

THE NEWS.

—Mr. Barker, of Burford, Ont., has commenced the erection of a saw mill.

—C. Anderson has purchased a new engine and boiler for his saw mill at Little Current, Ont.

—Mickle, Dymont & Co. are putting a new lumber carriage in their mill at Severn Bridge, Ont.

—Mr. Rees' new stave mill at South Wodlee, Ont., is nearing completion, and will shortly commence operations.

—Mr. Avory, of Sharbot Lake, Ont., states that his two mills will turn out 50,000 pieces of timber this summer.

—In lieu of a bonus of \$500 from the town, Mr. Babcock, of Odessa, offers to build a saw and grist mill at Bath, Ont.

—Jas. I. Armstrong is opening up in the lumber business at Belmont, Man., and will handle only United States lumber.

—Detective Malo, of the Canadian Secret Service, recently arrested three Indians at Caughnawaga, Que., for cutting Government timber.

—J. M. Taylor, of Portage la Prairie, has started his planing factory for the season. He had the machinery overhauled before starting the season's work.

—Mr. Whitney, President of the St. Anthony Lumber Co., intends to erect about 400 houses at Whitney, Ont., to accommodate the men working in his large saw mill.

—Nash's new sawmill at South Edmonton, Man., has been completed and put in operation. Walters & Humberstone's mill at the same place will be finished at an early date.

—The Disney & Delvin Mfg. Co., Hanover, Ont., are applying for incorporation, with a capital stock of \$24,000, to operate a planing mill and sash and door factory at that place.

—Hammond Bros' steam saw mill at Gorrie, Ont., was completely wrecked by the overflowing of the Maitland river on the 8th ultimo. Lumber and logs were swept away in large quantities.

—The Collins Bay Rafting Co., Collins Bay, Ont., have built a marine railway to enable them to haul their boats out of the water to be repaired. They will also erect a sawmill to manufacture lumber, etc.

—Marks & Co., of Thessalon, Ont., have taken out for the Perry Lumber Co. during the past winter 16,000 cords of pulpwood, which piled in a continuous line 4 feet high, would extend a distance of 24 miles.

—A petition is in circulation in East Kent asking the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario to appoint a special committee to inquire into the destruction of 150,000 feet of mercantile timber being cut under the authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands by his agent at Rondeau Park.

CASUALTIES.

—Robert Carruthers, of Carling, had one of his legs broken a fortnight ago, while chopping down a tree.

—P. Bilodeau, recently fell from a lumber pile in Archer's yard, Quebec, and received injuries from which he died.

—A few days ago Hubert Villeneuve, a settler at St. Prime, Que., was accidentally killed by the fall of a tree at Mistassini.

—B. L. Larné had his arm broken above and below the elbow while working in a stave mill at Mountain Station, Ont., a few days ago.

—George Dufresne, aged 27 years, while felling a tree recently in woods at Deschambault, Que., was killed by the tree falling upon him.

—At the Brunette saw mills, New Westminster, B. C., a sawyer named Dickson was injured by the falling of a pile of lumber. His face was cut and one of his legs badly bruised.

—A young man who was engaged in cutting cordwood with a buzz saw at St. Francois de Beauce, Que., recently had his arm cut off while attempting to remove an obstacle from the saw.

—John Webb, while working in Lewis & Williams' mill, near Cottam, Ont., was struck by a chain on a shaft and had his face battered up in a terrible manner. He was taken to the hospital.

—A young man named Eugene Lacroix, of St. Raphael, Que., accidentally stumbled against a circular saw in the mill of Mr. Morin, at St. Valier, and had his leg instantly cut off. He died shortly after.

—A boy named Frederick Rowe had his left arm caught in the machinery of Ackland's planing mill at Point Douglas, Man., and received injuries which necessitated the amputation of the arm above the wrist.

—On the 12th of April, George Betts, proprietor of a saw mill at the lake, about two miles from Chatham, Ont., com-

mitted suicide by shooting himself. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause of the deed.

—George Salsbury, of Huntingdon, who was operating a portable saw mill near Sheffield Station, on the 11th ultimo, had his leg caught between two logs, breaking it above the ankle and otherwise badly bruising it.

—While attempting to throw off a belt from a revolving wheel, John Odrieve, who runs a saw mill at Glencoe, Ont., was caught by the belt and thrown over the shaft. One arm was broken, which had to be amputated.

