

THE NEWS.

—John Humberstone has purchased a saw mill at Ripley, Ont.

—It is reported that another pulp mill is to be built at Thorold, Ont., by American capitalists.

—The business of E. W. & O. A. Miller, saw mill owners, Woodstock, N. B., is being wound up.

—The new mill of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company at Victoria Harbor, Ont., has commenced operations.

—The assignment is reported from Sherbrooke, Que., of E. F. Krone & Company, saw millers, with mills at Keene's Siding.

—The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, are building a new saw mill at Bancroft, on the extension of the Central Ontario Railway.

—James C. Wright's steam saw mill at Hopewell Hill, N. B., closed down about August 1st, after cutting 600,000 feet of lumber.

—The Wm. Tytler Lumber Company, of Vancouver, has been dissolved, Wm. Tytler retiring and E. C. Cargill continuing the business.

—C. & I. Prescott, of Albert, N. B., are offering for sale their timber limits in Restigouche county, consisting of 129 square miles.

—The Blind River Lumber Company, of Blind River, Ont., are installing a new electric light plant for lighting their mills and docks.

Mr. D. K. McLaren, of Montreal, has been awarded a silver medal at the Paris Exposition for his exhibit of oak tanned leather belting.

—The King mill property at St. John, N. B., has been purchased from Stetson, Cutler & Company by Randolph & Baker, of St. John.

—The William Tytler Lumber Company has applied for foreshore rights to establish a saw-mill on the water front at Vancouver, B. C.

—Eddy Bros. & Company, of Bay City, Mich., are moving their saw mill to Blind River, Ont., a result of the Ontario saw-log legislation.

—J. F. Maunder, of Little Britain, Ont., has made important improvements to his planing mill, and has put in a new Goldie & McCulloch Wheelock engine.

—The Knight Bros. Company, of Burk's Falls, Ont., have made application to the town authorities for a bonus to assist them in enlarging their saw mill and wood-working factory.

—The Rouge Boom Company expended last season on improvements on the booms at the mouth of the Rouge river over ten million dollars, and to facilitate driving over twelve million dollars.

—J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, has purchased the water lots on the north side of the Chaudiere bridges at Hull. The erection of a large sash and door factory on the property is said to have been spoken of.

—The Hadley Lumber Company, of Chatham, Ont., have just put in a new boiler, purchased from Hunter Bros., of Kincardine. Wm. Newman, of Warton, has installed in his mill a new boiler of the same make.

—The Burrill Johnston Iron Co., of Yarmouth, N.S., has been building a flume for the Sissiboo pulp mill which will be 200 feet long, tapering from 19 to 15 feet and weighing about 115 tons. A railway car could run through it as through a tunnel.

The Royal City Mills, of New Westminster, recently made a large shipment of timber to Sorel, Que., to be used in the construction of Government work there. Many of the pieces were from 16 inches to 2½ feet square and from 50 to 96 feet long, requiring three flat cars to carry them.

—The imports of lumber into the United States from Canada in 1899 were 673,622,000 feet, valued at \$6,990,175, against 348,876,000 feet, valued at \$3,464,718, in 1898, and 674,851,000 feet, valued at \$6,795,376, in 1897. The shingles imported by the United States last year were 545,484,000, valued at \$999,862, against a valuation of \$830,298 in 1898, and \$431,232 in 1897.

—Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, have purchased the timber property of the Rimouski Lumber Company at Rimouski, Que. The mills are situated about two

miles up the Rimouski river, and contain a rotary saw, planer, eight shingle machines, etc. The limits comprise 350 square miles. It is the intention of Price Bros. & Company to build a steam saw mill at the mouth of the Rimouski river.

—A meeting of the citizens of Chatham, N. B., was to have been held last week to consider a proposition made by John Moravec to erect a pulp mill at Morrison's Cove, adjacent to the town. The plans of the proposed mill have been prepared, the cost of construction being estimated at \$200,000. Mr. Moravec was formerly associated with the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, but severed his connection with that company a short time ago.

According to the American Consul at Nantes, M. Eugene Harang, of No. 1, Place du Commerce, Nantes, wishes to be placed in direct correspondence with dealers in certain lines of goods. He wishes to obtain prices on "sapin blanc," or white pine. This wood is used in the manufacture of wood pulp. Last year the mills at Nantes, the largest in France, consumed 52,000,000 pounds of pulp made from Norwegian pine. The wood used is cut from trees having a diameter of not less than four inches, usually larger, but too small for good lumber. It is cut in lengths of 44 inches. The gentleman also wishes to correspond with parties exporting stave timber used in the manufacture of casks.

