supplying Canadian paper, to the relief of the companies which have been doing this all along. Some of the companies, and notably Price Brothers & Co., have declined to have the duty of supplying Canadian papers thrust upon them. Nevertheless, orders have gone forward. Whether these companies will fight the issue, and if necessary carry the matter to the Privy Council, as has been threatened, remains to be seen. It is thought that, following upon the recent conference of publishers and news print manufacturers at Ottawa, at which the price of \$80 per ton was mutually agreed upon, the controversy may be settled amicably, and the domestic supply forthcoming from those upon whom orders have been issued.

Sir George Bury Back

Sir George Bury, president of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Company, who has just returned from a visit to China and Japan in the interests of his company, is attending a special meeting of the directors of his company, to be held in Toronto this week, to make a report to them on the possibilities of the company's business in the Orient. In an interview on his arrival home he said:

"Canada as a whole must develop a foreign trade or go down in the race for national equity with the rest of the world. Not (Continued on page 24)

J.Andersen & Co.

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Sole Agents for United States for

CANADIAN KRAFT, Ltd.

Three Rivers, Canada

INVESTORS FAVOR STOCKS OF CANADIAN PAPER MILLS

(Continued from page 22)

only is Canada's national prestige now at stake, but her democratic and industrial well-being is in the balance."

"In Japan and China," he added, "today there is practically an unlimited market for many kinds of manufactured and natural products of this country. Herculean efforts are being made by the representatives of almost every country except Canada to capture this trade. Canada is the laggard. Canada is asleep at the switch."

Laurentide Bonds All Retired

The Laurentide Company, Limited, has retired all its outstanding 6 per cent 20-year bonds, the transaction involving the payment of approximately \$550,000. The original issue was for \$1,200,000, the deed of trust covering the company's mills, lands, plant, factories, machinery, water power and timber licenses. At the end of the company's fiscal year on June 30 last the par value of the securities of this class outstanding had been reduced to some \$565,000, which amount was further contracted between the period between midsummer and the end of 1919. The company thus embarks upon the year 1920 entirely free of funded indebtedness, with the only outstanding capital obligations consisting of \$9,600,000 of common stock, which now has behind it the immense resources of the pulp and paper concern, inclusive of the valuable investments held by the company, prominent among which are 72,000 shares of Laurentide Power, carried on the company's books at the nominal value of \$5 per share, or \$360,000, whereas at the current market quotation the power stock has a value in excess of \$5,500,000. Altogether the total value of the securities held by the company is between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, against which the only capital indebtedness is the common stock. The position into which the financial affairs of Laurentide have been worked through efficient and far-sighted executive management is without a parallel in Canadian in-

It should not be forgotten that the Laurentide Company has built up a model town at Grand Mere, where the community is like a great happy family. In addition to seeing after the welfare of the workers and their families, the company has an efficient night school, where at present there is a paper-making course, combining a series of lectures by leaders in every department of the industry.

American Newspapers Protest

It is announced here today that American newspapers supplied by Price Bros. & Co., of Jonquieres, Que., have been sending telegrams to the Dominion Government protesting against a proposed partial embargo on the export of newsprint from the company's mills. The company has been ordered to supply paper to Canadian publishers, and this of course means that its present American customers will have their supply curtailed by just that much. Intimations are being given the Canadian Government from American sources that if there is an embargo on news print an appeal may go to Washington to stop export of American coal to Canada. Inquiries from the authorities here elicits the information that no order to stop exports from Canada have been made, but that as Price Brothers have refused to obey the orders of the Dominion Paper Comptroller, action against that firm is likely. The following statement on the matter is given out by P. D. Ross, chairman of the News Print Committee of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association:

"The only mill in Canada whose customers are having trouble is that of Price Brothers, the head of which is Sir William Price. Price Brothers have refused to supply Canadian customers a proportion of their output. Canadian mills are making 830,000 tons of paper per year, of which 720,000 tons go to the United States.

Canadian papers use 110,000 tons, or 13 per cent, of the Canadian product. An order was issued recently by the Paper Comptroller directing that the 13 per cent of Canadian product used in Canada should be supplied at \$80 per ton for six months, the price at which many contracts are in force between Canadian mills and American papers, and at market price of the United States afterwards. This order, which implied that each Canadian mill should give for local consumption on its fair share of paper, up to 13 per cent of its output, was accepted by all the Canadian manufacturers except Price Brothers, who remain the only company in Canada to refuse to act either with their fellow manufacturers or to obey the orders of the Paper Comptroller. Price Brothers have been making an enormous profit out of the enhancement of paper prices due to the war, and its consequences, and evidently want to get the utmost profit possible out of the United States."

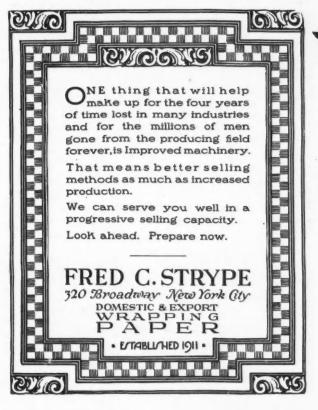
Paper Comptroller Pringle says Price Brothers have been selling in Canada only 2,000 tons out of an annual output of 75,000, and he is calling on them to give 8,000 tons in Canada, or 11 per cent of their product, which is less than their fair quota.

Winnipeg's Power and Paper Plant

The Winnipeg River Power Company is awaiting a favorable entry into the bond market for the purpose of raising a total capital of \$9,000,000 to establish a power plant which is described as destined to be the largest in the world. Until the bonds are sold the Northern Construction Company, which has the contract for the scheme, is financing the venture. Already the big coffer dams have been constructed. Preparing the site for the power house is the next task to engage attention. The company will supply the Winnipeg Street Railway with power, and expects to have an abundance of power for other enterprises at one-half cent per kilowatt hour, the cheapest rate in the world. It is expected that this will attract many industries to the city. The recent paper crisis at the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company's mills, which supplies prairie papers, has revived talk of establishing a pulp and paper manufacturing plant in or near Winnipeg. The supply of pulp wood in northern Manitoba would appear to be adequate, and the prospect of securing the whole news print business of the west of Canada would seem to be a great inducement for the establishment of the enterprise. The rumor has been current that a pulp and paper enterprise is part of the plans of the Winnipeg River Power Company, but this the company denies.

Paper from Hawaiian Bagasse

The Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has issued a bulletin (No. 45) published at Honolulu on "The Paper Making Qualities of Hawaiian Bagasse," by Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass. It contains a general survey of the question, a discussion of previous attempts to use bagasse as paper making material, description of the principal paper making processes, discussion of the technique involved in handling Hawaiian bagasse with reference to the experimental results obtained, the commercial aspect of making paper in Hawaii from bagasse and the class of product which might be made, estimates of production and costs and tabulation of experimental data. The report followed the successful design and construction of a mill in Hawaii now in operation making a soft paper felt from bagasse which is used as protection against weeds in the sugar cane fields under the Eckert patents. By this means some 50 to 70 per cent of the labor costs are avoided, and the yield is increased. The sharp, stiff cane sprouts break through the felt while the softtopped weeds curl up and die.



"Service in Specialties

Our Slogan

Our plant at Waterford is ideally equipped for speedy and effective service in colored specialties for all purposes. Try us.

At Cohoes, our new mill is now concentrating upon the manufacture of WATCO Bond in white and colors, which has been received with such marked favor by paper buyers the country over.

Let us quote on specialties of all descriptions

FRANK GILBERT PAPER CO.

Waterford, N. Y.

Cohoes, N. Y.

Executive and Sales Offices

135 Broadway Tel. Rector 8992 New York



T. F. HART PAPER COMPANY, Inc.

Dunkirk, Indiana

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALBANY REFINED STRAWBOARD

for

TUBES AND CAPS
SINGLE and DOUBLE LINED
PLAIN and COLORED
VAT LINED, MILL AND SHEET LINED
SPECIALTIES, ETC.

Domestic and Export Mill: Albany, Indiana



Flow to be influenced by heat

On his little journey through the mill, Bert picked up a hunk of the stuff we use to wax our paper and of course we told him it came from India, because we wanted a wax that was slow to be influenced by heat—that would keep molasses, kisses and lollypops and fine candies in elegant shape even when the sun boils hot.

The de lux book Cy has finished for us is full of pointed things, observed by R. H. the second who wrote most of it for us. Right gladly we will mail you a copy—if you speak up in a letter.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

"The World's Model Paper Mill"

Makers of Bond and Waxed Papers and Vegetable Parchment

DEMAND IN PHILADELPHIA IS ACTIVE FOR ALL PAPERS

Writings in Biggest Demand with Advances on Cheaper Grades and Indications That Advances Will Be Registered on Better Grades Also Soon—Stocks of Most Lines of Paper Are Extremely Low—D. Ridgway Burr Retires from Business After Forty-four Years—Lowe Paper Co. Takes Over Four-Story Building at 231 Chestnut Street—General News of the Trade.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, January 3, 1920.—Demand for all sorts of stock which can be used in catalogue, announcement and other publicity work is extremely active. Printers are still rushed as never

before they have been at a year's beginning.

Writings are most active with advances on the cheaper grades in which there is a great scarcity. Expectations are that advances will soon come along on the better grades, too. Blotting papers went up a half cent during the past week. Prices on glazed papers for boxmakers' use, advanced from 25 to 50 per cent during December, have now been withdrawn entirely and are fixed only at the time of shipment. All the boxmakers are busy, and their requirements consequently are very heavy. Book papers are without change in price, but the market continues excellent. The supply is restricted. Coarse paper business is active and a further though slight advance in krafts, is anticipated within a few days. Advances were reported during the week on No. 1 heavy books, No. 1 new manila, old Kraft, overissue and old news, No. 1 mixed and commons.

D. Ridgway Burr Retires

When at the ending of the last business day of the old year, D. Ridgway Burr turned the key in his paper and rag stock warehouse at 16 South Delaware avenue there came to an end a business career of forty-four years, notable in many respects. Mr. Burr has withdrawn all his interest, active and financial, in the business of Burr Brothers. It will be continued, however, on exactly the same high plane by W. Elmer Williamson, long associated with Mr. Burr.

The retiring head of the firm entered the stock business in 1876 with Buck E. Ogden, who retired in 1878. Subsequently his brother, the late Dr. Evan W. Burr, became his associate continuing until his death in 1898. For the past 22 years the firm headquarters have been on South Delaware avenue.

Mr. Burr was in many respects the most striking figure in the paper stock trade in this country. Regarded by the unsympathetic as peculiar, by friends as of most distinctive personality and by all as a man of the old type of business life, of highest integrity, he conducted an establishment as out of the usual as himself. No disguise was made of the rather apparent fact that no cleanup and refurnishing had been done for seven years. A fishtale gas flame still glows in the inner office; the firm's books consist of a single little volume which the proprietor carries in his pockets. In corners there is the accumulation of dust of almost a decade. Bits of cotton waste do the work of modern weatherstripping. A coal stove of the type of Civil War days radiates what warmth is not given by the Burr smile—always welcoming. In a word the office looks like a Dickens Old Curiosity Shop. Some have even said that it looks like the dickens.

But Mr. Burr has the courage of his convictions and has reasons sufficient to himself for preserving the old place without change all these years. That it is known beyond the confines of the city, even of the country, has been made evident. Not so long back a paper mill man returning from abroad told the owner

that in Tangiers he met a merchant, who learning he was from Philadelphia, asked whether he knew of a stock business near the Delaware River front. It was identified as the Burr establishment. Subsequently the same mill man met, near London Bridge, an English stock dealer who asked the same question.

Part of the first floor of the establishment has a three-fold purpose—it accommodates a cigar store, a barber shop and a fruit stand in addition to a mere entrance to the Burr establishment. All these establishments have been under the same proprietors for decades. Not so long since a caller on Mr. Burr endeavored to enlist his interest in a brand of cigars. When Mr. Burr informed him that he has an interest in a cigar store and must buy there, the visitor departed satisfied. Awaiting his turn was another caller who desired to sell a razor. When Mr. Burr informed him that there was a Burr interest in a barber shop and that patronage went there, the visitor looked daggers, slammed the door and left believing he had been hoaxed.

Asked to review in brief 44 years of experience Mr. Burr said: "I find no change in human nature—the packers still want the highest price and the mill men the lowest. But I would like to say this—that in my forty-four years I have never known a single instance of where disease was communicated through rag stock to sorters or jobbers or mill hands. My most curious experience was to be shown, when being entertained by a certain mill owner, a pair of most unique and artistic green glass bottles which his good wife treasured among her bric-a-brac. She regarded them as of great value. I was anxious to learn their history. They came in some stock sent by Burr Brothers was the answer. I

did not press my inquiry further."

Relieved of all business cares Mr. Burr proposes to travel, to give more time to literary work in which he has had quite a measure of success in recent years and occasionally "to shake a leg except in modern fox trots even though henceforth every day is to be a Sunday."

Lowe Paper Co. Get New Building

The recently organized Lowe Paper Company consisting of M. P. Lowe and Max Dee, both service men, took over as of January 1 the four-story building, 231 Chestnut street, previously occupied by the Safepack Company. Fred Hennig, sales manager of the Safepack line, will, however, continue to have an office at 231 Chestnut street. The entire Safepack line has been added to the Coarse Paper Department of the D. L. Ward Company under the management of E. F. Walters. The line is to be distributed through paper merchants as heretofore.

The Lowe Company will, for the present, continue partial occupancy of former quarters, 33 South Bank street, for storage. In the new building the first floor will be for offices and showrooms, and the upper for stock; with the increased space the firm proposes to develop a fine paper business and a line of specialties. It is about to increase the sales force by four or five.

General News of the Trade

Edward Hemingway, the widely known and widely traveled Elbow Lane paper stock dealer, returned to the city for the holidays from his camp in Maine, but is planning a long trip for early in 1920; destination not decided upon. Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway frequently make trips of a half year's duration, afoot and in the most inaccessible parts of Europe and Africa.

The Whiting-Patterson Company, Thirteenth and Wood streets, has just added to its envelope making and printing equipment a Harris automatic press.

John Datz, head of A. S. Datz & Co., received a most welcome Christmas gift. The lad has been named William. His first born died at the age of but six months.

The D. L. Ward Company announce the opening of a Trenton (N. J.) branch under Howard R. Fagin, assisted by William C.

(Continued on page 64)

Jones Universal Adjustment Ball and Socket Drop Hanger

Permit a wide range of adjustment, both lateral and vertical, within the frame. Bearings have unusually large oil reservoirs and combination ring and capillary oiling. Babbitted, bored to size and the ends faced.



Two Jones Symbols

One to help you remember—the other to prove your wisdom in doing so

FVERY paper mill in this country ought to use Jones transmission because-

—Jones transmission is built to take care of the most exacting paper mill requirements.

—Jones transmission furnishes to paper mills the points of practical advantage to be found in other makes, and exclusive Jones features that increase the utility of Jones appliances over all others.

Superior manufacturing processes, contented workmen, specializing executives, and best up-to-the-minute methods of doing business contribute to the general excellence of Jones-made machinery.

Ask your dealer or write to us.

W. A. Jones Foundry & Machine Company

4411 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago

30 Church St., New York

MIAMI VALLEY PAPER MILLS IN PROSPEROUS CONDITION

This Is Reflected by the Incorporation of New Concerns and by the General Extension of Mill Interests—Management, Engineering and Development Co., Which Is Engaged in Paper Mill Engineering Work, Increases Capital Stock From \$100,000 to \$500,000—Late Colin Gardner Leaves Stock in Paper Mill Concerns to His Sons—Salesmen Visit Paper Mills.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, January 5, 1920.—The prosperity prevailing in this favored paper producing section has been reflected in a measure by the number of increases in capital stock of various firms, the incorporation of new firms and by the general extension of mill interests.

One of the first moves with the advent of the New Year was the authorization of the increase in capital from \$100,000 to \$500,-000 of the Management, Engineering and Development Company, which is engaged in paper mill engineering work. The increased stock of this enterprising Dayton firm is made for the purpose of taking care of the rapidly-expanding business in all parts of the country where the company is engaged in paper mill building.

At present the company is understood to be building mills, or rather managing, engineering and developing plants in Michigan,

Tennessee and Canada.

George H. Mead is president of the company; R. G. Corwin, secretary, and H. C. Conway, treasurer. The company has a staff of competent engineers who are almost continually out of the city engaged in supervising paper mill construction details. The company is a comparatively new one, though during its existence, it has achieved considerable success.

When it is understood that such men as Messrs. Mead and Conway, and a force of nationally known engineers are behind the enterprise, it will readily be recognized that the firm has at once a standing which long experience in the paper business alone

can give.

Probably never before has the future of the paper industry been more encouraging than at present, and it is predicted here that 1920 will witness several of the largest development projects in the history of the trade. Never have different grades of paper been in greater demand and never have quotations been more substantial. It naturally follows that profits should be correspondingly fair, and that the business should invite manufacturers and investors who understand the merits of the trade.

It will be recalled that last September the Mead Company of this city with which George H. Mead is associated, increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, while the Mead Investment Company recorded an increase from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 also. The increases were made, it is understood, to permit of the development of the business interests of the respective concerns.

George H. Mead is president of the G. H. Mead Company and H. C. Conway is secretary and treasurer. The company has been operating as an importer in paper and ground wood, and has been doing a large business throughout the country. Recently Mr. Mead returned from Europe where he surveyed the situation. At that time he expressed himself as greatly pleased with the foreign trade outlook and it develops that his predictions have been borne out by facts and developments. A man of wide experience in paper manufacturing and marketing, thoroughly conversant with all of the details of the trade, it is freely predicted in the Miami Valley that he will lead the Management, Engineering and Development Company to complete success in the commercial world.

Will of Late Colin Gardner

Filing of the will of the late Colin Gardner, for many years at the head of the Colin Gardner Paper Company, the Gardner-Harvey Paper Company and the Gardner Paper Board Company, shows that his stock in the various paper mill companies was bequeathed to his three sons, Edward T., Colin, Jr., and Robert G. Gardner.

The will was probated, Judge Woodruff having given approval at Hamilton, the county seat, the latter part of last week.

Diem & Wing Salesmen Visit Mills

One of the interesting features in the paper trade during the past week was the visit of the sales force of the Diem & Wing Paper Company of Cincinnati to the leading paper mills of the Miami Valley. Each year the salesmen visit the mills on an educational trip.

It is needless to state that these visits prove valuable in increasing the technical vocabulary of the average alesman, and at the same time give him a true insight into prevailing manufacturing conditions.

The Champion Coated Paper Company's plant and the Beckett Paper Company's mills were inspected in Hamilton. Sixty salesmen under the leadership of William O'Hara, vice-president of the Diem & Wing Paper Company, made the rounds. The Champion Coated Paper Company gave a banquet to the visiting salesmen at the Hamilton Club. Joseph Reed, of the Champion Coated Paper Company, acted as chairman of the reception committee.

Alexander Thomson of the Champion Coated Paper Company presided as toastmaster and made a short talk on "Trade Conditions," which he covered in an interesting manner. He explained to the salesmen some of the causes of the shortage of paper and told them that one of the things they must learn to do immediately is to educate their customers in waiting for delivery, and getting orders months in advance.

He said that at the present time the Champion Coated Paper Company is four months behind in its deliveries, and there are no prospects for bettering these conditions. He impressed again upon the salesmen the importance of their duties in regard to early orders, and advising buyers of the probable delay in deliveries. He assured the salesmen they could do "a world of good" in smoothing out troubles if they would take the pains to explain the real situation in the paper market.