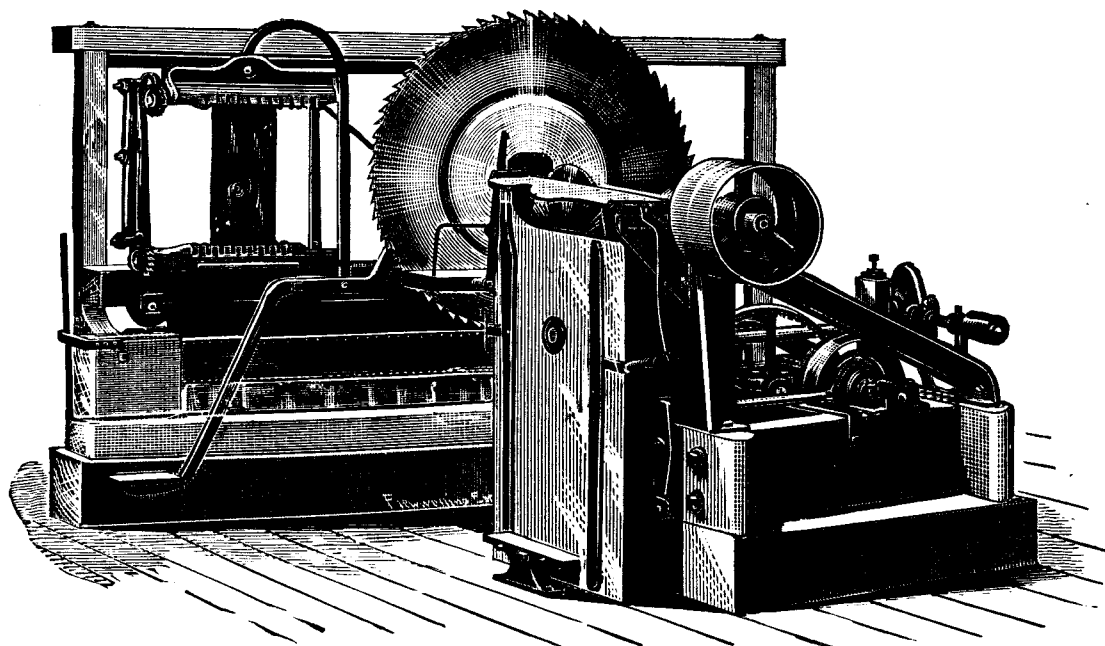
—A fatal accident occurred on the 16th April, in Lockwood's sawmill at Enterprise, Ont., whereby Hector Wagar was almost instantly killed. A board, coming in contact with a circular saw, was thrown with terrible force, striking him on the neck, resulting in his death within two hours.

—The first saw mill accident of the season at J. R. Booth's mill at the Chaudiere, occurred on the 16th inst. Robert Hughes was struck by a slab flying from an edger, from which he received a blow in the side and severe internal injury. An operation was performed at the hospital and he is recovering.

AN IMPROVED SHINGLE MACHINE.

THE accompanying illustration represents an improved patent shingle machine manufactured by the Small & Fisher Co., Ltd., Woodstock, N. B. The makers lay claim to the following points of superiority in this machine:

1. That it will make better and more even shingles than any other, for the reason that the belt is set forward



AN IMPROVED SHINGLE MACHINE.

while the carriage is advancing slowly towards the saw, consequently there is no jar while the bolt is being set.

2. The bolt being set after the quick return stroke is completed, there is no friction, or pressing of the bolt against the saw, as is the case in machines that set the bolt during the return stroke.

3. The carriage carrying the block passes the saw opposite to the side on which the arbor is attached, by so doing a larger shingle can be cut with a smaller saw than can be done when the carriage runs on the same side as the arbor.

4. The machine is self contained, no extra counter shaft being required to drive the jointer.

In their advertisement appearing in the present number of the LUMBERMAN, the Small & Fisher Co. print strong testimonials, (one from a well-known Ontario firm), in support of their claims for the efficiency of this shingle machine.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SUPER-HEATED STEAM.

IN giving the results of their protracted experiments with saturated and super-heated steam, the Alsace Union of Boiler Owners say that, theoretically, it has never been denied that super-heated steam should give a higher efficiency than saturated, yet no experiments were undertaken with super-heated steam. Subsequently, however, after numerous trials, the oldest engine even was found capable of being safely used with super-heated

steam, and not only without injury, but more economically than with saturated. It is also declared by the union that in installing a super-heater care is essential that the advantages gained are not lost either by less perfect combustion or by greater radiation losses—the cost of the super-heater not to exceed, of course, the saving obtained in coal consumption; the super-heater to be connected with the boiler, so that both can be fired from the same furnace; and after leaving the super-heater, the gases should come in contact with the heating surface of the boiler, and, lastly, with the heating surface of the economizer. Further, these experiments showed that the use of super-heated steam does not exclude the use of steam jacket. Though both super-heating and steam jackets were used, yet condensation in the high-pressure cylinder occurred. The use of low-pressure, seven and one-half atmospheres, did not give such good results as the use of high pressure, eleven and one-half atmospheres.

A GERMAN COUNTERFEIT WOOD.

AMERICAN inventors have devised a method of "woodizing" glass, and now the Germans are turning still other substances into counterfeit presentments of wood. A peculiar material named "Kuntsfournier," or artificial veneer, is made in Germany, under the patents of Herr Karl Koester, of Cologne. This material is composed principally of infusorial earth, which is fixed with various binding and coloring materials and

spread in layers over a wooden core. When the mass is dry, it is cut into sheets or blocks, and if the layers have been differently colored, their irregular section prevents an effect resembling that of figured wood.

In the manufactory a machine is arranged by which two wooden posts, 13 feet high and set about five feet apart, are made to revolve about a vertical axis. Each post has 24 horizontal branches radiating from it, and the branches as well as the posts revolve around their own axes. In the process of manufacture, the horizontal branches are first covered with paper, to prevent the composition from sticking to them, and then painted with a mixture of infusorial earth, coloring matter and gum. The branches attached to one of the posts are painted with one coat, and the machine is then revolved so as to bring the other post near the operator. By the time the branches of the second post are coated, these of the first are dry and ready to be revolved into position for a second coat. In this way the painting goes on continuously, until the branches are loaded with a coat of composition nine or ten inches thick. The color of the coats is made alternately dark and light, and the thickness of the stratum is varied, so as to imitate the varying thicknesses of the annual rings in a tree. When all is thoroughly dry, the cylinders of composition are slipped off their wooden cores and sawed or cut into veneers, which are said to bear a deceptive resemblance to those of real wood.