

CANADIAN MACHINERY

SMALL TOOLS

P. & W. Combination Lathe Knurling Tool

Combines Three Distinct Knurling Tools in One

You will save time by using this threein-one Lathe Knurling Tool.

It carries three pitches of knurls. fine.

AKIN CO



medium and Fine Medium Coarse coarse, as shown in sample. This does away with necessity of having three holders or of changing knurls where but one holder is available. Same knurls can be used in this holder as are used in our regular Lathe Knurling Tool.



Regular Lathe Knurling Tool

Precision Machine Tools - Standards & Gauges

PRATT & WHITNEY CO.

of Canada, Limited

MONTREAL 723 Drummond Bldg.

Works: DUNDAS, ONTARIO TORONTO 1002 C.P.R. Bldg.

WINNIPEG 1205 McArthur Bldg.

VANCOUVER B.C. Equipment Co.

PROMPT SERVICE

is assured at our nearest store where P. & W. Small Tools are carried in stock for immediate delivery. Place your order there to-day.

July 26, 1917.

CANADIAN MACHINERY



Double Back Geared Gap Lathe 26-inch x 42-inch Swing

HNBERTRAMASO LINITED INDAS ONT CAN

Bertram Machine Tools are built for safety and service, and are backed by a concern with sixty years' experience and the largest of its kind in Canada.

The John Bertram & Sons Co., Limited MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT



Dundas, Ontario, Canada

MONTREAL 723 Drummond Bldg:

TORONTO 1002 C.P.R. Bldg.

WINNIPEG 1205 McArthur Bldg.



VANCOUVER

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CANADIAN MACHINERY

Volume XVIII.

The Publisher's Pag

TORONTO

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July 26, 1917

Which is the best advertisement in this issue?

WE believe that the advertisements in CANADIAN MA-CHINERY are not surpassed in attractiveness and informativeness by the advertisements in any other technical journal.

A comparison of the advertising in this issue with the advertising in any other technical journal will bear us out in this contention.

But good as they are, are the advertisements in CANADIAN MA-CHINERY all that you would like them? Are they giving you all the information you would like? Are they technical enough? Do they give you the kind of information you want?

It would be very interesting to have the full, frank and free criticism of our readers, and if we mistake not, it would be most helpful to all concerned.

We should like to hear, therefore, from our readers, with expressions of opinion regarding the advertising now appearing in CANADIAN MACHINERY, together with suggestions for possible improvement.

In conversation with many mechanics we have always been impressed with the excellent ideas they have regarding advertising. It has been gratifying indeed to know with what keen interest the advertising pages of CANADIAN MACHIN-ERY are scanned regularly. In this connection we might mention that one superintendent told us recently that he had followed the advertising of a certain machine for two years before he found himself in a position to purchase.

We shall treat all letters on the above subject in the strictest confidence and we trust this invitation will meet with a wide acceptance and that we shall hear from many of our readers.



CANADIAN MACHINERY

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Volume XVIII.



Mention this paper when writing advertisers. It will identify the proposition about which you require information.

00000



The Bridgeford for Big Work

That's what this powerful Bridgeford is built for—big work. Has strength and rigidity sufficient to perform the heaviest kind of jobs with perfect accuracy—and it goes through them in record time. Smooth in action. Strongly constructed. Fifteen cutting speeds all easily changed.

Bridgeford's Lathes give maximum production at minimum cost. We'll be glad to give you a full account of what they will do. Write

Bridgeford Machine Tool Works, Rochester, N.Y. 161 WINTON ROAD







July 26, 1917.

CANADIAN MACHINERY

Our lengthy and varied experience in making Manganese, Vanadium, Titanium, castings assures you of getting the best

of products. Anything in castings from 1 lb. to 50 tons is right in our line. Ships' castings our specialty. Castings made

Castings made true to specifications and patterns.

Canadian Steel Foundries

GENERAL OFFICE: Transportation Bldg. Montreal, Canada. LONDON (England) OFFICE: Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place WORKS: Welland, Ont.; Point St. Charles, Montreal; Longue Pointe, Montreal.



Propeller shaft Bearing for Ice-Breaker "John D. Hazen."

The Life of a Thread Miller

Depends not upon the amount of work it does, but the ease and thoroughness with which the work is done. These Thread Millers are noted for these qualities. Its quality of work is unrivalled. Our Service Department will give you all the particulars. Write us!



Volume XVIII.

THE JOHNSON FRICTION CLUTCH

"Spreading!"

The value of the **Johnson Friction Clutch** is finding increased recognition wherever the consideration of **Quality** is allowed to rule.

> A large user is the Williams Tool Co., Erie, Pa., who have adopted it for their heavy Cutting Off Machines illustrated here, the capacity of which ranges from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. of heavy bar steel.

> The clutches are located in the headstock, as indicated by the arrows, being operated by the simple lever action characteristic of all

Johnson Clutches. The clutch is located between two spur gears and operates both for stopping and starting and change of speed.

Here

If you have not considered the manifold advantages of the JOHNSON Friction Clutch—it is nearly time to do so or your machine may suddenly fall into line with the "one-lung" auto and the tall hat merely objects of curiosity.

4½ in.

"Clutches as applied in Machine Building" is a live book well worth reading by every machinist and machine builder. Why not write for a copy.

Send for our yellow data sheets descriptive of these Clutches

5 in.

THE CARLYLE JOHNSON MACHINE CO. MANCHESTER CONN.

England — The Efandem Co., 159 Gt. Portland St., London, Canada — Williams & Wilson, Ltd., 320 St. James St., Montreal. W., England. Sole Agents for the British Isles. Canada — Ganadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, Toronto. AUSTRALIA: Edwin Wood, Pty., Hardware Chambers, 231 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Victoria.

Mention this paper when writing advertisers. It will identify the proposition about which you require information.

Heren

3½ in.

Here







THE Self-Oiling Bearings on all Consolidated Presses are another source of satisfaction to Consolidated Press users. A constant supply of lubricant is furnished to the main bearings, the crankshaft revolving on a film of oil, automatically applied.

Provision is made for draining off the oil to be renewed from time to time.

This is a feature you cannot conscientiously overlook.

Consolidated Press Company

HASTINGS LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF POWER PRESSES IN U.S.A. MICHIGAN Canadian Representatives: A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO., Limited, Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver



Here's One Means of Saving Time In Munition Manufacture-

The marking of Range Rings, Rifle Parts, Timing Fuses, Gun Sights, Shells, Shrapnel on round or flat surfaces of tools or other work.



No. 6 Hand Marking Machine Hand Marking Machine This machine was de-signed to cut time and costs in this work. How well it does it is evi-denced by the records it has made. With these machines your marking can be accom-plished in minimum time at a lower cost than by hand and in a much more satisfac-tory manner. tory manner. Send us your prints or samples and we will give you full particu-lars. Send now.

Writeto "The Marking Machine People

Martin Machine Co. Greenfield, Mass. U.S.A.

Manufacturers of both Hand and Power Machines,

Machines, Canadian Representatives, -The Canadian Fair-banks Morse Co., Ltd., Calgary, Montreal, To-routo, Vancouver, Win-uipeg, St. John.



YOU have thought of many qualities you would like to have in High Speed Steel Tools—such as cutting edges with long life, freedom from brittleness, great reserve strength and toughness to resist shocks and strains, tools that would not require special heat treatment, tools that would take deep roughing cuts or fine smooth finishing cuts, and in addition, could be worked at higher speeds than you ever dreamed of. All these virtues and many more are contained in **Red Cut Superior**, a First Quality High Speed Steel. Furnished in Annealed Bar Stock, Discs, and Treated Tool Holder Bits.

Are your tools made of **Red Cut**? Send for folder

VANADIUM - ALLOYS STEEL COMPANY Pittsburgh, Pa. Works at Latrobe, Pa.

FOR SHRAPNEL SHELLS AND SHELL BLANKS

We are the only company in Canada producing steel ingots by the "HARMET" Liquid Process, a process that makes these ingots vastly superior to the ordinary kind, improving the physical properties and reducing the waste of ingot.

We can supply forgings of all shapes and sizes made of ordinary or "HARMET" Fluid Compressed Open-Hearth Steel on the Shortest Notice.'

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited

Head Office: NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

Western Sales Office : Room 14, Vindsor Hotel, MONTREAL



Brand

High Speed Steel and Twist Drills

"DOUBLE WACO" Quality

Specially Adapted for all kinds of MUNITION WORK

"Turtle" Brand High Class Tool Steel, Files, etc. of all descriptions.

> For particulars apply to our Sole Representatives for Canada

GEO. A. MARSHALL & CO.

70 Lombard Street Toronto, Ontario

Its Construction and Achievements

> JOHN T HEPBURN Toronto Canada

The array of performances this lathe has made in boring shells up to 6" is sufficient to warrant the confidence that our clients express in them. While speed is a great asset, yet the quality of work done and the condition of the machine after excess use have excited the most favorable comment. An inquiry would be thoroughly attended to.

John T. Hepburn, Limited 18-60 Van Horne St., TORONTO, Ontario

Our line of lathes is most complete.





This Wonderful Metal

is made in different Grades and can be adapted for A MULTITUDE OF OPERATIONS.

Remarkable Results are Being Obtained

in machining Steel, Iron, Bronze. Brass, Ivory, Celluloid, etc.

DIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

are cast for hot or cold drawn work.

Write us for particulars, stating the class of work you are on, and what your difficulties are. Our Engineering Staff is at your disposal.

DELORO SMELTING & REFINING CO., LIMITED

Head Office -

DELORO, ONTARIO

TORONTO 200 King Street West MONTREAL 315 Craig Street West

COCO TURNING STEEL TOOL HOLDER BITS "THE BIT WITH THE GROOVE"



What CoCo is Doing on Other Jobs

"CoCo" will do the same in your shop,—will cut faster or longer than other steels. Here are some proofs:—

"CoCo" is cutting Semi-steel Castings at 100 ft. per minute, cut ¹2" deep. 30 hours' continuous service between grinds.

"CoCo" is turning Cast Iron Hydrant Caps at 169 ft. per minute, feed ¹/₈", cut ³/₈" and turns 4 hydrants per grind where less than one per grind used to be standard.

"CoCo" is turning .40 Carbon O. H. Forged Rams at 95 ft. per minute, feed 1/4", cut 3/32" turning 3 rams in the same time it formerly took to do one.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

CoCo Steel does not do stunts-It does the work. It will do yours as well. Ask us.

PITTSBURGH BOSTON DETROIT NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS CHICAGO

URANIUM HIGH SPEED STEEL

STANDS UP UNDER SHOCKS IMPACTS STRAINS

WHICH ARE INCIDENTAL IN CUTTING STEEL AND IRON

> at HIGH SPEEDS Due to ROUGH SPOTS UNEVEN SURFACE SANDS, PITS, Etc.

See Your Tool Steel Man or Write Us

Standard Alloys Company

Forbes and Meyran Avenues

PITTSBURGH

PENNA.



 Capacity, 3,000 per day.
 Write for prices.

 EDWIN J. BANFIELD
 J. TORONTO, ONT.

 STAIR BLDG.
 ...

 Manufacturer of Plug Milling Machines for above size shells.
 Prices and deliveries on application.



Just Now-

we have two 4.5 machines ready for immediate delivery

THIS Band Turning Machine, by its ability to perform efficiently month after month under exceptional production strains, has proved its worth to munition makers. It is being used by many Canadian munition plants, where it is giving absolute satisfaction.

A glance over some of the features will interest you.

Integral (en bloc) construction assures

perfect rigidity, permanent accuracy and desirable compactness.

Chucking with spring collet chuck insures accurate and speedy chucking.

Graduated feed dial, two cutting tools, and ample belt power insure output of accurate work in least possible time.

Machines are also built for 15, 18, 60-pdr. and 6" shells.

ROELOFSON MACHINE & TOOL COMPANY, LIMITED Head Offices: 1501 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Canada. Works: Galt, Canada



Rapid

ools

FOR 25 YEARS MAKERS OF FINE MACHINE TOOLS

Production

BUILT TO TURN OUT BIG AND FINE WORK — STURDY, EASY TO HANDLE, ACCURATE — A TRIUMPH OF THE HAMILTON SHOPS.

"The Distinguished Service Lathe"

In this Lathe you see exemplified the skill of expert workmen with years of "Hamilton" experience experience which means something. It is a lathe that well represents the best of our high class machines—a lathe most carefully constructed with lasting materials—a lathe that turns out work of the calibre of its own ideal construction.

The illustration shows the sturdy, easy working "Hamilton" complete with equipment — single back gears, hollow steel spindle, self-oiling bronze boxes, power cross feed. There is a good deal more we can tell you about this profit-making quality worker. Write to us and we will send you interesting literature.

The Hamilton Machine Tool Co. HAMILTON, OHIO

Sole Agents for Ontario: H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

is the industrial slogan of to-day

You can "do more" with McCabe's "2-in-1" lathe than any other big Lathe built, because you have "more" capacity.



McCABE'S "2-in-1" Double-Spindle Lathe—26-48 inch Swing As a 48 inch Triple-Geared Lathe.

It will carry DOUBLE the burden, by handling such work as you would put in a 26-inch lathe when there's no big work to do, as a 48-inch.

Our most valuable resource is time save the time other big lathes stand still by installing McCabe's "2-in-1" Double Spindle Lathe. Never idle. Save \$1,000 in the price. Other big lathes cost that much more.

Immediate Shipment 12-ft. beds-from stock.

J. J. McCABE 149 Broadway, NEW YORK



LATHES

12", 16", 18" and 21" swing

Strictly modern in design, rigidity and accuracy guaranteed.

Himoff Machine Company 45 Mills Street Astoria, City of New York, N.Y.



THE WALCOTT LATHE

is backed by lathe-building experience extending over 35 years

These are features of Walcott Lathes: drop-forged gears in apron; all-steel gears in gear-box; large ways on bed, all gears completely enclosed. Parts are interchangeable. Rigid headstock and tailstock.

You'll get the full story in our printed matter. Send for it surely if you are about to buy a lathe.

WALCOTT LATHE COMPANY

Successors to

Walcott & Wood Machine Tool Co., Calhoun St., Jackson, Michigan

Improved Centering Machine

Mr. Shell Manufacturer:

The importance of centering is obvious. This tool is giving r e a l satisfaction every day and stays on the job.

Write for price and description.

Delivery, ship 10 days after order.

Shipping weight 2040 pounds.



VICTORIA FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED



On this 18-in. Whitcomb-Blaisdell Lathe, the drive is through double back gears and a three-step cone pulley carrying a wide belt. Thus nine changes of spindle speeds are obtained, yet at the different speeds the effective power is far more nearly equal than in the usual construction with plain back gears.

Just one detail—but typical of the many details which unite to make this machine tool capable of turning out the nicest work with great rapidity. Read all about it—in our latest catalog.

Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co., Worcester, Mass., U.S.A. LATHES PLANERS

We will Fill Your Requirements



Send us Your Inquiries





No Excess Parts In This Triple Purpose Machine "Metalwood" Hydro-

Pneumatic Combination Forcing, Broaching and Straightening Press is essentially a production machine. It is adaptable to many uses and is built without a single excess part. Auxiliary tables and fixtures add further to its usefulness.

Metalwood Mfg. Co. Leib & Wight Sts., DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

For Great Britain and Continent address Gaston E. Marbaix, Coronation House, 4 Lloyds Ave., London, E.C., England.



The "TOLEDO" ARCH PRESSES



with slight modif i c a tions will operate nearly all the blanking, forming, horning. wiring and comb i n a tion dies ordinarily used in the manufacture of all kinds of pieced tinware. lard pails, buckets, pans, etc. Furnished with solid or removable front piece

to bed and on upright or inclined standards. Particularly efficient for shops where saving of space is an object.

The Toledo Machine & Tool Co. Toledo, Ohio

A Combination of Rigidity, Accuracy, Simplicity and Ease of Operation



Bodies a r e inclinable a n d convenient for handling dies and material. Slides are long and well gibbed.



Inclinable Power Presses

reduce the maintenance cost of both machine and tools.

BUILT IN EIGHTEEN SIZES.

Adapted for many operations in the manufacture of tin cans, pieced tinware, metal packages, brass goods, electrical goods, trimmings, etc. Catalog 2-G, describing them, sent on request.

E. W. Bliss Co., ²⁰ Adams Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. U.S.A. Chicago Office: Peoples' Gas Bldg.; Detroit Office: Dime Bank Bldg.; Cleveland Office: Union Bank Bldg. Offices in Europe: 100 Boulevard Victor Hugo, St. Ouen, Paris; Pocock St., Blackfriars Rd., London, S.E.



CAPACITY

No.	1	-	-	14	Pitch
No.	2	-	-	10	Pitch
No.	.3	-	-	۶.	Pitch

The Bilton Machine Tool Company Succeeding The Standard Mfg. Company

Housatonic Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.

Also Manufacturers of ----Plain Horizontal Millers Automatic Millers Plain and Ball Bearing Bench and Column Drills **Riveting Machines** Milling Cutters

Catalog 30 on request.

Foreign Agents: Alfred Herbert, Limited M. Mett Engineering Company Chas. Churchill Company, Limited



The Briggs Miller handles work no other machine of its size can touch. It is a manufacturing machine. On account of its rigid construction it will produce accurate work when running at a high rate of speed and feed.

Fast

The Base Tank and Large Gear Pump is the latest addition to its many advantages. Tank holds 20 gallons of cutting lubricant

Pump never requires priming and will deliver ten gallons per minute to the cutters, keeping them cool when run at very high speed.

> Our booklet describes fully. Drop a card for it.

Gooley & Edlund

Inc. Cortland, N.Y., U.S.A Foreign Agents: Allied america, France, Bel-gium, Italy, Switzerland, Machinery Company of Russia, Scandinavia, C. W. Burton, Grif-aths & Co., London, Manchester and Glas-gow, Barandiaran, Metivier, Gazeau & Cia, San Sebastian, Spain.