Discussing the news print situation, Mr. Thomson said: "The excessive use of news print by the large city dailies has caused a shortage in the news print market. The small buyers who formerly used news print have been forced to turn to book which accounts for the greatly increased demand for book paper."

Mr. O'Hara of the Diem & Wing Company, gave a brief response for the salesmen in which he thanked the Champion Coated Paper Company for its hospitality, and the opportunity afforded the Queen City Company's representatives in viewing the plant and its operations, which he declared was an education in itself.

Paper Company Insures Employees

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bangor, Me., January 6, 1920.—The Orono Pulp & Paper Company has taken out a group life insurance policy with the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., through the agency of Hon. Leon F. Higgins, general agent, whereby each employee of the company in its service three months or more will be insured for \$1,000 life insurance and continued service will add \$100 per year for a period of five years. Individual policies will be issued. The insurance is without cost to employees, the premium being paid by the Orono Pulp & Paper Company.

Continuous Beating

In one mill they formerly used four beaters. Each beater used power,—lots of it.

Then they installed two Bird Continuous Beater attachments and eliminated two beaters.

They saved power, kept up production. The stock was beaten more uniformly.

And the cost? The power saved paid for the attachments six times the first year.

Send for "Continuous Beating" Catalog "A"

BIRD MACHINE CO.

EAST WALPOLE

MASS.

Western Representative: T. H. SAVERY, JR. 1630 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK REPORTED FROM THE TORONTO TRADE

Auspicious Opening of 1920 Which Promises to Become One of the Greatest Periods of Expansion and Activity Ever Experienced in the Trade—Labor Troubles, It Is Thought, Will Not Be as Prevalent This Year as They Were Last and all Signs Point to an Increased Production—Prices on all Lines of Paper are Decidedly Firm With Some Advances—To Resume Book Inquiry.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ontario, January 5, 1920.—Never did the paper trade face the coming year with such confidence and assurance as it enters upon 1920, which period bids fair to become one of greater expansion and activity than at any time since the outbreak of the war. Jobbers report that in other years it has usually been about the last of the month before business resumed its wonted activity, but this season it is different. There has scarcely been any holiday lull. Wholesale establishments have been busy stock taking and making plans for the coming year. Every line of business is good and development is the watchword from this out.

It is thought that labor troubles, which manifested themselves at a number of centres during the last few months of 1919, are now over and everything points to increased production. Prices in all lines rule firm and many mills keep getting farther behind in orders. The outlook in book and writing papers is bright. Speaking to your correspondent, a leading manufacturer states this week that there had been an exaggeration of the shortage in book papers and so far as he could learn the normal daily production by Canadian mills was only six or eight tons less than what was required, but that to hear certain reports persons would think it was many times this tonnage. There had been such a liberal supply in the past that all jobbers had large stocks and could meet the ordinary demands for any one customer promptly, and the customer would in all probability deal with that house exclusively. Now the buyer applied to many houses and could get only a proportion from each to satisfy his demand and, therefore, came to the conclusion that matters were really much worse than they are. Thus rumors of alleged scarcity had been magnified owing to the extra search that some consumers had to make in order to secure the quantities desired.

"I know of no newspaper or class publication in Canada using book paper," he added, "or any book publishing house either, which has had to curtail production or to be cut down in size due to inability to get the requisite amount of paper. This, to my mind, proves conclusively that the alleged shortage is not nearly as great as imagined. True, deliveries have been delayed in many instances and quantities have been allotted on a basis of proportion and much export business has been turned down by reason of the active domestic demand, but this will soon be remedied by augmented production."

Increase in Price of Wrappings

There have been several increases in the price of coarse papers during the past few days. Kraft and fibre, manila and grey rag have gone up half a cent. The prevailing figure to jobbers, in carload lots, is now as follows: Grey rag, \$5.75 per cwt.; "B" manila, \$6.10; No. 1 manila, \$7.85; fibre, \$7.85; kraft, both glazed and unglazed, \$9.50. Tissue paper have gone up 5 per cent and toilet 6 per cent. All other prices are very firm. Many mills are quoting on other lines the figures which prevail at date of shipment, while a few have withdrawn lists altogether

and will not accept any business on certain ranges for a few weeks.

Book Paper Inquiry to Be Resumed

Commissioner Pringle, of Ottawa, was in Toronto this week to consider matters pertaining to the investigation concerning the sale, price and supply of book and half tone papers, pulp and sulphite, etc. The consumers of book papers have been urging for some time that the inquiry, which was started three years ago, should be proceeded with. One or two sitting were held and the government auditors set to work examining the books of one of the largest companies. The finding was that any increase in price had been justified and the company were only receiving a fair return on their product considering the stiff advances in wages and raw materials. The publishers are still agitating, however, for the probe to be continued.

Notes and Jottings of the Trade

The Northern Timber Company has issued a writ against N. Bucciarelli and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., to recover damages for the removal of pine timber from the west side of Onaping Lake which is claimed by the Northern Timber Company under a lease from the Crown.

T. A. Weldon, of Thorold, Ont., vice-president of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, Toronto, celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday on New Year's day and received the congratulations of many friends in the trade with which he has been associated all his life. Mr. Weldon was for over a quarter of a century manager of the Toronto branch of E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., of Hull One.

The Telfer Manufacturing Company, paper box maker, Toronto, has notified the trade that, owing to the sharp increase in materials entering into the manufacture of its products, as well as the steadily mounting costs of labor, it has been compelled to withdraw all prices. All orders booked will be shipped at prices quoted at the time of acceptance, but on all future business the quotations at shipment will prevail. The company reports a shortage of help at the present time and intends increasing its equipment during the coming year.

The sales office of the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company, which for thirty years has been in the Mail Building, Toronto, under the direction of T. J. Mansell, and the Toronto office of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., at 120 Bay street, in charge of George A. Davidson, have been combined and removed to 502 Royal Bank Building. The Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company remembered all its customers, as usual, this year, by presenting them with a "Lest We Forget" leather covered diary.

The capital stock of the Interlake Tissue Mills, Ltd., Toronto, whose plant is located in Merritton, Ont., has been increased from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000. Extensive additions are being made to the power house, and mill property on which good progress is being made. A second machine, which is now being built by the Dominion Bridge Works, Montreal, will be in operation in July next, and provision has been made for the installation of other equipment.

An addition is being erected to the sulphite department of the Lincoln Paper Mills, Merritton. W. J. Trimble, of Toronto, has the contract and good progress is being made. The Lincoln Company will install a complete bleaching equipment.

It is expected that the Canadian Vegetable Parchment Company, of St. Catharines, which has about completed its new plant and installed the latest equipment, will make its first run of genuine vegetable parchment paper in about two weeks' time. The mill building proper is 80x150 feet, and the output will be about eight tons a day. Vegetable parchment paper will be produced in Canada for the first time and the starting of the plant marks another expansion of the paper industry in the Dominion.



Specialize on The Riteshape

The best dish customers on any jobber's calling list are those who buy Riteshapes. The Riteshape customer is getting the best, he knows it, and he won't have anything else.

The Riteshape grocer uses more dishes because he knows the Riteshape helps him to make sales and get the price.

Scientists have found in laboratory tests that the wood dish best serves both the trade and the public. You should have this scientific data on file. We will send it on your request.

Eastern Office 11) W. 40th St. New York City THE OVAL WOOD DISH COMPANY

Factory, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

Western Office 37 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Manufacturers of Riteshape Wood Dishes

BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER

Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office Receives
Bids for Numerous Lots of Paper from Representative
Paper Concerns—Purchasing Officer of the Government
Printing Office Announces Awards on Various Lots of
Paper for Which Bids Were Opened Recently—Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal Opens Bids—Other
Bids and Awards.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., January 6, 1920.—The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office has received the following paper bids:

34,000 pounds (500 reams) of 30 x 43-68, white sized and supercalendered printing paper; Kalamazoo Paper Company, at \$.10 and \$.095 per pound; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.0008

80,000 pounds of white M. F. writing paper in 9-in. and 17-in. rolls; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.152 and \$.127 per pound; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.13 and \$.1075; and Charles C. Walsey Company, at \$.1475.

12,000 pounds (400 reams) of 21 x 32-30, wood manila paper;

Thomas Barrett & Sons, at \$.0775 per pound.

19,000 pounds (200 reams) of 27 x 38-95, kraft wrapping paper; Ringel Brothers, at \$.09 per pound; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.105 and \$.10; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.12; and Republic Bag and Paper Company, at \$.10.

79,000 pounds (600 reams) of various sizes of single and double coated book paper; Stone & Andrew, at \$.15; and King

Paper Company, at \$.115 and \$.12.

6,250 pounds (250 reams) of 16 x 21—No. 28, white wove ledger paper; Southworth Company, at \$.30 per pound; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.324; and Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.34368.

910 pounds of 223/4 x 311/4, parchment deed; Southworth Com-

pany, at \$.36 per pound.

12,800 pounds (400 reams) of 22 x 34—No. 16, green writing paper; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.19398 per pound; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.185; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.1984; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.185; and Aetna Paper Company, at \$.202.

46,850 pounds of pink and white (various sizes) ledger paper; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.24 and \$.26 per pound; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.3274 and \$.2674; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$.22; Worthy Paper Company, at \$.24; Hawthorne Paper Company, at \$.24; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.27924 and \$.28998.

The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office has

received the following paper bids:

60,000 pounds (500 reams) of No. 1, 22½ x 28½—120, white bristol board; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.11½ and \$.13½ per pound; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.1459 and \$.1249; Carter, Rice & Co., at \$.1225 and \$.1425; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.1125 and \$.1356; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.12¼; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.13¾; Charles C. Walsey Company, at \$.11; Graham Paper Company, at \$.14; and Thomas Barrett & Sons, at \$.14125 and \$.1225.

40,000 pounds of pink bristol board in 20¾-in. rolls, basis of 22½ x 28½—100; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.07 per pound; Whitaker Paper Company, at \$.0706; Carter, Rice Corporation, at \$.0714; George W. Millar & Co., at \$.075; Dobler & Mudge, at \$.0725; and Republic Bag and Paper Company, at

\$.0698

800 pounds (100 reams) of 20 x 30—8, white wove tissue paper; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$1.15 and \$1.85 per ream; L. Hyman Company, at \$2.85 and \$1.75; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$2.94.

1,600 pounds (100 reams) of 24 x 38—16, white parafin paper; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$3.03 per pound; Charles C. Walsey Company, at \$3.84 and \$4; George W. Millar & Co., at \$3.20 and \$3.50; Dobler & Mudge, at \$2.90; Republic Bag and Paper Company, at \$5.75; Wilkinson Brothers Company, at \$3; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, at \$3.80; and Bennington Company, at \$3.32.

46,800 pounds (800 reams) of 24 x 38—No. 24, white wove writing paper; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$.15448 per pound; American Writing Paper Company, at \$.1784; Old Do-

minion Paper Company, at \$.18374.

17,830 pounds (460 reams) of various sizes of white wove ledger paper; American Paper Company, at \$.24 and \$.342; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$.27929 and \$.34339; Worthy Paper Company, at \$.24; Carew Manufacturing Company, at \$.26 and \$.38; Southworth Company, at \$.30; Collins Manufacturing Company, at \$.24, \$.35 and \$.21.

Government Printing Office to Open Bids

The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office will open bids on January 9 for 5,000 lbs. of No. 16 U. S. M. O. white wove writing paper in 8½-in, rolls.

Bids will be opened on January 12 for 122,000 lbs. (2,000 reams) of 28 x 34—No. 24, white wove writing paper.

Also for 33,150 lbs. (500 reams) of 28 x 34—No. 24 and 28, commercial ledger paper.

5,000 lbs. (100 reams) of 20 x 25-50, Quaker drab rough cover paper.

The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office will open bids on January 12 for the following paper: 55,100 lbs. of melon and blue bristol board; 76,000 lbs. of wood manila paper in 18-in. and 21-in. rolls, basis 21 x 32—30; 28,850 lbs. (200 reams) of rope manila paper; 40,000 lbs. of manila board, in 21¾-in. rolls, basis 22½ x 28½—75; 30,000 lbs. (2,100 sheets) of 24½ x 34—No. 35, box board.

The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office will open bids on January 9 for the following: 40,000 lbs. of

No. 20 white wove writing paper in 21-in. rolls.

Government Printing Office Awards

The following paper awards have been announced:
The American Writing Paper Company will furnish 28,850 pounds (200 reams) of 38 x 38—133 and 24 x 38—148 rope manila paper at \$16 per pound, bids for which were opened

manila paper at \$.16 per pound, bids for which were opened on December 15. The same firm will also furnish 10,000 pounds (100 reams) of 33 x 33—100 rope manila paper at \$.16 per pound, bids for which were opened on December 19.

5,000 pounds (3,500) sheets) of best quality binder's board (different sizes) will be furnished by the C. L. La Boiteaux Company at \$75.00 per ton, bids for which were opened on December 22.

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 1,250 pounds (25 reams) of 19 x 24—50 white stereotype molding paper at \$.12½ per pound. The Aetna Paper Company will furnish 108,600 pounds (2,700 reams) of various sizes of white, buff and salmon writing paper at \$.1684, \$.1664, and \$.1784 per pound, and the Old Dominion Paper Company will furnish 5,475 pounds (50 reams) of 21 x 32½—No. 60 buff ledger paper at \$.3274 per pound. Bids for all of these items were opened on December 26.

The Purchasing Officer of the Government Printing Office has announced the following paper awards:

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 57,100 pounds (1,700 reams) of white and yellow wove writing paper at \$.1075, (Continued on page 62)

Having just completed arrangements to exclusively represent

EKMANS EXPORT AKTIEBOLAG

of

GOTHENBURG

SWEDEN

we are in an especially attractive position to offer many of the very best and well known brands of Swedish Pulp in

STRONG UNBLEACHED SULPHITE

EASY-BLEACHING SULPHITE

MITSCHERLICH STRONG UNBLEACHED SULPHITE

BLEACHED SULPHITE

STRONG SULPHATE (KRAFT)

EASY-BLEACHING SULPHATE

We are also representatives in the U. S. A. of the HELLEFORS BRUKS AKTIEBOLAG including LAXA and HELLEFORS Easy-Bleaching Sulphite and HELLEFORS and FREDRIKSBURG STRONG KRAFT Pulp.

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NEWS PRINT PAPER REVIEW DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Figures Given Out by the Federal Trade Commission Show Results of the Reports for November, 1919, Compared With November, 1918, and Give Tonnage of the Preceding Period of 1919, Compared With Corresponding Period of 1918, and the Total Production and Shipments for All the Months Tabulated—Loss of Production—Jobbers' Tonnage—Publishers' Tonnage.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., January 5, 1920.—The reports received from domestic manufacturers of news print paper from jobbers buying and selling news print paper and from leading publishers, using news print paper. Import and export figures of the Department of Commerce are also included in the review. Whenever possible the figures for 1919 are compared with those for the corresponding period of 1918.

The figures which follow not only show the results of the Federal Trade Commission's tabulation of the reports for November, 1919, compared with November, 1918, but also give the tonnage of the preceding period of 1919, compared with the corresponding period of 1918, and the total production and the shipments for all of the months tabulated.

Total Print-	No. of mills	Stock on hand 1st of month Net tons	Produc- tion Net tons	Ship- ments Net tons	Stock on hand end of month Net tons
First nine months of 1919 First nine months of 1918		19,403 31,713	1,009,917 952,778	1,010,994 964,168	18,331 20,323
October, 1919	64 81	18,331 20,323 16,100 20,732	125,216 105,169 116,603 101,403	127,447 104,760 117,367 101,838	16,100 20,732 15,336 20,297
Total, 1919	::	19,408 31,713	1,251,736 1,159,350	1,255,808 1,170,766	15,336 20,297
First nine months of 1919 First nine months of 1918		15,656 26,482	910,752 856,588	912,065 867,417	14,343 15,653
October, 1919	50	14,343 15,653 8,053 16,731	110,902 94,330 3,967 86,371	112,599 93,252 81 23,305 86,406	12,646 16,731 23,529 16,696
Total, 1919		15,656 26,482	1,122,918 1, 0 37,289	1,126,784 1,047,075	11,790 16,696

Note—Above figures for total print do not include hanging paper, but include the print paper production of mills operating for the most part on some other grade. All figures prior to March, 1919, have been prorated from a weekly basis to a calendar month basis, and the figures for 1918 adjusted in conformity with the annual report.

The average or normal production of total print and standard news based upon total production for the years 1917 and 1918 amounted to 101,352 tons of total print and 91,416 tons of standard news for a period corresponding to November. The average production based upon the weekly and monthly reports for the 18 months' period ended September 30, 1919, amounted to 103,032 tons of total print and 92,904 tons of standard news, whereas the actual production amounted to 116,603 tons of total print and 101,264 tons of standard news.

The increase in the production of news print in November, 1919, over November, 1918, amounted to about 15 per cent, for total print and more than 17 per cent, for standard news.

Mill stocks of both standard news and total print decreased during November, 1919.

In addition to the stocks given above, 771 tons were reported on hand at terminal and delivery points on November 30, 1919.

Loss of Production

Reports from 81 mills operating 187 machines running full or

partial time on news print paper showed the following loss of time during the month of November, 1919.

Reasons	Number of mills	Number of machines	Hours idle
Repairs	18	46	1917
Other reasons	6	14	553

The total time the machines were idle increased from 1,089 hours in October, to 2,470 hours in November. No lost time due to lack of orders or lack of coal was reported by newsprint mills.

Jobbers' Tonnage

The imports and exports of printing paper valued at not above 5 cents per pound (practically all news print) and of wood pulp for the month of October, 1919, compared with the month of October, 1918, were as follows:

Imports of news print (total)	61,988	October, 1918 Net tons 45,818 45,818
Exports of news print (total)	7,252	5,645
To Brazil	524	147
To Cuba	427	204
To Japan	233	298
To other countries		4,556
Imports of ground wood pulp (total)		18.672
Imports of chemical wood pulp (total)	73,143	39,631
Unbleached sulphite	36,636	27,166
Bleached sulphite		1,449
Unbleached sulphate	29,646	10,441
Bleached sulphate	455	575
Exports of domestic wood pulp	3,364	756

The imports of news print for October, 1919, which were practically all from Canada, were 16,211 tons greater than for October, 1918. The exports for October, 1919, were 1,607 tons greater than for October, 1918.

The tonnage to "Other Countries" under the "Exports of News Print" for October, 1919, includes 3,169 tons to France, 373 tons to China, 282 tons to Philippine Islands, 230 tons to United Kingdom, 178 tons to Dutch East Indies, 92 tons to Chile, and 67 tons to Mexico.

The imports of mechanically ground wood pulp for October, 1919, were 7,365 tons greater than for October, 1918. The exports of domestic wood pulp were 2,608 tons greater than for October, 1918.

The imports of chemical wood pulp for October, 1919, were 33,512 tons greater than the imports for October, 1918. The bulk of this tonnage was unbleached sulphite and sulphate from Canada. The chemical pulp imported from Norway and Sweden in October, 1919, totaled 33,334 tons.

Publishers' Tonnage

The following tabulation shows the news print tonnage reported by sales agents and jobbers during the month of November, 1919, compared with November, 1918, together with commitments to buy and sell.

