Paper Trade Journal 1911

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ON THE PACIFIC COAST

New Quarters of Blake, Moffitt & Towne—A Paper Exporter on British Columbia Properties—Pacific Pulp and Products Company Project May Be Abandoned—Sundry Items, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1911.—Henry R. Williar, the well known local exporter of paper, has just returned from an extensive trip to British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest, on which he inspected several large paper mills, notably those in course of construction at Powell River and Ocean Falls. He was very favorably impressed. Both plants are of very fine construction, with ample power and plenty of raw material at hand. The Powell River plant is about completed and has cost to date about $3,000,000. It was planned to open this plant in July, but it will probably be September before it can be tried out on a large scale. This plant is ideally located at the foot of a lake 70 miles in length at a point where there is a fall in the river of 140 feet. The plant at Ocean Falls is not so far advanced, but work is being rushed on it, and it is believed that it can be made ready for operation some time in November. This plant is being erected by London capital. This plant will cost about $2,000,000 when completed, and will be a model of its kind. A dam is now being constructed at the pulp mill and machinery is being installed. The pulp mill is 250 by 110 feet and contains twenty-four large grinders. The water at Ocean Falls drops 110 feet, and affords an abundance of power.

Company In Financial Difficulties

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1911.—The Pacific Pulp, Paper and Products Company, which created quite a stir here a year ago through its announcement that it would proceed at once with the erection of a plant at Eureka, Cal., for the manufacture of paper pulp from redwood bark and mill refuse, is meeting with financial difficulties, and its affairs are now in such a tangled shape that it is probable that the project will be abandoned. The Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company has just filed a suit against the corporation and against Robert Johnston, the resident manager, to secure judgment on a note executed last November, this suit following one instituted by a San Francisco firm which did some work for the concern. Local paper makers will not deny that there is considerable merit in the process that was to be used, but were unwilling to support the parties floating the company. Some capital was secured at Eureka, but not sufficient to get even a small plant in operation.

Pacific Coast Items

James H. MacLafferty, of the Pacific Coast Paper Company and its affiliated coast houses, was married in Oakland, June 13, to Miss Mary F. S. Benton, a prominent cdubwoman of that city.

Al. Enquist, who has charge of the country sales department of the Zellerbach Paper Company, is back from an Eastern trip, having left primarily to act as a delegate from this city to the national convention of the United Commercial Travelers.

The California Paper and Board Mills is now well settled in its fine new offices at 311 California street, the location being an improvement over the old one. The plant is running on a normal schedule, but busiess is still quiet, although not unusually so.

The Crown Columbia Pulp and Paper Company, of Oregon City, Ore., is installing a big steam cooker at the plant, this being furnished by the Portland Oxyacetylene Company, of Portland. This cooker is the first of seven to be installed and will cost about $11,000 in its completed form.

The San Pedro Paper Box Company has been incorporated at San Pedro, Cal., with a capital stock of $10,000, by C. N. Cordary, F. W. Weisenburger, H. J. Cordary, C. B. Cordary and H. Henning.

The Los Angeles Paper Box Factory has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal., by I. Cline, M. J. Ruthbard and M. Pollakoff, the capital stock being placed at $10,000.

W. P. Hawley, owner of the Hawley paper mill at Oregon City, Ore., was in San Francisco recently on a short visit.

The Rapid Systems Company has purchased a large building at Hawthorne, Cal., and will install a factory for the manufacture of duplicate sales books and register books.

The Oakland Paper Company, of Oakland, Cal., recently suffered a heavy water loss when a water pipe in the streets broke and flooded its basement. This firm claims that its loss will reach $10,000.

Joseph D. Clement, a prominent business man of Kalamazoo, Mich., and a large owner in the Kalamazoo Paper Company, was on the coast recently and visited some of the large paper plants, including those at Oregon City, Ore.

The Western Individual Drinking Cup Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles, with a capital stock of $10,000, by F. E. Berry, D. A. Jacobs and Dr. G. G. Miller.

All orders for paper placed by Secretary of State Jordan have been countermanded by the Board of Control, and orders have been issued that bids must be invited from all those who desire to compete before orders for paper can be placed.

Blake, Moffit & Towne are now firmly established in their new headquarters at 37-45 First street. The six-story and basement building in which the firm is located is the property of the University of California and was erected for the special needs of the concern. It is of reinforced concrete, with no wood in it excepting the office partitions. With an increased amount of space available the firm is planning to add other paper lines. The firm represents the Standard Paper Manufacturing Company.

New Freight Classifications

A special meeting of the Trunk Line official classification committee was held at the Trunk Line offices Tuesday, June 27, to take action on recommendations as to schedules and rates made by a special committee which for the past two years has been engaged in drawing up a uniform scheme of freight classification and rates.

In its attempt to obtain uniformity in rates and classifications the special committee has found it necessary to revise to a great extent the nomenclature of commodities and change the classification in many instances in respect to carload and less than carload lots.

In order that shippers and the public in general might have opportunity to investigate the proposed changes, the special committee on June 13 last distributed 1,500 copies of the proposed tariffs among the various chambers of commerce and interested shippers, and this meeting was held to receive suggestions and criticasms upon the proposed new classification.

Owing to the fact that the Western classification meeting is scheduled to meet on July 11, and wishing to have the Eastern rates in shape to submit to the Western Association so that the latter's rates and schedules will coincide with the Eastern ideas, the preliminary hearing on new classification usually held in Chicago has been dispensed with and Chicago shippers and representatives of Western commercial organizations attended the meeting in New York. With the Western and the Eastern organizations working for the same end, it is hoped that a uniform classification of freight rates covering the entire country can be brought about.

Copy of the proposed changes can be seen at the office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

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Notes of the Trade

The Menasha Paper Company, Menasha, Wis., has opened a Chicago office in the Steger Building, which is in charge of Frank A. Borchers.

The Commercial Club at Minot, N. Dak., has raised $12,000 without solicitation for the support of a new paper mill. One hundred thousand dollars is asked for by the Eastern capitalists in charge.

"Sawyer Belting Booster," published by the Sawyer Belting Company, Cleveland, Ohio, contains besides a price list a lot of wholesome advice to salesmen as to what is trouble and how to treat or dispose of it.

The "Interstate" paper bag and box factory is nearly ready to start operations in its new concrete plant at Walden, N. Y. Nearly all the machinery has been moved from Newburgh and a good share of it has been assembled.

The Bear River Paper and Bag Company, of Petoskey, Mich., has made application for a receivership, and the managers have been so appointed. The appointment has developed some opposition from the creditors, and efforts are being made to substitute for the receivers some persons who will supposedly represent more closely the general creditors.

The uniting of the Woronoco Paper Company with the Mittineague Paper Company has necessitated some changes in the office force at the Woronoco mill. A. E. Abbott, who has been the bookkeeper for several years past, has severed his connection with the company. L. E. Maglathlin and C. A. Hubbard, salesmen for the company, will have their headquarters at Mittineague.

The Texas Bag and Fibre Company, Houston, Tex., have purchased five lots of ground in the Fifth Ward from the Standard Milling Company for a consideration of $10,000. An official of the Texas Bag and Fibre Company said the company had no plans for the improvement of the property at the present time, although it is rumored in business circles that a modern factory will be erected on the site.

Ray Bertsche, the well known representative of the Fox River Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., recently passed through Chicago on his return from a fishing trip into Canada. He had the usual fish stories to tell, and notwithstanding the loss of a fine speckled trout weighing at least 10 pounds, because of the use of a rubber hook, he was feeling well satisfied, having actually landed many trout, the largest of which was about 5 pounds.

Herbert H. Fassett has returned to Bellows Falls, Vt., after a stay of nearly a year in British Columbia, where he went to assist in establishing the paper mill for the Powell River Paper Company, near Vancouver. John P. Riley, an expert in paper making, has also returned to his home in Rutland after his work on the same mills. Mr. Riley also superintended the erection of the great Harmsworth paper making plant at Grant Falls, Newfoundland.

W. L. Davis, president of the Dells Paper and Pulp Company, and G. F. Steele, of the Brunet Manufacturing Company, attended a meeting of the water power owners at Milwaukee recently. The meeting was held for the purpose of taking up the matter of testing the law recently enacted by the Legislature. It is a phase of the bill which affects the Dells Dam case, now pending developments. The section of the law to be tested is the one which abrogates all existing dam franchises in the State.

The Albany Perforated Toilet Paper Company, of Albany, N. Y., which draws its supply from the Lake Champlain paper mills, has decided to open a plant for the preparation of their paper near the base of supply at Plattsburg, N. Y. Heretofore the paper has been shipped from the mill to Albany, where it has been completed and boxed for shipment. A building has been leased by the company and new machinery is being installed. The paper will be delivered by the Lake Champlain Paper Company in large rolls and will then be cut, perforated, rolled, wrapped and boxed for shipment. The new plant will be ready to begin operations about October 1, and will when in full operation turn out from five to six carloads of toilet paper a week.

