

THE NEWS.

—M. Mansfield is operating a new portable saw mill at Kilmount, Ont.

—A new saw mill firm at Trout Creek, Ont., is Burk, Buckel & Bechtler.

—W. W. Carter, of Fesserton, Ont., is placing a band saw in his mill there.

—Shortreed Bros., of Hillsdale, Ont., have just put in a new shingle machine.

—J. McCutcheon has bought out the lumber yard of A. Clarke at Glenboro, Man.

—Robinson & Co. have purchased the lumber stock of Riley & Wells at West Selkirk, Man.

—Joseph Chochene, of Gracefield, Que., has lately made extensive improvements to his saw mill.

—The Thompson Company will erect a sawmill at Katrine, Ont., with a daily capacity of 30,000 feet.

—Rider & Kitchener have purchased a site at Lindsay, Ont., for their proposed veneer and excelsior factory.

—The death is announced of John Wilson, formerly a millwright in the Royal City mills, New Westminster, B. C.

—Peter Phillips has purchased the planing mill on Pacific ave., Toronto Junction, formerly owned by John Stewart.

—Innes, Hemeon & Co., of Liverpool, N. S., intend building a large steam rotary saw mill in Bristol, opposite that town.

—H. Walters & Sons, axe manufacturers, of Hull, Que., have doubled the capacity of their factory, and in future 150 axes per day will be turned out.

—Humphrey Bowser, of Dorchester, N. B., intends building a sash and door factory, and engaging in the manufacture of sash and doors on an extensive scale.

—The President of the United States has prepared a proclamation setting apart 136,000 acres of land on the south side of Lake Tahoe, California, as a forestry reserve.

—The Dominion Bung Company is a new concern in Toronto, manufacturing spiles, taps, compressed and cut bungs, tap ends, etc. They use southern whitewood to a large extent.

—The Ontario Government have decided that the \$50,000 appropriated for reforestry will be used in the townships of Palmerston, Barrie, Clarendon, and Abinger, in the counties of Addington and Frontenac.

—Andrew Price has severed his connection with the firm of S. H. White & Co., of Sussex, N. B., and it is said will engage in lumbering operations on his own account in the northern part of New Brunswick.

—The well known saw manufacturers, Shurley & Dietrich, of Galt, Ont., have purchased property adjoining their factory and intend erecting a large building for the incorporation of their works now located at St. Catharines.

—The Royal City Planing Mills Co., of Vancouver, B. C., recently shipped to the Harbor Commissioners at Montreal some fine specimens of Douglas fir. The timber was 36 x 36 inches square, 60 feet long, and 14 x 16 inches tapered, 76 feet long.

—Extensive alterations are being made to the saw mill of the Columbia Lumber Co., at Golden, B. C. Additional machinery and motive power have been put in, necessitating the building of an addition to the mill. The company propose to erect a new office building in Golden.

—The estates of James McLaren and Ross Bros., at Buckingham, Quebec, are each building burners to dispose of their saw mill refuse. Chas. Kushick's steam mill at same place is in operation, and W. H. Kelly's mill is being overhauled preparatory to making a start.

—Workmen are now engaged preparing the site for the calcium carbide factory to be built adjoining the mill of the Bronson & Weston Lumber Co., in Ottawa. Part of the old saw mill, including two gang saws and a band saw, will be torn away to make room for the new building.

—The shingle mill of McLaren & McLaurin, at East Templeton, Que., commenced work for the season a fortnight ago. New additions have been made to the saw mill and boiler house, and a good season is anticipated. Another new saw mill has been built on the Blanche river, near Templeton, by Mr. Perkins.

—The High Commissioner for Canada, London, England, has received an enquiry from a firm of manufacturers of wooden shoes in Belgium who wish to import Canadian basswood suitable for their shoes. The timber must be white, soft and easy to split. Glasgow and London firms desire to secure an agency for Canadian pulp.

—The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company was held at Fredericton, N. B., on April 5th, when directors were elected as follows: W. H. Murray, St. John, president; J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, secretary-treasurer; A. J. Beveridge, Andover; F. H. Hale, Woodstock; R. A. Estey, Fredericton; H. Hillyard, St. John.

—The Algonquin Milling Company, Ltd., of Algonquin, Ont., has been granted an Ontario charter, to carry on business as grist-millers and saw-millers, and to manufacture cheese boxes, lumber, slingles and other products

of wood. M. H. Bissell, R. A. McLellan, and James Bissell, of Brockville, and C. H. Bissell and J. B. Bissell, of Yeoman, are provisional directors.