"Filsmith" Quality

This lathe has won its way through actual experience to be known distinctly as a quality lathe. For the swing it includes, its speed is something to be wondered at. Solid full webbed headstock; 50-point carbon cru-cible steel spindle; massive, rigidly clamped tailstock. A study of these features on the illustration will give you an idea of its con-struction. A letter from you would com-mand our immediate attention and secure for you all specifications.

The Philip Smith Mfg. Company Ohio U.S.A. Sydney



Williams Gives You Quality "Insurance"

Amongst those who know the value of Williams Cutting and Threading Machine and those who use these machines, there is a confident assurance that at least one department of the works is up to $100 \, c_0^{\prime}$ efficiency. They are made in 11 different sizes and each size made to include 10 sizes. For utility and value the Williams have no equal. A letter to us will command our immediate attention.

Williams Tool Co. Erie, Penn. U.S.A. Can. Agents:

Can. Agents: The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada



We will send a Racine on a Trial Basis—Why?

The Racine machine is the only highspeed metal-cutting machine in the world that is absolutely positive in every action, and will duplicate itself in every cut during the entire life of the machine. All wearing parts are adjustable and accurately machined.

Racine Tool & Machine Co. 15 Melbourne Ave., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.



after comparative tests is that no magnifying glass is necessary to distinguish the increased prediction and the better class of work on the PEERLESS High speed Cutting of Saw

A thirl order just came in from the of the largest concerns in the United States, and is it not a fact after a firm has standardized on a certain make of tool that some real results must be produced in order to offect a change?

One of our customers writes: "It takes us only 1-15th of the time to cut our stock on the PEERLESS that it did on our other machine." If you are open to conviction we have a proposition to offer that no manufacturer can alterd to pass up.

PEERLESS MACHINE CO. 1607 Racine St. RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.



"Forbes Facts"

- 1. One man can do the work of six against the old stock and die method of cutting.
- 2. It is the only machine on the market with receding gear.
- 3. It is self-contained and motordriven.
- 4. It is portable.

These are convincing arguments for the construction and utility of this machine. Thread cutting can be performed fast, clean and true. Equipped with self-centering vise.

The Curtis & Curtis Co. 115 Garden St. Bridgeport, Conn.



Catalogues upon request. No. 22 Bolt Cutter Die Heads and Machines. No. 23 Pipe Threading Die Heads and Machines.

Economical Production More Important Now Than Ever

Now is the time to install the Landis Die in your shop when you want continuous production at a minimum cost of upkeep.

Landis Die Heads and Machines will not only stand up to your work, but will give a better quality and quantity of threads at a lower cost than is possible with any other threading machine.

Remember the Landis points of superiority—long life, high cutting speed, variable rake angle, interchangeability of chasers, absence of annealing, hobbing and retempering, permanent throat, etc.

It's up to you to investigate this die—send your specifications and let our Engineering Department show how the Landis Die will handle your requirements.

LANDIS MACHINE CO. WAYNESBORO, PA.

A Hunter "Duplex" on Shrapnel Stock



FAST GOING on Newton Machine

Through 3¹/₂" round 60 Carbon, 70 Manganese Shrapnel Stock every

2 MINUTES

The secret of Hunter "Duplex" Saw speed is the method of holding the high speed teeth.

You can use this speed profitably — on shrapnel or any other stock.

> Let us send full Particulars.

HUNTER SAW & MACHINE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa.

Two Cuts

Simultaneously

One up, the other down. This is what makes the Hurlbut-Rogers Cutting-Off and Centering Machine virtually double the output and reduce the cost per piece about one-half.

The Hurlbut-Rogers Machine gives you capacity of two machines at the expense and in the floor space of one machine.

We build them for hard work and the utmost in accuracy—and their GREAT SUCCESS ON SHELLS shows it.

5-inch Cone-Driven Machine

Let us go into details.

HURLBUT-ROGERS MACHINERY CO., South Sudbury, Mass.

FOREIGN AGENTS-England, Chas. Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, Manchester, Glasgow and Newcastle-on-Tyne. H. W. PETRIE, TORONTO, CANADA.



If any advertisement interests you, tear it out now and place with letters to be answered.

Cutting-off Economy



Smooth Bores

We have designed for our own use a simple and in expensive grinder to give the final touch to the bore of our shells.

It does the work, and we will have some of these machines on the market shortly.

Write us for our proposition.

Marsh & Henthorn Limited BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Stow Shell Grinders Increase Production



Suspended Pedestal Mounted on Truck

Any Size Any Current

Immediate Shipment

Stow Manufacturing Co. Binghamton, New York, U.S.A.

Oldest Portable Tool Manufacturers in America

Assuming that you want a grinder that is better than the average-A grinder with massive table, micrometer adjustments, very long knee and gibs, and extra heavy head and tail-stock—it will pay you to investigate the Standard No. 6 **Universal Grinding Machine** In addition, you'll find that the headstock is fitted with In addition, you'll into that the headsock is fuced with large bearing for chuck spindle and with special bronze bearings of navy specifications, spindle is tapped and tapered, bored to take wheel arbors, and bearings are 1 in. in diam. and 234 in. long, and an exceptionally simple and sturdy countershaft with self-lubricating bearings. Start the investigation by sending for the full details-to-day. Simmons Machine Co., Inc. 1001 Singer Bldg., New York City Albany, N.Y. 981 Broadway. The product of the second of the test of the second state of the s



The Speediest and Most Efficient Grinder on the Market **30,000 R.P.M.**

This marvellous speed will cut the cost of your grinding operation and pay for the grinder in short time. Built to do perfect work, too.

Dynamically balanced. Motor and internal attachments equipped with S K F Ball Bearings. No end play—no vibration.

Does all kind of grinding-longitudinal, cylindrical, internal and other hard-to-get-at jobs. Easily portable.

Write for full details.

R. E. T. Pringle, Limited Manufacturers' Agents

OFFICES:

Tyrrell Bldg. - 95 King St. East, Torontc 809 Unity Bldg. - - - Montreal, Que. 3402 Osler Ave. - - Vancouver, B.C. 302 Donalda Block - - Winnipeg, Man.



The "McKenzie" Engine Lathe The Standard of Accuracy

Made from new patterns, of improved design, and constructed of the very best material by expert workmen. Every part is mechanically perfect and excellently finished. Its accuracy and durability mean a big saving of money to you.

Let us put full details before you. Write!





The Improved Power Hack Saw

will cover its cost many times over with the money it saves through long, efficient service.

Saws bars $6 \ge 6$ in., either round or square, and is so constructed as to require no attention after work is put in vise, and stops automatically when piece is cut off.

The improved Saw Guide is a Special Feature—it keeps the saw perfectly in line at all times.

The D. McKenzie Machinery Company Guelph, Ontario

MATTHEWS Marking Devices



WELLS SELF-OPENING DIE

has both face and hand trip.

JAS. H. MATTHEWS & COMPANY 67 Years in Business Forbes Field, PITTSBURGH, P.A. Distributors for Canada. Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Company, Ltd.

Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Company, Ltd. St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria.

WELLS SELF-OPENING DIES CUT PERFECT SCREW THREADS

The Wells Self-Opening Die cuts the thread with a fine shearing cut, then opens with a quick, positive snap.

Complete Catalogue of Steel Lettering Dies and Stamps sent on request.

Adaptability

The Wells Self-Opening Die can be used on screw machines, lathes, automatics, drill presses and bolt cutters.

Chaser Principle

The Wells Self-Opening Die embodies an entirely new principle of design. The chasers are about four times as long as the threaded portions and are supported throughout their entire length and width by the solid sides of the slots in the body. They cannot squirm away from the work. Wear is reduced to a minimum throughout. Adjustment is simple, positive and accurate.

A large number of these Dies in stock for Immediate Shipment.

Wells Brothers Company of Canada, Limited GALT, ONTARIO

Sales Agents : The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, St. John, Calgary



The "FEEL" of a Tool

Every good mechanic knows what the "Feel" of a tool is. The poise, and the balance, the weight, and the shape—all go to make up that elusive Quality.

EACH



QUALITY FILE

is made specially for the job for which it is intended. It has that "Feel" which good mechanics know everywhere as the signmark of a Fine Tool.

P. H. FILES CUT-AND THEY WEAR.

Port Hope File Mfg. Co., Ltd. Port Hope, Ont. "ASK YOUR JOBBER"





THE CANADIAN PAURBANKS-MORSI CONTRANK LIMITPED.



Manufacturing Plant Equipment

G. & K. Leather Belting Dick's Balata Belt Cotton and Rubber Belt ing Machines Belt Clamps Belt Dressings Shafting Shafting Collars Plate, Compression and Flexible Coup-lings Hangers Pillow Blocks Floor Stands Floor Stands Wall Frames Wood Pulleys

Have You Received **Confrages**, 4670 Cuts. Send this Coupon for Yours

ST.S. T.P.

Friction Transmismission Variable Speed Transmission Cut-Off Couplings Silent Chain Drive Rope Transmission Babbitt Metal Grease Sprocket Chain Spur and Bevel Gears F.M. Motors Motor Generator Sets Transformers Regulators Starters

2.—Power Transmission

Belt Belt Tighteners Lacings and Fasten-S.K.F. Ball Bearings ers Belt Tools and Lac-ing Methics Clutches DOWER house must be t loss to the machine where it is to be turned into effective work.

> Fairbanks-Morse Transmission Appliances have been selected for their efficiency, and long life. There is nothing essential to the most economical transmission of power, which we cannot supply.

> Your enquiries will receive prompt attention, and we can assure you of the best deliveries, consistent with the present market conditions.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

St. John	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Hamilton
Windsor	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Vancouver	Victori a



34
Grinding and Setting Lathe and Planer Cutting Tools -- II.

Staff Article

Two of the prime essentials, if not the all-important factors in general machine shop practice, and those that are left entirely to the judgment of the individual operator, more particularly in the smaller shops, are the grinding of the various cutting tools and the setting of same in their respective positions. The efficiency of numerous plants is seriously hampered by the lack of knowledge on the part of many operators of the elementary requirements pertaining to their own work. Lubricating or cutting compounds are undoubtedly a great aid in the removal of metal, but the agents that perform the actual work, should receive every attention before their faults are covered with a flow of cooling fluid.

UNNING a lathe should not be confused with the operation of same. It is not sufficient that lathe hand should "run a maa chine," but every little detail should receive careful attention to insure maximum achievement by economic and accurate manipulation. Owing to the fact that most lathes are adapted for chuck and center work, the head or live center is often removed when work is held in the chuck, and when machining is done in such, it is impossible to prevent the cuttings from lodging in the hollow spindle or the hole provided for the center. When changing from center to chuck work, the opening should be protected by means of a suitable wooden plug or what is more common a piece of waste, while the chuck work is being performed. The importance of this detail is too often overlooked by many lathe hands, and inaccuracy of machine work has very often been traced to carelessness in replacing the centers.

The clinging of a small piece of metal or dirt may prevent the center from attaining its proper position in the spindle: an exaggeration of this fault is illustrated in Fig. 13. Under the conditions here shown it is obvious that the center will be eccentric to the spindle, with the central axis out of alignment as shown at D. Work turned with the head center in this position will be concentric with the lathe spindle, but the head end of the shaft will be eccentric with the center upon which it was turned: this error diminishing toward the tail end. If the tail of the driving dog is placed in the opposite slot, any error will be immediately discovered, or if the work calls for a reversal from end to end, any eccentricity will be at once evident.

vident. Particular care should be given to the uniform angle of 60 degrees. The centers should always be placed back in the same position, suitable marks being provided for this purpose, and tested for alignment before starting to machine



FIG. 14-CENTER TROUBLES

the work. The features above mentioned in connection with the head center also apply to the tail center, but the error is not so marked in the latter case. When grinding the centers, particular attention should be exercised in maintaining a uniform angle of 60 degrees, and the centers in the work should also conform to this standard angle.

One of the troubles occasionally in evidence in machining small shafts is that illustrated in Fig. 14, where a short section is turned to a comparatively small diameter, and when the dog is placed on for driving purposes the lower



FIG. 13 CENTER TROUBLES.

accuracy of the head center before commencing to machine a piece of work upon the centers; in addition to running perfectly true, the shape of the conical section should be maintained at a outer edge may bear on the center as shown at B, thus preventing proper contact in the shaft center, leaving an opening as at A. This may happen without the immediate knowledge of the operator unless special care is taken to see that the dog is clear before starting the cut.

When using a dog in turning taper work it is necessary to see that the driving of same is maintained during the full revolution of the work. During the turning operation the tail of the dog has a lateral motion in the driving slot. and this action may have either or both of the results illustrated in the sketch Fig. 15. Referring to the cut, it is obvious that the face plate, being fixed to the lathe spindle, will revolve on the axis A-B, while the work will revolve on the line of the latre centers C-D, thus causing the dog to oscillate as the work is turned upon the centers, the extreme movement in either direction being when the dog is in the horizontal position. When the tail is at the front of the lathe, it will be at its greatest distance in the slot and it is well to see that no interference takes place at G, as this would tend to have the same effect as that noted in Fig. 14. On the other hand, when the tail is at the opposite horizontal position there is the possibility that the tail of the dog will leave the slot, as shown at H.

Owing to the angle that the two axial centers make with each other, it is clear that the lathe centers cannot fit the centers in the work, and this condition is more pronounced when the taper is sharp in proportion to the length. An example of this is illustrated in the sketch Fig. 15, showing the relative position of the centers on either end of the work. It will be noticed that the pressure of the cut comes on the very point of the lathe center in the tailstock at I, the other contact point being at J, directly opposite and on the outer edge of the work; the opposite conditions being effected at the head end of the work. A brief study of these facts will impress the imperative necessity of having the ends of the work faced perfectly square before off-setting the tail-stock.

In the upper right hand corner of Fig. 15 an enlarged view of these conditions is shown. Here the end of a shaft is shown where the end is not square with the axis of the work, the variation being exaggerated to demonstrate the possibilities more clearly. The full and dotted lines represent the two extreme positions on the horizontal line, while the line E—F shows the neutral line, square with the axis of the shaft. It is therefore clear that the back support between

FOUNDRY FACINGS* By H. Winterton

H OW frequently coal dust has been blamed for many a scabbed casting, when perfectly blameless, will never be known. In too many foundries in past times the question of the



FIG. 15-TAPER WORK SUGGESTIONS.

WORLD'S SULPHITE OUTPUT DE-CLINING

the lathe center and that of the work

will vary in one revolution from the

points M to N, thus placing excess pres-

sure at the point O when the high side

is opposite. Work performed under

these conditions will have a slightly el-

CONSIDERING the indispensability of sulphur and its chemical compounds in the manufacture of fertilizer and munitions, it is important to note the recent declining world production of sulphur and the curtailed exports of pyrites from Spain, caused by the scarcity of ships and submarine warfare. The United States domestic production of pyrites in 1916 was about 450,000 tons, and imports from Spain and Portugal amounted to about 1,250,000. The domestic supply is clearly inadequate to meet the sulphuric acid needs of the country, and the National Fertilizer Association estimates that about 600,000 tons of sulphur will be needed during the current year to replace pyrites in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Figures indicating the production of sulphur for the world and by the principal countries for 1913-1916, inclusive, in metric tons, follow:—

Country	1913.	1916.
Sicily	243,907	355,349
Italy (other regions)	35,000	38,722
Total Italy	278,907	394,071
United States	450,000	316,575
Japan	*	49.131
Other countries	25,000	50,000
	753,907	809,777
*Figures not available.		

The decline in total production especially calls for note when the increasing demand is considered, as it is estimated that the annual consumption of sulphur has grown from 300,000 tons in normal times to 900,000 tons in 1916, and 1917 requirements are estimated at 1,000,000 tons. admixture of coal dust with sand has been considered of too little importance to warrant either extreme care or even more than cursory attention. In quite a large number of foundries, the "fat" is mixed on scientific lines by experienced hands, whose variations of mixtures are worked out almost to fractions. The functions of coal dust are threefold. In the first place the heat engendered in the mould when in contact with the coal dust forms a gas which gives a lead through the sand to the gases formed by the iron in the mould. Second, the absorption of the coal particles by the heat clears a way for the passage of those gases. Third, and by no means the least important phase, is the formation on the face of the mould of a laver of gas which prevents in a measure the actual contact of the iron with the sand.

Coal Quality

One result of this is that a skin on fine surface is formed on the face of the casting, and, according to the strength of the coal dust, so is the colour of this skin heightened or deepened. If this be the case it follows that great care should be taken to obtain coal dust of a suitable quantity, and, amongst the points to be noted, it will be necessary to include the bituminous quality of the coal, its comparative freedom from ash, its volatile content, and also its proportion of fixed carbon. I am aware that many differences of opinion exist as to the kind of coal to be used, but for the purposes of this paper, rather than go to extremes, it would be advisable to take a coal of a fairly good quality. Writers on this subject have in the past built their ideals

*From a paper read before the Birmingham Branch of the British Foundrymen's Association. round a coal containing an extremely low percentage of ash, and a high percentage of carbon, forgetting that a coal of this character must necessarily prove low in bituminous qualities, and, in fact, be of too refractory a character altogether to carry out satisfactorily the functions just indicated. On the other hands, there have been tried coals containing as high as 25 per cent. of ash, the results of which when heat is applied can only be to produce a casting with a skin of an extremely grey colour and a rough surface.

A good working coal dust for general foundry use should not exceed 12 per cent. of ash, 37 per cent. of volatiles, and 51 per cent. of fixed carbon. It might be contended that the percentage of ash in this coal is high. But the volatiles have to be taken into consideration. and I knew I am right in saying, that with mixtures in which the ash was much lower, castings were scabbed and the skin had a harsh and uneven appearance. Especially was this the case in some experiments made with a goodclass anthracite, in which the percentage was under 4. I arrived at the conclusion that the coal dust had resisted the heat so much, owing to the presence of a high percentage of carbon, that it had acted as a refractory, and actually prevented the escape of the gases from the mould by closing up the pores.

