

THE NEWS.

Donald can obtain any new capital, it is understood he will rebuild.

—H. Elderkin & Co., of Port Greville, N.S., have men in the woods getting out the frame of a three-masted schooner of about three hundred and fifty tons register, which they intend building next summer. They also have a small coasting schooner of about sixty tons nearing completion.

—The late Robert Hamilton, lumber merchant, Quebec, who died in September last, left an estate valued at \$2,027,240. The trustees are his son, John Hamilton, gentleman, of Quebec; his brother, Right Rev. Charles Hamilton, Lord Bishop of Ottawa; and Walter Pringle Cassels, Q.C., of Toronto, his son-in-law.

—George Long has purchased the Sherbrooke, Que., Grained Lumber Co.'s business from H. Silver & Son. The company own a process for making grained lumber for finishing in imitation of the more expensive woods. Mr. Long purchased the sole right for the manufacture and sale of the lumber in the eastern townships of Quebec.

—At the annual meeting of the Madawaska Improvement Company, held in Ottawa on December 14th, Mr. J. R. Booth was re-elected president, and Mr. G. B. Greene, secretary. The following board of directors was elected: Messrs. J. R. Booth, Alexander Fraser, C. B. Powell, M.P., E. H. Bronson, and Claude McLachlan.

—To mark the closing for the season of the Longford Lumber Company's saw mill at Gravenhurst, Ont., an entertainment was tendered the employees by the manager, Mr. William Thomson. Refreshments were partaken of, after which an address was presented to Mr. Thomson, in which expressions were not lacking of the appreciation by the employees of his kindness and consideration.

—The High Commissioner at London, Eng., announces that he has received enquiries for the following: From Sweden, from a firm desiring to import spruce boards from Canada, to be perfectly free from knots; Antwerp, from a firm wishing to represent Canadian timber exporters in that city; for woodenware and manufactures of wood from a Manchester firm, who desire to be placed in communication with exporting houses in Canada, with the object of opening up business relations.

—An Ontario charter of incorporation has been granted to the North Shore Timber Company of Port Arthur, Ont. This firm is the outgrowth of the firm of Hazlewood & Whalen, pulp wood contractors. The new company is capitalized at \$60,000. The members of the company are: P. Weidner, E. W. Voight, O. L. E. Weber, A. K. Kiefer, of Detroit, Mich., and R. A. Hazlewood and James Whalen, of Port Arthur. The object of the company is to carry on a general lumbering and pulp wood business.

—Mr. G. P. Magann, of Toronto, has entered an action for \$22,500 against the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The plaintiff, who is a tie contractor, alleges that when last spring he proceeded to Saugeen peninsula, on the shores of the Georgian Bay, to ship some 75,000 ties which he had there, he discovered that they had been taken away by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who claimed to have received them from one of their contractors. Mr. Magann therefore took action to recover the value of the ties.

—The British Consul at Windsor, Ont., has the following to say regarding exports of staves: "The timber in this district being almost entirely hardwood, and the elm found here being especially fitted for cooperage stock, the stave industry has thrived for the past fifteen or twenty years; but the elm forests are rapidly becoming depleted; 150,000,000 feet only of the original stumpage still remain, and it is only the matter of a few years before the manufacture of elm staves will cease. The recent increase in the United States duty on staves has not stopped their export."

—A Michigan man is considering the establishment of an excelsior factory at Woodstock, N.B. According to an exchange he estimates the cost of making six tons of excelsior as follows:

6 cords wood at \$3.00.....	\$18.00
3 men on machines.....	3.75
2 men on saws.....	2.50
1 boy.....	1.00
1 foreman.....	2.50
Fire for bailing.....	15
Power.....	3.00
Total.....	\$30.90

USEFUL INFORMATION.

A rule by which to estimate the power of a double belt is given as follows: Divide the number of square feet that passes over one of the pulleys in a minute by 40. The result will be the power that it can develop. The authority which gives it says that it does not contain many fine points, but the results are just as reliable as those obtained by more complicated methods. Probably this is true.

OIL FOR BOILER SCALE. The use of oil as a scale remover in steam boilers is treated in an article in a recent issue of *The Locomotive*, the conclusions of which are summed up as follows. Mineral oil is often useful for the prevention or removal of scale, when it is properly applied; in the prevailing method of introduction, it gives good results in many cases; but when it has not proved as effective as desired, we recommend that the boiler be dried out and that the kerosene be sprayed upon the plates and tubes. It is important to avoid the use of open lights in or about a boiler that is being so treated; incandescent electric lights are the safest to use. Finally, kerosene is very serviceable for removing lubricating oils from plates and tubes.

FITTING SMALL BAND SAWS.—The care of scroll band saws has become a fine art. Saws of good quality can now be used until worn out without breakage other than by accident. Among the chief causes of breakage, located in the saws themselves, are crooked blades, irregularity in the width, size of teeth or set, saws stretched too much on one edge, and saws crooked either on tooth or back. All of these defects will be eliminated by an intelligent use of the best filing room tools. Such appliances are money savers in any shop, and the larger the number of band saws in use the better interest they return. There are four points on the machine which are responsible for many broken saws: The friction of back of saw against a metal guide, which crystallizes the back and causes flaws; a ragged covering on the face of the wheels; the lack of alignment of wheels, and a lack of sensitiveness or over-loading in the straining device.