—The Timber Inspector for British Columbia gives the following statement of timber and cordwood cut during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1898, (not including that from Dominion lands, nor from the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway lands): On crown lands, 70,755,866 feet; on timber leasehold, 42,181,178 feet; on private property, 11,598,614 feet; total, 124,535,658 feet.

—A deputation of lumbermen, including Angus McLeod, of Bracebridge, W. J. Sheppard, of Vaubaushe, T. Sheppard, of Orillia, T. Irwin, of Peterboro, and A. McCormack, of Orillia, recently asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a rebate of between \$3,000 and \$4,000, claimed to have been paid as overcharged timber dues. It appears that the Sheppard-Irwin Lumber Company paid dues, as customary, upon the cut of logs as estimated by the cullers, but in manufacturing the amount of lumber proved to be less than was claimed.

—The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, have this spring made extensive improvements to some of their mills. At the Lindsay mill a new 100 h.p. boiler from the Polson Company, Toronto, has been put in, together with a twin-engine rope feed plant, designed to operate a new circular saw carriage and frame, supplied by The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterboro. The old boiler will be used exclusively to supply steam to the twin-engine operating the rope feed. The spring drive of logs will not arrive at the mill before the 1st of June, but a supply of logs has been purchased from farmers to keep the mill running until that date. The local manager, Mr. G. H. M. Baker, states that from 85 to 100 men will be employed during the season, and that the mill will run day and night for at least three months. At the Deseronto mill a cement foundation 15 inches thick has been placed under one of the Wickes gang saws. All the slash tables have been rebuilt, and a new slab transfer put in. About 125 men will be employed at this mill.

CASUALTIES.

—P. J. Sullivan had one of his arms cut off by a buzz saw while working in Farrell's mill at Low, Que.

—James Yale had three fingers completely severed by coming in contact with an edging saw in the mill of N. S. Lusty & Sons at Rodney, Ont.

—Duncan Campbell, employed in J. S. Findlay's saw mill at Owen Sound, Ont., was struck on the head by a board which flew from the saw, and died from the injuries received.

—John Batley, proprietor of a saw mill at McKellar, Ont., went down to the mouth of the Seguin river to take the stoplogs out of the dam. While thus engaged he was precipitated into the water just above the dam and drowned.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. S. Ayer, until recently bookkeeper with T. B. Calhoun, Moncton, N. B., has removed to Bangor, Maine, to accept a position with F. W. Ayer & Co., lumber merchants.

Mr. F. W. Jones, assistant manager at Winnipeg for the C. P. R., has tendered his resignation, to accept the appointment as secretary-treasurer of the Columbia River Lumber Company, of Golden, B. C.

It is with pleasure that we note that Lieut. C. M. Dobell, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and a son of Hon. R. R. Dobell, timber merchant, of Quebec, has been given brevet rank of major and promoted to the rank of captain in recognition of his services during the occupation of Crete. Brevet promotion is not given in the army to officers under the rank of captain.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN received a pleasant call a fortnight ago from Mr. C. H. O. Houghton, travelling representative for Geo. D. Perry, wholesale dealer in mahogany, cedar and veneers, Chelsea, Mass. Mr. Houghton visits Canada three or four times each year, calling upon the piano manufacturers and other users of veneers. He went over to Buffalo on the 15th inst., to participate in the ceremonies in connection with the Hoo-Hoo Concatenation.

In the annual special issue of the Timber Trades Journal, we observe a portrait of Mr. James Davidson, of the wood-working firm of Davidson & Thackray, of Ottawa. Of Mr. Davidson our contemporary says: Mr. Davidson was born in the city of Ottawa forty years ago, and when only eleven years of age commenced work in a shingle mill. In 1874, when Mr. R. Thackray started in the sash, door and blind business, Mr. Davidson threw in his lot with him. They then manufactured by hand power. In 1877 Mr. Davidson came to England, and he is proud of the honor of being one of the first to introduce Canadian doors to the English people. He remained in England seven years, making Liverpool his headquarters, and amongst the timber merchants of that city he made many friends. He returned to Canada in 1885 and, shortly after, the firm purchased their present premises, which is situated in the heart of Ottawa. The factory is one of the most up-to-date establishments in the Dominion. Mr. Davidson is an alderman in the city, and is chairman of the Board of Works. In the last municipal election he had the great honor of being returned by the largest vote ever polled by an Aldermanic candidate in the history of the City of Ottawa. His business and his civic duties by no means debar him from his love for sport.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING MECHANICAL WOOD PULP.*

By W. A. HARE.