Rolls-		On hand first of month	Received during month	Shipped during month			Commit- ments to sell
W0118		NT-4 4-44	NT-4 4	NT-4 4	N7 - 4 4	N-4 4	Net tons
M	1010						
November,		1,618	4,989	4,994 3,829	1,613	21,093 15,646	21,169
November, Sheets-	1918	2,802	3,334	3,829	2,307	15,040	17,436
November.	1919	4.777	3.064	3.973	3.868	3.212	2.360
November,		6.505	2,812	2,453	6.864	3,573	2,417
Total News	Print-	-,	-,010	-,		-10.	-,
November,	1919	6.395	8.053	8,967	5,481	23,305	23,529
November.		9,307	6,146	6,282	9,171	19,219	19,853

Stocks of both rolls and sheets decreased during November.

Commitments reported in the month of November, 1919, to sell roll news were only 76 tons greater than commitments to buy.

Commitments reported in the month of November, 1919, to sell sheet news were 224 tons greater than commitments to buy.

Monthly tonnage reports from 727* of the most important newspaper publishing concerns and associations grouped according to the principal business sections of the United States to-

(Continued on page 36)

MUNISING PAPER COMPANY MUNISING MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS OF



COLOR QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY HAVE MADE FOR IT AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION



WE specialize in the importation of Wood Pulp, Casein, W and in the exporting of Pulp, Paper, Paper Making Machinery, and Industrial Chemicals. The services of our organization either for the sale or purchase of the above commodities are at your disposal. Write us for complete details.

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Christiana Stockholm Barcelona

Mexico City

Rio de Janeiro

NEWS PRINT PAPER REVIEW DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER

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	October, 1919 Net tons	October, 1918 Net tons
Imports of news print (total)	62,029	45,818
From Canada		45,818
Exports of news print (total)	7.252	5.645
To Argentina		440
To Brazil		147
To Cuba		204
To Japan		298
To other countries		4,556
Imports of ground wood pulp (total)		18,672
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Bleached sulphite	6,406	1.449
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			Net tons				
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(Continued on page 36)

MUNISING PAPER COMPANY MUNISING MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS OF



COLOR QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY
HAVE MADE FOR IT
AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION



INFLUENCE OF THE HOLLANDER'S CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIZING FASTNESS ON PAPERS.

TRANSLATED FROM DER PAPIER-FABRIKANT, ESPECIALLY FOR THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

In one of our paper mills the hope was entertained that by means of a modern construction of the Hollander with a very high roll and a forced circulation of the stock, a technical superiority could be achieved. But to the general astonishment constant complaints were made of the paper produced. Since the construction of the new paper machines employed did not differ from that of the others previously in operation, it was inferred that the fault could only lie in the Hollander. To come to the bottom of the matter, the pulp from the old beater was transferred to the new paper machine, and it yielded the same good quality of sizing fastness in paper as before. The cause of the defect was now clear. With the rapid circulation of the New Hollander, it was not possible, even in the case of a dense stock to obtain well sized papers, for as soon as the new beater furnished the whole stuff, the same defective sizing showed itself again. Obviously, something must have occured; either suitable beaters must be installed, or different sorts of paper produced. Thus we finally arrived at the production of printing and blotting

Importance of Choosing Machines

From this experience it may be seen how cautious the paper maker must be in his choice of machines, in that one mill has to expand more size and power than another in spite of the fact that both produce the same sorts of paper. Particularly in new installations noteworthy cases occur, in which, however, the preliminary testing of parallel samples is not possible, as in the present instance. Such accidents are not uncommon, but they have the advantage that if the right man is called on for assistance at the right time, the detriment to the paper can be quickly obviated.

Today when only with a most economic operation is a prosperous business possible, it should excite no skepticism, that in order to determine a defect and remedy it the labor and costs of testing do not seem convenient or profitable.

Functions of the Hollander

In a critical examination of a paper mill it is usually the Hollander which strikes most forcibly the examining eye of the paper maker. What falling off in its output does the latter show? When I obtain a bright greasy pulp with an old Hollander in three hours, I must with a new Hollander and a colossal roll and rapid revolution, often consume twice or even three times the time used in beating this pulp in the old engine. And this is only the fruit of the unsuccessful striving to reach the ideal of peripheral speed in the Hollander. It is chiefly the manufacture of imitation parchment, kraft, and spun papers which has shown that the Hollander structure is joined to a sadly defective driving gear, and that it is high time to build Wandel machines in their place. The evil has gone so far that when we attempt to run one of these modern "gallop" Hollanders, as they are called in one of the kraft paper mills, we can accomplish no more than with a Cooke-Hibbert mill, or any other pulp mill, that is to say, we obtain a wholly unsatisfactory pulp as regards bright, greasy quality.

The makers of the modern high speed Hollanders have forgotten that cellulose fibers during the operation of a Hollander of high capacity and output, are not disintegrated into fibrils by the action of the knife alone, but by friction between their blunt surfaces, hence by a kind of superficial kneading and rubbing, which is necessary if we are to produce a greasy whole-stuff pulp. By means of the new pulp-grade testers, such as the Schopper-Riegler, etc., together with the results of practical experience,

it is not difficult to make comparative control tests of the efficiency and output of the different Hollander constructions. But great care in forming a judgment is requisite, because it is not the province of every man to bellow forth the disasters of others, while flattering himself with the sense of his own good fortune.

Saving of Raw Materials

To restrict the immoderate consumption of coal wood, chemicals, etc., the paper maker must have the foresight to perceive that above all, a good Hollander is necessary. A continually increasing portion of the costs of production falls upon the item of raw materials, and yet these alone are not the determining factors in the quality and value of the product; it is the method of their employment and the superiority of the machinery, and these things are specially true of the Hollander, the real maker of the paper.

NEWS PRINT PAPER REVIEW

(Continued from page 34)

gether with a separate tabulation for the agricultural publications show the following results for November, 1919:

Location or pub- lishers†	Number of pub- lishers		Received during month Net tons	Used and sold dur- ing month Net tons	end of	In transit end of month Net tons
New England	83	19.122	15.942	17.944	17.120	2.258
Eastern States	201	32,864	54,052	57,231	29,685	15,644
Northern States	144	34,576	31,127	37,714	29,989	12,484
Southern States	82	9,236	8,654	9,490	8,400	4,261
Middle West	157	23,534	24,987	25,313	23.208	8,625
Pacific Coast	32	6,527	11,102	12,093	5.536	657
Farm Paperst	28	7,955	1,801	1,817	7,939	406
Total, U. S	727	133,814	147,665	161,602	119,877	44.335

*This number represents a much larger number of publications.
† New England includes Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont; the Eastern States include Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania; the Northern States include Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio; the Southern States include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia: the Middle West includes Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming; the Pacific Coast includes California, Oregon and Washington.

† The Farm papers for the most part use special grades of news print instead of standard news.

Publishers' stocks decreased 13,937 tons during the period. There was less tonnage in transit at the end of November than on October 31. Publishers of leading papers used almost three thousand tons more paper than during October, notwithstanding the need for conservation and the fact that November was the shorter month. Publishers' stocks and transit tonnage on November 30 represented slightly more than 30 days' supply at the existing rate of consumption. Fifty-eight publishing concerns held about 45 per cent. of the tonnage on hand at the end of the month.

Mill Prices to Publishers

The weighted average price of contract deliveries from domestic mills to publishers during November, 1919, f. o. b. mill in carload lots for standard news in rolls was \$3.782 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon November deliveries of more than 80,000 tons on contracts involving a total tonnage of more than one and a half million tons of paper manufactured in the United States. These contracts, most of which extend until December 31, 1919, include a few long-term contracts made prior to the war at very low prices.

The weighted average contract price based on deliveries from Canadian mills of more than 19,000 tons of standard roll news in carload lots f. o. b. mill in November, 1919, was \$3.757 per 100 pounds.

ANNOUNCEMENT-

HERCULES PAPER CORPORATION

Chas. C. Walsey—President
H. I. Prankard—Vice President
Max Holz—Vice President
Nicholas J. Gerold—Treasurer
J. H. Curtin—Sec'y. & Ass't. Treas.

MILLS

Cohoes, N. Y.

Waterford, N. Y.

Cornwall, N. Y.

Rock City Falls, N. Y.

and negotiations for several more.

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PRACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FOR MILL MEN

A Department for the Solution of the Troubles, Large and Small, That Are Encountered by the Workers in the Mills in the Course of Their Duties in Making Paper and Pulp—All Mill Men Are Invited to Send in Both Questions and Answers—A Free Exchange of Ideas Is Desired—By Active Co-operation

This Department Can Be Made a General Clearing House for Information in Regard to Practical Paper Making.

Digesters Liming Up

Answer No. 2469. I saw where a sulphite cook had trouble with one of his digesters liming up. I am a sulphite man with 17 years' experience at the business.

In the mill where I work we have two fifteen-ton digesters. Both of them used to lime up on account of the acid systems.

In his case he had trouble with one, and his acid tested the same in one as it did in the other, so I suggest that he should look over the steam pipe and see if it is leaking while he is pumping acid into his digester. That will settle the lime to the bottom and make it lime up.

Answer to No. 2469. If this letter helps out in any way would you be kind and let me know.

J. F. Swift, 20 Oak Street, Gardiner, Me.

Keeping Seam of Wet Felt Straight

QUESTION No. 2476. Will you please explain to me the principle of keeping the seam of a wet felt straight? If the seam of the felt is ahead on one side, the felt is tightened up on that side by the stretch roll to bring it straight; now, on the other hand, if the seam is ahead on both ends and behind in the middle, a leader is put on the stretch roll in the middle to bring the seam ahead in the middle. It seems to me that this amounts to tightening up the felt the same as is done on the ends, yet the results obtained are directly opposite.

Answer No. 2476. When your felt is ahead on one side and you tighten up on the stretch roll on that side, you cause that side of the belt to travel a greater distance than it has been doing before being tightened, and since you have not changed the speed of the felt by so tightening, the felt naturally consumes more time in covering the increased distance and the seam gradually loses ground and comes back to its proper position. Now on the other hand, when you place a leader on the center of one of the hitch rolls to make the seam come ahead at that point, you increase the speed of the felt at that particular point. This causes the felt to come ahead in proportion to the increased circumference of the roll.

It is true that by putting the leader on the roll that it increases the distance that the felt has to travel at that point, but the increased speed, due to the greater circumference of the roll much more than offsets the greater distance traveled.

The principle is the same as you use when you wish to increase the speed of any part of your machine; you simply shift your belt up further on the large end of the driving pulley.

Control of Strength of Clay Solution

QUESTION No. 2477. Can you suggest or tell me of a method to control the strength of a clay solution, whereby I may accurately control the amount of clay furnished into the heater?

We mix our clay with water, then screen it and run it through pipes to the beaters after measuring the amount in a box. The clay varies considerably in strength at times, but we cannot seem to find a satisfactory method to tell us how much it has varied. Do you think this system is satisfactory?

Answer No. 2477. Your system of mixing, screening and measuring clay is considered very satisfactory, but to make it accurate and successful you must have a good method of figuring the strength of your mixture, which will vary in strength as much as 25 per cent. through improper weighing of the clay, excessive moisture, diluting, etc.

Testing the clay mixture by evaporating to dryness and weighing is too slow. Testing by hydrometers is inaccurate.

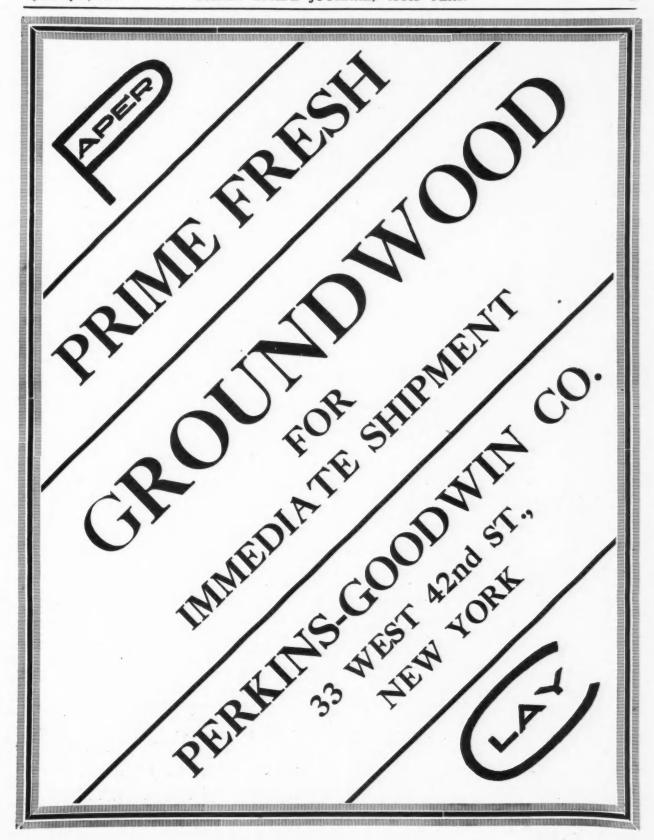
The following method is considered accurate, quick and it gives you control of the amount of clay furnished in so far as the mixture itself is concerned. Figure on mixing your clay so that one gallon will contain three pounds of clay. Take this as a standard, and call it 100 per cent. Mix up a standard gallon mixture, containing three pounds of clay, measure off 450 c. c. (about one pint) in a 500 c. c cylinder and weigh on an accurate ounce scale. (It is advisable to have your 500 c. c. cylinder tared to balance the scales when empty.) The weight of this amount of clay mixture should be 191/2 ounces and represents your standard 100 per cent. clay mixture. You may easily figure out from this basis what variations either way from this weight would amount to, either in pounds per gallon or percentage or both. A very handy way to have it arranged is to draw a line on a chart, one side indicating pounds per gallon, the other side indicating percentage. When you get a sample of clay to test, see that it is thoroughly mixed, and when measuring it into the 500 c. c cylinder do it as quickly as possible, because such a mixture settles rapidly after being shaken.

Supposing you get a weight of twenty ounces, a glance at your chart will tell you how many pounds per gallon this represents and also what percentage it is. Give your beater man the percentages you obtain and have him change the number of gallons accordingly.

For instance, if your furnish called for 200 pounds of clay and your clay test showed that the clay was mixed too strong, say 105 per cent., you simply take 105 per cent. of 200 pounds, which gives you about 190 pounds. The beater man, therefere, measures off 190 pounds, but in reality he puts in the 200 pounds called for.

Clay mixing which is not under control will generally show big shrinkages on cost sheets. This is due to the tendency to mix the clay light, and you are charged with about 25 or 50 pounds per beater more than goes in, consequently the loss of material on the cost sheet.

The Michigan Securities Commission has approved the proposed bond issue of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.



New York Trade Jottings

Frank A. Dunaway, pulp dealer, 501 Fifth avenue, New York, left last Saturday for a two-weeks' trip in the West on business. He expects to go to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago.

Chas. C. Walsey, president of the Hercules Paper Company, 135 Broadway, spent a part of this week on a business trip in Maine and Massachusetts, where he visited some of the paper mills.

George C. Sherman, president of the Taggarts Paper Company, of Watertown, N. Y., arrived in New York City last Wednesday for a two-week stay on business. He is stopping at the Belmont Hotel.

Peter G. Thompson, vice-president of the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, N. Y., arrived in New York City last Monday on business. He will be here until Friday or Saturday of this week.

Due to the recent rapid increase of business, the White-Burbank Paper Company, Inc., 23 Beekman street, has been forced to obtain larger quarters, and has removed to 79 Walker street, just east of Broadway.

A. L. White, for several years the New York representative of the Canadian Export Company, of Montreal, has resigned his position, and has gone West on business. His successor has not as yet been appointed.

George Robertson, who for several years was connected with the Bill Division of the American Writing Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., resigned his position January 1 to become superintendent of the Ravenswood Paper Mills at Long Island City, New York.

J. T. Carroll, assistant superintendent of the Ravenswood Paper Mills Company, of Long Island City, New York, has resigned his position after five years' affiliation with the firm. He will take a short rest and then will be ready to return to the paper industry in some similar capacity.

* * *

Seymour S. Lappart & Co., importers and exporters of new and old cotton and woolen rags and paper stock, whose offices are at 132 Nassau street, have taken over the business and building of DeLuca, DeFina & Co., 163-165 Crosby street. The latter concern has sold out entirely and has retired from business.

Henry E. Surface, Paper Properties Engineer for the United States Treasury Department, was in New York last Tuesday to meet with a subcommittee of the American Paper and Pulp Association to discuss the proposed questionnaire which is to be sent out by the government to ascertain the true value by which the paper properties of the country will be taxed.

News of the Holyoke Trade

HOLYOKE, Mass., January 5, 1920.—Employees of the National Blank Book Company last week presented to Frank B. Towne, treasurer of the company, demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages and a plan for the revision of wages in all departments. The company employes about 700 hands, and it is known that the wages paid at this plant are equal, if not better, than wages paid workers in any similar plant in the country.

While the employees express general satisfaction over the treatment accorded them, yet they believe that in view of the increasing high cost of living their present wages are not enough to meet the high prices of the necessities of life, hence the demands for more pay. The request for higher wages are under advisement, and the officials of the company have given out no information as to what course would be pursued in meeting these demands. In the past, when a concern which converts paper, such as the National Blank Book Company, has granted increases, other paper converters in this city have also voluntarily increased wages. If the National Blank Book Company gives the expected increase this time, it is likely that these other concerns will follow suit.

A very handsome hall clock was last week presented to Forest R. Gee as a farewell gift from the executives and office employees of the American Writing Paper Company, on the occasion of his resignation from the controllership and general office management of the company. The presentation took place in Mr. Gee's office on New Year's eve, and was attended by as many as could be crowded into the office. F. R. Browne, who has been associated with Mr. Gee for the past two years, succeeds him, having already assumed his new duties. Mr. Gee goes to the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company to a position more lucrative and responsible.

The employees of the United States Envelope Company were made happy last week by news that was posted around the plant that those employees who have been in the service of the company more than one year would get a week's vacation without loss of pay, and that those whose period of continuous service extends to two years would get two weeks' vacation with salary. This refers to the summer vacations and is indeed a piece of very welcome news to the employees.

J. B. Aikman, for many years office manager of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company, who retired from that position on January 1 to become general manager and assistant treasurer of the Vermont Talc Company, at Chester, Vt., was given a farewell party at the plant last Wednesday evening. Short speeches were given by J. Lewis Wyckoff, president of the company; Edward N. White, treasurer, and George R. Burkhardt, vice-president, all of whom spoke in appreciation of the loyal and efficient service rendered the company by Mr. Aikman during his eight years' connection with the firm. The office employees of the company presented him with a gold watch and chain as a token of their esteem.

To Get Canadian News Print

MONTREAL, Que., January 5, 1920.—Paper Controller Pringle, according to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, is sending out orders distributing the Canadian news print tonnage released by companies who have been over-supplying their due proportion to meet the requirements of the publishers for the first six months of 1920 in conformity with his order issued December 17, fixing the price at \$80 a ton.

The Controller states that he is making the distribution on the basis of 15 per cent of the total rated capacity of all the mills, including the Pacific Mills at Ocean Falls, B. C.

Mills which are now supplying their quota of Canadian tonnage, or more than their quota, will of course not be called upon to supply additional paper.

The estimated requirements of the Canadian publishers for 1920—according to reports submitted to him by the Publishers' Committee—amounted approximately to 120,000 tons.

The Controller is notifying the respective publishers as to which of the mills has been ordered to supply them and is instructing them to communicate to the mills information covering sizes of paper required, shipping instructions, etc.