ROPE TRANSMISSION. In a paper on power transmission by ropes and belts, read before the French Society of Civil Engineers, V. Dubreuil states that one great advantage possessed by ropes is that cyclical variations in the speed of the driving pulley are "damped" by the ropes, so that the speed of the driving pulley is much more uniform than that of the driver. Ropes are also useful when the two lines of shafting are not perfectly parallel. The velocity of the rope should not be less than about 4,500 feet per minute, nor more than 5,000 feet, while with belts a velocity of as little as 600 feet per minute may be used, but the maximum should not exceed 4,000 feet per minute, above which the centrifugal force prevents the proper adhesion of the belt to the pulley. For great distances between the lines of shafting ropes should be used; though in exceptional cases they may be employed with as little as 12 feet between shaft centres, in general the distance should not be less than 20 feet. Spans of as much as 325 feet have been worked by ropes with only intermediate support. Under no circumstances should the diameter of the smallest pulley be less than 30 times the diameter of the rope, and in general the pulley ratio should not be greater than four to one. Three standard ropes of manila, hemp or cotton may be used. Hemp is much cheaper than cotton, and usually wears longer, but is less pliable. To facilitate estimates, the approximate weight of a rope pulley may be taken as 5½ pounds per groove for each inch of diameter, though single groove pulleys will weigh double this amount.

TRADE NOTES.

Mr. E. A. LeBel, wholesale lumber dealer of Sarnia, Ont., has sent out to his business friends a large and very attractive calendar.

One of the most attractive calendars which have reached our desk is from Messrs. T. Sullivan & Co., Buffalo, N.Y. This firm are wholesale lumber dealers, and make a specialty of elm and ash.

Mr. Thomas Pink, manufacturer of lumbermen's tools, Pembroke, Ont., has recently made extensive improvements in his machine shop. The old office has been removed, and in its place a commodious business office, shipping room and store room has been erected. A 35 horse power compound engine has been put in, which gives ample power for all purposes.

—H. A. Kribs, M.P.P., purposes starting a box factory at Galt, Ont.

—R. Truax, of Walkerton, Ont., recently purchased a saw mill in Bentock.

—E. W. Benjamin, of Yarker, Ont., talks of starting a sub factory at Arnprior.

—James McLellan was seriously injured in a logging camp near Vancouver, B.C.

Harvie & Co. of Toronto, may establish a box factory on the Chaudiere at Ottawa.

—The Sicken Lumber Company, of Sombra, Ont., have lately put in a hand saw and jointer.

—R. F. Hicks, of Norwich, Ont., will probably branch out into the manufacture of staves.

—Armstrong Bros., of Markdale, Ont., are making extensive improvements to their saw mill.

—F. Austin & Sons, of Haliburton, Ont., are about to establish a saw and shingle mill at Baptiste.

—Thomas and William Swift are carrying on extensive lumber operations at West Adamsville, N.B.

—Rider & Kitchener, of Brampton, Ont., will probably remove their excelsior and veneer factory to Lindsay.

—Cromwell Bros., of High Forest, near Sawyerville, Que., are adding to their saw mill a pulp wood peeler.

—Robert Latontaine, of Brigham, Que., purposes building a sash and door factory in connection with his mill.

—A lumberman named Sampson was killed by the fall of a tree at Kelly's lumber camp near Rat Portage, Ont.

—J. Gregory has leased Cook's saw mill at Howich, Ont. He purposes starting a planing mill in connection therewith.

—H. A. Clemens & Company have taken over the planing mill and sash and door factory of Wideman & Clemens, Guelph, Ont.

—A Rat Portage paper states that the Rat Portage Lumber Company are making preparations to refit and improve their saw mill at Norman, Ont.

—Sewrey's foundry at Barrie, Ont., has been purchased by Dymet & Butterfield, who will manufacture saw and shingle mill machinery, boilers, engines, etc.

—Among the enquiries received at this office is one from a correspondent at Rat Portage, Ont., asking for the address of mills manufacturing clear spruce.

A. Beaulieu, saw mill owner of St. Benoit, Que., and his family were almost blown up by an evidently designed explosion. The side of the house was torn out, but fortunately no one was injured.

—Wm. Fraser, an employee of Sutherland, Innes & Co., Chatham, Ont., was struck by a falling tree in the woods near Glenora, and instantly killed. His companion, named McEachren, was severely injured.

—Paradis & Belly, of Quebec, are about to start a factory at Chicoutimi, Que., for the manufacture of boxes for butter, cheese and condensed milk, and are negotiating with a Swiss company for a large contract.

In the Holland river, near Bradford, Ont., there has been found a number of white oak logs, which have at various times been lost while towing for shipment. These logs are being raised, and sold. They are sound and said to be worth \$50 a thousand.

The Gilman Company, of Trenton, Ont., propose to increase the capacity of their sash, door and blind factory, and build a box factory. The town has been asked to assist to the extent of a \$10,000 bonus, to be voted on by the ratepayers on January 2nd.

A number of lumbermen, including Senator Snowball, of Chatham, Wilford Kitchen, of Fredericton, and J. L. Black, of Nackville, N.B., have secured a controlling interest in the Woodstock Gold Mining Company, of Forest Hill, Guyshoro, N.S., for \$22,800.

Tenders will be received until noon on Monday, the 16th day of January, for a permit to cut timber on Berth No. 531, in the province of Manitoba, containing an area of one square mile, more or less. Tenders to be addressed to John R. Hall, Department of Interior, Ottawa.

—The British Columbia Wood Oil Company, of Port Moody, B.C., whose mill was recently destroyed by fire, had just made the first shipment of the commodity known as oil of cedar. The patents covering the process of manufacture have still four years to run, and if Mr. Mc-