As in all matters appertaining to the foundry, however, there is a limit in the direction indicated, and care should be taken, while not exceeding the minimum in one direction, not to approach too closely the maximum in the other. It would never do, of course, to make use of such a coal as was submitted to me recently as suitable for use in the moulds, the analysis of which came out as follows:—Ash, 43.85; volatile matter, 29.80; fixed carbon, 26.35.

Varied Grist of Coal

It is well known that it is very necessary to have various grists of coal dust according to the class of work carried out in each foundry, and according to the grade of sand used. For very light castings a coal dust of exceedingly fine grist is necessary, especially if the sand has an open tendency, while a slightly coarser, yet still fine grist should be used for heavier work. The medium and coarse grades come in for the larger classes of castings, in which it is necessarv for the gases engendered to be carried away quickly, while the work of providing a skin to the casting is left to a larger extent for the blackings or facings.

In many instances I have found that where a good superfine coal dust is used a splendid casting with a capital skin has been produced, it necessarily following that on account of the lightness of metal the gases formed in the mould have not been overpowering, while the heat of the smaller body of iron would not have been sufficiently great to fuse any coal particles of more than infinitesimal size. This brings me to a source of

liptical shape.

GEAR TOOTH EQUIVALENTS.

Diametral Pitch (P) = Númber of teeth divided by pitch diameter in inches. $P = \frac{3.14159}{25.39997} = \frac{25.39997}{25.39997}$

Μ

Circular Pitch (C) = Distance from centre of one tooth to centre of next on the pitch line. 3.14159 Μ

$$C = \frac{123685}{P} \cdot \frac{123685}{P}$$

Module

(M) = Pitch diameter in millimetres divided by number of teeth. Also equal to addendum measured in millimetres.

$$M = \frac{25.39997}{P} = 8.0850 \times C$$

Diametral Pitch.	Circular Pitch in inches.	Module Addendum in m/m.	Diametral Pitch.	Circular Pitch in inches.	Module Addendum in m/m.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.1416 8" 3.0000 2.9684 2.5133 94" 2.5000	25.3999 25.2552 24 24.0000 20.3199 20.2127	7 7.0000 7.1808 7.2571 8 8.0000 8.3776	.4488 .4375 .4329 .3927 &" :3750	3.6285 3.5372 3.5 3.5000 3.1750 3.0319
1.2700 1.4111 11 1.5000 1.5708	2.4737 2.2263 2.0944 2" 2.0000	20 20.0000 18 18.0000 16.9333 16.1701	8.4666 9 9.0000 9.2363 9.4248	.3710 .3491 .3401 $\frac{1}{8}''$.3333	3.0 3.0000 2.8222 2.75 2.75 2.7500 2.6950
$\begin{array}{c} 1.5875\\ 1\frac{3}{4} & 1.7500\\ 1.7952\\ 1.8143\\ 2 & 2.0000 \end{array}$	1.9789 1.7952 1 ² ″ 1.7500 1.7316 1.5708	$\begin{array}{cccc} 16 & 16.0000 \\ & 14.5143 \\ & 14.1488 \\ 14 & 14.0000 \\ & 12.7000 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{r} 2.5400 \\ 2.5265 \\ 2.5 & 2.5000 \\ 2.25 & 2.2500 \\ 2.1166 \end{array}$
2.0944 2.1166 21 2.2500 2.3091	14" 1.5000 1.4842 1.3963 1.3605	$\begin{array}{r}12.1276\\12&12.0000\\11.2888\\11&11.0000\end{array}$	12.5664 12.7000 14 14.0000 14.5143	$4^{''}$.2500 .2474 .2244 .2164	$\begin{array}{c} 2.0212\\ 2.0212\\ 2.0\\ 1.8143\\ 1.75\\ 1.7500\end{array}$
21 2.5000 2.5133 2.5400 22 2.7500 2 2.7500	1.2566 1 ¹ / ₄ " 1.2500 1.2368 1.1424 1.1131	10.1600 10.1063 10 10.0000 9.2363 9 9.0000	15.7080 16 16.0000 16 7552 16.9333 18 18 0000	$\frac{1}{5}^{"}$.2000 .1963 $\frac{1}{56}^{"}$.1875 .1855 1745	$1.6170 \\ 1.5875 \\ 1.5159 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.5000 \\ 1.4111 $
3 3.0000 3.1416 3.1750 8.3510	1.0472 1° 1.0000 .9895	8.4666 8.0850 8.0000 7.5797	10.3030 18.8496 20 20.0000 20.3199 21.9911	₹* .1666 .1571 .1546 ₹″ .1428	1.41111.34751.27001.25 1.25001.1550
31 3.5000 3.5904 3.6285 3.8666	.8976 <u>7</u> ".8750 .8658 <u>18</u> ".8125	7.2570 7.0744 7 7.0000 6.5690	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.1428 .1309 17 .1250 .1236	1.1545 1.0583 1.0106 1.00 1.0000
4 4.0000 4.1888 4.2333 4.5696 4.6182	.7854 <u>8</u> ".7500 .7421 <u>11</u> ".6875 .6803 2".6666	$\begin{array}{r} 6.3500\\ 6.0638\\ 6.0\\ 5.5584\\ 5.5\\ 5.5000\\ 5.900\\ 5.9$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 26 & 26.0000 \\ 28 & 28.0000 \\ & 28.2743 \\ 30 & 30.0000 \\ & 31.4159 \\ & 20.0000 \end{array}$.1208 .1122 1122 1111 .1047 10" .1000	.9769 .9071 .8983 .8466 .8085
4.7124 5 5.0000 5.0265 5.0800 5.5851	3 .0000 .6283 .6250 .6184 .5625 16" .5625	5.3900 5.0800 5.0531 5.0 5.0000 4.5478	32 32.0000 33.8666 34 34.0000 36 36.0000 38 38.0000	.0382 .0927 .0924 .0873 .0827	.7937 0.75 .7500 .7471 .7055 .6684
6 6.0000 6.2832 6.3500	.5236 3″.5000 .4947	4.0 4.2332 4.0425 4.0 4.0000	40 40.0000 50 50.0000 50.2655 50.7999	.0785 .0628 16" .0625 .0618	.5350 .5080 .5053 0.50 .5000

ALFRED HERBERT LTD. COVENTRY.

GEAR TOOTH EQUIVALENT CHART DEVELOPED BY ALFRED HERBERT, LTD., COVENTRY, ENGLAND, AND REPRODUCED HERE BY COURTESY OF THE LATTER.

founders are using a coal dust of too coarse a grist. It is then found that small pits are left on the face of a casting when cooled, and these are easily distinguishable by their formation from those indentations caused by particles of sand insufficiently milled. The application of heat from the molten metal to the small particles of coal forms a gas. as has been previously indicated, and in the case of light castings, the effect can usually be seen on the face in the shape of small pits made by that gas taking the line of least resistance into the molten metal in the endeavor to free itself. Where larger castings are concerned, the heavier weight of metal and the consequent increase of temperature prevent such indentations, particularly as the coating of blacking on big moulds is generally more pronounced, and, in fact, is applied with a particular object in view.

Coal Dust and Blemishes

It must not be thought, however, that every blemish on the face of a casting or a great deal of the scabbing is always due to the coal dust. In one splendidlyequipped foundry the presence of small rusty-looking spots was promptly placed to the credit, or discredit, of the coal dust; luckily, after a series of tests, it was definitely established that the fault was due to the presence of lime particles in the sand. Again it has been proved, time after time, that scabs on castings have been due to excessive moisture in the mould, or indifferent ramming. At all events, I think I have said sufficient under this head to show the importance of giving careful consideration to a point which frequently escapes notice. I say nothing upon the question of mixture, though this, too, is a matter of importance. and modern foundry practice tends all in the direction of power mixers.

As to actual mixtures, local circumstances, i.e., class of casting, sand, mixing, quality of coal dust, and the exigencies of the moment, bear largely upon this point. But I may quote two mixtures, the first for heavy castings, and the second for light work, which have been used with good results. One mix-ture was:-55 parts old sand, 30 parts new, and 15 parts coal dust. The other was: 70 parts old sand, 25 parts new, and 5 parts coal dust. There are, of course, many variations, and I do not for one moment suggest that the above are infallible recipes.

Blackings

There is a divergence of opinion on the use of blacking, whether for loam, dry sand, green sand, or cores. The facings may be divided and sub-divided into various classes, and again into further sections. The old-fashioned ideas of blacking moulds with all and sundry compounds, many of them evil smelling, some of doubtful efficacy, and not a few positively deleterious to the casting, seem to be rapidly passing, and in many foundries today the preparation of cores and moulds is carried out with meticulous care. To-day the foundryman de-

particular class of casting upon which he may be engaged, care being taken to bear in mind the thickness of metal, the heat of the molten iron, and the general characteristics of the finished casting.

For light castings, nothing exceeds in efficiency a charcoal blacking of good quality, though expert practical men are not quite in agreement as to whether a pure wood charcoal or one slightly stiffened by a mineral admixture produces the better results. Some foundries go even further. I have in my mind two light-casting foundries in the Black Country, each of which has a special facing to its own formulae, and which in turn differ to a marked degree in essential particulars. Certain it is that both these foundries enjoy a high reputation for the excellence of their castings, while the proprietor of one assured me that since introducing the new method he had experienced far less trouble in his fettling shop, and at considerably reduced outlay under that head.

For ordinary green-sand work, which requires sleeking, there are now prepared many mineral blackings, sometimes called "patent," which gladden the eyes of the moulder, and assist to bring out a casting with that beautiful blue glossy skin so much sought after by founders. The true functions of these facings are reflected by this very anxiety on the part of the founder. He knows that given a good highly-refractory substance, the pores on the face of the casting will be closed, and therefore the utility of the skin before-mentioned does not end with the colour. He knows, too, that with a blacking of the right character the cleaning off or "fettling" of the casting is going to be a matter of comparative simplicity, and this remark applies, not only to green-sand, but also to loam, dry-sand, and core work.

The Refractory Feature

It is of course necessary to have a stronger or, as it is termed, heavier facing for the larger castings, for not only has the weight to be considered, but the casting temperature in large moulds becomes a serious factor. Hence it is necessary to provide a strong refractory in which the percentage of carbon grows higher in accordance with the strain placed upon it. It is on this very point that theory breaks down, and when this happens, as occasionally it may, it becomes necessary to search for the real reason. On the face of the previous remarks it might be thought that to get good results in all cases it would only be necessary to raise the carbon content, but this is not all that is required. Some refractories are of so harsh a character as to preclude all thought of sleeking on a green-sand mould, or mixing with water in a "boss," especially when newly prepared. It is here that the skill of the blender is required, and by his agency devious facings are produced which can be held to cover all classes of moulds. In many instances I have found that the slightest modifications of mix-

frequent complaint which arises when mands various facings suitable for the tures have made all the difference between a good-looking casting and one that would be described as something worse than indifferent.

> It is only seeking trouble to make use of a facing that does not process refractory characteristics to a high degree to face a mould of considerable size, and which is to be at a high temperature. On the other hand, the presence in the blacking of too great a proportion of siliceaus matter would cause infinite trouble in the way of scabbing and burning. But, as previously indicated, the use of a high refractory for light castings is not generally advisable.

For cores a sound refractory must be used, but the necessity of providing something that will not easily rub off after baking must be kept clearly in view. Here, again, the task of the expert has been to provide an article which will perform its work perfectly under varying conditions, and, I think I am right in saying that the work in the fettling shop has been very decidedly lessened in the past few years, and on this account. With regard to graphites, graphite facings may be divided into three parts, and roughly classed as plumbago, graphite, and black-lead. There are numerous qualities but it is more or less a matter of carbon content, and those who are satisfied with the poorer kinds must not expect to obtain such good results as other founders who endeavor to obtain the highest grades. Here, again, it is a matter of individual practical test in the various foundries, but to-day the founder who knows what he wants and asks for it is sure to find satisfactory supplies.

Steel Refractories

These are in a class by themselves, and instead of aiming for carbon content the founder looks for materials high in silica. For loam work nothing has been found to exceed in efficiency the silica compositions at present in use. It is not for me to place before experts the various methods of building up the moulds, but I may be permitted to point out the extreme importance of procuring a composition in which, while possessing a high percentage of silicates, is not so closely composed as to interfere with the proposity of the finished mould.

One important factor in these manufacturers is the practical, if not absolute, banishment from the material used of iron oxides. These should be carefully eliminated, for as surely as they enter into the mould in anything like an appreciable proportion so surely will the trouble of the moulder begin. This remark applies with even greater force to the preparation of the facing of "paint," as it is commonly called, with which the mould is finally dressed. The effect of this paint is practically the same as the blacking on an iron mould, and when the high casting temperature of steel is borne in mind it can easily be comprehended how necessary it is to use an article which is above reproach as a refractory.

PRODUCTION METHODS AND DEVICES

A Department for the Interchange and Distribution of Shop and Office Data and Ideas Evolved from Actual Practical Application and Experience

BASE RECESS AND PLUG FACING TOOLS

By R. Hamilton.

N operation that requires considerable attention in order that production be maintained on an economic basis is that of machining the bases of the smaller sizes of high explosive shell to receive the gas plate or base plug. The location and shape of this recess, together with that of the outer portion, necessitates the special arrangement of tooling equipment for satisfactory accomplishment. This operation is now generally performed by means of gang tools set in a special holder or head, in the desired position to cut away the metal by the one movement of the carriage or the turret directly into the work. The tool head shown in Fig. 1 was designed in the plant of the Jenckes Machine Co. and continues to give satisfactory results. The main holder is a steel casting having two cored holes in such a position as to give a tool cutting rake of 15 degrees. Two of these are placed at one side of the center while the other is located on the opposite side. The tool A, of % inch flat face, is set with one edge slightly over the axial line of the fixture to insure cutting to the center: while the tool B, of 11/2 inch flat face, is set to remove the remainder of the stock for the minimum diameter of the The forming tool C is used recess.

provide increased rigidity when cutting; additional clamping being obtained by the end screws shown. When tools are in a cutting position, the working edge of the center line, and in such a position that the cutting edge of the tools C come $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the face of the holder. After the tool slots are milled-

F



of the recess tools are $\frac{7}{8}$ inch from the front face of the fixture.

The same firm also uses a somewhat



to cut the portion outside of the recess and shape the riveting flange. Between the tools A and C, a steel spacing block is placed to bring the forming tool to the correct position. The head is so designed that the holding screws force the back of the tool upon a flat surface, to similar tool for facing off the base plates after they are riveted in position. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, the head in this case being fitted to the holes in the turret in place of being bolted to the face. The head A has two slots B milled-in at an angle of 15 degrees on either side in, the collar D is shrunk on to provide metal for the holding screws F, and also to prevent the head from springing; the screws E passing through the collar and the head to allow the thrust of the tool to come on the back surface. The cutters are 1 13/16 inch face, and the base plates are faced off by a direct movement along the axis of the work.

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TOOL AND STOCK-ROOM LABELS By J. E. C.

ONE of the first requisites necessary in starting a factory or when moving into a new building, is that of arranging and putting in order materials, tools, etc., in tool and stock-rooms, and having all properly ticketed or labeled. The work of labeling all tools, is generally a big item, and is a problem requiring a great deal of time and study, for these reasons a considerable number of labels are usually hurriedly required.

The usual procedure is to paint the sizes of tools, materials, etc., on cardboard labels, and in many cases, the marking is done directly on the woodwork, where the tools are placed. This latter method has always been found inconvenient, for the reason that when tools are changed about, it is necessary to scrape off the dimensions indicating sizes, thus marring the woodwork or injuring it otherwise, besides there is the trouble of renewing the figures elsewhere. The work of marking labels is a long and tedious process, being usually done by hand. Little, if any, attempt has been made to have labels printed and on hand, and to have them in certain standard sizes so that they could be used anywhere as necessary. after being consulted, unless carefully returned to their proper place, an extended search is required to find any given issue. It is rare also, that the title of an article is remembered, the index therefore, is not of much assistance.



TOOL AND STOCK ROOM LABELS.

Having had an unusual amount of experience in this line of work I have found that three forms of printed labels are sufficient in nearly all cases to take care of the various sizes of tools, materials, etc., in stock and tool-rooms. The first of these Form 1, see illustration, is for standard machine screws. Screws as is well-known are placed in racks provided for the purpose. This label indicates the diameter of head, pitch of thread, length underhead, and style of head. The size of label is 3-in. long by 1% in. wide. Several of these labels with standard dimensions and style of heads can be made up by a printer. The style of screws may be stated as headless, round head, filister head, square head, collar head, and hexagon head.

Form 2 label, is 1-in. by $1\frac{5}{8}$ in., and is used for standard size taps, nut arbors, and nuts.

Form 3, in size is the same as above, and is printed with whole and fractional numbers. This form of label will be required in large quantities as compared with the other two mentioned, its chief use being for drills, reamers, pod-drills, butt-mills, etc., and mandrels. The labels indicated look much neater when printed, then when done by hand, and it is as important to keep well stocked up in these, as it is in having on hand, pads, paper or similar factory supplies.

WHAT HAPPENS TO TECHNICAL MAGAZINES By A. F. Menzies

THAT a large amount of valuable information published in CANADIAN MACHINERY and other technical magazines is wasted goes without saying. A considerable reduction in this waste would take place if a convenient means of saving the information were available. If the magazines are preserved in their entirety, the amount of space required for their storage is considerable, and,

Should the bound volume method be resorted to, the storage space required, although less, is still enough to make one think, especially if one has not finished ones wanderings. Further, a caluable part of the magazine, the advertising section, is lost. Clipping files of endless variety have been evolved; but for cheapness and convenience the following is hard to beat, specially for a beginning. After the file has grown large enough to warrant it and the owner thereof feels justified in making the investment, a metal filing case large enough to take the sheets without folding can be purchased.

