



## CHEMISTRY

## Newsprint Mill Planned To Use Southern Pine

East Texas Pine Will Supply New Dallas Mill Which Will Cost Five Million Dollars to Build

**D**EFINITE plans for building a \$5,000,000 newsprint paper mill to use East Texas pine in its manufacture were made in Dallas in a meeting attended by East Texas capitalists, bankers and owners of timber land. An organization committee has been appointed to organize the company.

It is proposed to erect at once a mill with initial capacity of 150 tons of newsprint daily. The name of the corporation will be the Southland Paper Mills, Inc., and the first unit to be put in operation as Texas Mill No. 1.

Location of the first unit has not been definitely established. Surveys now are being made by engineers who will report on availability of pine timber, water for engines and for plant operation, fuel, transportation facilities, etc., and the location will be announced when these surveys are completed. Organization of the technical staff for operating the mill is in charge of Perkins-Goodwin Company, New York.

Chief advocate of paper mills in the South to use pine timber from cut-over pine timber land has been Dr. Charles H. Herty, research chemist of Savannah, Ga. He interested the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of New York, in the proposition and W. W. Buffum, manager of the Foundation, has devoted much time to the problem. R. W. Wortham, Jr.,

and Albert Newcombe, both of Perkins-Goodwin Company, New York, also contributed much of their time to promoting the mill.

Dr. Herty has made extensive research and has developed a process, in cooperation with the other research agencies, through which pine timber of ten to twenty years' growth can be used in making a grade of newsprint that by test has met all requirements of newspaper publishers.

The entire East Texas territory adjacent to the great East Texas oil field which can furnish oil and gas fuel in unlimited quantity, is recognized as the best pine growing land in the entire South. It has been demonstrated that loblolly pine, excellently adapted for newsprint paper manufacture, can be grown into marketable timber in ten years. Texas had hundreds of thousands of acres of pine land suitable for growing timber for newsprint paper manufacture. The three varieties of Texas pine recognized as having greatest possibilities in this new paper industry are the loblolly, slash and shortleaf. All three varieties grow in abundance, are easily tended and grow to size suitable for pulpwood within ten to twenty years. By reforestation cut-over areas Texas can be made to produce a never-ending supply of pulpwood adequate to

## INSURE ACCURACY

Mounted on a special holder, the fever thermometers are read under a low-powered microscope by Mrs. J. S. Timko (left). The thermometers are read to an accuracy of two-hundredths of one degree Fahrenheit and then, just to be cautious, they are certified only to two-tenths of a degree. Shaking down, so tedious a process when done by hand, is accomplished by machine (center). But for really accurate work the government's laboratory has an electrical thermometer seldom seen by laymen which measures temperature to one thousandth of a degree. Esther C. Vaughn looks at the recording scale of the Wheatstone bridge mechanism which checks the scientist's own standards by determining their accuracy compared to known temperature points such as steam, ice and molten sulphur.

all demands of the entire Southwest for newsprint paper.

*Science News Letter, February 27, 1937*

## PHYSICS

## Deep Sea Thermometers Tested by Uncle Sam

See Front Cover

**B**Y checking the accuracy of deep-sea thermometers Miss Grace Gowens of the Bureau of Standards aids the scientist to determine accurately the temperature of the sea at great depths. The freezing point of the thermometer is determined with the apparatus shown in the picture on the front cover of this week's SCIENCE NEWS LETTER. The thermometer is placed in the ice for half an hour and then turned quickly, or "flipped." The "flipping" causes the mercury column to break at a constriction and registers the temperature until disturbed. Melting ice has a temperature of 0° C. (32° F.) and is, therefore, a good standard.

*Science News Letter, February 27, 1937*