In Detroit they are looking for a name for their annual water carnival. A new Flanders automobile is to be awarded to the person suggesting the best name. There are said to be no strings tied to the offer. The contest is open to people everywhere. The Detroit Board of Commerce has offered the prize. The name must be "catchy" and in some way characteristic of Detroit. The contest closes October 16, and all names must be sent to the Contest Committtee of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

Cracksmen last week blew open a safe in the office of the Pilcher-Hamilton Company, wholesale paper merchants, 340-348 Dearborn avenue, Chicago. They are believed to have escaped with over $500. The safe was partly demolished and the interior of the office was badly damaged. It is thought nitroglycerine was used. The safe that was blown open was on the second floor. After prying open a window in the first floor the burglars broke open two large steel doors at the bottom of the stairway leading to the offices on the second floor.

Publications

New Publications.

Leamington, Ky.—Sunday Times; Griffith & Crowe, publishers.

Westerly, R. I.—Hill and Dale; weekly.

Brownsville, La.—Preparations under way for a new evening paper.

Chicago, Ill.—Socialist party makes preparation to publish four dailies, nine weeklies and seven monthly magazines.

Sierra Amarilla, N. M.—El Liberator; weekly; F. J. Martinez.

Edmonton, Alta.—Financial News; weekly.

Changes in Ownership.

Ramsey, Ill.—News Journal; sold to Lew R. Taylor.

Raleigh, N. C.—Daily Times; sold to Times Printing Company; John A. Parks, president.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Daily News; W. S. Ingram, part interest.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Herald; W. S. Hyatt, part interest.

Castle, N. Y.—Castilian; sold to Fred Norris.

Oakdale, Cal.—Graphic; H. C. White purchases partner's interest.

Suspensions.

Plainfield, Ind.—Plainfield Daily Caller.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Prohibitionist; weekly.

Stapleton, N. Y.—Stapleton Record.

Miscellaneous Changes.

Weyburne, Sask.—Herald; change from semi-weekly to weekly.

Sussex, N. B.—Maritime Farmer and Co-operative Dairyman; semi-monthly; will move to St. John, N. B.; R. D. Robinson, publisher.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oklahoman; changed to farm journal of standard size under new name of Farmer-Stockman; issued on Thursdays.

Near the harbor of Archangel, in North Russia, a large paper manufacturing plant is being put up. The abundant supply of waste material from sawmills on the Dwina River, which is now being used as fuel, is supposed to favor the establishment of large paper and cellulose mills.

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evident that the above product divided by 33,000 will represent the total horse power derived.

Now, in the above, we have assumed the pressure to be constant or the same throughout the entire stroke; but, as a matter of fact, it is not. Steam enters the cylinder through ports which are closed by the valve before a full stroke is made by the piston, so that a portion of the work is accomplished by the expansion of the steam under a diminishing pressure in the cylinder. On this account, and from the fact that the point of cutoff varies with certain engines, it is necessary to find out just what the mean effective pressure will be on the piston throughout the entire stroke. This pressure is usually ascertained by means of the indicator. We have, therefore, as a very good rule for calulating the horse power of an engine by the following formula:

$$\frac{PLAN}{33{,}000} = \text{horse power}$$

When P represents the mean effective pressure on the piston, L represents length of double stroke in feet, A represents area of piston in square inches, and N represents number of revolutions.

By remembering the word plan you always have your formula at hand. When P represents the mean effective pressure taken from an indicator the result is the indicated horse power of the engine.

To increase the horse power, therefore, of any given engine we must either increase P or N. Evidently there is a limit to both pressure and speed, which is determined largely by the conditions in each case. Some engines can be run with greater piston speed than others, but the writer has found that as a rule but few plain slide valve engines are run beyond a piston speed of 600 feet per minute.

In the foregoing no account has been taken of friction of parts and other minor details, such as general design, etc. As a rule, too, by the use of an indicator it will be found that there is a difference in the work done at each end of the stroke, and usually a card is taken from each end and the work averaged. However, it is hoped by the writer that some new light may have been shed upon the subject, and that this article may be of some benefit to many young engineers who are more than anxious to understand the forces under their control.

In Towns

New York.

Baltz.—Phil Baltz, King Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Brainard.—A. Brainard, president Hartford Paper Company, Hartford, Conn.

Bryant.—Emmons Bryant, president Fort Orange Paper Company, Castleton, N. Y.

Butler.—Frederick M. Butler, secretary Clifton Paper Mills, Passaic, N. J.

Eyster.—J. A. Eyster, Eyster & Son, Hallton, W. Va.

Foster.—Theodore Foster secretary and treasurer Foster Box Board Company, Utica, N. Y.

Greer.—Killiam C. Greer, president Albia Box and Paper Company, Troy, N. Y.

Harrison.—Frank Harrison, Eyster & Son, Hallton, W. Va.

Moore.—Frank L. Moore, president of the Newton Falls Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y.

Newman.—Louis Newman, president and treasurer Tonawanda Board and Paper Company, Tonawanda, N. Y.

Paddock.—Henry L. Paddock, president Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company, Fulton, N. Y.

Rodier.—G. L. Rodier, Mittineague Paper Company, Mittineague Mass.

Shaffer.—Wm. R. Shaffer, treasurer and general manager New Haven Pulp and Paper Company, New Haven, Conn.

Short.—S. A. Short, Jr., secretary Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shortess.—William G. Shortess, general manager Haverhill Box Board Company, Haverhill, Mass.

Shreiter.—Henry Shreiter, president and treasurer Ravenswood Paper Mills, Long Island City.

Smith.—William N. Smith, vice president and general manager American Paper Company, Bogota, N. J.

Tait.—Andrew Tait, treasurer Tait & Sons Paper Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Ward.—Benjamin Ward, president Clifton Paper Mills, Passaic, N. J.

White.—Frederick White, representing the James White Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago.

Beebe.—Ira L. Beebe, Jr., of the Ira L. Beebe Paper Company, New York city.

Boswell.—A. H. Boswell, representing the National Envelope Company, Waukegan, Ill.

Boyd.—W. H. Boyd, representing the Appleton Coated Paper Company, Stevens Point, Wis.

Coy.—Mr. Coy, representing C. H. Dexter & Sons, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Dahl.—Charles Dahl, representing the Des Moines Paper Company, Des Moines, Ia.

Gilbert.—W. M. Gilbert, president of the Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, Wis.

Hartley.—M. T. Hartley, secretary and treasurer of the P. A. Sorg Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio.

Henchy.—Mr. Henchy, representing the Logan & Swift and Brigham branches of the United States Envelope Company, Worcester, Mass.

Mix.—James T. Mix, of the firm of H. G. Craig & Co., New York city.

Murphy.—S. W. Murphy, secretary and treasurer of the Riverside Fibre and Paper Company, Appleton, Wis.

Phelps.—Mr. Phelps, representing the American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

Wood.—G. H. Wood, vice president and manager of the River Raisin Paper Company, Monroe, Mich.

Boston.

De Coster.—J. C. De Coster, representing American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

Forsythe.—C. Forsythe, representing the Beckett Paper Company, Hamilton, Ohio.

Judd.—A. T. Judd, secretary Esleeck Manufacturing Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

Mayo.—Charles Mayo, of the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.

Merriam.—G. Frank Merriam, representing the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, Brightwood, Mass.

Moore.—C. A. Moore, of J. T. Moore & Son, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Pierce.—Reuben Pierce, representing Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass.

Temple.—Fred Temple, representing the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.

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

The Powell River Pulp and Paper Company, of Powell River, B. C., which is expending over $2,000,000 on its plant, will begin operations this week. The news print mill will have a capacity of 100 tons daily, and will be the first plant of its kind in Western Canada. In the mechanical pulp mill there will be twelve grinders of the latest improved pattern, which will have a daily capacity of 120 tons. Seven wet machines, each 84 inches wide, will take care of the screened stock, while in the beating room six beating engines have been installed.

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ON THE PACIFIC COAST

General Business Conditions Favorable—Excessive Purchases of Paper for the State Printer Charged—Willamette P. & P. Co. to Be Agent for Powell River Co.—Fibre Experiment—Two Mills Busy—May Make Paper on Feather River, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 15, 1911.—Since the announcement of the selection of a site for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition business here has shown a marked increase generally, as work that had been delayed on many projects has been started up. Just now the city is in the throes of an exciting political campaign, and while this is interfering with business to some extent, it means an increased activity in the local paper trade, for an immense amount of advertising is being done. The fall outlook is regarded as being favorable, but in many lines there is as yet room for improvement. Prices for wrapping papers are not just what some manufacturers would like to see, but generally speaking there is not so much complaint from this score as from the light volume of summer business that has been done in most of the Coast territory. In San Francisco conditions are regarded as being better than they are in some other fields, as a number of new factories have been opened here of late and the market for paper stock has been considerably enlarged. The Home Industry League has been very active of late in its work, and as a result the demand for bags, boxes and paper products turned out here has been greatly increased.