A box of 250 common envelopes was obtained, the box was used as a filing case and the envelopes used to hold the clippings. It was found more convenient to remove the flap of the envelope. The index was arranged as shown in Fig. 1. By keeping the envelopes in alphabetical order no trouble is found in locating the one desired, and when located, the contents can be read at a glance. Care must be taken that the clippings are returned



FIG. 1. INDEXED ENVELOPE.

to the envelope and that the envelope itself is returned to its correct place. To strengthen the box, strips of % in. tape were glued on as shown in Fig. 2. Small pieces of tape will also prevent the corners of the lid from cracking.

In reading over the magazines, the desired material can be marked and cut out at some future time, or simply cut out when it is decided that it is liable to be of use. It is as well to err on the side of too many clippings rather than to run the risk of enjoying the doubtful pleasure of kicking oneself for not keeping a certain article. The advertising section of the magazine should not be overlooked. Discounting the fact that the ad. writer is, so to speak, blowing his own horn, there is often as much meat to be found there as in the reading section.

It sometimes happens that two desirable articles on widely different subjects are printed on the oppoite sides of the same sheet. It can, of course, only be filed under one head. To care for this a title of the other article with a very brief synopsis may be written out and noted thereon the heading under which the article will be found. This slip should then be filed in place of the article.

Such a method of keeping clippings is open to the objection that is applicable to any other thing that is worth while; in other words, to keep it up-to-date, a certain amount of persistence and patience is required.



IG. 2. ENVELOPE STRENGTHENED WITH TAPE GLUED ON.

SMALL WOOD PULLEY CONSTRUC-TION

By J. E. McCormack

MUCH difficulty is often experienced in keeping small wooden pulleys from slipping on the shaft, owing to the fact that efficient clamping facilities are not provided. The writer succeeded in overcoming this objection by designing pulleys similar to those here illustrated. In the construction of a pulley of this description, it is very important that ample space be provided for the manipulation of the wrench when tightening the clamping bolts, and yet have these openings in such a position that the belt surface is not interferred with. For pulleys of average width of face, eight pieces are used, four similar to Fig. 1 and four shaped as in Fig. 2; the dotted portion in each case representing the completement of the one-half section. When these piecese are being prepared, they are planed on all faces except the outer diameter, this being left rough for subsequent turning. When assembling, two of the pieces A are clamped together on the shaft in the ordinary way, and the other pair are treated likewise but at right angles to the first pair. The pieces B are then placed in position and bolted

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to the opposite center section, to bind the component parts together; slots being provided in the pieces B to permit of future adjustment. The slots in the seg-



ment pieces B are made wide enough to permit of easy operation of the wrench. After the parts have been assembled, the pulley is turned to the required diameter and afterwards located in its intended position on the line or counter shaft.

For pulleys of eight to twelve inches



in diameter, we have followed the successful method illustrated in Fig. 6, where the half pulley consists of five sections; the lower piece being made the full width required for the pulley and the filler pieces placed on as shown; the dotted portion illustrating the added segment. When the shaft is of large diameter, it is necessary to have the clamping sections of ample thickness to provide sufficient strength back of the center hole. However, it is advisable to keep this dimension as small as possible so as to permit of a heavier segment being used above the spacing pieces. When assembling these, it is best to glue the parts and nail them well, using nails of sufficient length, where practicable, to bind the various sections more firmly together. Nail heads are set in below the depth required for finish turning. The upper portion of Fig. 6 shows the assembled pulley with clamping bolts in position.

- 0-VALVE GRINDING COMPOUND

By B. Rice FOR grinding-in the valves of gas engines, the usual method is to use emery and oil. Great care must be exercised to prevent this being carried on down into the cylinders unless it is possible to thoroughly clean them out. This

chines clean. While it certainly has its place for much of this work, we all know how disagreeable it is to be standing nearby and find oneself covered with chips and dirt. Not only that, but these same chips find their way into the bearings of the machines and do endless damage. In going through a large plant devoted to the manufacture of planers, and where work of the highest accuracy had to be maintained, the writer noticed that there were no chips being blown around, and upon inquiry found that they were using a vacuum instead of a pressure system. Long pipes were provided for reaching into holes and good sized pieces of iron could be drawn up into the air hose. This kept down all dust and insured cleanliness and safety.

_____ (0) _____ AN EXTENDED TOOL POST By A. L. Loy.

THE extended tool post shown in the accompanying photo was made of cast



AN EXTENDED TOOL POST.

work often being done directly on the engine without removing the cylinders, it is impossible to get at the inside and any emery which finds its way into the cylinder will do incalculable damage. The following compound has proved to be much superior to oil and emery :--- Mix one-half pound of white lead with one cake of yellow laundry soap. To this thick paste add equal parts of No. 80 and 100 carborundum until the desired consistency is obtained. When using, add a drop or two of water instead of oil. Due to its consistency, there is no tendency for the mixture to run off the seat and the particles of grinding compound stay where needed.

<u>o</u> -A VACUUM SYSTEM By R. B.

COMPRESSED air is almost universally used in the machine shop for blowing out chips and drillings and keeping the mairon of liberal section, and was arranged to swivel so as to enable it to be used either for right or left hand work. It has proved especially valuable in turning large crank shafts. The tool slot was cored in the one side, the tool being held by the set screws at the top. The writer has seen these tool posts made from steel castings, but they were never as stiff as this one from cast iron, the latter being preferable when it can be made large enough.

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Somebody Did .- The bride and bridegroom sat side by side.

- "Dearest," he said. "Yes, love?" she responded in soft. frightened tones.
- "If I had known that the tunnel was so long I would have kissed you."
- "Didn't you kiss me?" she asked, with much surprise.

"No," he replied.

"Well, somebody did."

Practice of Oil Burning Under Stationary Steam Boilers*

By B. S. Nelson

The scarcity and high price of coal for steam raising, etc., has naturally directed attention to the subject of oil fuel as a substitute. In recent years much progress has taken place in the direction of high degree efficiency of equipment for oil burning, and many installations have been made in consequence. While there is little prospect of an oil scarcity devloping, there is nevertheless a tendency for its price to soar, a very material increase being noted in the period covered by the war to date. Advantages of oil over coal, aside from cost, are dealt with in the accompanying article, and are worthy of close study.

HUEL oil is oil which is more valuable to the producer as fuel than as a refined product. Due to the rapid increase in use of gasoline in motor vehicles and the use of distillates in stationary engines, and also to the improvements in refining crude oils, it is probable that very little crude oil will be used for fuel, and that the fuel most used will be some sort of residuum or scalped oils; that is, being distilled and the residue used as fuel. The result of this will be that more attention will have to be paid to the oilburning system than was necessary with the lighter crude oils used heretofore, because a scalped oil is heavier and more viscous than crude oil. One advantage in using a scalped oil is that there is less fire risk, because its flash point is higher than the flash point of the crude oil.

The flash point of an oil is of interest particularly from the standpoint of safety. On land installations, where the oil is usually buried in a closed tank, the flash point is of less importance than on shipboard, where inflammable vapors are apt to accumulate in the hull or to be freed in a closed boiler room, due to leaky piping.

The viscosity of an oil is the principal



FIG. 1. TEMPERATURE VISCOSITY DIAGRAM OF FUEL OILS, REPRODUCED FROM CURVES OF LT.-COM. JOHN J. HYLAND, U.S.N., WITH ADDITIONS (SHOWN IN DOTTED LINES) BY E. H. PEABODY.

the oil from which the lighter constituents have been distilled off. Though the Mexican oils are, as a rule, heavier and contain less of the lighter constituents than American oils, even they are now

Fuel Oil Classification

Fuel oils may be classified according to several of their characteristics, which are more or less dependent upon each other. Some of these are the flash point, or temperature at which an oil will give off inflammable vapors; the viscosity, which may be explained as the molecular friction; the specific gravity, the heat value, and the sulphur content. consideration in the actual burning of that oil, because the success of the burner or atomizer depends largely on its ability to atomize the fuel into sufficiently fine particles to insure satisfactory combustion, and the more viscous the oil the more difficult this atomization. There are various methods of expressing the viscosity, one of the most used being in terms of the Engler scale. Degrees

^{*}From a paper presented at a joint meeting of the Louisiana Association of Members of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the New Orleans Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Engler means simply the ratio of the time it takes a given quantity of an oil to flow through a standard orifice as compared to the time it would take the same volume of water to flow through. Oil is usually sold, however, on the basis of its specific gravity (generally measured in degrees Baume) and its heat value and moisture content. It is usually assumed that the heavier an oil in degrees Baume. the more viscous is that oil, but this is not always strictly true.

Through the courtesy of E. H. Peabody. Mem. Am. Soc. M.E., in Fig. 1 is reproduced a very interesting chart giving the characteristics of some thirty different oils. This chart gives the temperatureviscosity diagram of these fuels, the specific gravity, the degrees Baume and the flash point. Comparing two crude oils from these curves brings out the relation, or rather lack of relation, between degrees Baume and degrees Engler:

			Flash	Deg Eng. at
		Deg. B.	Pt.	230 Deg. Fahr.
Panuca	Crude	13.7	140	13.75
No. 18	California.	12.7	235	5.2

It is to be regretted that oil is not specified in terms of specific gravity instead of degrees Baume, because in any calculations involving the weight of the oil per gallon or per barrel it is necessary to refer back to specific gravity. Further, the heaviest oil that can be designated on the Baume scale for liquids lighter than water is 10 deg. B., or unit specific gravity. There are oils being used now of 10 and 12 deg. B., and no doubt still heavier oils will be used, which will call for two different Baume scales and cause confusion.

Spindle Top oil has a specific gravity of about 0.92, corresponding to 22 deg. B., and its heat value averages about 19,700 B.t.u. California oil is somewhat heavier, the average grade of that oil having a specific gravity of about 0.95, or 18 deg. B., heat value about 18,500 B.t.u. The Mexican oils vary considerably in specific gravity and heat value. but as a rule they are much heavier than either the California or Texas oils; a typical oil now used has 0.99 sp. gr., or 12 deg. B., with a heat value of about 18,200 B.t.u.

Table I compares the prices of coal and oil, taking as a basis coal of the quality of Pratt. Alabama, and Pittsburgh coal, sold in the New Orleans market. While with these coals an evaporation of 10 lb. from and at 212 deg. can be realized with well-designed water-tube boilers when the boilers have ample heating surface and are in the hands of skillful firemen, it is extremely doubtful if any boilers in regular service are showing better than 8 lb., and the great majority are below this figure. Therefore, if we take 8 lb. as a basis, we are giving the coal its full value. Now, with oil giving 19,500 B.t.u. per lb., an evaporation of 14.5 lb. should be readily obtained if the apparatus for supplying the oil to the furnaces is of first-class design and if the furnaces are properly arranged. With this ratio as a basis, it is apparent that a pound of coal is equivalent to 8/14.5 or 0.541 lb. of oil. A barrel of crude oil weighs approximately 325 lb., therefore one ton (2000 lb.) of coal is equivalent in practical heating value to 3.34 bbl. of oil.

TABLE I-COMPARISON OF PRICES OF COAL AND OIL.

oal, Donats per		
Ton, 2,000 lb.	Oil, Dolla	rs per Bbl.
5.00	1.50*	1.66†
4.75	1.43	1.60
4.50	1.35	1.50
4.25	1.28	1.42
4.00	1 20	1.33
3.75	1.13	1.25
3.50	1.05	1.02
3.25	.98	1.01
3.00	.90	1.00
2.75	.83	.92
2.50	.75	.83
2.00	.60	.66
2.25	.68	.75

*Not allowing for labor saving. +Assuming 10 per cent. of cost of fuel in labor of firing and handling ashes saved by using oil, a conservative estimate for plants of over 300 h.p.

An interesting point to note with reference to the heat value of an oil is that the B.t.u. usually given is the high heat value or heat value determined in a bomb calorimeter. The actual heat value available in a boiler furnace is less because all fuel

Oil Advantages Over Coal

Oil has numerous other advantages over coal than cost of fuel. The storage space required is much less for an equal number of heat units; there are no ashes to be disposed of; less boiler-room help is required for firing; the wear and tear on the furnace lining is smaller because the firedoors do not have to be opened, with the consequent chilling of the hot brickwork. Very few repairs are necessary to the grate bars; a much smaller stack can be used for the same boiler horse-power; the boiler can be forced with natural draft considerably beyond what it can with coal, an important feature where boiler capacity is scant; where feedwater is bad, it is often possible to carry a load with two oil-fired boilers which would require three boilers were coal used, thus allowing the cleaning and repairing of one dirty boiler at a time. Steam can be raised much more quickly and with no loss due to banking fires. It takes about 10 per cent. of the fuel normally consumed by a boiler at rated load to keep its



. OIL PUMPING SET. SHOWING DUPLICATE PUMPS WITH PRESSURE GOVERNOR, AIR CHAMBER, GAUGE, SUCTION STRAINERS, RELIEF VALVE AND HEATER. FIG 2

oil contains a considerable percentage of hydrogen, and the latent heat of the steam formed by the combustion of this hydrogen passes up the stack as waste heat.

In all the heavier grades of fuel, particularly the Mexican oils, water mixed with the oil is in the form of an emulsion and will not settle out in a tank as it will with the lighter American crudes. This is not so much a disadvantage as it would seem, other than causing a lowering of the heat value. With an oil light enough for the water to settle out of its own accord, this water will frequently accumulate in the tank and piping and go over into the burners in a slug, putting the burners out; but with heavy oil a very considerable amount of water can go through the burner with no bad effect. The writer is inclined to believe that a small quantity of water in heavy oil is an advantage in that these oils are usually heated above the boiling point of water to effect atomization, and the vaporizing of the moisture in the oil as it leaves the burner tip probably helps to atomize the oil more thoroughly.

fire banked with coal. In case of an emergency the fire can be instantly extinguished; any one who has had to draw a hot coal fire in an emergency can appreciate this particular advantage.

Successful Oil-Burning Installation Data

There are several factors entering into the successful oil-burning installation, some of which affect the reliability of the system and others its efficient operation.

The first consideration for reliability is the oil supply to the burners, involving the storage tanks, pumping outfit, and heaters. The size of a storage tank varies, of course, with the size of the boiler plant, but it should be large enough, at least, to hold a carload of oil. A very popular size of tank is a 10,000-gal. tank, which is about 8 ft. in diameter and about 30 ft. long. These tanks are usually built of ¼-in. steel with 3/8-in. heads, though if the tank is subject to corrosion from the outside it should be made of heavier material. The tank should be equipped with a manhole and filling pipe, a suction opening, a vent opening, and openings for steam-heating-coil connections. The insurance requirements call for the tank to be below the level of the pumps and burners, which means that it is usually buried in the ground.

The Oil Pumps

The oil pumps are the next consideration. The pump that has given the best results is a duplex steam pump, pistonpattern type, with brass valves, metallic packing in the oil piston and special gaskets and piston-rod packing. The size of pump should be based on a very low piston speed.

The pump should be fitted with an air chamber on the discharge side to steady its pulsation of pressure, and a governor on the steam end to maintain the pressure constant. The pressure at which the oil is delivered to the burners depends largely on the character of the oil. varying from 40 lb. for oil of 26 to 30 deg. B. to 80 lb. for oil of 12 deg. B. The pump should also be equipped with strainers on the suction side to keep trash from getting under the pump valves. Duplicate pumps should always be installed, so that if anything goes wrong with one pump the other may be put in service.

The pump should be set as near the level of the oil as possible to give the minimum suction lift, and the suction pipe should be as straight as possible. preferably with bends instead of elbows. Where the suction pipe is long, a foot valve at the bottom of the suction line in the tank is desirable. This should be a valve without leather seats, as fuel oil deteriorates leather. A very good valve to use is a horizontal-swing check used in a vertical position. In addition to air chamber and governor, the pump should be equipped with a relief valve set at a pressure heavier than the working pressure, so as to minimize the danger of breaking the pump. This relief valve should be of the enclosed type, so that its overflow be returned to the tank.

The heavier oils require heating in the suction tank in order to enable the pump to lift them. The temperature must not be high enough to cause the oil to vaporize under the suction pull of the pump. The writer has found a temperature of 110 to 130 deg. about right for Mexican oil of 12 to 18 deg. B. According to Commander John J. Hyland, U.S.N. (Jour. A. S. N. E., May, 1914), the viscosity of the oil had to be reduced to 375 deg. Eng. in order to obtain full capacity from a Blake pump. In order to gauge this temperature accurately, a thermometer should be installed in the suction line near the pump. If this suction line is long, or has several elbows in it, it should be made one or two sizes larger than the suction opening of the pump.

The Heater

The next question is that of the heater. Practically all the oil now burned as fuel requires heating in order to reduce its viscosity and facilitate atomization at the burner. There is a wide choice of heaters, but the principal considerations are, first, to have the heater of ample heating surface, and second; to be sure that this heating surface is all utilized

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In heating oil with a steam coil in a vessel of oil there is a tendency to local heating; that is, the oil next to the coils may be very warm; but this heat is not readily transmitted to the adjacent oil, so that a heater in which the oil is kept in rapid motion over all the heating surface in the coil is apt to give best results.

There are several pumping sets on the market which combine all the requisites enumerated above in one self-contained unit. Fig. 2 shows such an outfit which, it will be noted, consists of duplicate pumps with pressure governor, air chamber, gauge, suction strainers on pumps, relief valve and heater.

Oil Heating Temperature

The temperature to which the oil must be heated naturally varies with its viscosity. For fuel oil usually burned in the South, a temperature from 180 to 220 deg. is satisfactory, the higher tempera-ture being for oil of 12 deg. B. As far as we know, no experiments have been made to determine the degrees Engler to which oil must be heated, but judging from our experience and with the aid of the temperature-viscosity diagrams, we should say that about 8 to 9 deg. Eng. is the viscosity required for a steam-atomizer burner. It has been stated, however, that any oil which can be pumped readily can be atomized by a steam atomizer. After the oil is heated at the pump (and its temperature should be read by a thermometer permanently fixed in the discharge line from the pumps), care should be taken to keep the oil hot until it reaches the burner by proper covering of the pipes.