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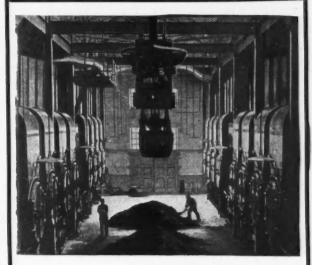
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Editoria

Vol. LXX. New York, January 8, 1920 No. 2 FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

Imports Again Printed

Publication has been resumed in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of the imports of paper and papermakers' supplies at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other ports. During the printers' strike in New York it was not practicable, because of various inconveniences that had to be contended with, to print these imports, but they will hereafter be run as a regular feature of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, as they have been for so many years past. In answer to numerous inquiries the publishers regret to state that they will not be able to furnish the imports during the period beginning with October 1 when they were not printed in this journal.

Forestry Legislation

The appeal from the American Forestry Association for aid to secure the passage of important legislation pertaining to forestry by Congress should meet with a hearty response from members of the pulp and paper industry.

Our forest resources are being depleted from two to three times as fast as our forests are growing. The supply in our eastern section is rapidly approaching exhaustion; the forest supply in the South will be exhausted within twelve or fifteen years; much of the timber in the Lake States is gone, and that on the Pacific Coast is being steadily cut.

Measures for reproduction, for fire protection, and for other features of a national forest policy, to provide forests for the future, are absolutely essential at this time.

It is necessary, for the successful operation of a national forest policy, to have a series of forest investigations in order to develop the best method of reproducing, growing, and protecting timber on denuded lands, for cutting and protecting timber on timber lands, and for investigating other forest problems.

It is necessary, in order to conduct such forestry investigations, to have forest experiment stations located in various sections of the country and also to provide existing stations with more funds.

It is requested, therefore, by the American Forestry Association that all those interested be good enough to write to their senators and representatives in Congress and urge them to favor an increase in that section of the appropriation for the United States Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, which provides for general expenses as follows:

"For silvicultural, dendrological, and other experiments and investigations independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, with states and with individuals, to determine the best methods for the conservative management of forests and forest lands, \$78,728."

It is suggested that it be urged that this appropriation be increased to \$250,000. Immediate attention to this is desirable, as the Agricultural Committee of the House is now in session.

Canada's Growing Paper Exports

The great prosperity of the Canadian pulp and paper industry continues to be evidenced by the increasing exports. The exports of paper and pulp for October, which are the latest figures available, were, according to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the largest for any month in the history of the industry, reaching a total valuation of \$11,863,578, an increase of \$3,533,021 as compared with the preceding month, and of \$5,301,636 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Included in these figures were: Paper and manufactures of paper, \$5,954,916 for 1919, as compared with \$3,251,500 for 1918; chemical pulp, \$3,965,946 for 1919, as compared with \$2,914,-255 for 1918, and mechanical pulp, \$1,942,716 for 1919, as compared with \$396,187 for 1918.

News print paper formed the chief item of paper exports, amounting to 1,414,860 cwts., valued at \$5,024,934, some of the largest importing countries being: United Kingdom, \$213,534; United States, \$4,375,185; New Zealand, \$152,700; Australia, \$194.933.

The Argentine Republic, Brazil, Cuba, Peru and other countries also figured as buyers of Canadian news print.

Next to news print, paper boards figured in importance, their value being \$380,967. Kraft wrapping paper exported amounted to \$358,762 and roofing paper \$41,133 in value.

In chemical pulps the United States, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom ranked as buyers in the order named.

The tremendous increase in the quantity and value of the groundwood exports are largely accounted for by United Kingdom buying, that country taking 1,228,280 cwt., valued at \$1,091,-242, as compared with none at all in October, 1918. Exports of groundwood to the United States in October, 1919, practically doubled in value compared with 1918, while France figured as a buyer for the first time since the war, taking 268,603 cwt., valued at \$237,430.

Exports of unmanufactured pulpwood for the month amounted to \$596,486, compared with \$652,634 for October, 1918.

For the first seven months of the Canadian fiscal year exports of pulp and paper reached a total value of \$55,609,550, an increase of \$8,810,416 over the corresponding period in 1918 and of \$18,821,645 over the same period in 1917.

Figures for the seven months were as follows:

Paper exports amounted to \$33,074,162 for 1919, as compared with \$25,073,415 for 1918 and \$20,808,284 for 1917.

** Chemical pulp exports amounted to \$17,974,334 for 1919, as compared with \$18,817,444 for 1918 and \$11,455,040 for 1917. Mechanical pulp exports amounted to \$4,561,054 for 1919, as

compared with \$2,908,275 for 1918 and \$4,524,581 for 1919.

Pulpwood exports amounted to \$5,686,179 for 1919, as compared with \$9,980,575 for 1918 and \$5,478,900 for 1917.

These figures plainly indicate that the pulp and paper industry in Canada has an exceedingly bright future.

A cable from Barelona says that all newspapers of that city will suspend publication on January 15, if the situation regarding the shortage of paper does not improve in the meantime.

Buys Elkhart and Wheat Paper Companies

ELKHART, Ind., January 5, 1920.—The Lincoln Paper Mills, a new Indiana corporation, capitalized at \$500,000, has purchased the properties of the Elkhart Paper Company and the Wheat Paper Company. The Elkhart Paper Company formerly owned the real estate and improvements, the Wheat Paper Company being the operating company only.

The Lincoln Paper Mills was organized on August 30 last. The stock is owned by residents of Elkhart, Kalamazoo, Detroit and South Haven, Mich. According to the Articles of Incorporation, the officers are: President, Edward B. Zigler; secretary-treasurer, Harry A. Bardeen. The directors are E. B. Zigler, H. A. Bardeen, E. B. Connable, W. E. Kidder, H. B. Hoyt, H. L. Vander Horst, B. Hopper, A. G. Gilman, and S. B. Monroe.

Operation by the new company has begun under the management of Mr. Bardeen, who has been in charge of these properties since February, 1918. The company's specialty is the production of high-grade printing and writing papers. The product of this company goes into practically every large city of the United States, and it has heretofore enjoyed a considerable export business in Japan and Australia.

Two hundred and fifty men and women form the present working force, which is being steadily increased; the monthly payroll averages close to \$20,000; the annual sales reach the sum of \$1,500,000; a recent appraisement of the company's property gave the value at \$1,000,000, exclusive of the real estate.

The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery, necessary to the exceptionally high quality of the company's product. The maximum daily production is about thirty-five tons in twenty-four hours, three shifts are employed, who labor eight hours each.

The plant is equipped with three Fourdrinier machines, which trim a maximum of 70, 80 and 90 inches. The super calenders handle sheets 80 inches wide. In addition to this equipment there are ten washers and two rotary boilers, six 1,200-pound beaters and three Jordan engines. The steam plant is one of very modern construction, consisting of four 300-horsepower Wickes boilers, one 1,700-horsepower Allis-Chalmers turbine, which runs at the rate of 3,700 revolutions per minute. In addition there are two auxiliary engines of 300 horsepower each.

Many minor improvements and changes are in prospect, such as one of the most modern conveyor systems in the sorting department, and methods for handling the product in the finishing room. These improvements will shortly be installed and will also greatly aid in increasing production and efficiency.

E. B. Zigler, head of the new enterprise, is one of the city's leading attorneys, and is also identified with many of our most successful industries.

Mr. Bardeen, general manager, was formerly with the Bardeen Paper Company at Otsego, Mich., and is very well and favorably known among the paper trade generally.

A. C. Hastings Goes with H. G. Craig & Co.

Arthur C. Hastings, for four years president of the American Writing Paper Company, and for five years the president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, has joined the firm of H. G. Craig & Co., 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York City.

An announcement sent out by that firm states: "H. G. Craig & Co. take pleasure in announcing the admission to the firm of Mr. Arthur Hastings." The announcement is signed by Alvah Miller, Tom T. Waller and Nathaniel L. Miller, and is dated January 1.

H. G. Craig & Co. are truly to be complimented upon the acquisition of such a man as Mr. Hastings, for he is one of the best known and highly trained men in the industry. His experience is very broad, and he has spent his entire endeavors in the paper industry.

Mr. Hastings was born in Brooklyn, and spent most of his time since his boyhood in Northern New York in the various paper mills there. He was first with the Rochester Paper Company, of Rochester, and later went to the Cliff Paper Company, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he was, in 1899, made general manager. In 1901 he was elected president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, and in 1909 was made treasurer as well. During his five years of service to the paper industry as a whole, Mr. Hastings devoted a large portion of his time to the association, and it was not until early in 1914 that he surrendered his position to become president of the American Writing Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass. He held this position until January 1, 1918.

Kalamazoo Cost Association Meets

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZCO, Mich., January 3, 1920.—The Kalamazoo Valley Local Division of the Paper Mill Cost Association of America closed the initial year of its existence last Monday evening with a gathering at the Park-American hotel. The organization enjoyed a prosperous career and is now recognized as one that does things in a capable and efficient manner. The outlook for the future is bright.

Monthly meetings will be continued throughout the winter months. An income tax expert will be brought to Kalamazoo during January, his address being open to members of the organization and the general public alike. In February there will be another big session, similar to the December gathering. Two or three out-of-town speakers will be secured and dinner will be served in the evening.

The annual election of officers resulted in the selection of the following, each to succeed himself: President, George J. Jubb, Kalamazoo Paper Company; vice-president, C. B. Kean, Jr., Bardeen Paper Company; secretary, Harry C. Bradford, King Paper Company; treasurer, Paul L. Broesamle, Monarch Paper Company.

Committees were named for the ensuing year as follows: Programme, C. B. Kean, Jr., Harry C. Bradford, Glen Ingling, and William Allan; finance, Paul L. Broesamle, J. P. Batchelder, and C. H. Martin.

Astoria Paper Co. Being Disorganized

ASTORIA, Ore., January 2, 1920.—The Astoria Pulp and Paper Company, whose plant at this place was recently destroyed by fire, is being disorganized.

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Packers of all kinds of

PAPER STOCK, COTTON WASTE AND GUNNY BAGGING, BUFFALO SIZING, Etc. 83 Sole Agents HAFSLUND BLEACHED SULPHITE PULP — BEAR BRAND Boston Office, 136 Federal St. New York Office, 132 Nassan St. CHARLES H. WOOD, St. U. S. Mgr. LEWIS JENNINGS, Manager

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VERY BUSY YEAR REPORTED BY U. S. A. PAPER LABORATORY

Director of Bureau of Standards in Annual Report to the Secretary of Commerce Indicates That an Unusual Amount of Interest in Paper Has Been Manifested During the Year—Laboratory Has Examined Over 5,000 Samples of Paper—Work of Compiling Information on Paper-Making Fibres Has Been Well Started—Good Quality Paper May Be Made from Waste Cotton Linters.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, January 5, 1920.—The Director of the Bureau of Standards in his annual report to the Secretary of Commerce has the following to say in connection with the work of the paper laboratory during the past year:

Routine Testing

The amount of paper used by the Government departments is approximately 50,000 tons per year, and, as it is necessary for this material to be tested to see that it conforms to the specifications under which it was bought, standard methods of testing paper have been developed. This class of work is called routine testing and consists of chemical and physical tests and microanalysis. The chemical tests employed determine the amount of rosin sizing that is in the paper, and the amount of filler and loading that has been added to give the paper bulk, opacity, finish or surface. The physical tests used include the determination of weights, thickness and bursting strength, as well as folding endurance and tensile strength for certain classes of paper. By means of selective stains and the aid of the microscope, the properties of fibrous material from which the paper was made can be estimated.

During the year 5,000 samples of paper were examined by these tests, of which 4,213 samples were submitted by the Government departments and 789 samples by public and private interests. A total of 19,545 tests were made on these samples of which 5,397 were chemical, 9,655 were physical and 4,495 were microscopical.

Paper-Testing Methods

In the investigation of the properties of paper it is constantly necessary to study methods of testing this material since the laboratory methods in general use are not suitable to determine certain qualities. It has, therefore, been found desirable to study test methods, and, wherever possible, develop a method that will give a numerical value for the qualities that are being investigated.

The property of paper which makes it possible to write with ink upon it is called "sizing." The sizing quality of paper is generally determined by methods that do give an empirical rating, but which are not very satisfactory for laboratory-research or mill-control work. A method for this purpose which, in its simplest form, is a Wheatstone bridge, used somewhat in recent years, is being further developed. By this method the penetration of water through a sheet of paper is measured by the increasing conductivity to an alternating current, which passes through the paper placed in a cell with an electrolyte. The data so obtained are plotted in the form of a curve, and from this curve the rate of penetration may be determined. It was found necessary to add a balancing cell which would reduce the variation of the test due to changes in temperature. As soon as the new apparatus is complete it is planned to study the curves obtained from tests on papers of varying sizing quality and, if possible, reduce these data to a unit basis.

The testing of the physical properties of paper has been investigated with a view to establishing any relationship that might exist

between devices of the same general type and between devices that give an indication of different properties. The properties of paper studied in this investigation were bursting, tensile and tearing strength. A series of papers were tested for bursting strength by three testing machines and, although the data are not yet complete, it is indicated that the principle from which each machine was developed is based on experimental data rather than on scientific principles. Similar work was done in connection with tensilestrength testing apparatus, and it was found that there are no machines of American manufacture especially adapted to testing the tensile strength of paper. Since the quality of paper is so often judged by tearing a sheet in both directions, it was thought that a method for obtaining a numerical value for this property should be available. Three types of testing devices for this purpose are being studied-a recording mechanism, an apparatus of the balance type giving maximum strength, and an adapted tensile-testing machine from which a number of readings can be taken and an average obtained. It is felt that a study of this property in connection with formation of the sheet and the quality of the paper will be of considerable help to the manufacturer.

Paper-Making Fibres

Paper is, in general, a matted structure of fibrous materials and it is possible to make a sheet of paper out of nearly every kind of fibre. In the development of the art of paper making a great many plants, weeds, grasses, etc., have been studied with a view to using them for the manufacture of paper, and especially the quality of paper resulting from their use. The available data on this subject are scattered, but are of great value. The work of compiling information on paper-making fibres is well started, and its scope is as broad as is consistent with the need of the industry. It includes a bibliography, authentic samples with descriptions, and microphotographs of the structure of these fibres.

The well-equipped photomicroscopical apparatus has been of great value in the study of fibres and has made it possible to obtain permanent records of the shape and structure of these fibres. As illustrations of the use to which this equipment has been put, samples of paper from Germany have been photographed, making it possible to duplicate them; it has been possible to obtain microphotographs of unusual specimens loaned to the paper section; and the study of Mexican hardwoods and other similar material has been undertaken.

Felts Used on Paper Machines

Woolen felts are an essential part of the equipment of a paper machine and play a very important role in the formation and quality of the paper produced. During the war the amount of wool available was greatly reduced, and it was thought possible to substitute a small amount of cotton for a portion of the wool in the felt.

Two felts were tested on the paper machine to determine the effect of the addition of 10 per cent of cotton to one of them. Each felt was run for five days on the paper machine, under as nearly similar conditions as it was possible to maintain. Exhaustive tests were made while paper was being run on the machine equipped with these felts, and it was found that the difference between the two felts was not large enough to affect the quality or the production of the paper. It is planned to investigate this problem further and determine whether felts with a greater percentage of cotton can be used satisfactorily on a paper machine. Since the life of a felt is only from three weeks to three months, depending on the machine, the speed and the grade of paper, any satisfactory felt that can be manufactured more cheaply would lower running expenses.

Utilization of Waste Cotton Linters

At the conclusion of the war the War Department had on hand (Continued on page 46)



Three score years and ten

- For this average lifetime the DOWD KNIFE WORKS have been making better knives for better paper cutting.
- DOWD KNIVES are supreme in the paper cutting field. Made of Swedish Tool Steel scientifically treated, properly proportioned as to weight and shape they offer a cutting edge of irresistible sharpness.
- A sharp edge that stays sharp all the time for a long time. Clean cuts—quickly—where DOWD KNIVES are used—which is everywhere.
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Specify Dowd Knives

R.J. Dowd Knife Works

Makers of better cutting knives since 1847

Beloit Wis.

BUSY YEAR REPORTED BY U. S. PAPER LABORATORY

(Continued from page 44)

approximately 700,000 bales of "munition" linters available for other uses. "Linters" is a fibrous material which is left on the seed after the staple cotton had been detached. It was thought that this material would be suitable for paper making. At the request of the Waste Reclamation Service and the Industrial Cotton Seed Crushers' Association a series of runs was made on the paper machine to determine the quality of paper obtained. It was demonstrated that the paper made from this material was of good quality, free from dirt and that such linters were a valuable paper-making material. It is to be noted, however, that the grade of linters used in these runs was "munition" linters and was unusually free from dirt and cinders. To demonstrate the possibility of making paper from cotton linters, the programs of the annual convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in New Orleans were printed on paper manufactured from this material on the paper machine of the paper section. Since about 700,000 bales per year of linters can be available for paper making, the value of this product as a raw material for the manufacture of paper is great; and if care is taken to keep the linters clean and free from dirt, a greater amount than this can be used for this purpose.

Paper Bags for Lime and Cement

The increasing use of paper bags as containers for lime and cement has made it desirable to investigate the properties of paper for this purpose. This work was discontinued during the war, but has been resumed. Representative samples have been obtained, and laboratory tests have been made to determine the quality of paper being used for this purpose. A test machine is being used that gives the stress-strain value of the paper, as well as the stretch under load. It is planned to develop a test that will reproduce the strain on the bag when it is dropped.

Due to the fact that no reliable information is available as to the relative merits of bags, it is necessary to determine what laboratory tests most nearly reproduce service conditions. This will be obtained by correlating laboratory tests, by developing new test methods, and by making service tests. As a result of this investigation it will be possible to define the qualities of paper necessary for bags for this type of work and to write suitable specifications. Manufacturers of paper, as well as the lime and cement associations, are cooperating in this work.

Use of Lime and Limestone in the Paper Industry

Lime and limestone play an important part in the manufacture of pulp and paper. The war has emphasized the value of lime as a chemical reagent, and it was felt that standard practice in the uses of chemical lime should be developed. A representative of the paper section has taken part in conferences of members of the Government departments interested in lime.

The use of lime and limestone in the pulp and paper industry is being investigated. It is planned to develop specifications for lime for the different industries, standard samples, and laboratory

In this work, technical committeees of the pulp and paper industry will be consulted, and it is expected that the specifications and methods proposed will be accepted and used by this industry.

Unbleached Pulp for Papers Chlorine from which bleach and bleaching powder is made was in great demand during the war for military purposes, and it became necessary to restrict the use of this chemical for the bleaching of pulp. It was, therefore, necessary to determine the effect on the color of paper that the restriction in the use of bleach

At the request of the War Industries Board, 21 runs were made on the paper machine using different proportions of dyestuffs with various unbleached pulps. As a result of the action of the War Industries Board the amount of chlorine used in sulphate pulp was restricted to 40 per cent of the amount then used; in soda pulp, to 70 per cent; and in old papers, to 35 per cent. The use of chlorine for bleaching rags was restricted to 1 per cent.

Filtering Paper for Gas Masks

At the request of the Chemical Warfare Service, an investigation was undertaken to determine whether paper could be made in the United States similar to that being made abroad as a protection against "sneeze-gas." Tests were made on a commercial scale at two mills, and it was proved that such a paper could be made on a large scale in this country. Due to changes in the construction of the gas-mask canister, a different type of paper was desired, and 35 runs were made on the paper machine, producing a paper that was suitable for the purpose. It was found desirable to have a convenient method of testing this paper, and for this purpose a gas house was built. This house was so arranged that the gas would be formed in one room, and the paper tseted in the next room by means of men wearing masks and breathing through flanges so constructed that the paper would act as a filtering diaphragm. In order to obtain a numerical value for the protection afforded by these papers, an apparatus was installed in the gas house that permitted a record being taken of the concentration of the gas before and after passing through the paper.