The various mills on the Coast are having a successful season, there being an abundance of water for power. The mills turning out news print are especially active, and it seems as though it is not possible to get sufficient stock made up in advance to meet the demand. The output of these mills is spoken for months ahead, and yet considerable paper is imported. The mills manufacturing wrapping papers are able to keep fairly well sold up, but not for so long ahead as is usually the case. This condition is due in no small measure to the greatly increased capacity of the Coast mills now as compared with a couple of years ago. Several new mills are now in operation and extensive additions are being made to the old ones, with a view of increasing the output as well as the efficiency of the plants. The opening of the new mills in British Columbia will have a decided bearing on the paper situation on the Coast, but its effect is a matter that cannot be determined until later.

Charge Excessive Paper Purchases

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Ca., August 15, 1911.—Local wholesale paper houses are much interested in the turn of affairs at the State Capitol in regard to the purchases of paper for use by the State and there is considerable speculation as to just how the matter will end. Investigations have been made by the State officials and it is declared that there are now stocks of paper on hand sufficient to last for several years. The State Printer, who has had charge of the buying in the past, acknowledges that he has not kept an accurate account of the stock purchased and on hand and affairs are in a muddled condition. The Zellerbach Paper Company has furnished most of the paper used for several years, but this firm is in no way to blame for the overstocking that has been done. As a prominent member of the firm states, orders have been filled whenever they have been sent in, and it should not be held to task for mistakes that have been made. The State Board of Control, which now has charge of the buying for the State, has just completed a two months' audit of the text book department of the State Printing Office, and on its recommendation bills calling for the payment of more than $75,000 presented by the Zellerbach Paper Company, the H. S. Crocker Company and others for material have been held up. It is stated that much of the paper for which bills are now being presented has not yet been delivered but is still in warehouses. The bills of the H. S. Crocker Company are for binding materials, and it is declared that in this line also there is an overabundance of stock on hand. The new system of securing bids for the furnishing of paper is being welcomed generally by the wholesale paper trade, and the business that will be awarded in the future will be much more widely distributed than it has been in the past, and the cost of this material to the State will be much less.

Busy Paper Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 15, 1911.—A special steamer has been placed in commission between Oregon City, Ore., and Portland in the paper trade. The mills of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company and the Crown-Columbia Pulp and Paper Company, at the former place, are working to full capacity, and heavy shipments are being made down the river. The mill of the latter concern was visited recently by Louis Block, of the San Francisco office, who reports that a number of extensive improvements are under way. The new steam cookers ordered some time ago are being installed, the work being done by a Portland firm.

Possible Mill on Feather River

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 15, 1911.—Local capitalists are investigating a proposition to erect a paper mill on the Feather River, in Plumas County, Cal. This section is very heavily wooded and an abundance of power is available. Formerly this part of the State lacked transportation facilities, but now it is tapped by the newly completed Western Pacific Railroad and many sawmills are going up. Fred J. Goble and F. H. Kruse, representing local business interests, recently made a trip through this section to report on the advisability of the erection of a mill.

Returns from Hawaii

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 15, 1911.—James H. MacLafferty, of the Pacific Coast Paper Company, has returned from his honeymoon trip to the Hawaiian Islands and is again active in the local business field. Mr. MacLafferty is an enthusiast for the Panama-Pacific International Expositon, and talked with many of the representative business men of the islands while there. The exhibit from Hawaii is expected to be the finest ever made anywhere.

Agents for the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15, 1911.—The announcement that the mill of the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company is ready for business, and that its products would shortly be making an appearance in the local market, has aroused much interest here among wholesalers. The speculation in regard to the probable distributors has been settled by the unofficial announcement that the firm would be represented locally by the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company. It is understood that officials of this company have secured interests in the new concern, and that the output of the two will be handled through one sales force.

Experimenting for Fibre

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 15, 1911.—Experiments are being made in California by a number of persons with an idea of utilizing waste products for the manufacture of paper making, and it is

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New York Jottings

George W. Knowlton, president of Knowlton Brothers, Watertown, N. Y., was in New York last Tuesday, calling on the paper trade.

* * *

The Eagle is a new Sunday morning paper which made its appearance in Jersey City last Sunday. It is independent in politics and sells at two cents a copy.

* * *

Sunnyside, the New York undertaking journal, will celebrate its fortieth anniversary on October 15, by issuing a souvenir number nearly as large as three ordinary numbers.

* * *

The J. E. Linde Paper Company, of 84 Beekman street, has a new style firm envelope, which is printed in black and red, with the firm's name and trademark embossed in gold.

* * *

A very handsome booklet containing ten samples of Opal imported covers was received in the trade during the past week. These covers are handled by Andrews & Lewerth, paper dealers, 72 Duane street.

* * *

Samples of the Oak Leaf brand of bristols were received in the trade on Monday, from the J. E. Linde Paper Company, 84 Beekman street. Samples of machine finished book and colored supercalendered book papers were also sent out by this firm.

* * *

D. L. Radcliffe, of Toronto, one of the biggest paper dealers on the other side of the Canadian border, was in New York for a few days last week. Mr. Radcliffe, who is president of Douglas & Radcliffe, Toronto and Winnipeg, was here in the interest of that company.

* * *

John Appleton, of Appleton & Sewall Company, 156 Fifth avenue, New York, has recently negotiated the sale of several large wild land tracts in Maine. This company is making a specialty of buying and selling explorations, and can furnish reliable data quickly and at a reasonable cost.

* * *

Upon his return from a Western trip among the mills, last Monday, Orvar Hylin, manager of the Scandinavian-American Trading Company, said that he found business in a very healthy condition wherever he went, and that manufacturers seemed very optimistic over prospects for the coming fall.

* * *

Joseph Libman & Co., dealers in papermaking supplies is back again in its old home at 174-178 Hudson street. The firm was burned out on December 21, 1910, and moved to temporary quarters at 466-470 Washington street, where business was conducted until last week, when they moved into the new building.

* * *

On account of increased business R. L. Stevens, Jr., paper and twine dealer, 200 Fifth avenue, has been forced to take larger quarters. Last Thursday he moved from Room 857 to the eleventh floor, where he has a suite of three rooms, entrance being No. 1174. Mr. Stevens' telephone was not changed, the old number, 378 Gramercy, being retained.

* * *

The Bancroft Paper Mills Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, last week. Harry A. Rosenberg, 150 Nassau street, the incorporating attorney, stated on Tuesday that the new company will go into the manufacturing of bonds, linens and writings. The exact location of the mill has not yet been decided upon. A meeting will be held within the next ten days by the stockholders to map out a plan of procedure, and also to decide upon a mill site. The capital of the new company is to be $12,000, all of which has been subscribed for.

* * *

The Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Manufacturing Company, of 81 White street, has requested that announcement be made through the columns of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL that the firm will not be responsible for any arrangement made in behalf of the firm by P. H. Horwitz, who was until August 31 connected with them in the capacity of salesman.

* * *

The Grand Lake Company, manufacturers of paper bags, 17 Battery place, signed a lease Monday for additional office space. The company, which is less than a year old, is making rapid strides toward success. The company is sending out a very handsome postcard, showing a picture of the factory at Woodland, Me., together with general information.

* * *

The Pilot, which is described as "an unmuzzled weekly newspaper" for the benefit of seamen and firemen in the mercantile marine, will be issued in New York on September 15, by the National Reform Association, at its marine department, 118 Pearl street. The motto of the new marine organ will be that used by the pilots for the last 100 years, "Fear not, but trust in Providence wherever you may be."

* * *

Wolfson Brothers Company, manufacturers of ice cream boxes and oyster pails, at 132 Reade street, has just closed a very successful ice cream season. In order to increase the capacity of its output, the company is considering moving to larger quarters very shortly. W. L. Norman, the manager, has worked untiringly to improve the quality of the company's product, and to his efforts is principally due the success of the season just passed.

New Corporations

THE GREENE COUNTY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, Xenia, Ohio.—Capital stock, $4,000. W. R. Graham, incorporator.

MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, New Orleans, La.—Capital stock, $20,000. Incorporators: Leon C. Simon, S. Cave and L. S. Goldstein.

THE UNITED MAGAZINE PRESS, St Louis, Mo.—Capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators: James W. Brooks, Abraham B. Frey and Fred B. Perkins.