Burner Feature

More stress has probably been laid on the oil burner than on any other part of the installation, which has led to the belief on the part of people unfamiliar with the burning of oil that the burner is the whole thing, whereas, as a matter of fact, the burner contributes but a very small part to the success of the installation. The term burner is really a misnomer, because the only function the burner performs is to atomize the fuel into sufficiently fine particles to effect complete combustion in the furnace.

For land installations, the type of burner which has proved best is the steam-atomizer burner with oil supplied to it under pressure. The essentials of such a burner are simplicity, cheaply renewable wearing parts, economy in steam for atomizing, and the production of a flame of such shape that makes good combustion and, hence, high boiler efficiency possible. The burners may be of either the round-flame or flat-flame type. The flat-flame type is preferable because it uses less steam for atomizing and produces a flame of such shape as to permit proper mixture of air to support combustion without excess air, which is not the case with a round-flame burner.

The use of a target wall is not necessary, and may cause injury to the heating surface of the boiler by causing the flame to concentrate on a small portion of the surface. resulting in what is termed "blow-pipe" action.

The general type of flat-flame burner

is a tip in which are two narrow parallel and horizontal slots, the oil flowing out of the upper slot in fan shape on to the fan-shaped jet of steam issuing from the lower slot.

The position of the burner depends. largely on the type of boiler. For a boiler with a long unobstructed furnace, such as a horizontal return tubular, or a boiler of the Heine or Erie City type, a burner set in the firing door is very satisfactory. For boilers where the furnace is short and the travel of the gases is upward. such as in the Babcock & Wilcox or Stirling boiler, the best arrangement is to put the burner at the back, shooting toward the front of the boiler. In either case air should be admitted to the furnace through a checkerwork of firebrick laid on the grate bars. The shape of this checker work should approximate the shape of the flame and thus reduce excess air, and the area of all the holes should be equal to 4 sq. in. per boiler horse-power.

Steam and oil connections to a burner should be made to allow for the expansion and contraction of the oil and the steam headers, and should have unions above and below the burner to enable the latter to be taken out quickly for cleaning. A very essential point in installing a burner is to see that it gets dry steam. The simplest way to do this is to take the steam from the top of the auxiliary steam header. A steam connection should be provided on each burner for blowing the oil out of the burner when it is shut down, as otherwise this oil will carbonize. due to the heat radiated from the hot furnace.

The principal consideration affecting the efficiency of an oil-burner installation, other than the choice of a burner economical in the use of steam (and giving the proper shape of flame), is the proper control of the air supply. One of the advantages of burning oil, mentioned above, was the possibility of reducing the excess air to effect combustion. Conversely, one of the principal losses is the ease with which excess air can be admitted. For any particular installation (assuming the setting is tight and checkerwork properly arranged), the best draft should be determined by installing a draft gauge on each boiler connected to the furnace, then gradually closing the damper until there appears just a faint trace of black smoke at the stack, and finally maintaining the draft at that point. It should be noted, however, that there can easily be smoke with excess air for two reasons: first, if the checkerwork is not properly arranged in the furnace there will be excess air, even though the combustion be incomplete, and second, poor atomization of the oil at the burner will give a grayish-white smoke, which is often mistaken for insufficient air. A more accurate method of gauging the air supply is to make periodical analyses of the stack gases and keep a record of the stack temperatures. The stack gases should not be over 100 deg. hotter than the steam, and no difficulty should be experienced in getting 13 to 14 per cent. CO. in regular operation.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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MACHINISTS' INSTRUCTION COURSE—XXIV.

By J. Davies

G RINDING in some form or other has been employed since the first man sharpened his scythe with a whet stone, and is an absolutely indispensible factor in modern machine shop practice; covering as it does a very wide range of operations, from the rough castings that the apprentice is given to



FIG. 89. BALANCED GRINDER DOG.

grind the lumps off, to the very finest work that can be done in the shop. It might be in place here to give just a word of warning to the apprentice on his first few trips to the emery wheel; always take care that the tool rest is close up to the stone, particularly if the object to be ground is a small one. If an opening is left betwen the surface of the stone and the rest, the tool or material being ground has a tendency to get caught and perhaps your fingers with it -this has happened scores of times, or the wheel might burst or fragments be chipped off, resulting in injury to yourself or nearby workmen. Never grind on the side of the stone if the work can be done as well on the face. I have seen apprentices, and others as well, when grinding the end of a bar or a bolt, gouge a groove in the side of the stone and thus ruin it for good work afterwards. If the side of the wheel must be used move the work gradually and carefully across the surface of the stone, this will help to keep the stone true. To prevent the wheel developing into a useless condition, occasional dressing is very necessary.

The tendency in all machine shops, where it is no one's duty to look after the emery wheels, is to make it to "my" job if possible, no matter what the condition of the stone, and leave the other fellow to true up the wheel. No one would think of using a wheel in a grinding machine that was badly out of true, and it is certainly quite as necessary to have an accurate wheel when grinding by hand. It is not long since that grinding was looked upon as a sort of special method for finishing hardened steel, but now many kinds of work that formerly were performed exclusively by lathe, shaper or planer can be done quite as economically and also more accurately on the grinder. Both the headstock and tail centers of grinding machines are dead; that is, they remain stationary while the work revolves upon them. This overcomes any error there might be through inaccuracy of the spindle or the centers being out of true. If a piece of work is reversed that has been turned or ground between two centers, one live and the other dead, and then tested with an indicator, in nine cases out of ten it will not run perfectly true on account of error in live center, driving spindle, unequal wear of center, etc. Work ground between centers is driven with a special form of dog, similar to that shown in Fig. 89. This should be as light as the general work of the machine will permit, and balanced, so that the centrifugal force will not affect the grinding operations. Usually the dog has two slots, diametrically opposite, and is driven by two pins fastened in the face plate. Following are a few practical examples of machine grinding.

Grinding Cutters

Cutters may be ground by various methods, in fact the modern tool room grinder affords a large scope for ingenuity and inventiveness and often a job must be done, not as you would like to do it, but the best way you can. Referring to the sketch we will describe one method in common use. It is a well known principle that to turn or grind a taper,



the cutting point must meet the work in the same horizontal plane as the axis of the work, and that in grinding a tapered reamer it is essential that the cutting edge of the tooth being ground should lie in this horizontal plane. When grinding a straight cutter or reamer this is not so important, and the cutter is often swung above or below the center to give the necessary clearance. When operating any grinding machine it will be found very useful to first adjust the grinding spindle so that its axis lies in the same plane (horizontally) as the axis of the work, and make a permanent mark



on the top of the housing for future reference; this will be the setting for grinding revolving work. To grind a cutter in order to obtain the proper clearance the wheel is set above the center as shown in Fig. 90; only practical experience can determine the amount that the wheel should be raised, as this will vary with the size of the wheel.

Different men have different ideas as to the amount of clearance that a cutter should have, but the general practice is about 3 degrees for iron and steel, and slightly more for softer metals. Too much clearance on a milling cutter makes it dig in and chatter, besides ensuring early destruction of its cutting edge. With too little clearance the cutter refuses to cut, or does not cut freely. Having set the wheel to the desired height for clearance, it is necessary to clamp the tooth rest bracket to coincide with the height of the center of the cutter. The blade Fig. 90 provides a rachet action as the cutter is moved from tooth to tooth; this blade or finder is adjusted under one of the teeth, as shown in the sketch, so that the grinding wheel is in contact with the back portion of the hand. This finger should be a little wider than the grinding wheel, in order to support the cutter at each end of the tooth, just before it reaches, and after it leaves the grinding wheel. If the finger is too narrow the cutter is liable to slip off before the tooth is completely ground. The wheel should always revolve in such a direction that the tooth being ground is pressed against the finger stop. The teeth are then ground one by one by light cuts, as it is better to take two or

Blade 1 is the kind generally used for grinding straight cutters and reamers. The second blade is used for spiral or helical cutters; the ends of this blade being on a radius coinciding with the center of the clamping screw. The blade can then be moved in either direction without altering the height. It will be noted in the sketch that the blade is clamped against a concave surface in order that a slight tightening of the screw will hold it in place. Fig. 91 shows a method of sharpening an ordinary straight reamer without altering its diameter. This is done by tilting the spindle to the angle required and surface grinding the face of the tooth with a beveled wheel. As the old solid reamer found in many machine shops is made to a standard size, this is about the only way they can be ground without appreciably changing the diameter.

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DON'TS FOR GRINDING AND SET-TING OF CUTTING TOOLS By J. H. R.

Don't oil the live center.

Don't use a broad nose tool on small or slender work.

Don't force a parting tool into the work if it does not cut freely.

Don't allow the cuttings to accumulate beneath the tool-post gib.

Don't set a threading tool by guess work; use a suitable gauge.

Don't allow the driving dog to bind in the slots of the face plate.

Don't forget that increased lead will decrease the clearance of the tool.

Don't forget to lubricate the tail center; siezure might cause the point to twist off.

Don't allow the tail of the dog to come out of the slot when turning tapers.

Don't use excessive pressure when grinding tools; overheating will destroy their usefulness.

Don't forget that a little oil on the tool-post screw will increase the holding power.

Don't have excessive overhang on the tool; keep the cutting edge as close to the support as possible.

Don't forget to keep the cutting point level with the center when cutting to the axis of the work.

Don't sacrifice the rake angle for a keen edge without it; take time to properly grind the tool.

Don't fail to see that proper clearance is available for backing out an internal threading tool.

Don't fail to see that the tool-post screw is sufficiently long to prevent binding at the top shoulder.

Don't allow the chips from a parting or thread cutting tool to curl against either side of the groove.

Don't fail to face the ends of a shaft square before turning the outer surface; this particularly applies to taper work. Don't start a finishing cut until you are sure the centers are free from dirt or cuttings, (this also applies to roughing cuts.)

Don't forget that when the work slips in the driver, the feed continues to force the tool into the work and invariably breaks the tool.

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REMOVING IRON PLATE RUST. By M. M.

AN easy, cheap and effective method of removing rust from corroded and pitted iron plates has been evolved as a result of recent practical experiments in this direction. The method consists in the application to the surface of the iron of a mixture of two parts of finely crushed sodium bisulphate and one part of common salt. This mixture is prepared, then wetted (just sufficiently to be cohesive), and applied to the plate. The moist mixture can be left till the plate is clean, but the action is more rapid if the mixture is scraped off every two or three hours and the iron scrubbed thoroughly with a wire brush and water. The treatment is repeated till the plate is clean. Usually twenty-four hours is sufficient for a badly corroded plate. When the plate is thoroughly clean, it is well washed with an alkaline solution and dried quickly. A coating of paraffin oil is at once applied to protect the surface against oxidation. This method is found to be more effective than hammering, chiseling, the use of wire brushes or even a sand blast.

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BRASS ASHES.

By L. E.

BRASS ashes usually contain from 2 to 8 per cent. of metal. This metallic content is partly due to inefficiency of employees in foundries, but the greater loss, however, is due to the cracking of the crucibles after they have had several heats. There are two methods for recovering the metallic contents in brass ashes, the wet and the dry method. The dry method is not used to any great extent owing to the varying results obtained and this is especially true when the material is damp. The wet method is universally employed in consequence of the accurate and uniform results obtained after the machinery is properly installed. Concentrates from the dry method rarely, if ever, run over 50 per cent. whilst concentrates from the wet method average from 60 per cent. to 65 per cent.

In the wet method, treatment of brass ashes, the latter are first run into an elevated revolving screen by means of a cup elevator. If the material can be run direct from the car, the screen can be elevated close to the car, so that the material can be shovelled direct from the car into the revolving screen. The cup elevator at the start should be avoided, as it easily clogs up, owing to large pieces of coke and metal which fall under the pulley at the bottom of the elevator. The screen should be about 6 feet long, tapered from 2 feet to 11/2 feet with 3/4 inch opening on the screen. The material that is screened drops into a sluice

box, which is built with a slope of 45 degrees from each end of the revolving screen. This sluice box is also built up to the centre of the screen with a catch box directly under the middle of the screen meeting the sluice box with a 45 degree slope from each end of the screen.

Running water is introduced into the sluice box by means of two one inch pipes at each end of the screen with 1/4 inch holes an inch apart in each pipe. The water running into the sluice box under the revolving screen forces the screened material through the catch box into the sluice box from the catch box to the rolls where the material is finely crushed. The fine material is then run into the sluice box, which is built under the rolls to the cup elevator and into the jig where separation takes place. The rough material that does not go through the screen, goes through a box at the small end of the screen and into a crusher or chaser, where the material is crushed. From there it passes into the rolls, where it is crushed more finely and then goes to the jig with the screened material that is first crushed.

The jig is 16 feet long by 6 feet high, by 4 feet wide, and is separated into four hatches. Each hatch is 6 ft. by 4 ft., by 6 feet high, with the inside built with a 45 degree slope so that the metal falling through the grates at the top of each hatch can roll to 3 inch stop cocks placed outside of the middle hatch. The hatches are not built on a level, but each one is about 2 inches lower than its neighbor, so that the material running over the top is slowly separated, the metal going to the bottom and the coke continuing its journey clear over all the hatches, it being of no further value. Each hatch must be filled with water before the machinery is started. Plungers are attached to each hatch and when the machinery is started, the suction formed by the plungers separates the materials as de-The stop cocks at the bottom scribed. of each hatch are opened every few minutes to collect concentrates.

UNMACHINED JOINT FACES. By D. Street.

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CAST iron possesses not only "flow" properties under prolonged stress, but is also much more elastic than is commonly supposed. Indeed, there is a widespread notion among the mechanically educated that cast iron "will break before it will bend." Yet cast iron will spring to a quite appreciable amount, as witness the deflection shown by a cast iron test bar before breaking occurs, or the "wind" of a lathe-bed resting on faulty foundations. Joints in which any kind of sheet jointing material is used have hitherto been rough machined. The machining has been considered necessary in order to true the surfaces, which, at the same time have had to be left rough in order to provide a grip on the packing.

It is now found that, given careful moulding, machining can be eliminated altogether on certain joints, such as those of hydraulic pump-valve covers. The parts are cast with the faces well serrated, and by using stout millboard jointing, the sand finish is entirely successful, and the joint answers satisfactorily all tests. Up to the present it has been found necessary to machine the joint faces of pump bodies and cylinders. but hopes are entertained that in course of time even this will be eliminated for ordinary pump joint faces. The practice is dependent upon the ability of the foundry to turn out surfaces reasonably flat; more studs are required than would otherwise be employed. Joints tibht under 500 lbs. hydraulic pressure can be made with 18 in. by 12 in. rectangular covers over 1 in. thick, having a diagonal wind of 1/8 in., using 3 -16 in. millboard, and no trouble whatever is experienced under test.

If special attention is paid to the moulding and casting of the parts, the number of wasters in the foundry can be kept very low. Lumps and bumps of a decided character render jointing impossible, but a surface reasonably level, even if it depart considerably from the straight line, is no barrier under the persuasion of the nuts on bolts or studs. Damp sand and molten metal scarcely seem an ideal combination for finished work possessing relative accuracy, but if the foundry product be examined, it will be realized that the normal deviation from truth can be kept well within the permissible tolerance. It may prove requisite to use an adequately reinforced core, levelled properly after storing, and applied at the point where the jointing face is desired, the latter being poured face downwards. If it becomes clear that the work on one moulder under inspection proves more accurate than the rest. it is safe policy to study his precise methods. The practice of finishing coldwater pump covers without machining is in actual daily operation at the present time.

STANDARD SHIPS AND ROLLING STOCK. By C. T.

THE movement toward standardization in engineering manufacture has received during the war an enormous impetus, which has spread far beyond the confines of arms and munitions. The provision of transport material is proving to be only second in importance and urgency to the provision of munitions and the engineering mind has naturally been turned to the questions of placing the building of ships and rolling stock on the same basis of standardized repetition production as has yielded such unprecedented results in the making of shells and guns.

The advantages of such a course are obvious. Once let a standard design for, say, a 5,000 ton cargo steamer be agreed upon by the leading shipowners, and it becomes possible for identical ships to be laid down in batches, and for the suppliers of the raw material for shipbuilding to put down special plant for the repetition production of the standard parts; whilst it also means a very considerable economy in the stocking of parts for subsequent replacement. The building of cargo vessels along these lines has been going forward for some

time in England, a company having been formed last year for this especial purpose by a number of leading shipping concerrs, and, although the connage under construction thus far is minute in comparison with the total volume of British shipbuilding, the results of establishing and constructing standard designs of cargo vessels by one composite shipbuilding company are likely to be far greater than can be measured by its own actual ouptut.

The building of standard ships entails the provision of standard engines, and it is here that the greatest differences of opinion as to which is the best all-round type are likely to be found. The settlement of the point can hardly be left to general discussion or reached by weighing the counter-claims of individual preferences, and the Northeast Coast Institution of Engineering and Shipbuilders has rendered a signal service in appointing a committee to draft specifications for reciprocating engines of various powers for cargo boats. The aim is to arrive at the type of engine which shall be most suitable for the general run of cargo work, and at the same time be designed as to its details with a view to the greatest ease and rapidity of production.

Rolling Stock Standardization.

Sea transport is of paramount importance to Great Britain, and rail transport is to France, therefore, almost exactly the same procedure is being followed in Great Britain in the case of shipping as is being adopted in France in regard to rolling stock. A company has been formed by the leading steel and rolling stock manufacturers for the purpose of producing standard lines of locomotives, wagons, etc. It is intended that compulsory as well as persuasive powers shall be employed to induce the railways to give up individual whims, and agree to standard patterns which can be produced in quantities cheaply and at a quick rate. Even where special bodies are required, it will still be possible under this arrangement to have the wheels, axles, underframes, coupling gear, fittings, etc., made to the same drawings and the same specifications, and as the old equipment in all its diversified patterns becomes obsolete, all parts for manufacture and repair will be interchangeable on all lines.

Periodic Revision of Standards.