Military Uses of Wall and Plaster Board

During the war the investigation of wall and plaster board was continued from the previous year. Three camps visited at the time of their erection were visited again to determine, if possible, the degree of durability of various makes of wall board. The results of the inspection show conclusively that almost any wall board properly erected will give satisfaction in cantonment construction when the buildings are considered as temporary structures. Many of the buildings were in poor condition, due almost entirely to the poor method of erection. All wall boards will expand and contract under different atmospheric conditions, and this expansion and contraction is injurious if the board is nailed at the edges. Wall board should be nailed along the center and the edges but lightly nailed, and then well stripped with pieces of wood to cover the joint and to allow for the expansion and contraction of the board underneath the wooden strips.

In order that further information might be obtained as to the behavior of these boards under service conditions, a questionnaire was sent to most of the military cantonments. For temporary structures fibre wall board was preferred, merely because it was considered quicker and cheaper to erect and because of its greater salvage possibilities. Plaster board was preferred for permanent construction-that is, over five years-because it was considered less subject to changes in temperature and because it makes a warmer building. For hospital use plaster board was preferred, due to its resistivity to fire and moisture.'

Miscellaneous Information Furnished

Specifications have been developed for a small paper mill for the Siamese Government. Drawings were made of the plan for such a mill, and information was obtained as to manufacturers and prices for such equipment.

Plans and necessary equipment for a paper-testing laboratory were outlined for the Australian Government in connection with the investigation of Australian hardwoods for the manufacture of

The development of the manufacture of blue-print paper was assisted by tests on 75 samples of this paper for a manufacturing concern. These data are to be correlated with manufacturing con-

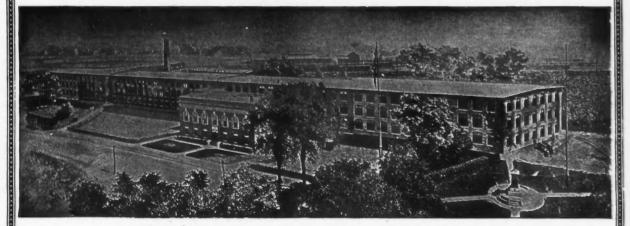
Considerable assistance has been given the Forest Service in the work of revising the commodity classification of pulp and papers.

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

PAPER MAKING: ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE IN JAPAN

BY J. P. SUZUKI, FOREIGN EDITOR, "INDUSTRIAL JAPAN."

In spite of the fact that paper making and the cotton spinning industry came into existence almost simultaneously in Japan, they have not developed at the same rate; for, while the cotton spinning industry, which occupies at present the foremost position in the industrial world in Japan, has progressed with gigantic strides to such an extent that during the recent European war its products were exported in large quantities to other countries, paper making is still far behind the other industry in its stage of development, though it is true that it has enjoyed a certain amount of prosperity during the last few years.

Paper Development Slow

The difference in development between the two industriesone rapid and the other slow-may be attributed chiefly to the fact that the cotton spinning industry, which is much simpler and easier than paper making from a mechanical or technical point of view, is such as can easily be conducted in any district or locality as it is comparatively easy to get the necessary material and there is no special difficulty in disposing of its products. In addition, the cotton spinning industry is quite suitable for Japanese working women. But just the reverse is the case with paper making; it has a great deal of difficulty in getting hold of proper forests in order to obtain wood which constitutes the most important material. Even if proper forests can be secured, there still exists a greater difficulty in getting the motive power required for dealing with such forests. Moreover, as mechanical equipment and scientific knowledge constitute the foundation of paper making, it is well-nigh impossible to develop the industry unless a proper place of operations and the services of men who possess both mechanical and scientific knowledge, coupled with practical experience, can be secured. It is true that there are many Japanese who have knowledge and experience in matters of forestry, many who have mechanical knowledge and experience in handling machinery, many who have both knowledge and experience in the electric business, but unfortunately there are few who have a happy combination of scientific knowledge and practical experience in all these different subjects as a whole. This, it may safely be stated, is the principal cause which is responsible for the slow progress of paper making in Japan.

Development More Rapid Since 1905

Up to the time of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-05, paper making in Japan had been in a most deplorable condition, so that no thorough-going or extensive research work regarding the industry could be made by paper manufacturers. But during and after the war those engaged in the industry secured big profits, which led them to extend their business. In point of scale on which the industry was conducted, Japanese paper manufacturers were not much inferior to those of Europe and America. For instance, they could produce printing paper enough to supply the whole domestic demand. Soon after the war pulp manufacture was started in Saghalien, with the satisfactory result that foreign papers of superior qualities were produced in large quantities.

Paper Prices Advance

Now, owing to the stoppage of importation caused by the war, Japan could not obtain foreign papers. On the other hand, there was a constant influx of orders from China, India, and the South Seas. Taking this opportunity, Japanese paper manufacturers made greater efforts than ever before to increase their output, so as to meet the requirements of the times. However, the demand far exceeded the supply, in consequence of which the prices of all kinds of papers went up higher and higher. Under the circumstances, not only the manufacturers themselves, but also the

working people concerned, were greatly benefited materially by the prosperity of the industry. The European War lasted for a period of five years, but during that period the industry has made progress the like of which would take about ten years to attain in time of peace. It is no exaggeration to say that, although paper making in Japan may be still inferior to some countries in Europe and America where the industry is best developed, yet it can stand comparison with the other countries.

Wars Stimulate Paper Making

The principal cause which was responsible for the slow progress of the industry in its first stage has already been explained. There is no denying the fact that both the Russo-Japanese War and the recent European War became undoubtedly powerful factors in the rapid development of the industry. Through their instrumentality the Japanese paper mills have been able to consolidate their foundation and gain much experience, and it may safely be predicted that the industry will progress in the future at a rate as rapid as, if not more rapid than, that of the cotton spinning and other industries.

Twenty-seven Mills in Japan

At the end of 1918 there were just twenty-seven paper mills throughout the country, capitalized at yen 66,000,000. The net amount of profits secured by them during that year was estimated at yen 13,000,000, which was nearly 40 per cent on the total amount of capital invested in the industry. It is quite evident that the rate of profits which the paper manufacturers may secure in the future may not be so great as it has been in the past, but at the same time there is no indication which leads one to believe that the industry will undergo any sudden decline.

Output of Mills Increased

It is interesting to note that the output of those paper mills which belong to the Paper Manufacturers' Association were altogether 25,000,000 pounds in 1913, whereas it had alerady increased to 45,000,000 pounds this year. As in the case of Europe and America, the demand for papers in Japan increases yearly at a rate of 10 per cent. Therefore, if Japan were to supply her whole domestic demand, without imports, it would be necessary for her to have each year a factory capable of turning out monthly 4,500,000 pounds on an average. As a matter of fact, this is not so easy as it may appear to be. Such being the case, it is almost inconceivable that Japan will be able to attain a state of self-supply, so far as paper making is concerned, for a considerable time to come.

Pittsburgh Paper Firms Consolidate

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 6, 1920.—The General Paper and Cordage Company announces that "the Duquesne Paper Company, of this city, has been consolidated with our company, and the members of their organization will be associated with us in the future.

"We have also been fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. R. M. Hibbs, M. R. Baker, formerly with Hartje Paper Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Alfred Levy, formerly with the West Penn Paper Company, of this city.

"These additions to our staff will give us a sales force of sixteen men, and at this time we are depending upon the cooperation of our mill friends to keep our boys happy.

"In this connection it might be of interest to you to know that seven members of our present sales force are ex-service men, who are eligible to wear the button of the American Legion."

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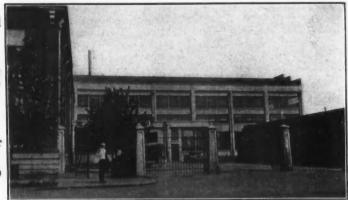
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EXTENSION OF FORESTRY PRACTICE IN U. S. A.

Washington, D. C., January 5, 1920.—Henry S. Graves, the Chief Forester, in his annual report has the following interesting statement to make in connection with the extension of forestry practice in the United States:

The year covered by this report was signalized by a new movement for extending the practice of forestry. More than twenty years ago the Division of Forestry offered to give advice and assistance to private timber owners who might wish to consider applying forest management. The offer received a remarkable response and formed a real turning point in the forestry movement. For the first time forestry in the United States became something which a business man could grasp and weigh on its merits as a definite business proposal. This aided powerfully in bringing the whole question of forestry, public as well as private, before the country. But it did not result in any widespread acceptance of the practice of forestry by timberland owners.

Cooperation of Forestry Division

The failure of this early movement to get private forests extensively under management was, however, not immediate. The Division of Forestry made its offer of cooperation early in the fiscal year 1898. By the close of the fiscal year 1905 requests had been received for the examination of private holdings, large and small, comprising all told more than 10,900,000 acres of land. Many requests were from lumber companies and other owners of extensive timber tracts. On the strength of the showing made by the preliminary examinations, a number of these large owners entered into cooperative agreements for the preparation of working plans. The interest of the lumbermen was much increased by the fact that the young foresters were able to show them that they were losing money by certain wasteful practices. Closer utilization spread rapidly through the industry. Public interest in forestry and an intelligent idea of what it meant became general. In the early years of the present century it really looked as though the management of forests as permanent productive properties might be voluntarily undertaken by private owners on a very large scale. Although many obstacles were presented by the internal conditions of the lumber industry, progressive lumbermen were giving much serious attention to the possibility of engaging in the practice of forestry. The chief stimulus was furnished by the rising value of stumpage.

Change Through Panic

The panic of 1907 radically changed the situation. The lumber industry entered a period of protracted depression. From that time on private forestry made relatively little progress in the United States, except on farm woodlands. While public forestry has made vast strides, the forests of the country that are in private hands are being depleted with very great rapidity, and almost everywhere without effort to renew them. A grave situation is becoming manifest in various ways. This is why the Forest Service is now putting forth a new and energetic effort to call public attention to the facts and to propose a program that will afford relief.

The problem presented is one that can be solved only by public action. The general practice of forestry on privately owned lands in the United States will not take place through unstimulated private initiative.

A Wrong Impression

The magnitude of the National Forest enterprise and the prominence given to its accomplishments have given the impression to some that the problem of forestry is under way of solution. In point of fact, this is by no means the case, for the National Forests represent in area only about a quarter of the forest area of the country and less than that proportion of the actual stand-

ing timber. Private owners therefore hold more than threefourths of the present timber supplies of the United States. The amount of material which is actually placed on the market from the National Forests amounts to only about 3 per cent of the entire consumption of the country. The rest comes from private lands. While the proportion will be altered, the country must still look to private lands for a large part of its forest supplies.

The rate of depletion of our forest resources is more than twice, probably three times, what is actually being produced by growth in a form which will be serviceable for products other than firewood. High prices of lumber are not wholly due to the increased cost of labor and materials. A part is due to the everretreating sources of timber supply. Already the supplies of all our eastern great centers of production are approaching exhaustion with the exception of the South, and even there most of the mills have not over ten to fifteen years' supply left of virgin timber. Already the southern pine is being withdrawn from many points as a competitive factor and its place taken by western timbers, with consequent freight charges which the consumer must pay. Communities needing to build roads and other public works which involve increased taxation are often having brought sharply to their attention the economic consequences of stripping off the forests and leaving in their stead unproductive wastes of low taxable value now or in the future.

Broad Policy Required

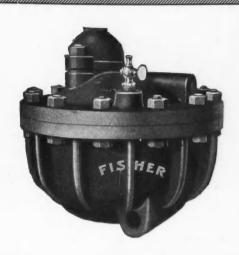
The situation necessitates a broad policy of forestry for the whole nation which will include both an enlarged program of public acquisition of forests by the Government, the States and municipalities and protection and perpetuation of forest growths on all privately owned lands which may not better be used for agriculture and settlement.

The proposed plan of realizing these objectives contemplates cooperation between the Federal Government and the States. The Government and the States must join hands in working out a program that will bring into correlation the various public and private efforts for the protection and right handling of forests. The function of the Federal Government, in addition to handling the national forests, would be to stimulate, guide and coordinate State action and conduct necessary investigations regarding the best methods of forestry, to assist the States in classification of land, and to harmonize action as between the different States. The States would also have a function in handling public property owned by them, and they would have a further direct responsibility in connection with the protection and perpetuation of private forest lands.

Would Work Through State Agencies

In the matter of private forestry the Government would work primarily through State agencies. To initiate the proposed policy there should be a Federal law authorizing the Government to cooperate with the States in bringing about the protection and right handling of forest lands within their borders, and providing means for such cooperation.

The net result of the steps already taken to inaugurate and organize the new movement for forestry has been to attract renewed and widespread attention to the fact that a real forest problem must be reckoned with, and is of national concern; to establish a conviction in the minds of many who have first-hand knowledge of the facts that definite action to protect the public interests involved and safeguard a resource essential to economic and industrial stability is now required; and to secure what is believed to be a feasible program, of a character to command general acceptance as it becomes fully understood.



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MIDLAND PAPER BOX COMPANY, INC., Buffalo, New York. Paper boxes and jewelry cases. Capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: C. J. Hensen and O. M. Hensen, Buffalo.

HENRY F. FULLING COMPANY, Manhattan, New York. Paper. Capital, \$30,000. Incorporators: J. Tienckin, C. Greif, H. F. Fulling, Tuckahoe.

WAXED PRODUCTS COMPANY, Brooklyn, New York. Make waxed paper. Capital, \$40,000. Incorporators: J. Hopkins, H. O. Parsons, E. N. A. Gould, 116 Linden avenue, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN CORRUGATED PAPER PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Manhattan, New York. Capital, \$300,000. Incorporators: I. A. and J. Samuels. H. Roth. 154 West 118th street.

NATIONAL PAPER AND TWINE COMPANY, Jersey City, New Jersey. Capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: William F. Batt, G. B. Riley, V. A. Riley, all of Jersey City.

THE TAG ENVELOPE COMPANY, Manhattan, New York. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: M. A. and L. J. Feynman, D. Gluck, 510 Broome street.

MDLAND PAPER BOX COMPANY, Buffalo, New York. Capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: C. A. and O. M. and C. J. O. Hensen, Buffalo, N. Y.

McClellan Paper Co. Has Convention

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., January 3, 1920.—Closing the most successful year in the history of the McClellan Paper Company, the company starts the new year with an optimistic feeling that 1920 will eclipse any year in the past, not only in the wholesale paper business, but in every line of industry which effects the Northwest. The McClellan Paper Company has done a remarkable business during 1919 and in spite of the many serious conditions that have affected the wholesale paper trade, as in all other lines of business, this company has been able to cope with the situation in a most remarkable and satisfactory manner to its customers.

In order to meet the growth of the past year and take care of the anticipated large increase in business for 1920, additional salesmen have been placed on the road, new departments perfected and a special service bureau installed in which to serve the trade at a better advantage than ever before, and to cooperate with the country dealer, publisher and business houses in general of the Northwest.

The McClellan people are the first in the wholesale paper field to undertake this new service bureau with a special department for the country trade, and though but just installed, it has already received the endorsement of hundreds of business houses and publishers of the Northwest.

During the past week all-day sales conventions have been held at the company's sample display room, considered one of the best of its kind in the Northwest, and each department has had an opportunity to go over the year's business and complete plans for the 1920 season. Each convention day was devoted to detail work and every department head and all salesmen were given an opportunity of speaking. Every day an allotted hour was given over to an address on salesmanship, better methods of business and merchandising, leading experts of the country appearing before the assembly in messages of great worth.

Tuesday evening, December 30, 1919, the annual Holiday Party was given by the company in the Gold Room of the Radisson Hotel, dinner being served at 6:30 o'clock, with the McClellan Paper Company "family" numbering 125 people seated at various tables.

At intervals in the evening, individual "stunts" by the employees were featured, Fred W. Beecher, head of the "Coarse Papers" department, pulling over a "Wearie Willie" act that kept the party in a humorous uproar most of the evening.

Fred L. McClellan, president of the McClellan Paper Company, was his happiest in keeping his large and growing family jovial every minute of the evening. The "Bood Harmony Orchestra," composed of the employees of the company, pulled off a musical stunt which added jest to the other enjoyment of the evening.

Representatives of the St. Paul and Duluth branch houses of the company were present, W. C. Wilson, vice-president, presiding.

The whole affair was a grand success and a happy event that brought every department head and employee of the concern in a mutual social gathering.

Want to Unionize Remington Paper Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., January 5, 1920.—An effort is being made to unionize the workmen at the plants of the Remington Paper and Power Company at Norwood, Norfolk and Raymondville, it just became known here. For several days John H. Malin, an organizer of the International Brotherhood of Pulp and Paper Makers, has been working among the men in an effort to establish a local. Just what degree of success he is meeting is not known here.

Carl H. Hanna, vice-president of the company, was seen to-day relative to the company attitude on the subject. He admitted that the fact that an attempt to organize the men had become known to the local officials of the company, but that they had not taken any interest in the subject. He said he understood that the organizer had not met with very pronounced success in obtaining applications for membership in the union. From what Mr. Hanna said it was evident that the company was not in the attitude of interfering with the desires of the men in this connection.

Several years ago, when the company was in the hands of the Remington interests, a serious strike took place at these mills while strikes were in progress in the St. Regis Paper Company mills and others throughout this section. The owners at that time stood firm against recognition of the unions and ultimately the open shop was recognized by the unions, and President J. T. Carey removed these plants from the unfair list and permitted union men to work there. That condition has existed since that time, but now the organizer is making an effort to unionize the plants as far as possible. It is said that many of the old employees who stood out against the union when the strike was called are still averse to the union idea and refuse to make application for membership in the proposed new local.

Canada's Pulp Wood Resources

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., January 6, 1920.—The pulp wood supply in Canada is large, but much of it is inaccessible for commercial purposes, the Commission on Conservation reports. An enormous annual destruction by the bud worm is reported.

Clyde Leavitt, the Commission's chief forester, gives the following estimate on provincial supplies of wood pulp:

Quebec, 300,000,000 cords; British Columbia, 255,000,000; Ontario, 200,000,000; New Brunswick, 33,000,000; Nova Scotia, 30,000,000. There is little information available concerning the supply in the prairie provinces.

Losses from bud worm are so enormous that they far overbalance the annual growth in Canada and the United States, the

report says.

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



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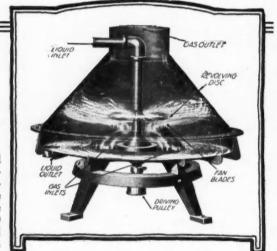
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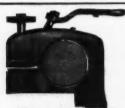
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CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS

Brass, Copper and Wire Cloth, Bank and Office Railings and Grille Work

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WE are the largest washed clay producers in America, the daily capacity of our five plants exceeding 300 TONS DAILY.

Our reserve stocks are the largest in America.

Our experience in clay washing extends many years beyond that of our nearest competitors.

Our clay is positively the lowest in percentage of grit and moisture in any clay, domestic or foreign.

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When you contract with us for shipments you can depend upon *prompt deliveries* whether the season is rainy or dry.

Our crude clay is mined from the Famous Paragon Mine at Langley, S. C.

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BLEACHING POWDER (HIGH TEST) CAUSTIC SODA 76-78% N. Y. & L.