THE FEITEL BAG CORPORATION, New Orleans, La.—Capital stock, $250,000. To deal in bags, burlaps and twines. Incorporators: B. F., N. H. and Mrs. M. S. Feitel.

THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chickasha, Okla.—Capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators: R. L. Glover, H. B. Holmes, Thomas J. O'Neill, C. D. Louthan and S. R. Glover.

THE HARRISBURG BAG AND BOX COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa.—Capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators: John C. Ewing, Samuel P. Eby, Harrisburg; William Allen and Thomas Allen, Philadelphia, and Frank D. Joly, New York.

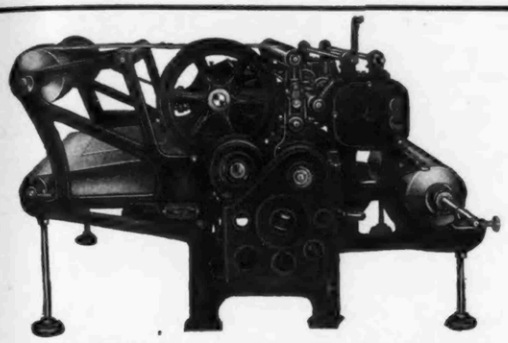
WINNIPEG NEWS COMPANY, LTD., Winnipeg, Man.—Capital stock, $20,000. To publish and distribute books, newspapers, etc. Incorporators: J. R. Tanguay, W. H. Lunney, W. J. Walsh, J. H Brittle and C. J. E. Charbonneau, all of Montreal

COLONIAL PRINTING COMPANY, Manhattan, N. Y.—Capital stock, $12,000. Printing and publishing. Incorporators: Jeanette Michels, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Irving Michels, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Blanche Mayer, 255 West 111th street, New York city.

HARPER PRESS, INC., Manhattan, N. Y.—Capital stock, $35,000. Book printers, stationers, engravers, etc. Incorporators: C. E. L. Thomas, 890 Park avenue, New York; D. N. Harper, 478 Central Park West, New York; William F. Leggett, Glen Ridge, N. J.

POWELL RIVER COMPANY, LTD., Vancouver, B. C.—Capital stock, $4,000,000. To acquire from the Powell River Paper Company.

Paper Trade Journal 1911



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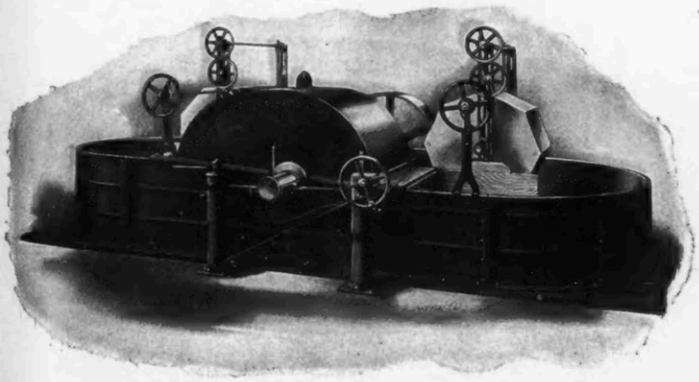
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LAURIER'S REPLY TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Referring to Anti-Reciprocity Letters Published by W. H. Rowley and J. R. Booth, Canadian Premier Says They Are Preparing a Rod for Their Own Backs—Ottawa Journal's Tirade Against President Taft, Etc.

OTTAWA, September 18, 1911.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier closed the campaign here tonight with a great meeting in the Hockey Rink. Ten thousand people greeted and cheered him as he spoke briefly on the general aspects of reciprocity and then replied directly and with unexpected vigor to letters from J. R. Booth, the millionaire lumber and paper man, and W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy, paper and match manufacturers, which were published here this afternoon.

Sir Wilfrid plainly told the manufacturers that they "were preparing a rod for their own backs," a statement that brought hearty cheers from the thousands of ordinary Ottawa citizens present.

Sir Wilfrid hastened to add, "the manufacturers must understand that there are more farmers than manufacturers and more rural than city constituencies in Canada. When our Government comes back to power next Thursday, our policy with respect to manufacturers will be exactly the same as when we refused the United States' offer of reciprocity in manufactures."

Sir Wilfrid said that the statements of Mr. Booth and Mr. Rowley that the farmers would not benefit by admission to the United States markets and the annexation cry were insults to the intelligence of Canadians. Sir Wilfrid, although he attended two other meetings and had traveled 100 miles today, spoke for nearly an hour, and then at 10 o'clock motored to Hull, Que., where he spoke to another enthusiastic gathering of several thousand French-Canadians. He goes to Soulanges County tomorrow, where he is a candidate for member of Parliament, and tomorrow night speaks in Montreal at two meetings.

The Ottawa Journal tonight went into contortions again over the literary production of a detective employed by it to ferret out the relations between President Taft and the representative of a sensational American newspaper, who has been in Montreal for some time sending out to his paper pro-reciprocity matter not to the liking of the Journal.

This statement for which the Journal says it "accepts the fullest responsibility" says that President Taft told the correspondnet in question, "Not to be a damn fool, that he would be paid for his work."

President Taft is quoted as having told the correspondent this when he said he did not want to leave Beverly and go to Canada for his paper. The Ottawa paper devotes its front page to telling about Taft, "the arch plotter," and his relations with the correspondent. It says:

"The mine has exploded, despite the utmost caution and the closest secrecy the "infernal machine" which was being hid in order to shatter Canada's independence has been set off.

"In the lurid light of that explosion stands the massive figure of the arch plotter, President Taft."

Powell River Pulp and Paper Company

TACOMA, Wash., September 18, 1911.—The greatest pulp and paper mills in the world, built by American capital, have just begun operating at Powell River, in British Columbia, 90 miles north of Vancouver. Three years have been spent building them; many British steamships have taken there cargoes of machinery from the Atlantic seaboard and Europe.

A dam more than 200 feet high has been constructed across the Powell River, forming a giant reservoir and guaranteeing an adequate water supply at all seasons. Several hundred square miles of timber limits have been acquired, comprising chiefly spruce and cottonwood. The total investment is said to reach $10,000,000. The Tacoma and Texada Island Mining Company, owning large mines at Texada Island, 10 miles from Powell River, has just contracted to supply the paper company with 15,000 tons of lime rock for use in pulp making.

Norman R. Lang, who for a number of years was manager of the big paper mills of Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, at Oregon City, and for the last several years vice president of that company, has become interested as a stockholder in the Powell River Company, and immediately after his resignation from the Willamette concern, he was elected managing director of the Canadian company, and placed in full charge of the extensive interests of the latter in British Columbia. In his new position Mr. Lang will be supported by strong financial interests, and will engage in the manufacture of paper and lumber on an extensive scale.

The capacity of the Powell mills at present is about 100 tons of news print paper per day, and this capacity will be immediately increased to 150 tons per day, and it is reported to be the intention of this company to have a plant of the capacity of 300 tons per day within the next two years. It is also reported that this company intends to erect in the near future a sawmill plant of very large capacity.

While Mr. Lang will be engaged in British Columbia the greater portion of his time, it is reported that he will make his home at Portland.

The Willamette Pulp and Paper Company will act as United States selling agents for the Powell company.

FOREIGN VIEWS ON PULP AND PAPER MARKET

Referring to the pulp and paper situation in Finland and elsewhere, Mercator, the Finnish paper devoted to those industries, has this to say under date of August 28.

MECHANICAL PULP.

"The scarcity of water in this country has had the effect of stiffening prices, and although no considerable advance has been noted the prospects are that a steady but small advance will now be continuously obtained. The same conditions in the other Scandinavian countries have contributed to a similar result, while the drought on the Continent and the heat wave have caused a reduction in the production of many of the Continental mills.

CHEMICAL PULP.

"The situation in this market can only be considered as bad. At the same time a considerably more confident tone is noticeable. Buyers are unwilling to make any advance in prices, but are seeking to obtain contracts for long forward delivery at current prices, a course which manufacturers are quite unwilling to grant.

"The latest advices from New York state that the market in America is still very bad, although it is believed that the bottom has been touched. The results of the reciprocity agreement are so uncertain and the course of business under the arrangement so complicated that the market does not appear to hold out much prospect of a speedy recovery.

PAPER.

"As regards the English and Continental markets there is very little change to record. The demand is considerably stronger, but so far this has not resulted in manufacturers being able to obtain any increase in prices. The outlook, however, is considered promising, and it is believed that in the autumn buyers will meet sellers.

