

## THE NEWS.

—Beecroft & Sloan have purchased J. E. Moore's planing mill at Flesherton, Ont.

—Gilmour & Hughson's mills at Chelsea, Ont., have commenced operations for the season.

—J. H. & W. Mackintosh are about to commence the erection of a saw mill at Halifax, N. S.

—Samuel Running, of Frackville, Ont., is adding a planer and matcher to his saw mill equipment.

—Drinkwater Bros., of Alton, Ont., have purchased a saw mill for the season, having cut about 125,000 feet of lumber.

—Findlay & Lewis' new planing mill and sash and door factory at Parry Sound, Ont., is nearing completion.

—A new saw mill will be erected at Savanne, near Fort William, Ont., during the coming summer, at a cost of \$22,000.

—D. A. Hyslop, of Woodburn, has closed down his saw mill for the season, having cut about 125,000 feet of lumber.

—S. Lavellee, of Ottawa, will erect a factory at Arnprior, Ont., for the manufacture of sash and doors. About forty-five hands will be employed.

—The Hawkesbury Lumber Co.'s mills at Hawkesbury, Ont., are running day and night. Between eight and nine hundred hands are employed.

—It is said that the firm of R. H. & James Klock, of Klock's Mills, will operate Lindsay's mills at Aylmer this season. The firm have a large supply of logs on hand.

—Machinery for the manufacture of boxes and packing cases will shortly be placed in the Ontario and Western Lumber Co.'s mills at Keewatin, Norman and Rat Portage.

—The J. M. Thomson Co., of Menominee, Mich., are building a new saw mill near Richard's Landing, Algoma. This will make eight mills now in operation on St. Joseph Island.

—The Walkerton Herald states that the largest number of logs ever taken out of the Greenock swamp in one season were taken out last winter, Mr. Cargill alone taking out between six and seven million feet.

The mills of J. R. Booth at the Chaudiere have commenced running day and night, and it is expected to continue this arrangement throughout the summer season. About one thousand men are now employed around the mills.

—Incorporation has been granted to the Richmond Industrial Company, of Richmond, Que., to manufacture wooden wares and purchase the effects of the Richmond Water Power and Manufacturing Company. The capital stock is \$100,000.

—E. G. Lavallee, of Notre Dame des Anges, Lake St. John, Que., is building a large saw mill at that place, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000. The machinery is being supplied by Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co., of Levis, the large air wheel being ten feet high and weighing eight tons.

—A writ is said to have been issued by E. W. Nesbitt, of Woodstock, against James Sharp, of Burke's Falls, and Wm. Carmichael and Wm. Gilson, of Powassan, for \$2,000 damages for alleged wrongful conversion of trees in the timber limits on South River, Parry Sound district, and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from cutting timber or handling timber already cut in that locality. The plaintiff holds the right to the limits from the Ontario Government.

—A dispute has arisen concerning the possession of the Martineau saw mill at St. Gabriel, Que., the use of which was claimed by Mr. Matte for the sawing of certain logs there, under an agreement made shortly after the failure of Beland & Martineau, but which was disputed by Mr. Martineau. The engine was recently taken to Quebec, where a seizure was effected. Judge Caron, therefore, granted a motion to put Mr. Matte in possession of the engine, which has been taken back to the mill.

### CASUALTIES.

—Robert Adair, of Tanworth, had the thumb cut off his right hand while working at an edging saw in Wood Bros.' shingle mill at that place.

—Two young men named J. Gerard and A. Pinion were seriously injured a couple of weeks ago in a jam of logs on the Booth drive on the Opengong.

—While driving logs on Brennan's drive on the Maganetan river recently, a young man named J. Jarvis was drowned. His home was at Byron, Ont.

—A fortnight ago, while working in Broadfoot & Box's factory at Seaford, Ont., William Patterson lost a finger of his left hand by coming in contact with the saw.

—Arthur Boulet, thirteen years of age, was killed in Price's steam saw mill at St. Thomas de Montmagny, Que., recently. His head was caught by a chain and almost torn from his body.

—M. Brittain, of Chatham, was recently engaged with others in preparing a raft of logs, when one of them rolled upon him, dislocating his shoulder and breaking one of his legs.

—Benjamin Coughlin was rafting logs at Elm Tree Brook, N. B., for B. N. T. Underhill, of Blackville, when he fell off the log and was drowned, owing to the swift current.

—A young man named Ed. Charbonneau, in the employ of the Bronson & Weston Lumber Co., was drowned at Pine Sault Creek early last month. He was 22 years of age and unmarried.

—Frank J. Mavelle, formerly of Westport, Ont., was killed recently while working in a saw mill at Saginaw, Mich. He was thrown on the saw, which penetrated his breast diagonally to a depth of 10 inches.

—While operating a circular saw in W. McLellan's mill at Amherst, N. S., Kelton Carter was struck in the face by a piece of deal thrown from the saw. His lower jaw was terribly shattered and his head bruised and cut. He remained unconscious for twelve hours.

—A fatal accident occurred at David Deguer's saw mill at Binbrook, Ont., on the 17th inst., by which Adam Smith, aged 72 years, lost his life. He was showing some friends how he used to run a saw when he was young, when his foot slipped and he was thrown upon the saw and almost cut to pieces.

### TRADE NOTES.

The Watrous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, are placing new machinery in S. T. King & Son's saw mill at St. John, N. B.

—Stetson, Cutler & Co., of St. John, N. B., have purchased from the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterboro', Ont., a Prescott hand saw and an edger, for use in their Indian town mill.

