Chips.

When they build a new saw mill the first thing they do to popularize it is to send circulars around. That indicates business.

Some days ago Messrs. Hamilton & Dunlop, of Brantford, made a shipment of native wines to San Francisco. These wines are the growth of the Vin Villa Vineyard, and are becoming more popular as they are better known.

Robert Griffin, for some time in the employ of Messrs. H. B. Rathbun & Son as bookkeeper at Napanee, was arrested in Montreal on the 30th ult., on the charge of misappropriating monies passing through his hands. The deficit so far as known at the time of his arrest, footed up some $000.

It is an interesting circumstance, in connection with development of our manufactures, to learn that Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., manufacturers of silk in Montreal, have brought to this country an experienced weaver from Coventry, the seat of silk weaving in England, and are beginning to make silk ribbons under his management.

The Messrs. Shaw, the great American tanners, have bought the Foundry block, near Woodstock, N.B., containing 8,000 acres, as well as another block north of it, for $30,000. They have bought this land on account of the hemlock trees which are growing on it. We understand that bark was lately worth on the cars in Massachusetts, $12 per cord.—*Capital.*

The pulp factory at Sherbrooke, of Messrs. Ferguson & Co., has met with marked success since its establishment, and is now running night and day, turning out thirty tons a week, nearly all of which goes to New England paper makers. Spruce lumber is used altogether for producing pulp, and the factory, which has 800 available horse-power, runs five "grinders" and three "wet machines."

A quantity of worsted combing machinery is being put into D. McC[illegible] & Co's factory at Guelph, which is to work on Canadian wools. These machines are very valuable and have been brought from Great Britain specially for manufacturing yarns of the Canadian long wool, which formerly had to be sent to the United States to be made up. In order to make room for the new machinery the offices of the firm have been removed to an adjoining building.

Prof. N. H. Winchell, state geologist of Minnesota, estimates the amount of pine lumber suitable for manufacturing, still standing in that state, at 5,760,000,000 feet. This includes the several Indian reservations, on which are many millions of feet of excellent pine, and a tract on the Big Fork river, whose waters are now drained into the Rainy Lake river, and it seems from the facts obtained, the 250,000,000 or 300,000,000 feet on that stream, Bowstring Lake and the tributaries thereto, may be floated down the Mississippi.—*Lumber World.*

Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie & Co., of the Glenora Mills, Montreal, have just completed rebuilding their extensive mills on the Lachine Canal, and have adopted the new Hungarian Roller process in its entirety. The plans were made by Messrs. E. Pallis & Co., of Milwaukee, who have fitted out a large number of mills in the States, and the mill contains sixty-six of the new roller machines, with all the accompanying appurtenances, affording a capacity of 750 barrels a day. The Messrs. Ogilvie are erecting a mill at Winnipeg, intended to be a counterpart of the above.

The business of the Grand Trunk Railway was never more active than now, especially the portion of its lines in Western Ontario. A Stratford paper of last week describes the situation as especially lively on Tuesday, which, it avers, was the heaviest day ever known on the road. In addition to the regular trains between Sarnia and Stratford, there were 19 special freight trains, the total number arriving at and leaving Stratford station during the 24 hours being 144, of which 27 were passenger trains. This averaged one for every 23 minutes, and there was not an hour's detention, a record unprecedented for a single track, and creditable to the staff who handled such a bulk of traffic so expeditiously.

RE-SAWING LUMBER.

There is yet to be further improvement in the manufacture and distribution of lumber in this country, and there are some reasons for expecting it will come in the adoption of the English system of cutting timber into deals and the re-sawing nearer the point of consumption. While wood is so abundant and comparatively cheap as now, the present plan of cutting at the forest mills lumber of all the thicknesses desired in consumption will probably be continued. But when timber becomes scarcer and advances in price correspondingly, it will not do to waste one-fourth of the wood in cuting it into inch boards. Thinner saws will be required, saws cutting with greater regularity as to thickness and securing a surface that will not have to be cut away so much in planing. The circular saw, with its quarter inch set, its wasteful kirf and production of rough and furrowed surfaces, will be laid aside except for slabbing, and the gang saw alone be used in the forest mills for producing plank deals or cants. These will be transported to the lumber marts, or points of distribution, and re-sawed with the thinner and most perfect saws which can be produced Every sixteenth of an inch sawed in the width of the kerf saves one thousand feet of lumber in every sixteen sawed. Another reason which will demand the production at the forest mills of deals instead of lumber cut to the various thicknesses in use, when timber shall become more valuable, will be the saving in the cost of transportation. As lumber advances in price the economy of handling and transportation will be a matter requiring more consideration. Deals can be transported more cheaply than inch boards, for one reason because they can be handled with less labor. Another advantage in re-sawing would be that the necessity of keeping on hand larger stocks in order to have the necessary assortments would be reduced, as the dimensions needed could be cut from deals on hand. Re-sawing will produce smoother lumber, because thinner saws may be used and run at a greater speed. The change in the manner of cutting and distributing lumber may not be immediately at hand, but it will take not many years hence. It will, no doubt, come on gradually; but as the manufacture of lumber recedes from the means of cheap transportation by water and the railroads have to be depended on, the cutting of their lumber at the mills will gradually cease, except for near-by-points.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF BELTS.