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FITCHBURG, MASS., U. S. A. LENNOXVILLE, P. O. CANADA







UNION BRONZE SCREEN PLATES ROLLED BRASS (East phosphorized Cast Metal) Old Plates RECLOSED and RECUT to accurate gauge.

UNION BRONZE SCREWS for Screen Plates
UNION BRONZE SUCTION BOX PLATES

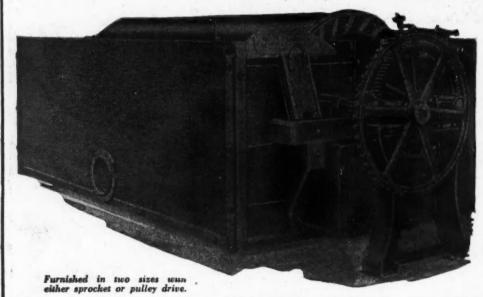
Immediate Delivery of the Largest Orders, Satisfaction Guaranteed,

The WITHAM SCREEN PLATE FASTENER, Patented THE BEST

THE ORIGINAL
Over One Thousand in Successful Operation

Recommended by Screen Make

THE WOOD'S MACHINE



Reduces wire cost Works automatically No couch roll No Doctor Used as Pulp Thickeners Save-Alls Pulp Washers Water Filters

Guaranteed High Grade Construction-Built for Service.

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KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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High Grade Brass and Bronze Screen Plates and Dandy Rolls

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DANDY ROLLS AND WATER MARKING

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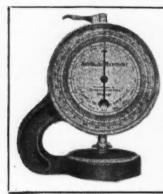
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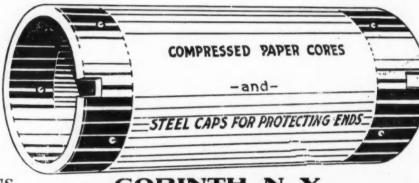
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Graduated in thousandths of an inch from .801 to .250. Guaranteed to be accurate. Has base adjusting screw. Mechanism Brass and Plated Steel. Philobod in black enamel. Exact size 8½ x 10 with 6-in. Dial.

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Can be used on any paper machine using iron cores.



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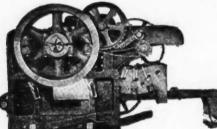
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Put in a

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and cut your stock thoroughly and evenly



Capacity 2 Tons per hour Weight 8500 fbs. For Roofing and Felt Stock

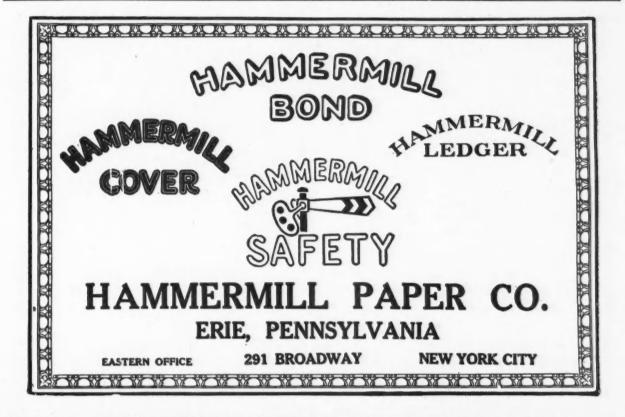






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"AMERICAN" TWINES



Paper Makers' Twine
Tube Rope
Wall Paper Twine
Hay Rope
Fine and Coarse Polished Twines
Manila Rope

Transmission Rope





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American Manufacturing Company

Largest Makers of Commercial Twines and Rope in the World

Mills and Sales Office:

NOBLE AND WEST STREETS,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY.

New York Market Review

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,

Wednesday, January 7, 1920. Demand is as strong for every grade of paper except news as it was before the holidays. The spot news market is not quite as active as it was during the last four months of the year, due to the let up in advertising. There is, however, very little spot news to be had, due to the fact that practically the entire output of news print mills is contracted for for the next six months. When the new mills and machines that are now ordered for the various American and Canadian news print manufactories are installed, the output of news will be increased by nearly twenty-five per cent. Not until then, according to both manufacturers and dealers, can the news print situation return to normal levels of demand and price.

While the temporary demand for spot news is on the wane, the call for book paper is steadily increasing, as publishing houses are producing more and more of the 1920 "Best Sellers." Demand for coated, book and mill finished is all very good, and prices are steadily on the increase. As yet, last week's prices have not been increased, but further rises are not at all un-

likely.

Boards have been soaring, both in price and demand, for some time now. Dealers report that they have difficulty in obtaining supplies to fill their ever-increasing orders. Trade is very active, and shipments large.

All grades of fine paper are materially stronger than they were last week. Trade is improving daily, and although there have been no increases in price for some time, the prospect for

the coming year is very bright.

Coarse papers show the same attitude that the rest of the market is displaying, and are in strong demand. Trade, although it is not unusually strong, indicates at least a very promising outlook for 1920.

Mechanical Pulp

Mechanical pulp is still the scarcest commodity in the paper makers' supply market. Prices have been stationary for three weeks now, first class ground wood selling around \$55.00 the ton. Trade has been very active, even over the holidays, and demand, of course, far in excess of supply. There was a little more pulp moving this last week than there was the week before, which gives birth to a hope that there will be the unearthing of some stored supply which will alleviate the market to a certain extent.

Chemical Pulp

The chemical pulp market has shown very little change for some time. Pulp, while it is in strong demand, has been almost stationary in price, and shipments have been of a normal, healthy size for the past two months. Dealers report that there has been nothing startling in the chemical pulp market since early in November, and that trade had been sailing on untroubled water for some time. There was a slight decline in foreign kraft this week, due to the recent arrival of a large shipment from Sweden, but it is expected that the price will return to its former level within a week or two.

Rags

All grades of rags are still in strong demand in New York. Trade has been exceptionally active this week, and although prices have not advanced, increases are not considered unlikely by the dealers. Old whites and both repacked and miscellaneous are in very strong demand, as are thirds and blues.

Old Ropes and Bagging

Although there is not the strength in the old rope and bagging market that manifests itself in the rag market, still, old ropes and baggings are in strong demand, and trade is reported as active and healthy. Both foreign and domestic gunny No. 1 and

manila ropes are in strong demand, and dealers report that they expect a slight rise in price of these grades shortly.

Paper Stock

Waste paper, like the rest of the paper supply markets, is in strong demand, and is reported as very active. Dealers state that large shipments—larger than before the termination of last year—characterize the waste paper market this week.

Twine

All grade of twine are due for a rise in price, according to the latest reports from dealers. Trade is active, and as the supplies are somewhat curtailed, further increases in price are natural.

U. S. BIDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

(Continued from page 32)

\$.135 and \$.13 per pound, bids for which were opened on December 17.

36,000 pounds (1,000 reams) of 21 x 32—No. 20 white wove writing paper will be furnished by the American Writing Paper Company, at \$.132 per pound, and the Aetna Paper Company will furnish 3,075 pounds (150 reams) of 17 x 28—No. 16 salmon wove writing paper at \$.1788. Bids for both of these items were opened on December 22.

Ringel Brothers will furnish 19,500 pounds (300 reams) of 24 x 38-65, kraft wrapping paper at \$.09 per pound, bids for which were opened on December 26.

The King Paper Company will furnish 79,600 (600 reams) of single and double coated book paper at \$.115 and \$.12 per pound, bids for which were opened on December 29.

Bids will be opened at the Printing Office on January 14 for 139,750 pound (3,500 reams) of blue, yellow and white writing paper and also for 184,900 pounds (5,100 reams) of yellow and white glazed bond paper.

Panama Canal Awards

The Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal has received the following paper bids:

3,000 pounds of buff bond paper in 17-in. rolls; Alling & Cory Company, at \$690.00; Dobler & Mudge, at \$690.00; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$659.40 and \$628.20; Parsons & Whittemore Company, at \$810.00; and R. P. Andrews Paper Company, at \$645.00.

100 reams (50,000 sheets) of 17 x 22—No. 24 white ripple finish bond paper; Alling & Cory Company, at \$528.00; Dobler & Mudge, at \$504.00; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$494.00;

and Parsons & Whittemore Company, at \$480.00.

500 boxes of 8 x 10½—10 purple pencil carbon paper; Hess-Hawkins Company, at \$300.00; Old Dominion Paper Company, at \$244.70 and \$269.45; Old Town Ribbon and Carbon Company, at \$325.00; Parsons Trading Company, at \$286.87; Rock-well-Barnes Company, at \$325.00; Universal Trading Company, at \$360.00 and \$315.00; and R. P. Andrews Paper Company,

Bids for Navy Department

The Bureau of Supplies and Account, Navy Department, will open bids on January 16 for 3,000 square feet of wall board.

Goes with Oscar Gumbinsky & Bros.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., January 5, 1920.—Oscar Gumbinsky & Bros., dealers in paper stock, announce the appointment of Harold H. Sharpsteen as superintendent of their plant in Kalamazoo. Mr. Sharpsteen is a former newspaperman, saw service overseas and has recently been acting as deputy sheriff. He is popular in this city.

Market	Quotations
	mpany Securities
	losing quotations, January 7, 1920.
American Writing Paper Company International Paper Company, con International Paper Company, pre- International Paper Company, pre- International Paper Company, pre- Union Bag & Paper Corporation United Paper Board	f. 105 110 , Stamped. 77 79
Paper F. o. b. maker.	New Blue 94@ 9½ New Black Soft 6½@ 6½ New Light Sec-
Bonds 11 @ 41 Ledgers 13 @ 36 Writing—	Khaki cuttings. 6 @ 6½
Superfine 19 @ 22 Tub Sized 14 @ —	New Black Mixed 54@ 544
News—f. o. b. Mill— Rolls, contract — @ —	New Canvas 10½@ 11½ New Black Mixed 5¼@ 5¼ White, No. 1— Repacked 8¼@ 8¼ Miscellaneous 7 @ 7½ White, No. 2— Repacked 5 @ 5½
Sheets 5.00 @ 5.50 Side runs 5.00 @ 5.50 Book cased—f. o, b.—N. Y.— S. & S. C. 10 @ 11 M. F 944@ 10½ C ated and	St. Soiled White 31/4@ 31/4 Thirds and Blues— Reported 45/4@ 47/4
C o a t e d and Enamel10.75¼ @12.00 Lithograph11.75 @12.50 Tissues—f. o, b. N. Y.—	Black Stockings. 34@ 4¼
C o a t e d and Enamel	Cloth Strippings. 3¼@ 3½ Roofing Stock— No. 1 2.90 @ 3.00 No. 2 2.85 @ 2.50 No. 3 2.30 @ 2.50 No. 4 2.23 @ 2.50 No. 5A 2.25 @ 2.50 B 2.05 @ 2.15 C 95 @ 1.05
No. 1 Domestic 9½@ 10 No. 2 Domestic 8½@ 9	Foreign Rags
Imported — @ — Screenings 4½@ 5	New White Cuttings nominal
Manila— No. 1 Jute 12 @ 12½ No. 2 Jute 11 @ 12 No. 1 Wood 7 @ 7½ No. 2 Wood 6¾@ 7½ Butchers' 5.00 @ —	Unbleached Cottons nominal Light Flannelettes nominal New Light Silesias nominal New Light Oxfords nominal New Light Prints. 10½@— New Mixed Cut-
	New Dark Cut-
No. 1 Fibre 64@ 7 No. 2 Fibre 6 @ — Card Middles 5 @ —	No. 1 White Lin-
	No. 2 White Lin-
Boards, per ton, News	Nr. 2 337hia. Tim
Chip70.00 @75.00	No. 4 White Lin- ens
Mechanical Pulp (F. O. B. Pulp Mills.)	Ord, Light Prints 4.25 @ 4.50 Med. Light Prints 4.00 @ 4.25
No. 1, f. o. b. Mill.55.00 @60.00 Chemical Pulp (Ex-Dock, New York.) Sulphite (Foreign)—	Ger. Blue Cottons Ger. Blue Linens. Checks and Blues Dark Cottons 2.75 Shoppery 2.20 French Blues 4.50 ### 4.00 nominal nominal 2.75 ### 2.88 2.88 2.40 ### 4.75
Sulphite (Foreign)— Bleached 7.00 @ 7.50 Easy Bleaching 5.00 @ 5.25	Bagging
N o. 1 U n- bleached 4.75 @ 5.00 N o. 2 U n-	Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.
bleached 4.00 @ 4.25 (Tomestic, f. o. b. Mills.) Sulphate— Bleached 6.50 @ 7.00	Gunny No. 1— Domestic
Bleached 5.85 @ 6.25 Strong Un- bleached 4.25 @ 4.50 Easy Bleach- ing Sulphite. 4.50 @ 5.00 News Sulphite. 3.50 @ 3.75 Mitscherlich 5.50 @ 6.00 Kerft (Omestic)	Foreign 6.00 @ 6.25 Domestic 6 @ 6%
News Sulphite. 3.50 @ 3.75 Mitscherlich 5.50 @ 6.00 Kraft (Domestic) F. o. b. mill 4.00 @ 4.25 Soda Bleached 4.75 @ 5.00	New Bu. Cut 4¼@ 4¾ Hessian Jute Thirds 6 @ 6½ Mixed Strings. 2.70 @ 2.80
Soda Bleached 4.75 @ 5.00 *—Dash means nominal.	Twines
Domestic Rags Prices to Mill, f. o. b. N. Y. Shirt Cuttings—	India, No. 6 basis— Dark
New White, No. 1 15%@ 16	A. B. Italian, 18 basis 80 @ —
New White, No. 2 934@ 10 Silesias, No. 1. 1034@ 11 New Unbleached 1234@ 1334 Washables 936@ 10	basis 80 @ — Finished Jute— Dark, 18 basis. 33 @ 35 Light, 18 basis 35 @ 37 Jute Wrapping, 2-6 ply—
Fancy 10%@ 11% Cottons—according to grades— Blue Overall 11 @ 11%	Jute Wrapping, 2-6 ply— Extra No. 1 34 @ 36 No. 1 31 @ 37 No. 2 30 @ 3

					_	_		,
Tube Rope— 5-ply and larg-			Hard No.	White,	436		414	
er (basis)	27 @	_	Soft	White,		_	-	
4-ply	271/2@	_	No.	1	454		434	
Fine Tube			Colore	d, No. 1.	11/2		114	
5-ply and larg-			Flat Sto	ck—				
er (basis)	31 @	_	Stitchl	ess	2.55		2.65	
4-ply	311/2@	-		ssue Mag.		@	2.65	
3-ply	32 @	Garage .		Flat Book		0	2.50	
Unfinished India— No. 8 (3-ply			Crump	led, No. 1	1.80		1.90	
and larger)	24 @	_	Solid Bo	ok Ledger	3.25	0	3.50	
Paper Makers	27 6	-	Ledger	Stock	2.65	Ø.	2.85	
Twine Balls	21 @	23	No. 1 W	hite News	2.70	@	2.80	
Box Twine, 2-4	6		New B.	B. Chips.	.90	0	1.05	
ply	23 @	25	Manilas-	_				
Jute Rope	25 @	40	New I	Env. Cut.	3.00	0	3.25	
Amer. Hemp, 6	30 @	31	New C	ut. No. 1	2.60	0	2.75	
Sisal Hav-	-		Extra	No. 1 Old	1.60	(ii)	1.70	
No. 1 Basis	20 @	22	No. 1	Old	1.40	620	1.50	
No. 2 Basis	181/2@	20	No. 2	Old	1.25	@	1.30	
Sisal Lath Yarn-			Bogu	is Wrap-		_		
No. 1	1914@	1934	pers		1.25		1.35	
No. 2	171/2@	1936	Old F	Crafts	3.25	@	3.50	
Manila Rope	27 @	29	News-	-				
Old Waste	Papara			y Over-				
			issue		1.50		1.60	
(F. o. b. New	York.)			y Folded.	1.10	@	1.25	
Shavings-			No. 1		-00	_		
Hard White,	2110	201	Paper	******	.90	e	.95	
No. 1	51/2 @	534	Common	Paper	.60	0	.70	
	-	CHICA	100					
	FROM C	OUR REGULA						
Pap	er		Solid W	ood Pulp	85.00	00	90.00	
Mill Delegate	7.11		Straw B	oard	65.00		70.00	
Mill Price to			Filled Fu	ilp Board	90.00	00	95.00	
No. 1 Rag Bond.	25 @	35 22		Old P	-			
No. 2 Rag Bond.	18 @	14		Old F	apers			
Sulphite Bond	11%@		Shavings	_				
Cheap Ledger	16 @	19		Hard				
Superfine Writing	20 @	22	Whi	te	5.25	e	-	

	[FROM OU	R REGUL	AR CORRESPONDENT]			
Pape			Solid Wood Pulp 85	5.00	@	90.00
Mill Price to			Straw Board 65	5.00		70.00
No. 1 Rag Bond.	Jobbers.	35	Filled Fulp Board 90	0.00	@ !	95.00
No. 2 Rag Bond.	18 @	22	Old Par	2076		
Sulphite Bond	11%@	14		octa		
Cheap Ledger	16 @	19	Shavings No. 1 Hard			
Superfine Writing	20 @	22		5.25	-	
No. 1 Fine Writ-			No. 1, Soft	2.43	e	_
ing	17 @	18		1.50	a	4.75
No. 2 Fine Writ-			No. 2 Soft		8	4.7.3
No. 3 Fine Writ-	14 @	15		1.50	0	1.75
No. 3 Fine Writ-			No. 1 Mixed	1.00	ĕ	1.25
No. 1 M. F. Book	111/2@	13%	No. 2 Mixed		œ.	1.15
No. I M. P. Book	9 @	10	Ledgers and Writ-			
No. 1 S. & S. C. Book	9 @	11	ings	2.85	@	3.00
Coated Book	11 @	1236			@	2.50
Coated Label	11%@	12%		2.25	@	2.50
News-Rolls mill.	7 @	/-	No. 2 Books,	1 50	-	1.60
News-Sheets mill	71/4@	_		2.75	<u> </u>	1.60
No. 1 Manila	6 @	634	Manila Envelope	6.73	•	4.03
No. 1 Fibre	534@	634		3.00	-	3.25
No. 2 Manila	514@	534	No. 1 Manilas.		3	1.75
Butchers' Manila.	5 @	512 914	Folded News			And S
No. 1 Kraft	834@	954	(over issue)	1.25	0	1.50
No. 2 Kraft	71/2@	8	Old Newspapers	1.10	@	1.25
Wood Tag Board.	61/2 @	71/2	Mixed Papers	1.00	@	1.10
Screenings	4 @		Straw Clippings.	1.00		1,10
Board being sold ing at time of ships		LEASTI-		1.00	e	1.10
Boards, per ton-	acat.			3.25	9	3.50
Plain Chip 70.	00 @ 75	.00	New Kraft Cuts. Roofing Stock, f.	3.50		3.75
Solid News 75	6.00 @ 8		o, b. Chicago,			
Manila Lined			Net Cash—			
Chips 80	0.00 @ 8	5.00	No. 1	70.00	0	
Container liner				58.00	@	
85 Test100	0.00 @ 10	5.00	3		œ	
100 Test110				66.00	@	
	-				-	

	4 95	-	-	
PHII				

11111111	
[FROM OUR REGUL	AR CORRESPONDENT]
Paper	Tarred Felts— Regular 73 @ 80
Bonds 12½@ 55 Ledgers 13 @ 38	Slaters' 78 @ 85 Best Tarred, 1-
Writings— Superfine 15 @ 35	ply (per ton).71.00 @75.00 Best tarred, 2-
Extra fine 351/4@ -	ply (per roll) 1.40 @ 1.80 Best Tarred, 3-
Fine, No. 2 23 @ -	ply 1.70 @ -
Fine, No. 3 14 @ — Book, M. F 11 @ 12½	Roofing Rags
Book, S, S, & C 11 @ 121/2 Book, Coated 12 @ 17	No. 1 2.75 @ 3.00 No. 2 2.50 @ 2.75 No. 3 2.15 @ 2.25
Coated Litho- graph 12½@ 17 Label 12½@ 15,½	No. 4 2.00 @ 2.25 Bagging
News 8 @ -	Gunny No. 1-
No. 1 Jute Ma- nila 16 @ —	Foreign 3,00 @ -
Manila Sul., No.1 8 @ — Manila No. 2 5%@ 6	Scrap Burlaps 3.00 @ 3.25 Wool Tares.
Common Bogus. 5 @ — Straw Board 60.00 @65.00	heavy 5.20 @ 5.5C Mixed Strings 2.75 @ 3.6t
News Board60.00 @65.00 Chip Board60.00 @	Manila Shaving, No. 2 nominal
Wood Pulp Board 80.00 @100.00 (Carload Lots.)	Manila Sul., No.
Binder Boards-	No. 1, New Lt. Burlap10.50 @12.00
Per ton60.00 @ — Carload lots55.00 @ —	New Burlap Cut- tings 4.00 @ 4.25
(Continued	on page 66)

Imports and Exports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1920. SUMMARY.