"As far as Russia is concerned the failure of the crops in that

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ON THE PACIFIC COAST

No Serious Market Changes Anticipated by Advent of Powell River Company's Products—Official Changes in the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company—Paper Enterprises for Mexico—Coast Mill Improvements—Box Trade Active—Coast Items, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 27, 1911.—No exact information has been given out locally in regard to what arrangements have been made for the distribution of the products of the Powell River Pulp and Paper Mill, of British Columbia, in the Coast territory, but it is generally believed that even if this concern enters the field but little difference will result in prices or general conditions. At present large shipments of news print are received from other sections of the country, yet even with these there is a scarcity of this grade of paper, a condition which has prevailed for a year past. The immediate effect of the opening of the Powell River plant will be to make the supply more nearly equal to the demand, and it is quite likely then that some of the importations from other parts of the country and from Europe will be materially reduced.

The new British Columbia mill is now ready for operation, and by the end of October the initial shipments should be received in this country. The general impression has been that the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company would handle the selling end of the business, but this has not been confirmed by the officials of the latter concern. This rumor has been given credence by the fact that Norman R. Lang, for many years manager of the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, has resigned to take a similar position with the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company. He has now taken up his new duties and the policy that has been adopted will soon be made public.

The recent resignation of Norman R. Lang from the position of manager of the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company has resulted in a number of changes in the departments of that concern. His position has been filled by the appointment of B. T. McBain, who has been with the concern for about eighteen years and who is well known to the San Francisco trade, having been located here for several years. Mr. McBain of late years has been assistant to Mr. Lang and is thoroughly conversant with the business. The position of mill secretary at the Oregon City headquarters will be filled by Kenneth Stanton, who was formerly mill accountant. E. Sheahan, who for years has been the day machine foreman, has resigned, and this position is now being filled by Thomas Warner. The position of night machine foreman will now be filled by August Matheson and Matthew Raber has been promoted to the position of chief engineer. Mr. Lang, who retired from the service of the company, also held an official position, having for the past two or three years been vice president of the concern with which he had been connected for so long.

Paper Prospects in Mexico

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27, 1911.—James H. Tucker, a prominent timber expert of Tacoma, Wash., was in San Francisco recently, having recently returned from a trip to Chihuahua, Mexico, where he has been in the employ of the Madera Lumber Company, controlled by Dr. Pearson. Mr. Tucker is here engaging a crew of cruisers to assist him in the survey of a 3,000,000 acre tract in the State of Chihuahua, the largest tract of land ever surveyed in Mexico. This tract will be surveyed and platted prior to the commencing of active lumbering operations. The property was recently bonded for $30,000,000 and is shortly expected to produce 25,000,000 feet of lumber a month. Mr. Tucker states that active plans are under way for establishing a large pulp mill on the property, and that this was decided upon last July following a visit to F. S. Pearson. The pulp mill is to be established at Pearson, Chihuahua, and the paper mill at El Paso, Tex., each to cost about $1,000,000. Both wrapping paper and news will be manufactured at the mill and the trade of the Southwest will be supplied.

Inland Empire Paper Company Nearing Completion

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 27, 1911.—The new mill of the Inland Empire Paper Company near Spokane, Wash., is now ready for operation, and will shortly be turning out wrapping and tissue paper. About a quarter of a million dollars have been expended on the plant, and double this amount is to be expended soon on the big power plant in course of erection. Electric power will be used in the plant, and this will be purchased for a time from a large power company, pending the completion of the plant of the paper company. It is the plan of the owners to turn out book and writing paper in addition to tissue and wrapping paper.

California Paper and Board Mills Improvements

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 27, 1911.—The California Paper and Board Mill, at Antioch, continues to make improvements in its large plant, and considerable new machinery is now being installed with the idea of turning out material that formerly could not be produced there. This plant is being operated steadily and the output is now greater than ever. New liners have recently been installed and a number of other additions will be made shortly. The board business is rather brisk just now, although in most lines prices are rather low.

Box Trade Active

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 27, 1911.—Some heavy importations of paper board have recently been received here and the demand at present is quite brisk. The local paper box factories are very busy preparing for the holiday rush and initial orders are heavier than they have been at this season of the year in several seasons. Many varieties of fancy boxes are now being turned out here that were formerly brought out from the East, but box makers declare that there must be further revisions in freight schedules before the Coast industry assumes the importance it should. The demand for box board is such that there is talk of erecting another factory somewhere on San Francisco Bay.

Recommend Refusal of Paper Bills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 27, 1911.—The State Board of Control, consisting of James A. Johnston, John Francis Neylan and Clyde L. Seavey, has completed a two months' audit of the books of the State Printing Office, and as a result of the investigations has recommended to Governor Johnson that bills calling for more than $75,000 presented by the Zellerbach Paper Company and the H. S. Crocker Company, of this city, be denied payment. It is likely that suit will be brought to compel payment of these, as they were awarded in the regular manner, the wholesalers affirm.

Trade data is valuable if it is reliable and fresh, otherwise it is worse than useless. Lockwood's Directory for 1912, just out, contains all the latest trade information.

According to Herr Von Wiesner the discovery of the shaking motion for felting fibres is credited to the Chinese.

XUM

Paper Trade Journal 1911

Semi-Annual Meeting of the A. E. M. A.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, November 14, 1911.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Envelope Manufacturers' Association convened at the Sherman House on Monday morning, November 13, at 10 a. m. The meeting was attended by from twenty to twenty-five envelope manufacturers from all sections of the country, and continued in session Monday and Tuesday.

In the absence of President Clement L. Clapp, who was unable to be present on account of illness which confined him to his home, Vice President Julius Regenstein, of Chicago, called the meeting to order. The business of the first session consisted of the transaction of routine matters, including the reading and approval of commitee reports, reports of officers, etc. A resolution of sympathy, suitably engrossed, was extended to President Clapp, and when transmitted to him a handsome floral offering, tendered by the association, accompanied it.

A paper was read by W. J. Berkovitz, of Kansas City, "Planning a Factory," which was well received, and the reading was followed by a general discussion of the subject by those present.

The afternoon session was taken up by discussion of the questions of "Cost Accounting," led by Horace Manning, of Ernst & Ernst, public accountants of Chicago, and "Personal Efficiency," led by George F. Moss, of Milwaukee. Both subjects were well handled and aroused much interest.

In the evening a family dinner was given at the University Club, which was attended by the members and their guests. A well selected menu was greatly enjoyed by all present, after which speeches were in order, W. J. Berkovitz presiding as toastmaster in a manner which brought commendation from everyone present. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Mr. Conway, vice president of the Kimball Piano Company, of Chicago; J. Regenstein, A. E. Whiting and F. McB. Dorris. A vocal number was rendered by Mr. Burkley, of Omaha, and music and entertainment furnished by the Harmony Trio, of Chicago. The dinner was greatly enjoyed and the program was pronounced a marked success.

The session was continued Tuesday morning by discussing the subjects of "Stamp Affixing Machines" and "One Cent Postage." Among those present were Charles William Burrows, of Cleveland, president of the One Cent Letter Postage Association, and E. B. Moon, of the American League of Associated Manufacturers. The discussion of these important questions aroused much interest.

At the close of the morning session the members partook of a novelty luncheon, tendered by the Western Envelope Club, of Chicago, at the Sherman House.

The afternoon session concluded the meeting, and the subject of "Envelope Machinery" was discussed, which was ably led by F. L. Schmidt, of New York, one of the leading envelope manufacturers of the country. An adjournment was then taken sine die.

THOMPSON.

Chicago Items

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

T. C. Bermingham, of the Bermingham-Seamans Company, Chicago, who was absent on a European trip which extended over a period of exactly thirty days, has returned and speaks highly of the benefits received during his brief tour of the "Old Country." The time was hardly sufficient to give more than a good insight into the wonders of the other side, and it has created a desire for a longer visit at some future time.

George Olmstead, sales director of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, is absent from his desk at the Chicago headquarters, being in the East on a business trip in the interests of the firm.

Harley S. Ferguson, of New York city, the well known consulting paper and pulp mill engineer, was in Chicago for a brief stay last week on his way to the Northwest, where he was called on business.

The Dwight Brothers Paper Company, of Chicago, has moved into its handsome new ten story building on South Clark street. The firm occupies five stories and basement and will lease the balance, principally to printing firms for the time being, a number of them having already moved in. The building is of steel and concrete construction throughout. It is light and well ventilated and is provided with every convenience to facilitate the carrying on of the business. The foundations were constructed with the view of adding five additional stories, if needed, to be built later.

THOMPSON.

Death of George Philo Folts

For many years in charge of the New York office of the old Remington Paper Company, of Watertown, N. Y., in which he was a heavy stockholder and a director, George Philo Folts died at his home in Herkimer last week following a short illness. He was seventy-five years of age, and spent his last days in the village of his nativity. For many years he had been prominently identified with the paper manufacturing business, and was recognized as one of the pioneers of the industry in the north country. The news of his death came as a surprise, and was a sad message to all who had the good fortune to know him.