There is, of course, a danger in all premature specifications. There is always a tendency to believe that the design of the moment is the final word in development, and once a design is standardized and enforced improvements are apt to be difficult of introduction. To guard against such an eventuality, the council of the Northeast Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders make it clear at the outset that any specifications now agreed upon will be revised annually by the members of the institution, in open discussion, in order to bring it up-to-date. However, there does, in fact, come a stage in the development of some mechanisms when the most cautious can feel assurance that something like finality has been reached. The bicycle is a

case in point. Ships and railway rolling stock are certainly a long way yet from any such finality, but there are elements in both which, in practice, might be standardized to very great advantage.

CONSERVING AND DEVELOPING CANADIAN TRADE.

THE special committee of the Canadian Senate appointed to consider the best method of conserving and increasing domestic and overseas trade that prosperity may not unduly suffer when the stimulus resulting from munitions orders is removed, have made the following recommendations:

First, the securing of overseas trade to replace munition orders.

Second, the financing of overseas contracts.

The organization of a trade bank is recommended. It would be known as the Canadian Trade Corporation, and would be similar to the British Trade Corporation, recently organized in the Motherland on the recommendation of a committee appointed by the British Government.

The British Trade Corporation has for its objects the giving of advice and financial assistance to British commercial and industrial undertakings generally, and to further development of British trade, industry and commerce: to assist in obtaining orders from abroad for British manufacturers and traders and to grant financial facilities for the execution of such orders; to acquaint themselves with conditions of trade and the business requirements of all countries of the world and to enter into banking arrangements with such countries, or, where necessary to open branches in such countries; to establish information bureaux to furnish British merchants and manufacturers with reliable data upon openings of trade, etc.; to act as an agent for carrying through overseas commercial and financial transactions in which His Majesty's Government may be interested and to receive official recognition and assistance.

The Senate Committee states that the Canadian banks and some of the leading industrial and commercial companies and individuals of Canada are willing to undertake the organization and operation of a Canadian Corporation similar to the British organization, to conserve and extend Canada's trade after the war. It is noted that while the British Trade Corporation, although not directly under the control of the British Government, was nevertheless organized directly at the instigation of that Government, which has accorded them privileges and measures of assistance and official recognition.

The Canadian Senate Committee, therefore, recommends:

"That the Senate of Canada forward to the Right Hon. the Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden, a copy of this report of the special committee on the conservation of Canadian trade, with the request that due regard and consideration be given to the importance and advisibility of aiding in such manner as may be deemed prudent and advisable the formation of a Canadian Trade and Banking Corporation which will meet the requirements as set forth."

The adoption of the report comes up for discussion during the present week.

CANADIAN RAILROAD . LEGISLA-TION.

LEGISLATION necessitated by the financial difficulties confronting the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railway Companies will be brought before Parliament when the Military Service Bill has left the Commons. It is believed in Ottawa, that, in view of existing conditions, the solution proposed by the Government will be of a temporary character. It will involve complete Government control of the operations of the two companies while preserving their separate identity until a final solution of the railway situation as a whole is possible.

In dealing with the present crisis in the railway companies' affairs the Government has been faced by a number of difficulties. It has to keep before it the necessity of safeguarding Canada's credit, that the country's participation in the war may not be hampered by lack of necessary money. It has also had to frame a policy which will keep the railways in operation in order that Canada may not suffer from lack of transportation facilities and congestion and delay of traffic. The commitments of the two railways maturing in the near future aggregate many million dollars. Since the outbreak of war the companies have been financed by short date loans, which must shortly be liquidated or renewed.

For the railways to meet these loans by repayment is impossible. For the Government, at a time when the money markets are closed to all but war borrowings, to divert such sums from the war treasury is equally not feasible.

Control by Government.

Immediate Government ownership would mean the assumption of heavy liabilities, and to permit a receivership would injure the credit of the Dominion and all the Provinces whose guarantees have been given to the companies.

The question, therefore, before Parliament is who best can secure renewals of outstanding loans, the companies or the country. Hence it is felt in the capital that the Government can best secure renewals, which must be forthcoming, and that this must carry with it complete Government control. This control, it is felt, should be maintained until such time as money is available to meet the companies' commitments and the roads are absorbed into the Government system or become self-supporting and a final solution is possible.

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CALCUM CARBIDE INDUSTRY DE-VELOPS.

ONE of the great industries of the Dominion that has grown to an enormous extent, due to the cheap supply of electric power, in the last few years is the manufacture of calcium carbide. In the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, recently issued, it is shown that from a small beginning, a few years ago, this industry is now among the largest. Previous to the year 1915 the exports of this material did not exceed \$200,000 in any one year, but in that year the exports increased from five millions to thirty-six million pounds, and the value from \$161,026 to \$1,117,118. The following year, however, showed that exports had increased to over three times the figure for 1916, being 112,974,900 pounds, valued at \$3,485,670.

For the year which ended on March 31, 1917, the value had increased further to \$4,379,564. The demand for this material was formerly to provide acetylene lighting in remote districts and plants where electric light was then not obtainable, but with the coming of electric light the demand fell off until the newer uses of aceteylene in oxy-aceteylene welding and the manufacture of acetone so increased the demand that it may soon be one of Canada's monopolies—Canadian Chemical Journal.

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C. N. R., MT. ROYAL TUNNEL ELEC-TRIFICATION.

IN order to obviate the smoke nuisance and generally to improve the working of its terminals in the City of Montreal, the Canadian Northern Railway is adopting electricity instead of steam for working the trains through the Mount Royal tunnel which gives it access to the Montreal Station and the yards adjacent thereto. For the collection of current, overhead conductors will be used, with electric locomotives of a type believed to be specially adapted to give the best results in the conditions under which they will work.

The locomotives are designed for 2,400 volts d.c., and in many respects are very similar to those in use on the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific Railway. Each has four axles with all the weight on the eight driving wheels. The running gear consists of two four-wheel trucks, articulated together by a strong and heavy hinge. The equalization of the trucks is effected by a semi-elliptic leaf spring over each journal box, connected through spring hangers to the frame and to the The friction gear is equalizer bars. mounted in the end frame casting of the truck. The cab is of the box type and is divided into three compartments, the centre one being for the apparatus and the end ones for the operator. Each of the operator's compartments is fitted with a controller, control switches, ammeter, air brake, and pantograph control, air gauges, and other equipment, thus giving the locomotive double-end control.

Locomotive Structure.

The following are some of the principal dimensions and characteristics of the locomotives:

Length inside knuckles, 37 ft. 4 in.; length over cab, 3 ft.; overall heigth, pantograph down, 15ft. 6 in.; height over cab, 12ft. 10in.; overall width, 10ft.; total wheelbase, 26ft.; rigid wheelbase, 8ft. 8in.; total weight on drivers, 83 tons; wheel diameter, 46in.; tractive effort at 30 per cent. tractive coefficient, 49-800lb.; tractive effort at one-hour rating, 20-300lb.; tractive effort at continuous rating, 14-500lb.

The underframing is of the centre-box girder construction with two 9in., 15lb., chanels, spaced 16% in. back to back, and fitted with a top cover plate 26in. by 1/4 in. and a main bottom plate of 24in. by % in. The body and end cills are of structural steel shapes and the bolsters are built up of plates and angles. The flooring has a bottom layer of spruce, tongued and grooved, upon which is placed a thickness of three-ply "Salamander." Between this and the main floor is an intermediate insulating floor of 1/3 in. steel plate, over which is placed another layer of three-ply "Salamander." The main side posts are of 3in, by 5-16in. rolled steel angles, which act as a stiffner to the side sheeting. At the belt rail the sheeting is again stiffened by a 4in. by 1/2 in. bar, which extends the full length of the body. The corner posts are built up of 3in. by 2in. angles, with 3-16in. pressed steel cover plate. The side sheets are of 0.110in. thich cold-rolled steel plate.

Electrical Equipment.

The motor equipment consists of four G. E. 229 A. commutating pole motors wound for 1,200 volts and insulated for 2,400 volts. Two of these motors are permanently connected in series for operating on the 2,400 volt trolley circuit. The one hour rating of each motor is 315 h.p. at 1,200 volts. The motors have forced ventilation, obtained from a blower in the cab. The locomotives are geared for a running speed of about 45 miles an hour, and are operated as two-speed engines with 10 points in series and nine points in series parallel. The master controller is of the non-automatic type. It has the contractor energizing the circuits are designed for 125 volts, the current being supplied to them by a motor generator set, the motor of which has two 1,200 volt. windings and two 1,200 volt commutators in series. This set is mounted in the centre of the cab, and also supplies the lighting current.

The trolleys are on what is known as the Butte roller pantograph type, operated pneumatically and mounted on insulated bases. Each locomotive has two pantographs and a hand pump is used in cases where the locomotive has been standing for a time and therefore has no air supply.—Times Engineering Supplement.

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Quebec Bridge Progress.—The new span for the Quebec Bridge is well under way at Sillery, being now about onethird completed—and it is expected that it will be finished in September. No change has been made in the method of putting it in place. Every care is being taken to assure that there be no defect in the material which could cause another disaster. Government engineers visit the scene of the work every week to supervise the construction of the span.

CONTEMPORARY WAR ARTICLES

Embracing Information and Data Drawn from a Variety of Sources Relative to and Arising from the Prosecution of this Many-Sided European War

JIGS AND FIXTURES IN MUNITION WORK*

THE unstinted admiration, even astonishment, which has been accorded to the marvellous and protean aspects of the new machine tools that have been designed to facilitate the production of munitions, has perhaps, with superficial observers, obscured the important part taken by the extraneous appliances which have been designed with the same ultimate object. Among these aids the jigs and fixtures occupy a foremost place, for apart from their assistance, the dilution of labor could not have been accomplished to the enormous extent which has been achieved. Neither would the output have been so vast, nor the very close approximations to accuracy that are demanded have been secured. A large portion of the merit of these achievements must be credited to the tools used in the machines-those which are specially designed and set upbut in most instances also the tools, apart from the control exercised over them by the fixtures and jigs, would have failed to secure the high grade of efficiency required.

The difference between a jig and a fixture is that the first is an extraneous element attached to a piece of work to guide or control the movements of tools, while the second receives the piece to be tooled, holding or enclosing it, and is secured to the machine table in some suitable way. It may or may not include provision for the guidance of the tool or tools. Thus, the fixture may include the element of tool control-the jig-or the latter may be employed alone, or not be used at all. The primary function and the great utility of the jig is, therefore, to locate the tool or tools precisely alike in operating on any number of similar pieces: that of the fixture is that any number of like parts can be set in exactly the same positions, to be submitted to the action of the tools. In each instance an equally important fact is that repetitive results exactly alike are assured without tentative settings and measurements or the exercise of the skill of a trained mechanic.

Precedence of the Jig

The jig preceded the fixture in point of time, the earliest form being the drilling jig, or "templet," as it was once termed, through the holes in which the correct centring of one or more drills is controlled. Though this has always been used, its employment has extended amazingly. The fixture is an appliance of relatively recent growth, being mainly one of the developments associated with the interchangeable system of manufacture, now grown until it has reached in many instances an unprecedented degree of

*From Times' Engineering Supplement.

complexity, ingenuity, and large dimenssions. The tool-room is largely engaged with the design and construction of jigs and fixtures, each of which has to be schemed for just the piece of work that has to be tooled under its coercion.

During the growth of the drilling jig it has developed great improvements over its prototype, the templet. Generally it is built much more stoutly, and it is rendered more durable by the insertion of hardened steel bushes for the guidance of the drills, reamers, and taps. Although the jigs differ with every job, the elements themselves are standardized in shops, and there are differences in fitting the elements to suit varied conditions. The bushes are a large genus, and a study of them would reveal some dozens of variations. Nearly all the earlier drilling templets dealt simply with holes in one plane, but many jigs now include provision for being turned about to various angles to present more than one face to the tool, and having means for locking it at each position during drilling. One of the valuable features of a drilling jig is that it provides the only means by which a hole can be drilled on a sloping surface, to enter accurately, that is, where the drill does not enter normally to the surface. Without the control of the jig the drill would slip and make its hole somewhere below the correct point on the slope. Holes of this class occur in adapters, shell noses, and fuse parts. These are drilled correctly through a jig combined with a fixture, which hugs the curved or tapered contour, and has a considerable substance of metal, with a deep bush in close contact with the surface to coerce the drill.

Leading Aspects of the Fixture

Into all high-class fixtures that are required for long service, with the embodiment of fine limits, two essential condi-tions enter-means for exact location of the work and provision for the durability and permanence of the fixture. To secure the first there are a myriad devices, having for their sole object the rapid, accurate, and uniform setting of hundreds or thousands of similar pieces, often, too, of pieces which are as yet rough castings or forgings, having, therefore, uncertain variations in dimensions. The second condition is met by the selection of those materials which are best calculated to fulfil the requirements, in suitable proportioning and in treatment. In consequence, a large classification of the appliances into typical groups exists, such as the open and the box forms, and into standardized elements-the bushes, pins, screws, and so on. Cast iron, wrought iron, mild steel, and carbon steels, hardened and ground, enter into these constructions. Draughtsmen and designers in office and tool-room are occupied exclusively with the scheming of the fixtures and jigs, and groups of mechanics in the tool-room are engaged in producing them.

When pieces are held in fixtures, they are either set by portions that have already been tooled, or by rough-cast or rough-forged surfaces. The first are readily dealt with. When a setting surface has not been tooled, its equivalent is often provided so far as the setting is concerned by the method of "spotting," that is, facing an area, or areas, small but sufficient to make accurate contact with a locating plug or pin. When location must be done by rough surfaces, then methods are devised for making slight adjustments of some elements of the fixture in order to accommodate pieces that vary slightly in dimensions. Again, a fixture often has to carry articles that are of a very flimsy character, and liable therefore to become distorted by the exercise of undue pressure. These present similar problems to those which confront the machinist when he fixes such articles directly on machine tables. Packing has to be provided in the fixture in opposition to clamps to afford sufficient support, without severe pressure.

Rapidity of Action

When the question of the design of fixtures is raised, rapidity of action in set-ting and removing is of nearly equal importance with that of any other aspect of the problem of production. Fixtures afford many illustrations of alternative methods of this character. One of the most valuable is the hinged bolt, pivoted to be thrown back on one side, instead of requiring time to be spent in unscrewing a nut and pulling a bolt out of its hole. Among the clamping devices which act with rapidity are cam levers. A lever boss has its outline shaped eccentrically, with the result that the movement of the lever through a small arc causes the increasing radius to press on the work and grip it instantaneously. A simple clamp, which is nearly instantaneous in action, is a swinging plate which is pivoted on a bolt at one end and tightened on the work with a bolt at the other. The latter fits in an open-sided slot hole, to avoid running a nut off and on. When the object, say a shell blank, is inserted in the fixture to be cut off or centred, the clamp is swung over it, and one turn of the nut secures it. Similar to this is the hinging of cover plates or the pivoting of a fixture. In making settings, stops against which one particular portion of the piece of work is pushed avoid the waste of time involved in all tentative settings by measurement, and ensure unifromity of setting in hundreds of similar pieces.

Locating plugs form a large group of time-saving elements. They are generally used in preference to fixture faces, even when they locate a plane face, but they have a wider sphere. For plane

faces they are plane or cylindrical, but for holes they are of conical section, for external cylindrical surfaces they take the form of vee blocks, for the ends of cylinders hollow cones, and so on. The fixture is very often designed to fulfil the function of a dividing plate or head, as when several holes have to be drilled in faces, or on peripheries at exact angular distances apart, or when facets have to be milled in strict geometrical relations. Holes and a plug, or notches and a latch, provide the means of instant location. In those shops where motion studies and route systems are installed these minute economies rank as of far higher value than in those factories where little account is taken of the number of movements made by the operators.

Dimensions and Scope of Fixtures

Many of the fixtures used for the parts of guns, rifles, and revolvers are of small dimensions, and are, therefore, easily handled, but at the other extreme the help of a crane is wanted. Large numbers of fixtures are allied to the machine vises, but they are shaped, as far as the arrangements and forms of the jaws are concerned, solely in order to enable them to take the one article for which they are designed. Jaws are as often set at various angles as disposed parallel. Frequently the resemblance to ordinary jaws is disguised, as happens when the shape of a piece entails the fitting of three or more grips disposed at various angles. These are usual in dealing with some parts of revolvers, for milling, shaping, slotting, and drilling operations.

In its wider developments the fixture is not limited to securing a single article. It may include a long row of small pieces, the number being limited only by the maximum capacity of the machine for milling, planing, or drilling. The heavier the fixture or the more severe the character of the tooling done, the more massively must it be proportioned in order to avoid spring and vibration.

Some Contingent Results

One utility of the fixture, secondary only in the sense that it is not the original function, is that it, with its contained piece, can have different faces presented to the tools on a single machine, or it can be transferred between several machine tools, where operations of a similar or a different character may be performed on it. How great the resulting economy is may be imagined if comparison is made with the time that would be occupied in resetting an intricate or a flimsy article or a series of such pieces directly on machine tables. The fixture and the piece which it encloses are virtually one and the same element, ensuring that each portion tooled will occupy correct relations to every other portion, and that a thousand or ten thousand pieces so treated will interchange with each other.

Another aspect of the fixture is that a very large amount of care, thought, and labor is frequently spent on an nelaborate fixture to enable a small and apparently trifling operation, such perhaps as the drilling of a single small hole, or the milling of an edge, to be performed. The explanation is that without the employment of a fixture the assembling of thousands of similar pieces on an absolutely interchangeable system would not be possible, and hand correction and adjustment would be entailed. Then, not only would the cost of production be immensely enhanced, but the supply of spares to replace those worn or damaged at the seat of war could not be guaranteed.

Predominance of Drilling

Probably three-fourths of the work that is done in fixtures consists of drilling and allied operations, simply because the central fact of exact control is more readily carried out in drilling than in milling, planing, or shaping. A drill or a boring tool can be coerced in holes in fitxure or jig, but other tools must be set in some way, so that the function of the fixture in these is limited to securing the work in one unvarying position. Drilling functions may be extended to include a series of drills, or allied tools, reamers, etc., for simultaneous action.