—A meeting of persons interested in forestry was held in Vancouver on August 8th to consider the formation of a branch of the Canadian Forestry Association. Interest in this matter was aroused by an address given in the council chamber by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who has always taken a deep interest in forestry. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., and there were present J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Major-General Kinchant, Acting Mayor McQueen, Colonel Falk Warren, T. Wilson, T. Duke, Fruit Inspectors Cunningham and R. M. Palmer, J. J. Banfield, M. C. Nelson, A. Philip, T. C. Keith and H. G. Ross. It was decided to form a provincial association, Mr. Hewitt Bostock being appointed convener, Col. Warren treasurer, and Mr. T. Wilson, of Fairview, secretary. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Lieutenant-Governor for his interesting address.

CASUALTIES.

—John D. Gorman, an employee of the Hastings saw mill at Village Bay, B. C., fell off a boom of logs and was drowned on July 12th.

—William Burke, an employee in Black's saw mill at Fergus, Ont., was found dead in the boiler room on July 18th. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure.

—The explosion of a boiler in Gordon & Company's saw mill at Cache Bay, Ont., resulted in the death of Andrew McQuinn, second engineer. Low water is said to have been the cause of the accident.

PUBLICATIONS.

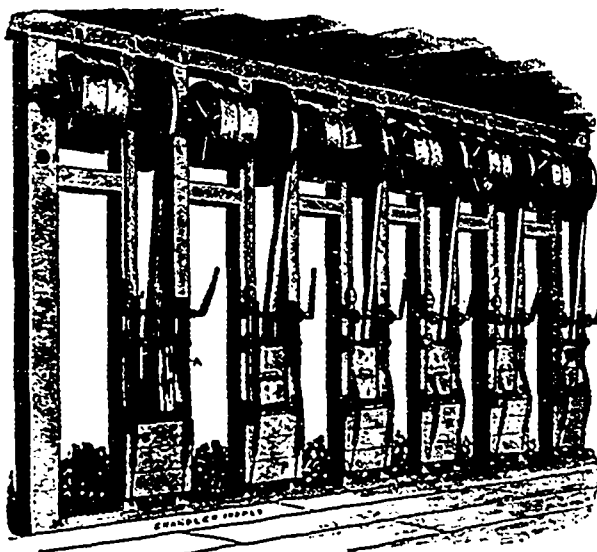
THE remarkable growth in the popularity of metal building purposes is well illustrated by the new catalogue just published by the Metallic Roofing Company, of Toronto. This catalogue is the most artistic and complete one ever issued by any firm engaged in this line of business. It comprises 150 pages and is handsomely printed and substantially bound. The edition of the catalogue weighs over ten tons and its production cost upwards of \$7,000. It illustrates and describes the various lines of metal ceilings, corrugated iron ceilings and doors, steel clap boards, fire proof lams, etc., manufactured by the company. The Metallic Roofing Company were the pioneers in the manufacture of the above class goods, having started sixteen years ago by manufacturing only one line of metal shingles. They are supplying large quantities of their material for the construction of saw pulp mills and wood-working factories.

THE WASTE OF FUEL FROM BOILER SCALE.

THE waste of fuel supposed to result from rising steam in lime crusted boilers has been made the subject of many a paragraph in text-books and other publications and most readers are quite familiar with the statement that a film of ordinary scale, not thicker than a sheet of writing paper, would cause the loss of a very appreciable percentage of the coal burned under a boiler—something like 10 per cent.; scale a thirty-second of an inch thick would cause 25 per cent. loss; a sixteenth of an inch 50 per cent., and so on. Referring to this recently in a lecture at Cornell University, Mr. Walter M. Farland, formerly an engineer officer in the United States Navy, said that to any engineer who went to sea in the days when the working conditions caused an increase in formation of scale on the heating surfaces, the utter lack of truth in this statement ought to have been made. His own experience having shown that a considerable thickness of clean uniform scale made apparently no difference. On the United States ship Vandalia, for example, there were two boilers which were used only for distilling, under normal conditions, and after a little experience these boilers were run alternately until scale had been accumulating for about three months, and yet it was found that the amount of water distilled for a given amount of coal burned was practically the same at the end of three months when the scale was nearly a quarter of an inch thick as when the heating surfaces were clean. It is, of course, true that under these circumstances the boilers were being worked at only a fraction of their full power. On one occasion, however, when there was little discussion about this point, some one suggested a very simple test, and when one end of a piece of scale about eight or ten inches long from one of the tubes was held in the flame of a lamp it was found that the other end heated up with astonishing rapidity, thus showing that the statements which had been made about the conductivity had been greatly exaggerated.—Case Magazine for August.

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