The putting on of belts should be done by a person acquainted with the use of belting, and too much judgment cannot be exercised in this respect, as the wear of the belt depends considerably on the manner in which it is put on, therefore the following suggestions, if practiced, will be of much service to person, in this capacity. The butts to be joined together should be cut perfectly square with the belt, in order that one side of the band may not be drawn tighter than the other. For the joining of belts, good lace-leather, if properly used, being soft and pliable, will always give satisfaction. Where belts run vertically, they should always be drawn moderately tight, or the weight of the belt will not allow it to adhere closely to the lower pulley, but in all other cases they should be slack. In many instances the tearing out of lace holes is unjustly attributed to poor belting, when, in reality, the fault lies in having a belt too short, and trying to force it together by lacing, and the more leather has been stretched while being manufactured, the more liable it is to be complained of. All leather belting should occasionally be greased with the following mixture, or it may become dry and will not adhere to the pulleys: 1 gallon of neat's foot or tanner's oil, 1 gallon of tallow, 12 ounces of resin; dissolve by heating and mix well together. During the winter season an extra quantity of oil should be added to the mixture. To obtain the greatest amount of power from belts the pulleys should be covered with leather; this will allow the belts to be run very slack, and give 25 per cent. more wear. More power can be obtained from using the grain side of a belt to the pulley than from the flesh side, as the belt adheres more closely to the pulley; but there is this about it—the belt will not last half so long, for when the grain, which is very thin, is worn off, the substance of the belt is gone, and it then quickly gives out; so that I would advise the more saving plan of obtaining power by driving with wider belts, and covering the pulleys with leather. Where belts are run in very damp places, or exposed to the weather, I would recommend the use of rubber belting; but for ordinary use it will not give the satisfaction which is so generally obtained from using oak leather belting, as it cannot be run on cone pulleys through forks or at half cross, and with fair usage would be worn out, while a leather belt was regularly performing the work allotted to it; for when the edge becomes worn, the belt soon gives out.—*Van Riper.*

THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

Ten years' experience in the use of cross-cut saws has proved to me that I have been working under many disadvantages until recently. My wish is for all to know the great advantage of a plan which I pursue. Take a new saw that has never been set, place it between two boards cut to fit the saw, clamp it tight on a bench or vice; take an iron wedge, file one corner to suit the set of the tooth when finished, then take a small hammer, hold the wedges with the left hand, strike the tooth lightly with the hammer until at the right place; then turn the wedge on the opposite side, and on the next tooth and set in the same way; now then you reach the third and most important tooth in the saw; leave it perfectly straight; pass on to the fourth tooth and set as you did the first, turn the wedge, set the fifth the other way; leave the sixth straight, and so on till you finish. Now take your file, dress the two teeth as you do the common saw; the third file perfectly straight and square, leaving it about one-twentieth part of an inch shorter than the others. Continue in that way until you finish, and you will find that it will cut twice as fast as the old way practiced by most of the farmers.

BLACK WALNUT TREES.

Eli Perkins, the great American delusionist, has struck a bonanza for lumbermen in Texas. Sim Graves, a native, has shown Eli a grove of black walnut trees, hand planted ten years ago, that have attained the respectable proportions of nine inches diameter, and which, he assured him, would be nineteen inches through within twenty years from the date of planting. Sim and Eli then sat down and figured out the value of this grove, which contains ten acres. Each acre contains two hundred trees, or the whole patch two thousand. Sim says these trees will yield him four hundred bushels of nuts this year, which at $2.50 per bushel will give him $1,000, and as this yield will increase instead of decrease, he reckons his future income at no less than this sum per annum until the trees are twenty years of age. When that time arrives, Sim expects to sell his grove for $25 per tree or $50,000. Eli concludes his narrative by advising the public to buy land at $25 per acre and settle down as black walnut farmers.—*Lumber World.*

Usual Excellent Style.