Other machines in which fixtures are employed are milling, planing, shaping, slotting, and face grinders. In the face grinders, and in milling machines and planers, the fixture is utilized in a way which marks a vast extension of its original function, in what is termed continuous tooling. A series of similar pieces is arranged lineally or grouped on a circular table, and gripped in one fixture on the table, while the tool cuts over the series.

In the case of pieces which offer irregular outlines to be milled, forms control the outline. A form on a hinged portion of the fixture, the shape of which will produce the irregular outline to be milled, is moved under the coercion of a roller against the pressure of the milling cutter. Fixtures of this kind are used in milling the outlines of sword bayonets, and in dealing with some of the small parts of rifles.

A good many fixtures are designed merely for drilling the chucking centre in the blank end of a shell forging in a vertical drilling machine. As the forging at this stage is rough, it is centred by the rough interior, through the medium of a stem smaller than the bore, but provided with adjustable hinged fingers which are moved outwards with nuts. The fixture is hinged to its base, which is attached to the table of the machine, and the stem is tilted outwards to an angle for the purpose of slipping the shell over it. In some the stem is lowered to a right angle.

Although the usual practice is to bore, tap, and recess the mouths of shells in a lathe of some kind, yet these operations have been regularly done on vertical drilling machines. The shell is held on the outside in a fixture which carries four vee'd jaws that grip it on the outside through right and left hand screws turned by a hand wheel. The tools are guided through a central hole in a bridge piece. Similarly a shell is set on a stem in a vertical position to have the base plate forced into the end, in cases where it is not screwed in. The post or stem is hinged as before, and the plate is pressed in, riveted, or caulked by ram or hammer,

depending on the system adopted. A shell is gripped in a longitudinal position on vee-blocks, integral with the fixture for the drilling of a hole in the nose. A conical locating plug centres the nose, a swinging clamp plate is brought in opposition against the base, and an arched end receives the bushed hole through which the drill is coerced.

Continuous Tooling

Many massive fixtures have been designed solely to perform the preliminary task or cutting off shell blanks from solid bars, or for rough-facing the ends of forged shells. The first include fixtures for use with a single saw, or with the multiple milling cutter type of saws, or with the rotary cutting-off machines. In the second case the ends of the forgings are trimmed with a face mill, either on a plane miller or with cutting tools on the table of a vertical boring machine. When gang saws or face mills are used, and the fixtures occupy the whole length of the machine tables, an additional economy is secured-borrowed from planing machine practice-that of setting up pieces on one portion of the table, while tooling is proceeding on those that occupy the other portion. There is ample time for doing this when a long table may occupy from one to four hours in its total traverse.

Fixtures for Fuse Bodies

In the case of fixtures for fuse bodies, problems in drilling are presented which can be solved only by the employment of fixtures or of machines having drill spindles built exclusively for dealing with these bodies. The fixture permits of the employment of the standard machines, but several fixtures are required for a single size of body, since it is necessary to use some holes as the means of location for the drilling and tapping of others, and fixtures of different shapes are required to hold and present the various holes suitably to the drills and taps. The graduated time ring for fuses is the subject of several fixtures and drilling jigs.

Milling Fixtures

Extensive employment is found for milling fixtures in the small parts of rifles and revolvers, which include many awkwardly intricate and irregular shapes, all to be tooled to extremely fine limits. Many of the fixtures deal with profile milling. The number of separate and distinct operations in some single pieces is remarkable. The forging termed the "action body" of a Lee-Enfield rifle, which weighs in the rough about 5 lbs., is reduced to 1% lbs. after 150 operations have been performed on it. The breech bolt entails 46 toolings, the trigger guard 35, the nose cap 48, and other parts run these closely. The "body" of a revolver goes through 76 operations, including milling, copy-milling, drilling slotting, shaping, and drifting, requiring the services of about a dozen machines and double that number of fixtures.

The Fixture in the Small Shop

One benefit which the fixture confers, and which has proved of much value at the present period, is that it often en-

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ables machines to be used which would. without its aid, not be qualified to deal with the tasks required of them. An enormous volume of work has been done by these alternative methods of manufacture under the stress of necessity. Many small shops to which work has been sublet have been but poorly furnished with machine tools; hence they have taken such sections from the big controlled firms as they have been able to deal with, and produced them with the help of fixtures and jigs adapted to the tools in their possession. The inspectors are not concerned with details of this kind. The final results as revealed by tests is their business.

No operation is too insignificant, even though tooling is not involved, to be dealt with by the aid of a fixture. The tilly percussion needles in fuses are carried each in a small plug, and have to be fastened securely in their plugs. As they are too small to be screwed, they are held frictionally by a process termed "spinning," that is, a small annulus of metal on the face of the plug is closed round the pin after its insertion in the plug by the pressure of two rotating rolls or wheels. The needles have to be dropped into their holes and drilled in the plugs by hand, which would be tedious in the absence of a guide. A fixture is. therefore, made to hold a number of plugs. and a plate is dowelled on it, having countersunk holes in alignment with the plug holes below. The pins, being dropped into the bell-mouthed holes in the plate, enter the plugs at once, and, the top plate having been lifted off, the fixture is taken to the machine to have the pins secured.

CASTING TEMPERATURE OF

THE casting temperature exercises a decided influence on the physical properties of aluminum alloys, according to F. H. Hurren in his summary of a paper read before the Birmingham branch of the British Foundryman's Association. To a certain point, the lower the casting temperature, the better the mechanical properties. At temperatures below 650 deg. C., there appears to be very little change in the tensile tests, and at this temperature almost any properly-gated casting can be run. It is, of course, absurd to dogmatise, and say that no mould must be poured at a temperature exceeding 650 deg. C., as factors may be present which render it desirable or necessary to cast at a higher temperature. For instance, aluminum aeroplane cylinders require a higher temperature to ensure freedom from mis-runs in the very thin cooling fins, and in the remarks on porosity an example being cited where a temperature of 675 deg. gave the best results. Speaking generally, however, most commercial casting can be performed at a temperature of 650 deg. C., or under, by paying proper attention to the method of gating, and obviation of air locks. Pyrometry is just as important when dealing with molten metals as in annealing and hardening processes. Many aluminum castings are poured

from two crucibles simultaneously, and it is to court trouble to have the two lots of metal at different temperatures. By "drawn" melting in bulk the risk of this happening is not so great as when melting in small crucibles in coke or oil furnaces. Many of the vexatious cracks and "drawn" places are due to this cause.

Again, the "burnt" metal danger appears to be an imaginery one. By proper attention to casting temperature, it does not matter what temperature the metal has attained, nor how long it has remained in the furnace; results may be obtained equalling those from metal which has been melted with every care. I think that most of the trouble which has been ascribed to "burnt" metal, is really due to crude methods of judging temperature, and could be avoided by the introduction of a pyrometer. It is difficult, if not impossible, to correctly estimate the temperature of a body of molten aluminum, by the eye. A crucible of metal has been heated to, say, 880 deg. C.: it is drawn from the furnace, stirred, pieces of scrap or ingot metal added. stirred again, termed "right" (when perhaps the temperature is still as high as 720 deg. C.), and when a "waster" results, it is credited to "burnt" metal. Actually it is due to a high casting temperature, and had a pyrometer been used and the metal cooled to, say 620 deg. C., no doubt a perfect casting would have resulted.

Aluminum is still sufficiently fluid at 540 deg. C. to run thick castings, and there is no visible difference between metal at that temperature and metal at 700 deg. C. No one would deliberately leave metal in the furnace for a long period after it has melted, owing to the waste of fuel and increased melting loss, but where this is unavoidable figures obtained indicate that the metal does not suffer deterioration. There is no danger in using metal which has been left in the furnace for two hours, provided attention is paid to casting temperature.

CARE OF BELTING

LEATHER belts should be protected against water and other moisture by using a waterproof dressing. Belts made of coarse, loose fibred leather give best service in dry and warm places. For damp or moist conditions, the very finest and firmest leather should be used. Oil should not be allowed to drip on belts. Leather belting may not safely be run constantly when the surrounding temperature is over 110 degs. Fah.

It is usually preferable to joint the ends of a belt by splicing and cementing. as this ensures against irregularity of operation. Laced belts should have the lace holes punched with an oval punch. whose longer axis is parallel to the belt lengthways. Lacing should not be crossed on the driving face. The greatest allowable belt tension is not constant. neither is the belt velocity even with pulleys revolving at constant speed. Ball and roller bearings in the shafting hangers have contributed materially to an increase in over-all efficiency of belt drives.

BEARING LUBRICATION

A STUDY of the influence of surface velocity on the mean film thickness in the lubrication of bearing forms the subject of the paper which received the student prize of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1917. The paper was prepared by Boynton M. Green, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

The apparatus used in the experiments on which the paper was based is shown in Fig. 1. It is non-adjustable and consists of a plain phosphor-bronze sleeve about 3¼ in. in diameter and 7 in. long, pressed into a cast-iron housing which was bolted to a lathe bed. Lubrication was effected by two steel oil rings of rectangular section. Two sets of oil grooves were cut in the upper half of the bronze as shown in the sketch. On assembling the bronze sleeve and housing it was found that the bronze was elliptical in section, the major axle being vertical. The average difference in diameters was 0.001 in.

While for best results the sleeve should have been reamed after pressing it into the housing, the inaccuracy did not seem The to affect the results appreciably. journal was a piece of mild steel ground to a diameter of 3.244 in., giving a running fit allowance of 0.0035 in., or about 0.001 in. per inch of diameter. On each end of the journal a 67-lb. cast-iron flywheel was secured by a nut. The total weight of the assembled journal, flywheels and nuts was 165.5 lb., making a nominal load on the bearing of 7.275 lb. per sq. in. of projected area. The entire apparatus was mounted on two parallel lathe beds, and three lathe heads with four-step pulleys were utilized for the drive. To locate the position of the journal relative to the bearing, three micrometers were used, spaced 120 deg. apart around the bearing in a plane through its centre and perpendicular to its axis.

In determining the mean thickness of oil films, the following approximations were made:—(a)—The loaded portion of the film was that below the horizontal plane through the centre of the bearing. (b)—The thickness of the film at this plane and on each side of the journal was equal to the radial bearing allowance. (c)—The mean thickness of film was the average of the thickness at this plane and the minimum thickness of the film. The minimum thickness of the film is the radial allowance minus the distance between axes of the journal and bearing.

The curve plotted from the results gave the general equation:

$y = b + c^a \sqrt{V}$

in which y = means thickness of film in inches.

- b = one half the radial allowance.
- c == constant, dependent on allowance and possibly on viscosity.
- a <u>constant</u>, dependent on viscosity and possibly on allowance.
- V = surface velocity of journal in feet per minute.

From the experimental figures the values of c and a were found to be: c =

0.0000049; a = 1.8, and the resulting empirical equation is

y - 0.0000049^{1.*} \ V

As to the application of the empirical equation in the general equation for bearing lubrication, it may be said that it can be used directly for conditions of the same allowance and the lubricants having the same viscosity. For other allowances and lubricants the change of (c) and (a) cannot be stated definitely. In general (c) will change with some function of the allowance and (a) with some function of the viscosity.

The oil used during the experiment was an ordinary mineral oil known as "vacoline," manufactured by the Standard Oil Company. Its viscosity was given by the Engler viscosimeter as 11.0 at 20 deg. C. and 2.95 at 50 deg. C., compared with water at 20 deg. C., which gave a specific viscosity of 38.9 at 20 deg C. and 8.7 at 50 deg. C.- "



POWER TRANSMISSION BY CHAIN

ALTHOUGH the question of power transmission is only one of many to which the engineer has to give his attention, yet in these days of great and increasing activity, it comes about that none of us can afford to be indifferent to any factor which makes for better. quicker or cheaper production. Plants, factories and mills are extending in every direction as the supply falls short of the demand, and it is the engineer with the knowledge of where to save. who is mainly responsible for these extensions. That chain driving, which has many advantages over other methods of power transmission in many cases is a factor of considerable importance, is evidenced by the fact that in every part of the world engineers are using this drive to a large extent. Space does not permit us to discuss the design of chains and their many applications, opportunity will therefore only be taken to summarize a few of the advantages accruing from their service adoption.

The chain drive is positive, inasmuch as the chain cannot slip on the wheels. It is elastic, inasmuch as the weight of the chain which hangs between the wheels may act as a spring; the lubricant in the bearings, and in certain cases even the shape of the links adding to this quality. The effect of this elasticity is to considerably reduce the vibration and noise inseparable from such a positive power transmission as spur gearing, while the positive nature of the chain drive has in many cases increased the production of machines from 15 to 30 per cent.

Chain driving is highly efficient; experiments having shown that the efficiency of a well-designed chain drive is somewhere between $97-98\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Also, the nature of the action of the chain upon the wheels is such that this high efficiency is maintained throughout the life of the drive, and is not seriously affected by minute inaccuracies of erection, as in the case with some forms of tooth gearing.

As compared with rope or belt, the centre distance for chain driving never exceeds 8 feet or 9 feet and can, if circumstances require, be made so small that the chain wheels barely clear one another. For this reason it is even possible to take out a pair of spur wheels, replace them by chain wheels of smaller diameter and get, as the result, a highly satisfactory drive as regards efficiency and absence of noise and vibration.

Partly on account of the above advantages, and partly because it is not necessary that there should be any greater initial tension in the chain than such as is caused by its own weight, there are very heavy incidental economies, effected by chain driving. The absence of tension results both in saving of power and in reduction of wear and tear of bearings, shafting and machine parts.

Chain Drive Limitations

There are many locations and conditions particularly suited for belts, ropes and gears, and these systems will never be discarded; yet as the system of power transmission by chain has become more widely known, its advantages have been quickly appreciated and its popularity greatly increased among prominent Canadian firms. Chain driving, of course, has its limitations; for instance, where power has to be transmitted at right angles, or where the driving and driven shafts run in opposite directions. This latter instance in itself debars its use on fully half the machine tools in service, and where otherwise it would be applicable. Chains are not affected by moisture, heat or oil; belts and ropes tend to slip under such conditions, with resultant loss of power accompanied by destructive heat. It was, however, in cases where shafts were too far apart for gears, and too close for belts or ropes, that chains made their debut. Their success in these fields suggested trials in others.

Quiet Running and Compactness

In many instances, the gear makes no greater sound than a medium-sized belt.

It is impossible to have metallic pieces moving with absolute silence, and its degree is affected by the speed of the chain and the number of teeth in the sprockets. Noise is only produced when the chain speed is excessive, and when the number of teeth becomes very low.

Compactness is probably one of the most important advantages chain transmission offers over belts or ropes, and it secures admission for the system into an unlimited field of application. The chain sprockets are approximately one-half the size of belt pulleys of the same capacity. and they may be placed quite close together, thus economizing in space, and often providing a more convenient and satisfactory arrangement of machines. Again, the width of the chain is usually about one-third the width of a belt for the same power.

First Cost

To many, the first cost of a chain drive is an obstruction; this being about 50 per cent. for small powers, and as low as 35 per cent. for large powers, higher than a belt drive of equal capacity. It should be borne in mind, however, that higher efficiency, saving in power and increased production, mean more satisfactory transmission at low cost. There are several hundred chain drives in use in Canada, a large majority of which are transmitting upwards of 200 h.p., with centres as short as six feet.

ROPE TRANSMISSION

THE main features of an ideal ropedrive are that the diameter of the pulleys shall not be less than thirty times the diameter of the rope used, and the driving and driven pulleys shall, if possible, be of equal diameter, but where this cannot be arranged, their ratios should not be greater than 5 to 1. The distance between the pulley faces should, if possible, be not less than 25 feet, and the drive should be horizontal, with the slack side of the rope on the top. The speed may be from 2.000 feet to 4,000 feet per minute, but if too low the ropes are apt to slip, and if too high, the action of centrifugal forces affects the efficiency.

There should be a distance of from 4 to 6 feet clearance under the repes, and these must, of course, not rub on anything. An allowance of 2 or 3 inches clearance between the bearing foundations and the sides of the pulleys must be made so as to leave room for the ropes to be put on to the pulley. The pulleys must also be accurately in line, well balanced, and the grooves exactly alike.

All gears between the prime mover and the rope-drive should, if possible, be avoided; the ropes should be kept dry, properly lubricated, and not too tight. They should all be put on at one time, and the full load applied to them as soon as possible after they are in place. Carrier pulleys, rollers, and angular drives should be avoided as much as possible.

Rope driving is applicable and works satisfactorily in cases of indirect as well as direct requirement.

PROGRESS IN NEW EQUIPMENT

A Record of New and Improved Machinery and Accessories for the Machine, Pattern, Boiler and Blacksmith Shops, Planing Mill, Foundry and Power Plant

INDICATOR FOR LEAD ON SCREW THREADS

A DEVICE for testing the lead on external and internal screw threads has been brought out by the Bicknell-Thomas Co., Greenfield, Mass. Screws of any of the customary diam-



THREAD LEAD INDICATOR TESTING EXTERNAL THREAD.

eters can be measured and the smallest size of tapped hole that the indicator will enter is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. This, it is pointed out, enables the lead of the thread on the small sizes of screws and the tapped holes in which they fit to be tested.

The device consists of two points which are capable of adjustment for various leads, mechanism for transmitting the motion of these points to the indicating needle and a set of graduations to show the departure of the lead from the normal amount. A table on which the screw rests when being tested is provided. This can be adjusted to accommodate various diameters of screws and, when internal threads are being measured, the thumb screw holding the table in place is loosened and the latter removed. A master is furnished with each gauge to enable the operator to make certain that the needle point is on the zero mark when the gauging points are properly spaced. If it is necessary to test threads having odd pitches, such as 13 threads to the inch, a master can be furnished for adjusting the indicating needle.

In use, a screw is placed on the indicator which is held in one hand, preferably the left, and is pressed against the two points which are spaced $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 in. apart, as may be desired. The indicator needle will remain at the centre graduation, which is zero, if the lead of the thread is normal, moving downward toward the plus side if the lead is long and in the opposite direction if the lead is short. The exact amount of discrepancy is indicated by the graduations, each of which corresponds to 0.001 in. For internal threads the procedure is the same except that the table is removed as mentioned, and the indicator is inserted in the tapped hole.