(Continued from April issue.)

METHOD OF CLEANING SCREENS.—It is important that the screen plates should be kept clean. When it is found that it is difficult to get the stock to pass through, the plates should be examined, and if gummed up or clogged, they can be cleaned as follows: Wet the plates thoroughly with paraffine or coal oil, and with a beater, made out of an old piece of felt, beat or whip the plates. The oil dissolves the pitch and gum, and the beater will free the cuts of whatever is there. Whip the plates afterwards with water, and, if properly done, the plates will regain their capacity. When the stock is not ground well, being either full of slivers or uneven in grain, it is difficult to get the screen to pass it sufficiently fast. The wet machine tender has constantly to scrape the screen plates, removing the larger pieces which stop up the slits. There is no remedy for this but more care in grinding. By putting a centre board nearly the whole length of the screen and supplying the stock at one end, allowing it to flow down one side, around the end of the board, and up the other side, the screen will, to a great measure, clear itself, and therefore will require less attention.

ARRANGEMENT.—The general arrangement is to have one screen for each wet machine, to which it is connected direct. There is an advantage in having another pass trough, into which the screens discharge, and from which the wet machines are supplied. In the case of an accident to a screen, or if it should require cleaning, it is evident that with one trough the wet machine cannot run. If, however, the wet machine is supplied from a second trough, it can get its stock from the other screens, and the output is kept up. Suppose, for example, No. 1 wet machine breaks down, and also No. 3 screen is changing plates, or otherwise cut out; by means of the two troughs No. 2 wet machine can be supplied from No. 1 screen, with the result that only one set is inactive, whereas in the other case two complete sets would be idle. The extra pine trough does not cost much, and may in this way save many times its cost in increased output. There are, perhaps, some objections to this method, but they all can be easily met. It will be found necessary to set the line of screens somewhat higher than the wet machine floor, to allow passage room under the second trough. In an existing mill this would be out of the question, but in designing a new plant it offers no serious difficulty. If found necessary, an extra screen could be installed, which will serve as a spare one in case of accident, or can be connected in when the stock is coming heavier than usual. With an easy load on the screen it does better work and requires hardly any attention from the wet machine man. If the capacity is limited or the supply of stock irregular, it must be constantly looked after, and at a time when the man can least spare the time.

WET PRESSING.

DESCRIPTION OF WET MACHINE.—Fig. 11 is an illustration of a wet machine manufactured by the Jencks Machine Company. It is a very good machine in design and workmanship. The main frame is cast iron of the usual web and flange construction. The standards are bolted to the main frame and reinforced by tension rods, which can be removed when necessary. The lower press roll is of hardwood turned up true. The top press roll is made of cast iron, turned and polished, and is very heavy. The usual hand wheels and pressure springs are employed to give sufficient pressure to the felt as it passes between the two press rolls. These screws also serve to lift the top roll, when necessary, by means of the forged links shown in cut. The doctor, or knife, is slung from the top roll bearings, and is furnished with a steel blade, a spring for throwing it out of contact with the roll, and a handle for operating it. Small wood rolls are provided to direct the felt in its path, the front one being a stretch roll by which the slack is taken up, giving it the right tension. The two rolls shown close together, one above the other, in the cut, are the squeeze rolls, whose duty is to remove some of the water from the felt after it leaves the beater. The top roll is the felt guide roll, by which the felt is kept running in the centre of the machine. The back roll of all is the couch roll, which is made of iron covered with 3/4-inch of soft India rubber. Some makers still use the wooden couch roll, wrapped with felt, but the rubber roll is much cleaner, neater, requires no attention or cleaning, and does better work all round. It is supplied with this machine when desired. The duty of this roll is to pick up the pulp on the felt from the cylinder mould. To keep the felt clean and able to carry the supply of stock, a beater and spray pipe are provided. The beater consists of a shaft carrying three short-armed spiders connected by hardwood strips. In revolving, the strips strike the felt on one side, while the spray washes it from the other. This not only cleans the felt, but whips up the hair on its surface, increasing its carrying capacity. A suction box

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