His sterling business methods had placed him in demand as a public officer in his section, and as a prominent Herkimer Republican he had held various village and county offices. Through his philanthropy and the generosity of his late wife, Elizabeth M. Snell Folts, the establishment of the Folts Mission Institute in Herkimer, which was presented to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Methodist Church in 1898, was made possible. Aside from his paper manufacturing interests he was connected with several other business institutions.

Powell River Mills' Output Delayed

So far no paper has been received from any of the new news mills which have been under construction on the Coast. Reports have been received several times in the last month that the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company, in British Columbia, was on the point of starting up, but the opening of the plant has been delayed from time to time, and firms on the Coast which have placed orders with that concern are still waiting anxiously for the first shipment. According to letters recently received by local parties from the Powell River concern, work will certainly be started between now and the first of December, and more definite advices are expected within a week or two. Meanwhile, however, the failure to receive deliveries at the time specified has been a cause of some embarrassment. As soon as this new plant is in full operation, the scarcity will, of course, be relieved to a large extent, and it is expected that the amount of Eastern news print used will be greatly reduced. It is still too early to tell whether this mill will become a serious competitor of the plants already established in that territory.

Dispute Over Paper Used to Wrap Bread

Important testimony has been taken by Commissioner Sidney J. Turner at Paterson, N. J., in the suit of Carter, Rice & Co. against the Collins Baking Company for the alleged infringement of patent. The action was started in the Western District of New York of the United States Circuit Court, and the taking of depositions of witnesses in Paterson was referred to Mr. Turner. George Chandler Coit appeared for the complaining corporation and Harrison Franklin Lyman for the baking company.

Carter, Rice & Co. have a patent on wax paper used to wrap bread, and claim that the Collins Baking Company, among other concerns, have infringed upon the patent in the manufacture and sale of wax paper similar to that they make.

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Paper Trade Journal 1911

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Plans Progress for Panama-Pacific Exposition—State Printing Muddle Not Yet Settled—Powell River Mill Has Made No Deliveries—California Paper and Board Mill Adds to Its Equipment—News from the Mills—San Francisco Items

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15, 1911.—Plans for the Panama-Pacific Exposition have progressed sufficiently to permit the beginning of actual work on the grounds, and grading will probably be started on the Harbor View site within a week or two. The most important part of the work at present, however, is the advertising of the exposition and the pledging of exhibits. With this in view a large delegation of San Francisco business men, among whom the paper trade was well represented by James Henry MacLafferty, of the Pacific Coast Paper Company, and Mr. Enquist, country sales manager of the Zellerbach Paper Company, spent last week at the Arizona State Fair at Phœnix, returning to San Francisco last Monday. They were greatly impressed by the cordial spirit of the Phœnix people, who expressed their friendship for San Francisco by promising $250,000 for an exhibit at the exposition in 1915. Mr. MacLafferty spent little time in the city on returning from his southern trip, arriving Monday afternoon and leaving Tuesday morning for Chicago.

Troubles Over State Printing Not Ended

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15, 1911.—With the resignation of the former State Printer, and the appointment of his successor the first of the week, it was supposed that the recent scandal over the conduct of that office and the method of purchasing of State printing supplies was finally closed. Both the present State authorities and others involved were apparently willing enough to let the matter drop, but now it seems likely that the investigation may be resumed, owing to an appeal directed to Governor Johnson by the local managers of five Eastern textbook publishers, who desire that their connection with the trouble shall be brought out. The local paper and bindery supply houses involved in the difficulty, and which it was expected last month would appeal to the courts regarding the rejection of material by the State, have acquiesced to the order of the Governor, and removed their goods from the State warehouses several weeks ago. As a result of the investigations and the new system adopted for purchasing supplies, it is expected that there will be considerably more competition for the State business than there has been for many years past.

Progress in Paper Manufacture

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15, 1911.—The Pacific Coast has heretofore been dependent upon Eastern manufacturers for a large proportion of its supplies of all descriptions of paper, and will probably continue to bring in large quantities of certain grades for several years to come, particularly the better grades of papeteries, book papers, etc. In the lines for which the demand is greatest, however, the Coast not only promises to supply all its own wants in the near future, but to become something of a factor as a producer in the world market. The development of the paper making possibilities of the Pacific Coast of the United States has been comparatively slow, though of late years the local output of both wrapping and news has been growing in importance. It now appears that the vast resources of British Columbia, with its hitherto untouched forests and hundreds of mountain streams dropping down to sheltered tidewater, are to be developed on a large scale. When the plants now in course of construction there are completed a revolution is promised in the news print and pulp situation, and it is confidently predicted that there will be a large surplus of both available for export.

Pulp Mill Will Soon Start

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15, 1911.—Advices have just been received from the new pulp mill at Ocean Falls, B. C., of which some mention was made last summer, that grinding will be commenced about the first of the year, the initial output being about 100 tons per day. It is understood that a market has been definitely provided for the entire output, and at least a part of the product will be used by manufacturers having their headquarters in San Francisco.

No Deliveries Yet from Powell River Mill

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15, 1911.—No definite report has been received here of late from the Powell River Mill. This concern has not yet delivered any paper in this market, and it is not known whether operations have been started, though it is pretty well assured that deliveries will be made before the first of the year. According to unconfirmed reports from Vancouver, B. C., the equipment now installed in this plant is only a beginning, and material additions are to be made during the coming year.

Conditions Satisfactory

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15, 1911.—F. G. Wight, secretary of the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, reports a very satisfactory condition at the mill at Oregon City, Ore. For several weeks the mill had been running on its reserve stock of pulp, but the river is up again, and grinding has been resumed on a normal scale, with no likelihood of further interruption during the winter unless a flood should occur, as for some time past the company's output of news is hardly sufficient to take care of the business on hand.

California Paper and Board Mills Increase Output

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15, 1911.—James Brown, head of the California Paper and Board Mills, states that additional machinery is being installed at the Antioch plant, which will increase the output by 15 tons a day, the additional production being required by the growing demand for the lines of board and coarse wrapping paper made at this mill. He is well satisfied with the general situation and outlook, and says that the market for "Lynwood," a line of board made in imitation of grained wood for building purposes, has shown a rapid growth during the past year.

San Francisco Items

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15, 1911.—Blake, Moffit & Towne report a very busy month, with a material increase in the business of all departments.

Cutler Bonestell, of Bonestell & Co., says business is looking up a little at present, and he anticipates a lively business for some months to come. Since the primary election, he says, the amount of paper used for political advertising has been comparatively light, as the results of the final election seemed too well assured to warrant extra expense. In fact, he believes that the whole amount of material used for political advertising has fallen off in recent times as compared with conditions in former years.

Henry R. Williar, the local paper broker, expects to leave in about a week for a visit to the pulp mill at Ocean Falls, B. C.

Mr. Walker, of the American Writing Paper Company, is calling on the San Francisco trade this week.

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PULP MANUFACTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

An interesting account of the pulp manufacturing industry in British Columbia is given in the latest number of the Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada. The Province of British Columbia, says the author of the article, although it contains an abundance of water power and of timber suitable for the manufacture of pulp, has not yet taken its proper place in the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada. Although the manufacture of pulp in British Columbia has not yet consumed 2,000 cords of wood per year, there are at present, constructed or under construction, four pulp mills. The largest of these mills is that at Powell River, about 90 miles north of Vancouver, recently described in these columns. This mill is owned by the Powell River Paper Company, a close corporation consisting of the members of the Brooks, Scanlon, O'Brien lumber business. This company was until recently known as the Canadian Industrial Company. The mill has now started to work. There is on the Powell River large water power. On the river, which extends back some 60 miles from the coast through the mountains, and around Powell Lake, which is a lake about 30 miles long and a mile to 5 miles wide near the mouth of the river, there is a large quantity of Douglas fir, Western hemlock and Western white fir (Abies amabilis). In addition to the timber on the Powell River drainage this pulp company will be able to secure large quantities of pulp wood along the sheltered inland waterways and on Vancouver Island. There is no large Sitka spruce near the mill of the Powell River Lumber Company, but within a radius of 100 miles to the north a fairly large quantity of Sitka spruce may be secured. This spruce is very clear, long fibred and produces a pulp superior to the Eastern white spruce. Another balsam (Abies grandis) occurs on Vancouver Island in small quantities. This wood possesses a fibre about as long as that of the Eastern white spruce. It yields well, bleaches readily and is suitable for news print, tissue or strong wrapping paper.

