

SOME FACTS ABOUT CHECKS.

Bank checks possess many advantages for the conduct of business, and are used to a proportionately great extent. They are in nature but orders for the payment of money, and are payable in the order in which they are presented, not according to that in which they are drawn, says C. E. Locke in an exchange. As given in the usual course of business, they do not constitute payment of the indebtedness for which they are given until paid. Nor will the concurrent receipting of the debts for which they are given change this. If they are not paid on proper presentation, resort may be had to the original claims. The rule is different in this respect as to certified checks. The having of checks certified constitutes payment as to the persons drawing them.

Checks should be dated. If not dated at all, and they do not contain any statement as to when they are to be paid, they are never payable. They may be ante or post-dated, as well as dated on the day of delivery. By being ante-dated they may be made to cover prior transactions, and in a measure determine the relative rights of the parties to them, provided that no fraud is intended or done. Post-dating in the main determines the date of payment.

When post-dated so as to fall due on Sunday, they are payable on the following Monday. Checks post-dated or maturing on legal holidays should be presented the day following. When post-dated checks are paid before the dates mentioned, the money paid on them can be recovered. If blanks are left for the date, the holder of checks are thereby authorized to insert the true dates of delivery, but no other dates, and if they insert any other date it makes the checks void. Changing the date of checks without consent of the drawers will do the same.

The presumption is that when checks are drawn, funds will be provided at the bank on which they are drawn to meet them, but presentation for payment must be made within a reasonable time. If not so presented, the holders will be charged with any consequent loss. When persons receiving checks and the banks on which they are drawn are in the same place, they should be presented the same day, or, at the latest, the day after they are received. Where they are in different places, the checks must be mailed to some bank or person at the place where payable before the close of the day following any receipt, and the latter must present them before the close of the banking hours on the day following the receipt there; no extra time will be gained by holders depositing checks in their own banks for collection.

After duly presenting checks, it is also the duty of the holder, if they are not paid, to notify the drawers before the close of the next secular day following the presentation and dishonor. No particular form of notice is required. It may be written or verbal. The principal case in which losses occur from failure to use due diligence in the collection of checks is where the banks on which they are drawn fail in the meantime. If the banks continue solvent, the drawers will remain liable to pay their checks for months at least after they are drawn. Presentation and notice of dishonor will also be dispensed with where there are no

funds to pay checks, and where the banks on which they are drawn suspend payment before they can be presented, using proper diligence. After receiving checks, they must be presented for payment, unless such presentation would be useless before the original claims can be sued on, for, by accepting checks, there is an implied agreement to use that method of procuring the money for which they are drawn.

When checks are negotiable and pass by indorsement or delivery, the same degree of diligence will be required of each person to whom they are indorsed, in order to hold those indorsing them, as is required of original payees to hold original drawers of checks. But by putting checks in circulation, the liability of the drawers cannot be prolonged. They must be presented within the same time by indorsees as by payees.

THIN HEADING SAWS.

A word as to my experience in running thin saws. The saws furnished with our machine were 15-gauge at rim, 38-inch saws, but we still could not endure the waste of kerf. Then an 18-gauge was tried and was found to work well. So the 18-gauge was ordered to be ground 18-gauge at a distance of 3 inches from the edge. The maker misunderstood the order and tapered it from 18 to 21. This saw worked well in soft wood at $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch feed, cutting about 40 to 43 pieces of 18-inch stock to the minute. It had 136 teeth. Had it contained about 200, I believe it would have sawed hardwood. A 22-inch collar was used. This collar caused much trouble; would usually split the wood; in nearly every piece about 10 inches would be checked or broken through. Then a saw was ordered 40 inches in diameter; 24 inches of the center, or a radius of 12 inches, was 6-gauge, then tapered to 17½-gauge to a distance of 1½ inches from the rim, and the rim straight for 1½ inches; 17½ gauge with 150 teeth. This saw has worked satisfactorily in all kinds of timber and winter weather, pin oak, second-growth, white oak, etc., and is cutting at an average of 46 pieces a minute in a 10-block machine. A very thin saw can be used, providing it is made right, and the more teeth the more feed can be cut. Some manufacturers do not give shingle or heading saws enough tension. A saw that is used with heavy feed must have all the tension that can be given it, and kept tuned up frequently. Our saw is fitted to a 15-inch collar. — Correspondence Cooper's Journal.

HOO-HOO HOUSE AT ST. LOUIS.

There was a meeting in St. Louis, Mo., on June 17th, of the Board of Governors of the House of Hoo-Hoo, which was called for the purpose of reviewing the work thus far done and to outline plans for the future. The report of the secretary showed that about 3,000 members are still needed to complete the membership list, and he was instructed to use all possible haste in completing his part of the work. All reports show that very satisfactory progress has been made in all departments and this indication favors a more complete success to the project than was at first contemplated, as the idea is growing and new methods of in-

creasing the benefits of membership are constantly being added. Applications from many associations of manufacturers have been received for rooms to be finished with their products and nearly all of the rooms in the building are now taken; in fact, such success has crowned the efforts in this direction that the building promises to be a more complete exposition of the commercial woods of the United States than was at first anticipated. The secretary was instructed to try and complete the membership list during the next sixty days, and this is entirely within reason, in view of the number of members applying during the past thirty days. Great progress is being made and it is advisable for those contemplating joining this club to no longer postpone action on the matter, but to join at once.

CHAIN GEARING.

In the opinion of a writer in *Indian Engineering*, chain gearing has several great advantages over belting and ropes. The velocity ratio is absolute, the belt cannot slip; its length is not appreciably altered by moisture or heat, and that very serious increase in pressure on the journals, with all its attendant evils due to the tension it is necessary to maintain on the "slack" side of the belt, is non-existent.

The great objection to chain gearing has hitherto been that great irregularity and noise which is consequent upon engagement with and release from each individual tooth—such objections greatly increasing as the chain wore and stretched—made it impossible to use chain gearing for anything beyond very low velocities.

This, however, is wholly done away with in the Renold silent chain, which is well described by Mr. J. O. Nixon in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute."

The chain essentially consists of a number of links—stamped, it may be, for instance, out of sheet and hinged together at their ends by rivets and built up to any reasonable width, but it is not against the pins or rivets which the teeth of the wheels bear, but against tooth-like projections from the ends of the links. These are so shaped that if the chain were bent round a very small cylinder the concave surface would be a uniform series of parallel triangular teeth; but when straight, the tooth at the following end of one link opens out on the tooth of the preceeding end of the next link, with which it before coincided, after the manner of a partly opened pair of shears. Thus the bearing is between the sides of the teeth and not between the bottoms of the spaces between them. The teeth release and engage without sliding friction; all are in contact at once, and as the chain stretches or wears, it simply takes up a position a little further from the axis—working as well and smoothly as at first.

Actually these chains work at very high velocities indeed, in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Mr. J. H. Eyer, lumber merchant, of Toronto, has deserted the ranks of bachelorhood, having on June 24th taken as his life partner Miss Simpson, of Toronto Junction. Mr. and Mrs. Eyer sailed on the steamer "Tunisian" from Montreal on June 27th, for a three months' tour of England, Scotland and the Continent.