Messrs. Toker & Co., Peterborough, Ont., have become proprietors of The Canada Lumberman, the first nine numbers of which were published in Toronto by Mr. Alexander Begg. The Lumberman will be purely a trade organ, and is the only newspaper published in Canada devoted to the interests of the lumber and timber interests of the Dominion. It will contain trade statistics, the markets, articles bearing on the important interests it represents, and must prove itself a most excellent and trustworthy medium through which lumbermen, millers, miners, etc., may elucidate and set forth their ideas, either individually or collectively, for the benefit of the trade at large. It is a large semi-monthly 16-page newspaper, and is printed from fine clear type, and the workmanship is in Messrs. Toker & Co's usual excellent style. The subscription price is only $2 per annum.—*Printers' Miscellany, St. John, N.B.*

ARTIFICIAL SEASONING OF LUMBER.

Van Nostrands *Engineering Magazine* says on this important subject: To prepare timber for the sounding boards of musical instruments, so that they are not influenced by vibrations in temperature and atmospheric changes generally, Mr. C. Reno, pianoforte manufacturer, of Stettin, Germany, has devised a plan by which he makes use of the property of oxygen, particularly of that ozonized by the electric current, to artificially season the timber. The first impulse to experiments being carried out in this direction was given by the well-known fact that wood, which has been seasoned for years, is much more suitable for the manufacture of musical instruments than if used soon after it is thoroughly dried only. Mr. Reno claims that instruments made of wood which has been treated by oxygen possesses a remarkably fine tone, which not only does not decrease with age, but as far as experience teaches improves with age as does the tone of some famous old violins by Italian masters. We are further told that the sounding boards made of wood prepared in this manner have the quality of retaining the sound longer and more powerfully. A number of pianos manufactured at Mr. Reno's works, and exported to the tropics several years ago, have stood exceedingly well, and seem in no way affected by the climatic dangers they are exposed to. While other methods of impregnating wood with chemicals generally have a deteriorating influence on the wood fibers, timber prepared by this method, which is really an artificial agency, becomes harder and stronger. The process is, we understand, regularly carried on at Mr. Reno's works, and the apparatus consists of a hermetically closed boiler or tank, in which the wood to be treated by the process is placed on iron gratings; in a retort, placed by the side of the boiler and connected to it by a pipe with stop valve. Provision is made in the boiler to ozonize the oxygen by means of an electric current, and the boiler is then gently fired and kept hot for forty-eight or fifty hours, after which time the process of preservation of wood is complete.

SUMMER DRINKS.

The London *Chemist and Druggist* gives the following receipts for these seasonable beverages:—

(1) *Ginger Beer.*

Brown sugar	2 lbs.
Boiling water	2 galls.
Cream of tartar	1 oz.
Ginger bruised	2 oz.

Infuse the ginger in the boiling water, add the sugar and cream of tartar; when lukewarm, *strain, then add one half pint good yeast.* *Let* it stand all night; then bottle. If desired, a lemon may be added, and it may be clarified by the white of one egg.

(2) *Lemon Beer.*

Sugar	1 pound.
Boiling water	1 gall.
Lemon, sliced	1.
Ginger, bruised	1 oz.
Yeast	1 teacupful.

Let it stand 12 to 20 hours, after which it may be bottled.

(3) *Hop Beer.*

Sugar	4 lbs.
Hops	6 oz.
Water	q. s.
Ginger, bruised	4 oz.

Boil the hops three hours with 5 quarts of water, then strain; add 5 more quarts of water and the ginger, boil a little longer, again strain, add the sugar, and when lukewarm add one pint of yeast. After 24 hours it will be ready for bottling.

(4) *Spruce Beer.*

Hops	2 oz.
Sassafras, in chips	2 oz.
Water	10 galls.

Boil half an hour, strain, and add:—

Brown sugar	7 lbs.
Essence of spruce	1 oz.
Essence of ginger	1 oz.
Pimento, ground	½ oz.

Put the whole in a cask, and let cool; then add one half pint of yeast, let stand 24 hours, fine and bottle it.

Basswood is scarce in Chicago just now, and dealers state that they can readily place all the seasoned they can get hold of without meeting the demand.