What will be one of the largest pulp mills in British Columbia is that of the Oriental Pulp and Paper Company, with headquarters at Vancouver and mills at Bella Coola, B. C., 300 miles north of Vancouver on the coast. This company was formerly known as the Bella Coola Development Company, but is now owned by a company in which Lester W. David, a prominent Seattle lumberman, is heavily interetsed. The mill is now under construction, and will be in operation in a few months. There is abundant water power. The timber used will be chiefly Sitka spruce. The capacity of this mill will be from 100 to 250 tons of dry pulp per day.

A mill which is now in operation is that at Ocean Falls, on the north coast of British Columbia, owned by the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company. This company has absorbed the Oriental Pulp and Paper Company during the past year or two. This mill is making experiments in the manufacture of pulp by soda and sulphite processes. They expect to start manufacturing on a large scale very shortly. They will probably ship their pulp to the Orient.

The oldest pulp mill in British Columbia is that at Port Mellon. This mill has had a varied career. It is now owned by the British-Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company, which has absorbed companies formerly known as the Western Canada Wood Pulp and Paper Company and the Quatsino Pulp and Paper Company.

The Western Canada Wood Pulp and Paper Company owned the pulp mill at Port Mellon, on the Quatsino Sound, on the mainland of the British Columbia coast, but unfortunately were unable to secure any timber suitable for pulp manufacture. The Quatsino Pulp Company owned pulp leases on Quatsino Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, but had no mill. These two companies amalgamated and were known as the British-Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company. The mill is now out of date, and it was found impossible to manufacture pulp profitably. The chief owners of the British-Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company, Messrs. Paterson, of the Paterson Timber Company; Joe Martin and Harvie, sold their holdings to Lester David, of Seattle. Mr. David is now trying to sell the stock in England.

MEXICAN FIBRE PRODUCING PLANTS

Writing from Mexico on the fibre producing plants of that country, Consul A. J. Lespinasse, of Frontera, says:

"A great variety of fibre producing plants which could be utilized in the manufacture of cordage and kindred industries are to be found growing wild in the State of Tabasco, Mexico, but their proper classification and the numerous uses to which they can be applied have been ignored.

"In the municipalities of Cardenas, Comalcalco, Paraiso and Nacajuca extensive tracts of land are covered with an exuberant growth of the pita plant. Possibly, with the exception of ramie, the pita produces the finest fibre of all textile plants. It is said that although its weight is one-fourth that of hemp, its tensile strength is fully three to four times greater, and its qualities are not impaired by exposure to the severest weather or immersion in water. Its fibre is glossy white with a silken sheen, and it could no doubt be utilized in the manufacture of linen cloth. Paper manufactured from this fibre has a beautiful white, smooth surface, and is of greater strength and lasting qualities than linen paper.

Development of the Pita Plant.

"The pita leaves are 8 to 12 feet long and about 2 to 3 inches broad, gradually tapering to a switchlike point. It is stated that about ninety leaves will produce 2 pounds of fibre, and that the leaves from each plant can be removed at least three times during the year, each plant producing 2 to 3 pounds of fibre annually.

"In rich soil the pita plant will reach full development in two years. It thrives best in low, wet lands under dense shade, where water is constantly evaporated instead of becoming stagnant. At present this fibre can be obtained only in small quantities, owing to primitive processes employed by the Indians in its extraction. They place the long, slender leaves on a smooth board in a slanting position, and, with the thin edge of a rib of a horse or cow, which they select as nearly semicircular as possible, remove the pulp from both surfaces of the leaf. The fibre is then dried in the sun, and after a short exposure becomes beautifully white and glossy. In this condition it retails here at 75 cents to $1 Mexican per pound.

"The Indians dwelling on the border of this State and Chiapas manufacture hats and reticules with this fibre which are exceedingly fine. The women occasionally manufacture handkerchiefs equal in appearance to the finest linen.

Other Fibre Producing Plants.

"During an inspection of the woodlands in the immediate vicinity of Frontera about two years ago for the purpose of obtaining data relative to the textile plants of this State, a fibre producing plant was found, the exact name of which could not be ascertained. A small plant was transplanted in the yard of this consulate and has developed into a vigorous plant, the leaves now being 4 feet long and 3 to 4 inches wide. Their formation is quite similar to the sisal leaves of Yucatan and zapupe of Tuxpam, State of Vera Cruz, having like these leaves a sharp, needlelike spike at their tips, but unlike zapupe or sisal, they have no spines along either edge, which is a great advantage, as it takes considerable time to remove them. Natives state that this plant is known as an agave.

"The fibre of this plant is superior to zupape or sisal, and while not as fine as the pita, it possesses to a certain extent many of its qualities. If properly cultivated it would undoubtedly produce a valuable fibre for commercial purposes, and could be produced in enormous quantities on the rich lands of this State. Judging from the plant now under observation in this consulate it will probably reach its full development in three years and produce 3 to 4 pounds of fibre for each plant annually.

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PAPER INDUSTRY OF FOREIGN NATIONS

(Continued from last week.)

Japan

Joseph W. Ballantine, a student interpreter at the American Embassy, Tokio, sends the following historical and statistical report of the Japanese industry:

"Next to cotton spinning, the production of paper is Japan's greatest industry. Centuries before occidental peoples learned to manufacture paper from rags it was being made in China from actual fibres. From China this art was carried to Europe through central Asia by the Arabs. It is true that the Egyptians are considered to have been the first paper makers, but their papyrus was not real paper, but merely the peeled bark of reeds growing on the banks of the Nile.

"The material for making paper first employed by the Chinese was the so-called paper mulberry bush (Broussonetia papyrifera), which is known as kozu in Japan. Besides this, the Japanese use the ganpi (Wikstræmia ganpi), which grows in the mountains of Shikoku, a large island southwest of Kobe, and in the central part of the main island. The Prefectures of Kochi, Ehime and Kagawa, on Shikoku and Gifu, on the main island, north of the city of Nagoya, lead in paper production. These regions are all within the sphere of the Kobe consulate. Another plant of no less importance as a material for pulp is the mitsumata (Edgeworthia papyrifera.)

MODERN MILLS—"EUROPEAN" PAPER.

"The value of the annual production of Japanese machine-equipped mills is about $7,500,000, and that of hand mills reaches $9,000,000. In 1909 there were twenty-seven factories with 182 machines for the production of 'European' paper in operation in Japan, and these had a total of 6,486 employees. The quantity of European paper produced by these mills in 1909 amounted to 123,947 short tons.

"As a result of the erection at Tomakomai, on Hokushu Island, of a news paper factory whose daily output is sixty-five tons, the amount of machine made paper has recently shown a remarkable increase. This mill is the largest of its kind in Japan, and is financed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the leading Japanese mercantile house. The large quantity of paper which it produces is chiefly exported to India, Australia and China by the same company. An American was engaged to superintend the erection and starting of the machines in this mill. His success induced the company to engage him further in reorganizing other mills which it owns in central Japan. It was also an American who built, organized and ran successfully for many years a paper mill at Takasago for the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha. (Complete illustrated description of the Tomakomai mill appeared in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for October 11, 1910.)

"Although native paper has been made from ancient times, it was not until 1872 that the manufacture of European paper was commenced. In that year the Oji paper mill was established, which uses rice straw, rags and waste paper. Soon afterwards factories were established in other parts of the country. After the Saigo rebellion in 1877, a great demand was created for European paper by the rapid adoption of printing in Japan. Printing paper is the most important kind manufactured, and its total annual value is $3,202,000. The next in importance is cardboard, with a total value of $605,000. Whereas native paper is manufactured mainly with hand machines in rural districts affording an abundant supply of pulp, European paper is manufactured in large cities like Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe.

HAND-MADE PAPER—PULP IMPORTS.

"Hand-made paper is produced principally by farmers as a secondary occupation which they can pursue in seasons when there is nothing to be done in the fields. There are no less than 60,000 families engaged in this industry. Japan has been quick in utilizing to the utmost its assets in bringing the manufacture of hand-made paper to a high modern standard. In the districts where this paper is made there are experiment bureaus equipped with up-to-date instruments and apparatus for testing and selecting the various kinds of raw material, not only the indigenous Japanese plants, but also imported fibres.

"Co-operation is the secret of the success of the hand-made paper industry. In every manufacturing district there are guilds which supply the farmers with raw material and find markets for their product. Experiments have proved that imported wood fibre may be substituted without detriment in certain kinds of paper for the high priced native fibres.

"The United States is not a large exporter of paper pulp to Japan. The value of American shipments of pulp to the Empire in 1910 was only $50,000. This consisted mainly of bleached poplar soda. Sweden leads in the sale of pulp to Japan.

JAPAN'S IMPORTS OF PAPER.