Copy paper, 8 cs.
Printing paper, 7 cs.
Wall paper, 94 bls.
Paper hangings, 40 bls.
Miscellaneous paper, 19 bls.

COPY PAPER. H. C. Davidson Co., Toy Maru, Kobe, 8 cs. FRINTING PAPER.

Japan Paper Co., New Amsterdam, Rotterdam,
7 cs.

WALL PAPER. The Prager Co., Londonier, Antwerp, 94 bls. PAPER HANGINGS.

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Belgic, Liverpool, 38 bls. A. E. Bulkley Co., Celtic, Liverpool, 2 bls. PAPER. H. Kayserfils, Adriatic, Liverpool, 7 bls. A. P. Meyer, Lancastrian, Antwerp, 2 cs. Rose & Frank, Lancastrian, Antwerp, 10 cs.

RAGS BAGGING, ETC. M. O'Meara Co., Port Chalmers, London, 216 bls. National City Bank, Londonier, Antwerp, 595

National City Bank, Londonier, Charles, bls.

Certainteed Products Co., by same, 209 bls.

S. Salomon, Inc., by same, 603 bls.

Irving National Bank, by same, 291 bls.

Irving National Bank, by same, 84 bls.

Irving National Bank, Vindellia, Glasgow, 71 bls.

Equitable Trust Co., by same, 264 bls.

Equitable Trust Co., Georgia, Trieste, 285 bls.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank, by same, 177 bls. E. Butterworth & Co., Belgic, Liverpool, 108

bls s. Arrowhead Mills, by same, 297 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Triumph, Antwerp. 715

bls.
E. Butterworth Co, by same, 270 bls.
Salomon Bros. & Co., by same, 236 bls.

Brown Bros. & Co., Lancastrian, Antwerp, 450

s.
Davies, Turner & Co., by same, 240 bls.
Equitable Trust Co., by same, 404 bls.
Certainteed Products Co., by same, 509 bls.
G. W. Mills & Co., by same, 109 bls.
Irving National Bank, by same, 250 bls.
E. J. Kellar & Co., by same, 221 bls.
Frank & Berg, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 91

S. L. Kellar & Co., by same, 145 bls,
J. Kaufman Sons, by same, 329 bls.
Salomon Bros. & Co., by same, 40 bls.
Salomon Bros. & Co., by same, 135 bls.
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 135 bls.
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 168 bls.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 108 bls.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 268 bls.
M. O'Meara Co., by same, 47 bls.
Patent Vulcanite Roof Co., by same, 114 bls.
S. Rubens & Sons, by same, 38 bls.
Northern Metals Co., by same, 225 bls.
E. J. Kellar & Co., Slotesdijk, Rotterdam, 208 s.

Northern Metals Co., by same, 225 bls.
E. J. Kellar & Co., Siotesdijk, Rotterdam, 208 bls.
Salomon Bros. & Co., by same, 422 bls.
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 1,002 bls.
Union National Bank, by same, 105 bls.
W. Hughes Co., by same, 196 bls.
Gotham Paper Stock Co., by same, 173 bls.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 420 bls.
Irving National Bank, by same, 180 bls.
M. O'Meara Co., by same, 100 bls.
M. O'Meara Co., by same, 161 bls.
M. O'Meara Co., by same, 161 bls.
Sanderson & Son, Galileo, Hull, 37 bls.
National City Bank, by same, 34 bls.
Sanderson & Son, by same, 34 bls.
Sanderson & Son, by same, 34 bls.
Sandomor, Inc., by same, 46 bls.
Citizens National Bank, by same, 233 bls.
Salomon Bros. & Co., by same, 68 bls.
Wilkinson Bros. & Co., by same, 68 bls.
Certainteed Products Corp., Galileo, Antwerp,
40 bls.
A. Katzenstein, by same, 38 bls.
Oid Colony Trust Co., by same, 39 bls.
E. J. Kellar & Co., by same, 39 bls.
E. J. Kellar & Co., by same, 100 bls.
Ladenburg, Halman Co., by same, 109 bls.
Ladenburg, Halman Co., by same, 179 bls.
A. Salomon, Inc., by same, 51 bls.

A. Salomon, Inc., by same, 252 bis.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 261 bis.

Foreign Trade Bkg. Corp., by same, 69 bis.

E. J. Kellar & Co., by same, 138 bis.

E. Butterworth & Co., Celtic, Liverpool, 86 bis.

E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 108 bis.

C. D. D. ROPE.

Brown Bros. & Co., Londonier, Antwerp, 123 ils. Mechanics' & Metals National Bank, Geor-a, Triest, 77 coils. E. Butterworth & Co., Belgic, Liverpool, 81 coils. coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 254 coils.

M. O'Meara, United States, Copenhagen, 75

pils.

Brown Bros. & Co., by same, 281 coils.

Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Galileo, Hull, 155 coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., by same, 262 coils.

E. J. Kellar & Co., by same, 146 coils.

International Purchasing Co., by same, 13 coils.

E. Butterworth & Co., Celtic, Liverpool. 213 coils. WOOD PULP.

J. Andersen & Co., United States, Copenhagen, 3,250 bales.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1920.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Derwent River, London, 156 bls.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1920.

BAGGING, RAGS, PAPER STOCK, ETC. F. Downing & Co., Slotesdijk, Rotterdam,

R. F. Downing & Co., Slotesdijk, I 66 bls. R. F. Downing, by same, 221 bls. R. F. Downing, by same, 210 bls. National City Bank, by same, 124 bls. National City Bank, by same, 327 bls. National City Bank, by same, 345 bls.

DEMAND IN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page 26)

Applegate, both young men widely known in the North New Jersey trade. The executive offices will be at 312 American Mechanics Building. A full line of Ward papers is to be carried, and the young men will travel through northern New Jersey and northeast Pennsylvania.

The Wardco Club plans to dine January 8 in Wiener's Cafe, Fifth and Ludlow streets, with seventy-five hustlers present. William J. Boardman, vice-president of the George Batten Company, New York and Boston, is expected to make an address on the publicity plans of the S. D. Warren Company, said to be the most comprehensive ever undertaken by any paper mill organization in the United States.

The sales force of the Scott Paper Company, foot of Market street, Chester, Pa., assembled there for a three days' sales conference, but unable to get hotel accommodations, reassembled for the second and third days at the Hotel Bellevue here. Fifty representatives from all over the United States attended. A. H. Bennett, of Milwaukee, head of the Scott Tissue Quota Club, composed of salesmen who have exceeded a minimum requirement, presided. Other officers installed in addition to President Bennett were M. F. Mohan, Boston, first vice-president; G. C. Smyth, Chicago, second vice-president, and I. I. Katz, New York, secretary. T. B. McCabe, just promoted to the post of National Sales Manager, addressed the conference on "Sales Policies" Many papers were read.

The business of Patrick O'Neill & Co., stock dealers, is to be continued by Michael P. O'Neill, surviving partner and a member of the concern for more than forty years. An account of the life

and death of Patrick O'Neill, head of the firm, was published in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL last week.

Application is to be made to the Governor January 26 for the incorporation of the Atlantic Paper Company to make and sell all kinds of paper. The incorporators are William H. Creamer, Jr., Harry S. Higbee and Thomas M. Simpson.

Employees of the Reading Paper Mills, numbering 160, received holiday weeks \$1 for every year of service with the firm, the largest gift being \$40.

A charter was granted December 28 to A. Richards Hagy, Joseph Hagy and Laura L. Hagy to deal as Hagy Brothers, Inc., to buy and sell rag stock.

Norwegian Paper Industries Improved

The general manager of one of the large wood pulp and paper concerns in Norway in an interview declares, according to Consul-General Marian Letcher, Christiania, that the stagnation within the Norwegian paper and cellulose industry is not to be of long duration. During November, 1919, the demand became stronger; sales have increased, and there have been more shipments abroad. A number of factories have resumed work, and are now running with normal outputs. Fully half of the 90 paper mills in the country were closed for a time; latest reports show that above two-thirds of them are now in operation. During the war the French market absorbed considerable quantities of the Norwegian products. Special efforts are now being made to get a strong foothold on the American market. Sales of Norwegian paper and pulp are also being made in Sweden, England and Germany. Payment is made in Norwegian or Danish crowns.

The Home of Quality



PAPER BAGS

Sacks and Specialties

SCHORSCH & CO.

Manufacturers

500 East 133d Street



New York

BLEACHED SULPHITE

Writing, Book and Tissue Papers

PARSONS Pulp & Lumber Co.

EDWIN J. DEWEY, Manager Pulp Sales Offices, 1807-1816 Finance Bldg., Mill at PHILADELPHIA, PA. PARSONS, WEST VA.

SLITTERS AND REWINDERS

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

MEISEL PRESS MFG. CO.

944 DORCHESTER AVE., BOSTON 4 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

TAGGARTS PAPER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLL NEWSPRINT H. W. & W. PROCESS.

ENTIRE PRODUCT FOR 1920 CONTRACTED

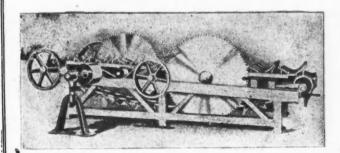
Mills at Felts Mills, Great Bend and Lefebvre, N Y Main Office, Sherman Building, WATERTOWN, N. Y

reased

THE

Lyther Slasher

is the most efficient and the lowest cost method of reducing long logs to uniform short lengths suitable for further manufacture into pulp and paper.



Built in all sizes to handle logs from 4 feet to 32 feet in length. Can be arranged to trim either one or both ends of logs if desired.

RYTHER & PRINGLE CO., Carthage, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Markets

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1920.

ALUM.—There seems to be little improvement over last week's sluggishness in the alum market. Trade seems still to be affected by the holiday spirit, and there are very few large sales being recorded. Prices are unchanged, lump alum bringing 4@4.25, and powdered ammonia, 4.25@4.50.

BLANC FIXE.—Last week's quietness in the blanc fixe market still prevails and trade is reported rather slow. The general opinion of the dealers is, however, that the outlook for the near future is very good, and that the market will be very strong. Blanc fixe is still quoted at \$40@50 the ton pulped, and 4.50@5c.

the pound, powdered.

BLEACHING POWDER.—As yet there has been no reaction on the bleach market. This year's business has not yet gotten under full sway, and so the market is still showing the slight sluggishness characteristic of the holiday let-up in business. Prices are unchanged, bleach being quoted at 2.25@2.50c. the pound.

BRIMSTONE.—Trade in the brimstone market has been little affected by the holiday season, for dealers report that trade has been nearly normal for the past two weeks. There seems to be a steady demand for brimstone that has maintained the market and prices at a normal level for over two months. Brimstone is quoted at \$18 for domestic use, and \$20 for export.

CASEIN.—The outlook in the casein market is rather bad, according to dealers, for there is likely to be a decided shortage in casein, due to the decreased supply this year, and the stimu-

lated demand. Casein has advanced slightly in price, and further advances are expected within a month. The shortage is due to the curtailment of the Argentine supply, as it is almost exhausted, according to New York dealers. Casein is quoted at 13.50@14.00 for unselected casein, and 14.00@14.50 for grade A stock.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Trade in the caustic soda market is slightly better than it was last week, but as yet it has not returned to its normal activity. It is expected, however, that within a very short time the caustic soda market will show the full strength that characterized it before the holidays. Prices being quoted by dealers, f. o. b. New York, are 2.75 for 76 per cent caustic at 60 per cent basis, and 3.65@3.75 for spot delivery.

CHINA CLAY.—There seems to be practically no change in the china clay market this week. Trade maintained an even keel throughout the holiday season, and shipments have been practically normal for some time. Prices being quoted are \$7.50@ 9.50 for crude domestic, \$11@12, washed at the mine, and \$18 @24 for foreign clays.

ROSIN.—Demand for rosin this week is slightly stronger than it was last, although the market has not yet resumed its normal activity. Prices are about the same as they were last week,

grade E bringing \$18, F, \$18.10, and G, \$18.25.

SODA ASH.—Soda ash has maintained an even keel throughout the recent period of comparative inactivity, and trade is practically unchanged. Prices being quoted are 1.90c. in bags and 2c. in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—There will, doubtless, be a shortage in sulphate of alumina within the next two months, according to dealers, and prices are expected to rise materially. The slight respite given dealers here is about over, and trade is practically back to normal. The commercial grade of sulphate is bringing 1.75@2c., and the iron free, 2.75@2.85c.

TALC.—Talc is showing its usual strength this week, having apparently recovered from the slight depression due to the termination of the calendar year. Trade is normally brisk now. Talc is being quoted at \$16 the ton.

Market Quotations

(Continued from page 63)

Old Papers			Old Newspaper. 95 @ 1.00
Shavings— No. 1 Hard White 5.50 No. 2 Hard White 4.25	-	5.75 4.50	No. 1 Mixed Paper 95 @ 1.00 Common Paper 75 @ 80 Straw Board Chip Binders' Bd. Chip 75 @ 80
No. 1 Soft White 4.25 No. 2 Soft White 2.25	@	4.50 2.50	Rags Old White 8.00 @ 8.50 No. 1 8.00 @ 8.50 No. 2 5.00 @ 5.50
No. 1 Mixed 1.50 No. 2 Mixed 1.25 Solid Ledger Stock 2.90 Writing Paper 2.50	@	1.75 1.50 3.00 2.75	Blues— Thirds and Blues. 4.00 @ 4.25 Black Cotton Stockings 3.50 @ 4.00
No. 1 Books heavy 2.25 No. 2 Books, light 1.50 No. 1 New Manila 3.00		2.50 1.75 3.25	Mixed ganzies 3.00 @ 3.50 Lace Curtains 6.50 @ 7.00 Colored Wiping Rags 9.00 @ 9.50
No. 1 Old Manila 1.30 Old Kraft 3.00 Overissue News. 1.10	600	1.40 3.25	Cotton Quilts 3.50 @ 4.00 White Cotton Batting 5.50 @ 6.00

BOSTON

Paper OUR	REGULAR	Old Pa	apers	
News, Rolls 8 @ Manilas— No. 1 Manila. 6½@ No. 1 Fibre 12½@ Kraft Wrappings. 9½@ Common Bogus 3½@ These prices are f. o. b. mil Chip Board (ton) 60.00 m 65. Straw Board (ton) 60.00 m 65. Straw Board (ton) 65.00 m 70. News Board (ton) 65.00 m 70.	.00	No. 1 Hard White No. 1 Soft White No. 1 Soft White No. 1 Mixed. Ledger and Writings Solid Book Blanks No. 2 Books, light Ex. No. 1 Manila No. 1 Manila No. 1 Manila No. 1 Manila Governssues Governssues Gunny Bagging Manila Rope	5½ @ 4½ @ 1½ @ 2.50 @ 2½ @ 1½ @ 1½ @ 1.50 @ 1½ @ 1.50 @ 1.	534 434 234 2.75 234 2.00 1.75 1.66 1.00 .75 634

TORONTO

TORONTO			
and the same of th	OUR	REGULAR	CORRESPONDENT.]
Paper			Sulphite, easy bleach-
(Mill Prices to Jobbers)			Sulphite, news grade. 70.00@ 75.00
Bond-			Sulphite, bleached 110.00@115.00
Sulphite 131/2	(0)	_	Sulphate 87.50@ 90.00
Light tinted 141/2	0	-	Old Waste Papers
Dark tinted 16	@	-	(In serled lets 6 - b County)
Ledgers 18	@	.30	(In carlead lots, f. o. b. Toronto) Shavings—
Writing	@	_	White Env. Cut. 4.75 @ -
Rolls (carloads) 4.00	a	_	Soft White Book
Sheets (carload). 4.60	0	_	Shavings 4.50 @ -
Sheets (l. c. l.) 4.75	ä	-	White Bl'k News 2.50 @ -
Book-	-		Book and Ledger-
No. 1 M. F. (car-	_		Flat Magazine and
loads) 9.75	0	-	Book Stock (old) 2.30 @ — Light and Crum-
No. 2 M. F. (car-			pled Book Stock 1.90 @ -
loads) 9.00 No. 3 M. F. (car-	6B	_	Ledgers and Writ-
loads) 8.25	0	_	ings 2.75 @ -
No. 1 S. C. (car-			Solid Ledgers 3.00 @ -
loads)10.25	0	-	Manilas—
No. 2 S. C. (car-	_		New Manila Cut. 2.75 @ -
loads) 9.25	œ	_	Printed Manilas. 1.35 @ — Kraft 3.50 @ —
No. 1 Coated and	-		News and Scrap—
No. 2 Coated and	@	_	Strictly Overissue 1.25 @ -
litho	100	_	Folded News 1.10 @ -
No. 3 Coated and	-		No. 1 Mixed Pa-
litho11.00	@	_	pers
Coated and litho.,			Domestic Rags
colored13.00	@1	5.00	Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto.
Wrapping	-		No. 1 White shirt cuttings .15%
Grey 5.25 No. 3 Manila 5.60	60		No. 2 White shirt cuttings .11%
No. 1 Manila 7.35	a	_	Fancy shirt cuttings1114
Fibre 7.35	a	_	No. 1 Old whites0714
Kraft, M. F. or	_		No. 1 White shirt cuttings .15% No. 2 White shirt cuttings .11% Fancy shirt cuttings .11% No. 1 Old whites
M. G 9	0	_	Per cwt
Dula			Black stockings
Pulp			Roofing stock No. 2 3.40
(F. o. b. Mill.)			Gunny bagging 3.75
Ground Wood \$30.		Manila rope	

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

WORKS AT

SALTVILLE, VIRGINIA, and at NIAGARA FALLS. NEW YORK

"Eagle-Thistle" Brand BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH TEST

Packed in Steel Drums, air tight, insuring full strength at point of consumption

LIQUID CHLORINE

Pure, anhydrous, in improved and convenient packages.