—Geo. White & Sons, of London, Ont., have recently fitted the saw mills of Gow & McLean, of Fergus, and George A. Patrick, of Delaware, with new internally fired boilers and "Clipper" engines.

—The Cant Bros. Co. of Galt, Ont., manufacturers of wood-working machinery, in announcing the retirement of Mr. H. Cant, beg to state that this will not in any way interfere with their business, which will be carried on as usual.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO BOILER ATTENDANTS.

THE Manchester Steam Users Association of England, has issued a revised edition of its "Instructions to Boiler Attendants."

In forwarding these instructions to its members, the Association says:

"These instructions have been drawn up with much care, it being desired to make them as complete and educational as possible. There are so many points affecting the safety and proper treatment of boilers, that it was found impossible to compress the instructions into a small space. In boiler and engine rooms, height of wall space is more generally available than width, and, therefore, the sheet was made long and narrow, rather than short and wide. If hung up so as to be about two feet from the floor, it can easily be read from top to bottom.

"It is desirable that the sheet should be mounted, and the best plan of doing this will perhaps be to have a board about 1/2 in. thick built in three or four widths and stiffened by a batten at each end, the joints being grooved and tongued. On this board the sheet might then be pasted, and varnished for preservation. In most cases it might be well to have this done by a bookbinder.

"When mounted, the sheet should be placed in a good light, and where the boiler attendants can have convenient access to it. They should be encouraged to study and master its contents. Much of the information contained therein will be of service daily, and not merely on the occurrence of an emergency."

**GETTING UP STEAM.**—Warm the boiler gradually. Do not get up steam from cold water in less than six hours. If possible, light the fires over night.

Nothing turns a new boiler into an old one sooner than getting up steam too quickly. It hogs the furnace tubes, leads to grooving, strains the end plates, and sometimes rips the ring seams of rivets at the bottom of the shell. It is a good plan to blow steam into the cold water at the bottom of the boiler, or to open the blow-out tap, and draw the hot water down from the top.

**FIKING.**—Fire regularly. After firing, open the ventilating grid in the door for a minute or so. Keep the bars covered right up to the bridge. Keep as thick a

fire as quantity of coal will allow. Do not rouse the fire with a rake. Should the coal cake together, run a slider in on top of the bars and gently break up the burning mass.

Repeated trials have shown that under ordinary fair conditions, no smoke need be made with careful hand-firing. Alternate side firing is very simple and very efficacious.

**CLEANING FIRES AND SLAKING ASHES.**—Clean the fires as often as the clinkers render it necessary. Clean one side at a time, so as not to make smoke. Do not slake the clinkers and ashes on the flooring plates in front of the boiler, but draw them directly into an iron bucket and wheel them away.

Slaking ashes on the flooring plates corrodes the front of the boiler at the flat end-plate, and also at the bottom of the shell where resting on front cross wall.

**FUEL-WATER SUPPLY.**—Set the feed valve so as to give a constant supply, and keep the water up to the height indicated by the water-level pointer.

There is no economy in keeping a great depth of water over the furnace crowns, while the steam space is reduced thereby, and thus the boiler rendered more liable to prime. Nor is there any economy in keeping a very little water over the furnace crowns, while the furnaces are rendered thereby more liable to be laid bare.

**GLASS WATER GAUGES AND FLOATS.**—Blow through the test tap at the bottom of the gauge hourly, as well as through the tap in the bottom neck, and the tap in the top neck twice daily. These taps should be blown through more frequently when the water is sedimentary, and whenever the movement of the water in the glass is at all sluggish. Should either of the thoroughfares become choked, clean them out with a wire. Work the floats up and down by hand three or four times a day to see that they are quite free. Always test the glass-water gauges and the floats thoroughly the first thing in the morning before firing up, and at the commencement of every shift.

It does not follow that there is plenty of water in the boiler because there is plenty of water in the gauge glass. The passages may be choked. Also, empty gauge glasses are sometimes mistaken for full ones, and explosions have resulted therefrom. Hence the importance of blowing through the test taps frequently.

**BLOW-OUT TAPS AND SCUM TAPS.**—Open the blow-out taps in the morning before the engine is started, and at dinner-time when the engine is at rest. Open the scum tap when the engine is running, before breakfast, before dinner, and after dinner. If the water is sedimentary, run down 1/2 in. of water at each blowing. If not sedimentary, merely turn the taps round. See that the water is at the height indicated by the water-level pointer at the time of opening the scum tap. Do not neglect blowing out for a single day, even though anti-incrustation compositions are put into the boiler.

Water should be blown from the bottom of the boiler when steam is not being drawn off, so that the water may be at rest and the sediment have an opportunity of settling. Water should be blown from the surface when steam is being drawn off, so that the water may be in ebullition and the scum floating on the top. If the water be below the pointer, the scum tap will blow steam; if above the pointer, the scummer will miss the scum.

**SAFETY VALVES.**—Lift each safety valve by hand in the morning before setting to work, to see that it is free. If there is a low-water safety valve, test it occasionally by lowering the water level to see that the valve begins to blow at the right point. When the boiler is laid off, examine the float and levers and see that they are free, and that they give the valve the full rise.

If the safety valves are allowed to go to sleep, they may get set fast.

**OPENING DRAIN TAPS AND STEAM PIPES.** If the boiler is one of a range, and the branch steam pipe between the junction valve and the main steam pipe is so constructed as to allow water to lodge therein, open the drain tap immediately the boiler is laid off, and keep it open until the boiler is set to work again. If the main steam pipe is so constructed as to allow water to lodge therein, open the drain tap immediately the engine is shut down, and keep it open till the engine is set to work again.

If the water is allowed to lodge in the pipes, it is