"While Japan exports $1,625,000 worth of paper annually, it imports $4,500,000 worth from abroad. The annual consumption of paper in this country amounts to $19,375,000. The domestic production of the better grades of paper is at a comparative disadvantage, owing to the high price of native pulp, the great cost of machinery and the lack of skill and experience on the part of the operatives. The acquisition from Russia of the island of Sakhalin, or Karafuto, as the Japanese call it, by the treaty of Portsmouth, has furnished a new domestic supply of wood pulp. This has somewhat lowered the cost of raw materials. A large pulp factory has also recently been established at Shiraoi, on the island of Hokushu.

"During the last five years the importation of American paper to Japan has not shown favorable progress. In 1908 the imports amounted to $328,400; in 1910 to $215,000. The larger part of this paper falls under the category 'book.' With persistent personal and expert investigation, there is no reason to doubt that American makers of book papers can find a profitable market for their product in this country. Germany heads the list of countries exporting paper to Japan, followed by Austria, with England third. A great deal of the German and Austrian export to this country is imitation Japanese paper."

(To be continued next week.)

Baker & Shevlin Worm Knotters

The Baker & Shevlin Company, builders of pulp and paper making machinery, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have recently received orders for its Worm Knotters, for fore-screening sulphite fibre from the following concerns: Crown-Columbia Pulp and Paper Company, Portland, Ore.; Champion-International Company, Lawrence, Mass.; Racquette River Paper Company, Pottsdam, N. Y.; Powell River Paper Company, Ltd., Powell River, B. C.; Remington-Martin Company, Watertown, N. Y.; Battle Island Paper Company, Fulton, N. Y.; Floriston Pulp and Paper Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Jonquiere, P. Q.; Lake Superior Paper Company, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Howland Pulp and Paper Company, Howland, Me.; Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, Oregon City, Ore.

The wide territory indicated by these shipments, is very good evidence of the general knowledge that this machine is very superior for the work it is built to perform. It requires but little power, and yet the machine has great capacity in removing knots from the fibre which very materially increases the capacity of the screening system by greatly reducing the amount of screening it has to handle. The company will be pleased to give further particulars as to the machine upon request to address given.

The money necessary for the purchase of the Lost River region from the Publishers Paper Company by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has been subscribed, and the deeds were passed last Friday. The society will at once commence the collection of funds to clear up the reservation and put it in shape.

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in 1909 as in the year preceding. It was highest in Ontario at $15.39 and lowest in New Brunswick at $9.37. The cut in Quebec for 1909 was as great as in the whole of the United States for 1908.

The 1909 production of these seven leading woods by provinces is shown in the following table, the figures representing thousand feet board measure:

Province.	Spruce.	White Pine.	Douglas Fir.	Hemlock.	Cedar.	Red Pine.	Balsam.
Alberta	42,108	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	49,006	30,058	469,408	22,736	140,904	.....	.....
Manitoba	54,515	.....	.....	15	5	.....	.....
New Brunswick	266,443	30,197	.....	14,878	16,622	743	5,478
Nova Scotia	169,316	35,982	.....	47,465	.....	3,195	1,585
Ontario	98,586	887,930	.....	162,405	14,275	153,455	14,157
Prince Edward Island	1,280	40	.....	169	50	.....	65
Quebec	356,650	62,576	.....	55,053	17,535	8,493	69,780
Saskatchewan	87,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,124,949	1,046,783	469,658	302,721	189,391	165,886	91,065

There was an increase of 31.8 per cent. in the output of elm lumber during 1909, nearly all of which was produced in Ontario. The average price declined 83 cents. The yearly output of elm in the United States is about eight times greater than in Canada. Wisconsin and Michigan each produce more than the total Canadian cut.

The Eastern species of jack pine is sometimes called "gray" or "scrub" pine, or, in Quebec, "cypress"; the Western species is cut in British Columbia under the names of "lodgepole" and "black" pine. This was one of the few woods to show a loss in 1909, when it fell off 2.2 per cent. as compared with 1908. Jack pine is used more largely for railway ties than for lumber. The average price was 58 cents higher in 1909 than in the preceding year.

The only yellow pine cut in Canada is the Western yellow or "bull" pine of southern interior British Columbia, and should not be confused with the hard yellow pine imported in large quantities into Eastern Canada from the Southern States. Although the cut of all other important British Columbia woods increased in 1909, the yellow pine output was 11.8 per cent. less than in 1908. The area of yellow pine forests in Canada is very small. The average price for 1909 was $4.64 below that of 1908.

Ash, Beech, Poplar, Oak, Etc.

Practically all the ash lumber produced in Canada is felled in Ontario and Quebec, which latter province showed an increase of 119.3 per cent. in its output for 1909. Ontario gained 22.4 per cent. Nova Scotia, the most important of the Maritime Provinces in the supply of hardwood, cut only 39,000 feet of ash in 1909, and 236,000 feet in 1908. The total ash yield was, however, 62.1 per cent. more than in 1908. The average price for all Canada was 58 cents lower in 1909 than in the preceding year, but it was $3.17 higher in Ontario than in Quebec. In the United States the annual cut of ash is thirteen times as great as it is in Canada. Each of five States—Michigan, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin—exceeds the Dominion in its annual production of this wood.

The scarcity of other more valuable hardwoods is leading to an increased use of beech, and in consequence the cut for 1909 was 195.8 per cent. more than in 1908. Ontario produced over half of the beech manufactured in Canada. The price was nearly the same in 1909 as in the preceding year, being 17 cents higher in 1908. The annual output of beech in the United States is approximately twenty-seven times as great as that of Canada.

There are several species of poplar in Canada, some of them widely distributed in large quantities throughout the northern timber belt, though none are yet cut extensively for lumber. There was an average increase of 16.5 per cent. in the cut of poplar for 1909. Ontario has a strong lead in the production of this wood. The average price was $1.12 higher in 1909 than in 1908.

Only relatively small quantities of oak can now be secured in the Dominion; the timber is chiefly confined, as is the case with other important hardwoods, to farmers' wood lots. The variety cut in Manitoba is burr oak. A portion of the oak manufactured in Canada is American timber, imported from the United States in the log. Excepting walnut, oak is the most expensive Canadian timber. Hickory is another wood which is, for commercial purposes, nearly extinct in Canada. This scarcity seems reflected in its average price for 1909, which was $6.45 higher than in 1908. Walnut is the most expensive Canadian lumber, and the increase in price, $11.10 per thousand, during 1909 was the greatest shown by any timber.

Lumber Production by Species.

The production of these various woods for the whole of Canada, given in thousand feet board measure, with the aggregate value for 1909 and the average value per thousand feet for 1908 and 1909, is shown in the following table:

Lumber.	Quantity, 1,000 Feet B. M.	Value.	Average Value Per 1,000 Feet. 1908.	1909.
Spruce	1,124,949	$16,365,720	$14.09	$14.55
White pine	1,046,783	22,563,447	20.08	21.55
Douglas fir	469,658	6,850,579	13.78	14.58
Hemlock	302,721	3,577,372	12.44	11.81
Cedar	189,391	2,645,379	15.69	13.96
Red pine	165,886	2,777,734	16.88	16.74
Balsam	91,065	1,170,840	12.53	12.85
Tamarack	68,720	1,027,344	13.94	14.95
Birch	53,016	990,393	16.86	18.68
Maple	43,072	729,162	16.99	16.93
Basswood	42,506	836,602	19.26	19.68
Elm	34,697	592,999	17.92	17.09
Jack pine	27,819	404,596	13.96	14.54
Yellow pine	26,975	345,710	17.46	12.82
Ash	17,144	315,867	19.00	18.42
Beech	15,036	216,052	14.53	14.36
Poplar	7,457	101,200	12.45	13.57
Oak	6,646	199,205	31.72	29.97
Hickory	835	22,100	20.02	26.47
Walnut	51	2,440	36.74	47.84

Output of Timber in Ontario.

Recent official reports show that there is an enormous amount of timber in the Crown lands of Ontario, and that there is no likelihood of its being diminished either in quantity or quality. The following statement shows the cut in 1910 and the estimated quantity to be cut in 1911:

Description.	Cut in 1910.	Estimated Cut in 1911.
Pine.....feet b. m.	505,000,000	540,000,000
Other descriptions.....feet b. m.	95,000,000	100,000,000
Square timber.....cubic feet.	308,000	400,000
Cord wood.....cords.	40,000	25,000
Pulp wood.....cords.	138,000	100,000
Railway ties.....number.	3,800,000	4,919,000

The Powell River Pulp and Paper Company, of Powell River, B. C., is having work on its big plant there rushed as fast as possible, and expects to have a portion of it in operation within a few weeks.

The Lebanon Paper Mills, of Lebanon, Ore., have just had a large amount of new machinery installed.