Soda Ash

48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

Caustic Soda

60 per cent., 70 per cent., 72 per cent., 74 per cent., 76 per cent.; also 78 per cent. Our 78 per cent. Caustic Soda is an article of greater purity than has ever before been produced in a commercial way, analyzing 99.70 Hydrate of Soda

Bicarbonate of Soda

Packed in Kegs, Barrels or Bags; also Cases

Arnold Hoffman & Company, Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

PROVIDENCE: 55 Canal Street NEW YORK: 61 Broadway BOSTON: 88 Broad Street PHILADELPHIA: Delaware Ave. and Green St. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SALE ADVERTISEMENTS WANT AND FOR

HELP WANTED

CLASSIFIED RATES

Minimum rate for advertisements of 25 words or less, first insertion \$1.00. Situations Wanted, 4 cents a word for first insertion and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad. No ad of less than 25 words accepted.

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

accepted.

Rates for display ads are: 2 inches, 1 insertion, \$7.50; 4 inches, 1 insertion, \$15.00.

Special rates for standing insertions on re-

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

Terms are net—no discount.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

WANTED-Boss Finisher to take complete W charge of finishing room in two-machine tissue mill. State age, experience, whether married or single. Address, Box 1848, care Paper Trade Journal. J-24

WANTED—Experienced men of good habits in Coating Mill producing High Grade Flint and Friction Glazed Papers. Modern plant; ideal working conditions. Replies treated confidentially. Address, Box 1849, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Experienced Mill Manager, one W familiar with Fourdrinier and Cylinder specialties, also with ability to handle general sales. Address, Box 1577, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Superintendent to take charge of tollet paper converting plant in middle west. Now running 600 cases per day. None but experienced need apply. Applications treated confidentially. Address, Box 1810, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED-Beater man and machine tender W for Harper Fourdrinier. Three shifts.
Address, Box 1828, care Paper Trade Journal.
J-8

WE HAVE OPENINGS for four salesmen. WE HAVE OPENINGS for four salesmen.

2 for Coarse Papers in Domestic Field.

1 for Fine Papers in Local Export Field.

We offer salesmen with established clientele unusual opportunities for constructive
work and unlimited possibilities for advancement from a financial standpoint. All communications strictly confidential.

FRED C. STRYPE,

320 Broadway, New York.

J-15

WANTED—Live-wire Superintendent for Board Mill. Must be able to produce results on Chip, Container and other boards. Good on maintenance and able to handle help. Good opportunity for a man who can deliver the goods. For interview write Box 1868, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—First class Beater Engineer on Bonds and Ledgers, 8-hour day at 78c per hour. Steady work. Address, Box 1864, care Paper Trade Journal. J-29

WANTED-Young man thoroughly familiar with fine Papers whose position as assistant buyer would fit him to take over the purchase of these grades. Unlimited future for the right man. Fred C. Strype, \$20 Broadway, New York City.

WOODPULP MERCHANTS will be glad to consider applications from local parties with domestic and imported pulp experience and paper mill acquaintance to act as representatives in the Holyoke District. State qualifications fully. Address, Box 1866, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—An experienced millwright for small straw board mill in the Middle West. Good wages for steady, sober man. Address, Box 1867, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER BROKERS AND SALESMEN IN Providence, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Bridgeport, Conn., Syracuse, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wilmington, Del. Baitimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., who desire to increase their earnings materially can do so by communicating with Fred C. Strype, 320 Broadway, New York City. PAPER BROKERS AND SALESMEN in

WANTED—Backtender and also a Finisher on a 75" one machine Board Mill. Ad-dress, Box 1868, care Paper Trade Jour-nal.

WANTED—An American Machine tender to run on roofing felt. We want a man thoroughly familiar with the business who can come well recommended and who is cap-able of further development. Address, Box 1865, care Paper Trade Journal. J-15

WANTED-By a Chicago Bag Factory, two We experienced bag machine tenders.

Americans only. Steady employment. References required. Address, Box 1874, care Paper Trade Journal. J-15

WANTED-Excellent opportunity for man WANTED—Excellent opportunity for man with large established wood pulp concern handling both domestic and foreign pulps; one familiar with details and capable of taking full charge of office. Replies treated confidential. Address, Box 1870, care Paper Trade Journal.

J-8

SITUATIONS WANTED

PAPER MILL OFFICE MANAGER open for engagement. Thoroughly familiar with details, also buying and selling. Address, Box 1819, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT is desirous of making change. Would like position in mill making Tissues, Toilet or papers for Waxing purposes. Familiar with all types of machines and all kinds of stock. Address, Box 1842, care Paper Trade Journal. tf

MACHINE TENDER, thoroughly experienced on all grades of boards, wants position. Competent to get tonnage and quality and keep up machine. Married. References. Address, Box 1855, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—To represent a reliable RAG concern in and around Holyoke. Tour opportunity to secure a man who can get you business. Address, Box 205, Holyoke, Mass.

POSITION wanted as Superintendent of Board Mill by man of many years successful experience on all grades. Best of references. Address, Box 1857, care Paper Trade Journal.

PRACTICAL PAPER MAKER seeks position as an assistant or superintendent in mill making Cement, Lime, Sand and Rope Kraft; Coke and Coal Sacks. Address, Box 1860, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT or assistant on board desires to make a change. Thoroughly understands all kinds of board. Can furnish the best of references from both past and present employers. Address, Box 1862, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent or assistant in board of cylinder machine mill. Am a practical paper maker having 18 years experience making container, wrapping and specialties. Also have mechanical ability. Address, Box 1869, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Position with paper mill manufacturing Wrappings. Tissues, Bonds, converted Wrappings and Tissues, as traveling salesman covering jobling territory west of Chicago, or in capacity of handling the sales of mill. Over nine years experience in paper, wide acquaintance in paper Jobbing trade. Three years mill selling. Open for proposition in January. Address, Box 1871, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two absolutely new 17"x22"
Ohio Cultivator Bailing presses equipped with friction clutches. Piermont Paper Company, Piermont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One second-hand 42" Cameron Universal type No. 6 Slitter and Rewinder, in A-1 condition. Has 16 cutters, four rewinding shafts and measuring attachment. Immediate delivery. Address, Gibbs-Brower Co., 281 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE-One Ryther Pulp Shredder, in first-class condition; used about six months. Address, Box 516, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two second-hand cylinder molds, one 94 inches face by 35 inches diameter, suitable for water filter; one 74 inches by 30 inches diameter, suitable for tissue machine. We cover your cylinders in the mill on short notice and plan to put them on right. Clark Manufacturing Co., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE—One Diet Paper Perforating Ma-chine. Address, Box 1872, care Paper Trade Journal. J-8

FOR SALE

One (1) 76-inch Downington duplex cutter with duplex slitting attachment,

Two (2) No. 2 Claffin Engines

THE SHARTLE BROS. MACHINE CO. Middletown, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To buy paper waxing plant. Address, Box 1858, care Paper Trade Jour-J-15

WANTED—One 125 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, or one 75 H.P. Ball Variable Speed Engine, and one 50 H.P. Slide Valve Engine. Address, John T. Andrews and Co., Inc., Pen Yan, N. Y.

WANTED—One Slitter and Rewinder, 72° or larger; good condition, capable of wind-ing crepe tissue. Windsor Locks Paper Mills, Windsor Locks, Conn. J-15

WANTED

BINDERS BOARD MILL

OR

BOX BOARD MILL

Am in the market for a Box Board and Binders Board Mill. Give location, price, etc. Address,

> JAMES GASKELL. 1 Rivington Street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED

PAPER CAN MAN.

Who is familiar with the sale and manufacture of Coated Paper Containers. One who might take a small or large interest.

Addres Box 1873. care Paper Trade Journal.

J-8

FOR SALE

BOARD MACHINES—Six cylinder 36" x 80", five baby presses, three presses, 61 dryers, 2 stack calenders, duplex cutter, and Marshall drive.

FOURDRINIER PARTS—One 120" Hinck & Clawson, Kutter Trowbridge pattern. One 72" with Pusey & Jones U Shake,

DRYERS—Three 48" x 149"; four 48" x 111"; two 48" x 40"; two 36" x 82"; fourteen 36" x 54"; three 36" x 48".

MACHINE CALENDERS—One 84" nine roll; one 82" nine roll; one 72" nine roll; one 68" five roll; one 48" five roll; one 37" five roll.

SUPER CALENDERS—One 62" Norwood; one 53" Holyoke; sne 45" Norwood; one 43" Holyoke; two 42" Holyoke.

SLITTERS AND WINDERS—One 127" Kidder; one 102" Langston; one 90" Kidder Tollet Slitter; one 82" Cameron; one 60" Kidder; one 64" Dietz Tollet Perforator and Slitter; one 88" Kidder.

PAPER SHEET CUTTERS—One 108" Horne; one 112" Finlay; one 84" Beloit Duplex; one 72" Clark; one 62" Horne; one 58" Finlay; one 48" Finlay; four 42" Finlay.

BEAM CUTTERS—One 55" 20th Century Seybold; one 55" Cranston undercut; one 65" Sheridan; one 50" Dayton Seybold; one 46" Sheridan; one 36" Sheridan.

BEATERS—Two 52" x 52" Horne; one 58" x 52" Emerson; one 48" x 48" Horne; two 48" x 54" Horne; one 48" x 48" Downingtown; one 48" x 66" Umpherston; three 40" x 40".

66" Umpherston; three 40" x 40".

JORDANS—One Noble & Wood, with base; one
Emerson, with base; one Horne; two 49" Smith
& Winchester, without base; one Dillon No. 1.

PUMPS—One Deane Triplex Water Pump, 10" x
10", new; two Deane Triplex Stuff Pumps, 8" x
8" two Pusey & Jones Double Stuff Pumps, 8" x
8" two Pusey & Jones Triplex Stuff Pump, 6" x
10": one Pusey & Jones Triplex Stuff Pump,
6" x 12"; one 10" Worthington Volute;
three 4" Centrifugal; three 3" Centrifugals.

GURENNE, Four 10-Plate Packer Screene, Witham

SOREENS—Four 10-Plate Packer Screens, Witham Fasteners; two 10-Plate Packers; two Wandel Single Cylinders.

WET MACHINE—Four Sandy Hill 84"; one 72" Bagley & Sewell Hydraulic; two Black & Clawson 62".

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

Paper Manufacturers

Paper Maker with broad experience, now specializing in Rosin Sizing, process and methods for manufacture of same. Can reduce your costs and at the same time help you in other difficulties both chemical and mechani-

Excellent references.

S. V. BORROUGHS. 3638 Flournoy St., Chicago, Ill.

T-8

For Immediate Delivery

All or Part of Our Surplus of 25 INTERNATIONAL TIME CLOCKS No. 104

Guaranteed in Serviceable Condition. Inspect them at our plant, Carney's Point, N. J., (Opposite Wilmington, Del.) or write to

DU PONT CHEMICAL CO., Incorporated. Wilmington, Del.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A PAPER MILL

The undersigned company makes continuously 130 cords of wood waste per day from Spruce, Hemlock and Fir. The greater part of this material is suitable for chemical pulp production. Free water, cheap sawdust fuel and very reasonable electric power rates available. Excellent shipping facilities to all parts of the world. Write for further information to

WESTERN COOPERAGE CO., Portland, Oregon. tf

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Wanted—TWO FIRST CLASS SALESMEN. MUST BE ABLE TO SELL PAPER BAGS and TOILET PAPER. One with Headquarters at Chicago and one to travel Eastern Territory. Salary commensurate with your ABILITY. H. Norwood Ewing Co., Woolworth Building, New York

FOR SALE

One Mills Universal Beating Engine. Never been used. Attractive Price for Quick Sale. Address,

MT. HOLLY PAPER MILLS, INC., Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

Architects and Engineers

CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Architect and Engineer, 208 North Laramie ave-nue, Chicago, Ill.

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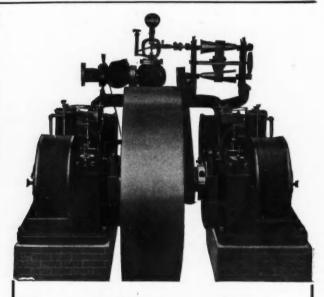
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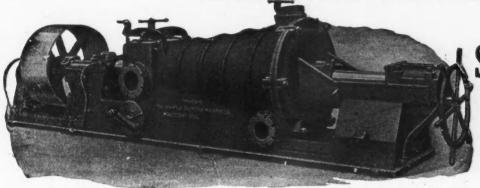
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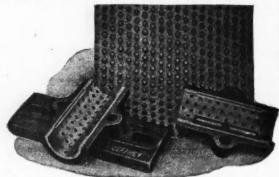
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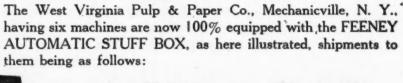
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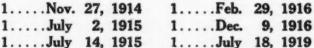
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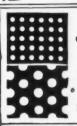
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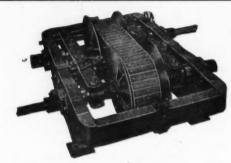
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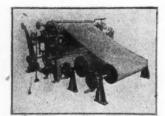
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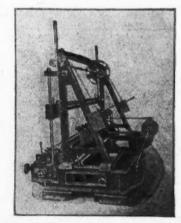
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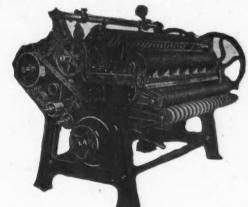
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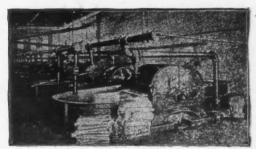


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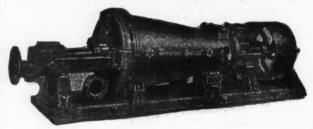
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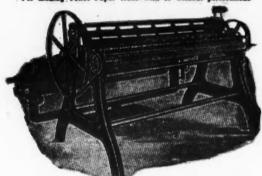
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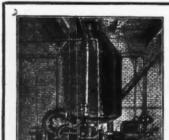
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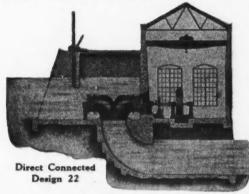
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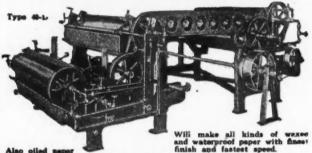
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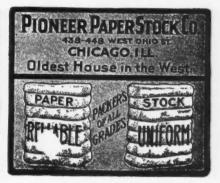
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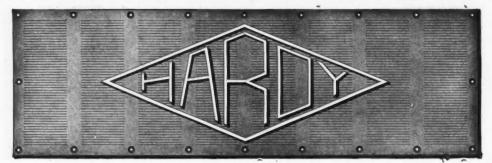
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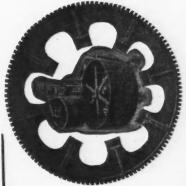
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Union Tale Co	83	forated Metal).	Federal Paper Stock Co
ALUM.		marringion & king rerrorating co 8 Manbattan Perforated Metal Co 73	Gumbinsky Brothers 84
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co Superior Chemical Co	78	FIRE BRICK. Jointless Firebrick Co	E. J. Keller & Co
Winkler Bros., Inc	78	FLOOR DRESSING.	Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Co 70
Hardy S. Ferguson	73	I. Sonneborn & Sons	Pioneer Paper Stock Co
Winkler Bros., Inc. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS. Hardy S. Ferguson William T. Field. George F. Hardy	73	Appleton Wire Works 84	A. Salomon, Inc.
F. R. Meier	-	Cabble Excelsior Wire Mfg. Co	Atexander Jacob & Co
F. L. Smith	73	Cheney, Bigelow Wire Works	
George F. Hardy F. R. Meier. F. L. Smith. Thomas L. Tomlines & Son. Vitale & Rothery. Joseph H. Wallace & Co.	73	Thomas E. Gleason	Manning, Maxwell & Moore Co
ASBESTINE PULP.	73	Lindsay Wire Works	PULP PROCESS.
International Dula Co Front C	over	W. S. Tyler & Co 78	Castle, Gottheil & Overton 7
BALL BEARINGS. S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co	-	W. E. Caldwell Co	PAPER TUBE MACHINERY. Dietz Machine Works
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	-	Hill Clutch Co	Dietz Machine Works
Goodyear Tire & Rubber CoBEATING ENGINES.		Ideal Coated Paper Co 54	PULP STONES. Lombard & Co
Claffin Engineering Co. Davton Beater & Hoist Co. Dillon Machine Co. Ditts Machine Co., Inc. Downingtown Mfg. Co. Emerson Mfg. Co. Mills Machine Co. Noble & Wood Machine Co. Shartl Brow Mechine Co.	79	GUMMED PAPERS. Ideal Coated Paper Co. 54 Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co. 3 KNIVES, ETC. Rolton & Sons. J. W. 8 Dowd Knife Works. 45 LUBRICATORS. 22 Pandal Graphite Sales Co. 22	PUMPS.
Dillon Machine Co	13 71	Bolton & Sons, J. W	Frederick Iron & Steel Co
Downingtown Mfg. Co	73	LUBRICATORS.	RAG CUTTERS.
Emerson Mig. Co	76		Taylor, Stiles & Co 6
Noble & Wood Machine Co	8	MAGNETIC EXTRACTOR.	ROSIN SIZE. Arabol Mfg. Co
BLEACHING POWDER.		Roland T. Oakes 81 OYSTER PAILS.	Vera Chemical Co 8
Noble & Wood Machine Co. Shartle Bros. Machine Co. BLEACHING POWDER. Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. Michigan Electro-Chemical Co. J. L. & D. S. Riker. BOX MACHINERY.	67 58	Bloomer Brothers 81	ROTARY BLEACHERS. Biggs Boiler Works
J. L. & D. S. Riker	83	Schorsch & Co	SCALES (Paper). American Kron Scale Co
Inman Mfg. Co	_	Schorsch & Co	E. J. Cady & Co
BURRS.		Potdevin Machine Co	SCREENS.
International Burr CorpCALENDER ROLLS.	_	Samuel M. Langston Co	Central Mfg. Co
Farrell Foundry & Machine Co Lobdell Co. Wheel Co Textile Finishing Machinery Co	77	PAPER CUTTERS.	
Textile Finishing Machinery Co	3	PAPER DEALERS	E. Van Noorden & Co SLITTERS AND REWINDERS. Cameron Machine Co
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Aldgate Casein Works	7	Midwest Paper Co	Dietz Machine Works. Kidder Press Co. Samuel M. Langston Co. Meisel Press Mfg. Co. SPRAY SYSTEMS.
CASTINGS, BRONZE.	_	Midwest Paper Co	SPRAY SYSTEMS.
CHEMICALS, COLORS, ETC.		A. M. Capen's Sons, Inc 84	Chemical Equipment Co
W. A. Hardy & Sons. CHEMICALS, COLORS, ETC. Dicks-David Co. Grasselli Chemical Co.	9	A. M. Capen's Sons, Inc	STEAM TRAPS. Fisher Governor Co
Heller & Merz Co	11	American Fransharine Co., Inc. Front Cover	STITCHING MACHINERY. Saranac Machine Co
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C. K. Williams & Co	84	Parsons & Whittemore	Prown Company
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Miner-Edgar Co	. 57	Paul C. Zulke	Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co 6
John W. Higman Co. Miner-Edgar Co. Perkins-Goodwin Co. Star Clay Company. R. T. Vanderbilt Co. Front (COATING MACHINERY.	84	Appleton Machine Co	Corin Brothers
R. T. Vanderbilt CoFront (Cover	Raker Mfg Co. 72	SULPHUR. Union Sulphur Co
Mayer Coating Machines Co	. 78	Bird Machine Co	TANKS.
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O. L. Bartlett	83	Frank H. Davis	Stearns Lumber Co 8 TIMBER ESTIMATES.
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