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AUTOMATIC STARTERS FOR INDUC-TION MOTORS

DUE to the unprecedented demand for manufactured products of every kind, industrial plants in all parts of the country are being taxed to their utmost capacity. In addition, the cost of labor and machinery has been increasing at an extremely rapid rate. The magnitude of these factors has forced manufacturers to employ every means available in an effort to increase production or to reduce operating expenses. This may be accomplished by reducing the number of operators, by simplifying the duties of the present operators so that more attention may be devoted to the production of a larger quantity and a higher grade of product, or by furnishing better protection to the apparatus installed, thereby insuring continuity of service.

One of the factors by which the desired results may be accomplished is the use



TYPICAL AUTOMATIC STARTER EQUIPMENT.

of automatic starters and controllers for the motor-driven machinery employed. Among the companies producing such control apparatus is the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., several of whose starters are shown in the accompanying illustrations. These automatic starters are for use with single phase or polyphase squirrel cage and wound-rotor induction motors, where it is desired to start the motor from a remote point, or where automatic acceleration is required to guard against improper starting by unskilled operators. They are simple, reliable, and rugged in construction, consisting of a magnetic contactor panel and a master switch, which may be either a push button, a float switch, a pressure regulator, or similar device for closing the control circuit, depending upon the service. The vital element is the magnetic contactor. The contactors used on these starters are of a type which has been used by the Westinghouse Co. with marked success in steel



TYPICAL AUTOMATIC STARTER EQUIPMENT.

mill, cement plant, and mine installations where the requirements are extremely severe. The contactors are opened by strong spring action, assisted by gravity. The destructive action of the arc is reduced to a minimum by strong blow-out coils and arcing horns.



THREAD LEAD INDICATOR TESTING INTERNAL THREAD.

The operation of the starters is exceeringly simple. When starting motors driving line shafting, wood-working and metal-working tools and similar apparatus, it is only necessary to press a button and close a small knife or snap switch. The starter then automatically makes the proper connections to limit the starting current to a suitable value and to vary the time required for acceleration according to the load on the motor, thus preventing damage to the machinery by too slow or too rapid acceleration, and saving time by bringing the motor to full speed at the most rapid permissible rate. When used for pump or compressor service in connection with a float switch or pressure gauge, the action of the starters is entirely automatic, the motors being started when the pressure or liquid level of the tank controlled falls to a predetermined point and stopped when the desired maximum pressure or level is reached, or vice versa.

The automatic starters for squirrel cage motors are most frequently employed for starting motors operating centrifugal pumps, air compressors, fans, blow-



TYPICAL AUTOMATIC STARTER EQUIPMENT.

ers, metal-working and wood-working machines, and other apparatus requiring starting torque less than full load torque. This type of starter, however, owing to the wide application of squirrel cage motors for industrial service, can be applied economically for starting service in nearly every industry.

Squirrel cage motors of 5 horse-power and smaller are usually connected direct to the line. Large squirrel cage motors are first impressed with low voltage from auto transformers or connected to the line through resistance, so that in either case the starting current is reduced. When the speed of the motor has reached such a point that the starting current has decreased sufficiently the motor is then automatically connected to the line.

The automatic starters for wound rotor motors are particularly adaptable for starting motors driving plunger pumps, positive pressure blowers, air compressors, long line shafts, and loads having heavy inertia. The severe starting conditions encountered in this class of service require from 100 to 200 per cent. full load torque in starting, making automatic starting a very desirable feature.



TYPICAL AUTOMATIC STARTER EQUIPMENT.

When an automatic starter is used in connection with a wound-rotor motor, the line switch is first closed, with the maximum resistance in the rotor circuit. When the speed falls to a predetermined time until all the resistance is short circuited by the last contactor.

The power on any circuit may fail suddenly; therefore, it is important that some protection be afforded both operator and motor against an unforeseen return of power. This protection may be provided for motors, operating pumps, compressors, etc., by a low-voltage release to disconnect the motor from the line when the voltage is low or power fails entirely; then, as soon as power returns, the motor will automatically start up again. In many applications, however, such as for motors operating metalworking or wood-working machine tools, low voltage protection is required. Motors so protected are disconnected from the line when power fails, and will not start when power comes on again until the operator presses a button or there is no danger from the unexpected starting of a machine.

The advantages resulting from the use of automatic starters for induction motors comprise: absolute protection to both operator and expensive machinery, proper starting at the most rapid permissible rate, economy in operation and maintenance, convenience of remote control, and automatic operation.



value, a relay closes a magnetic contactor, which cuts out a part of the resist-



ance in the rotor circuit. Each contactor operates in a similar manner, cutting out its portion of the resistance at the proper "MICHELL" THRUST BEARINGS WITH a view to manufacture in quantity and placing them on the market on the same basis as that on which ball bearings have long been sold, Broome & Wade, of High Wycombe, Berks, England, are now standardizing certain sizes of Michell thrust bearings, says Engineering.

One form of standardized design is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. In this case the thrust collar (a) is bored to a barrel section and instead of being clamped between its spherical seats is loosely held, as is indicated by the space shown between the washer (b) and the opposing face of the seat (c). It is thus capable of taking slight tilts so as to distribute the load equally, in spite of any bending or deflection of the shaft. The collar transmits the thrust to the series of pivoted blocks or pads shown in position at (dd)-of these one set serves to take a thrust and the other a pull. Provision is made, it will be seen, for a continuous supply of oil. This pattern, being entirely enclosed, is suitable for use on pumps, fans or worm gears.

Another form of standardized thrust

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block is shown in Fig. 3. Here the bearing is not complete in itself, but is designed to fit into seats machined for it in the gear casing or whatever other machine part to which the bearing is to be applied. In this case the blocks are, it will be seen, mounted on two retaining rings. These, when the bearing is mounted in place, fit on bevelled seats, sufficient freedom being allowed to permit of the pressure being fairly distributed over the pads. The rings are prevented from being carried round with the revolving shaft by feathers on the housing of the machine. This pattern is made in sizes to fit shafts from 1 in. up to 31/2 in. in diameter, and to carry loads from 1,000 lb. to 8,000 lb. In this case the pads pivot about a point contact, whilst in the case of the pattern represented in Figs. 1 and 2, which is intended for heavier loads, the pads have line contact with the housing. Both types of bearing can be run at very high speeds, since centrifugal action in no way affects their working. With loads of 400 lb. to 500 lb. per square inch the coefficient of friction is commonly about 0.0015. _____

MOTOR BOATS IN FISHING IN-DUSTRY.

ACCORDING to the latest statistics, there are 9,302 motor boats employed in the Canadian fishing industry, besides a number of motor vessels of the larger type. This is an increase of 600 motor boats in a year, and 3,400 in two years.

The boats are employed almost entirely in the Maritime Provinces and on the Pacific coast, where the greater number are engaged in the halibut fishery, the vessels employed ranging from small motor boats, carrying four to ten men, to large auxiliary schooners and steamers.

The introduction of the motor boat has revolutionized the fishing industry and largely increased the production. It has saved the fisherman time and rendered him independent of the wind. He can also make longer journeys off shore to the fishing grounds, thereby increasing his sphere of operations. One of the most important points is the increase in the catch, owing to the fact that the fishermen can get to the fishing grounds quicker, remain there a longer time, carry' a greater load, and get back to port in less time than by the sail and oar method.

In the larger auxiliary schooners, the motor saves towage bills, enables the vessel to be manoeuvred in narrow channels, and brings her into the market quicker, with the fish fresher. There is less risk for the dory fishermen in squally weather on the Banks, as they can be picked up quicker.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

THE following enquiries have been received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from which further particulars may be obtained.

1072-Saw-mill Plant-An important company having a large amount of capital invested in Zanzibar, wishes to secure from Canada a saw-mill plant to cut about 10,000 feet a day. The plant must include boiler and engine and all machines to turn out lumber dressed four sides, with saws, knives, etc., and spare parts to provide for wear and breakage. Also a shingle machine to cut 16-inch, 18inch and 20-inch shingles.

1075.—Railway Sleepers.—A Birmingham firm wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers of railway sleepers in position to export large quantities.

1080—Asbestos Fibre and Board — A Canadian of high standing who has been established in Japan for many years, wishes to secure supplies of asbestos fibre and board in lots of from one to twenty tons. Sample of the fibre can be seen at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. He says those able to supply the present demand will find big business in future with Japan. Canadian producers are asked to send samples with full particilars of prices and code words together with advice as to quantities available.

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BOILER SERVICE MAINTENANCE

A BOILER is in a dangerous condition when the plates, bolts, braces or rivets of which it is constructed become weakened to such an extent that the internal force or pressure equals the tensile strength of the material at the weakest section or sections. In this condition, strains due to varying temperature will cause rupture and an explosion, the volume and destructiveness of which would be in accordance with the size of the boiler and the pressure carried therein.

The moment a boiler is placed in service it gradually becomes weaker, due to the destroying forces continually acting upon it. These forces are of both a chemical and mechanical nature. Corrosion and oxidation are continually acting on the material from which a boiler is constructed, and take place both internally and externally, these processes being the two most serious and subtle causes of weakening to which a boiler is subjected. Evidences of these are most noticeable in the grooving and pitting of plate, and more especially at locations most subject to deposits of mud, scale and organic substances.

Expansion and contraction also play a very important part in the destruction and weakening of a boiler, more especially when concentrated at any one point, such as at sharp bends or flanges in the plates where the inner and outer sheets are subjected to different temperatures. Constant working or bending of bolts, flanges or angles, however slight, will sooner or later destroy the fibres in the material at points subjected to it, causing crystalization, cracking, and leaving same more susceptible to the chemical action of the feed water.

It is therefore obvious that only thorough examination by competent inspectors who understand the construction, nature of defects. and remedies to be applied, will maintain a steam boiler in safe working condition.



Feared the Worst.—An Irishman coming out of ether in the ward after an operation exclaimed audibly: "Thank God! That is over!" "Don't be so sure," said the man in the next bed. "They left a sponge in me and had to cut me open again.' And the patient on the other side said: "Why, they had to open me, too, to find one of their instruments." Just then the surgeon who had operated on the Irishman stuck his head in the door and yelled: "Has anybody seen my hat?" Poor Patrick fainted.

* * *

Not Much to Ask.—The landlady bustled up to her new lodger as he came down to breakfast the first morning.

"Good morning, sir," she wheezed.

"Good morning," said the lodger.

"I hope you've had a good night's rest," said the landlady.

"No," said the mild-mannered little man. "Your cat kept me awake."

"Oh," said the landlady, tossing her head, "I suppose you're going to ask me to have the poor thing killed."

"No-no, not exactly," said the gentle lodger. "But would you very much mind having it tuned?"

Hoaxing a Bishop.—Funny stories are told about Archbishop Trench, who, seeing one day in Dublin a little girl trying to reach a door-knocker, came to her assistance.

"Rap hard!" said the little innocent. He did so.

"Now, run like the very devil!"

Trench always feared paralysis. One day at a dinner party he started probing his knee with his fork, and not feeling any pain, exclaimed: It's come at last. I am afraid."

"It's my knee," said the lady next to him!

The Scotch of It.—An enterprising drummer attempted to bribe an old Scotch merchant by offering him a box of cigars.

"Na, na," said the old chap, shaking his head gravely. "I canna take 'em."

"Nonsense," said the drummer. "If you have any conscientious scruples you may pay me a quarter for the box."

"Weel, weel," said the old Scot. "I'll tak' two boxes."

* * *

Hotel Advertising.—The customer at a London hotel gazed at his plate.

"Waiter," he called. "I should like to know the meaning of this. Yesterday I was served with a portion of pudding twice the size of this."

"Oh," said the waiter. Then, after a moment: "Did ye 'appen to be sittin' by the window, Sir?"

"Yes."

"Then that accounts for it," he said confidently. "We always give people by the windows large portions. It's a good advertisement."

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

B USINESS interests are awaiting the announcement of the Minister of Finance regarding the result of his negotiations for a loan in the United States. An important point will, of course, be the amount. Sir Thomas White will undoubtedly secure all the credit he can, and he will be wise to do so at this time, with the future so uncertain. Whether he will be able to secure enough to postpone a domestic loan is questionable.

Reports as to business conditions throughout the country continue to be of a satisfactory character. From some parts of the prairie territory there are indications that depressing crop prospects have had the effect of curtailing credits, but this is not by any means general. Labor conditions are very unsettled, the rising cost of living being an important factor in this connection. June trade figures issued at Ottawa continue to show a development in imports and exports. Exports were \$116,285,841 and imports \$87,515,067. There is still a very fair balance of trade, but it is decreasing. A country so heavily in debt as Canada is and with foreign capital scarce and expensive, should keep the trade balance substantially on the safe side if possible, and it is questionable if some action should not be taken by taxation or other means to curtail imports of luxuries.

The outlook all round may be regarded as satisfactory. High prices will overcome any crop shortage, and demand for manufactured products will continue strong while the war lasts at least. What we need is careful administration of our internal affairs so as to use our rather limited liquid assets to the best advantage.

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HESITANCY IN CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING ENTERPRISE

THE Nova Scotia Government at the last session of the Legislature placed the sum of \$2,000,000 at the disposal of a Commission to be used in any way that they considered wise in order to stimulate steel shipbuilding in Nova Scotia. The Commission is finding difficulties in the way. Even with the tremendous demand for tonnage it is not easy to get capitalists willing to invest the large sums necessary to build a modern shipyard. The element of uncertainty is not lacking in the future. Again, the Commission is faced with the labor difficulty; skilled men are not to be had. A number of interests have been in touch with the Commission, but so far nothing has materialized. If the Province of Nova Scotia, with the many advantages that it possesses as a shipbuilding centre, is up against trouble and indifference with regard to shipbuilding plant establishment, what hope is there for the industry being other than local and limited elsewhere in the Dominion as at present and in the immediate future?

Don't let us be content with the projected shipbuilding programmes of others; let it be our business to go in and win on this matter of ship construction, and by so doing it will probably be found that instead of being crowded out, we will have contributed to the establishment of an industry, not only of front rank national importance, but comparable in scope and achievement with that operative in any country of the world.

THE COMING WINTER'S FUEL SUPPLY

W E are just now being uncomfortably impressed with the fact that this is "The Good Old Summer Time," therefore, it is somewhat natural that little care or concern should be in evidence with regard to conditions which will prevail, at best only a few months hence. "Lest we forget," or that our indifference have fuller scope for its exercise than it ought, the attention of manufacturers and operators is drawn to the accompanying more or less official memoranda which indicates that there will be a greater coal shortage next winter than last, and that therefore, we should arrange and secure now our fuel requirements.

Great Britain is short 15,000,000 tons of coal; France lacks even more; the coaling of Allied warships on the Atlantic coast, the naval, domestic and industrial requirements incident to the entrance of United States as a belligerent, all mean that the coal production must be increased.

United States officials anticipate that next fall there will be unprecedented demands on rolling stock for handling the production.

The situation is that the United States companies have placed an embargo on coal going out of that country, and the United States desires to keep coal cars in that country for any emergency that may arise.

The present rather acute shortage of coal in many quarters will not be helped by war conditions in the United States.

Coal prices have generally increased, and, unless there is Government regulation, they will reach higher levels.

The United States Geological Survey, as well as other agencies having knowledge of the facts, is urging all consumers of coal, both large and small, to store their winter's fuel during the summer months.

In so far as Central and Western Canada is concerned, the situation is intensified by the fact that owing to the coal strike in the West some 200,000 tons or more has been lost from production this year; also, owing to the shortage of ships and the great demand for iron ore for the manufacture of munitions, much less coal than ordinarily was brought up the Great Lakes last year, so that there are practically no supplies on hand.

From the above it is evident that, to be assured of our winter's supply of coal and, at the same time, save inconvenience and perhaps higher prices, we should buy coal during the summer months wherever and whenever it is available.

The Dominion Government has appointed a Fuel Controller to take charge of the situation, and the coal dealer, the manufacturer and householder can assist by filling their bins now with sufficient coal to last through the whole winter. By so doing they will help out conditions when the railway congestion occurs next fall. Tatatatatatatatatatatatatatatatat

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INDUSTRIAL NOTABILITIES

W ILLIAM I. GEAR, Colonel, Justice of the Peace, merchant, steamship owner and agent, Montreal; director of steel shipbuilding, Imperial Munitions Board, Ottawa; vice-pres., the Robt. Reford Co., steamship agents, 20 Hospital Street, Montreal; president, Crown Trust Co.; president, Canada Nitro-Products, Ltd.; director, Bank of Toronto; director, Keewatin Flour Mills Co., director, Cairn Line of Steamships, Ltd., and connected with



WILLIAM I. GEAR

various other enterprises, was born in Toronto, Ont., May 20, 1857, son of Henry J. and Jane (Martin) Gear. He is Lt.-Col. O. C. 1st Regiment (Canadian Grenadier Guards); was president, Corn. Exchange, Montreal, 1902; president, Montreal Board of Trade, 1905; member of Committee, Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, 1913 and 1916, and represented transportation interests on the St. Lawrence River Commission, 1911-1912. He served as Alderman, Longueuil, Que., from 1908-1912.

Col. Gear's clubs are St. James'; Canada; Canadian; M.A.A.A., etc., of Montreal; Rideau (Ottawa); Union (St. John); Halifax (Halifax); British Empire and Royal Colonial Institute, etc., (London, Eng.). His residence is 450 Mackay St., Montreal; the summer he, however, usually spends at Longueuil, Que.

Photo courtesy British and Colonial Press.

SELECTED MARKET QUOTATIONS

Being a record of prices current on raw and finished material entering into the manufacture of mechanical and general engineering products.

PIG IRON.	
Grey forge, Pittsburgh\$47 95	
Lake Superior, charcoal, Chi-	
Standard low phos., Philadel-	
phia	
Basic, Valley furnace 53.00	
Montreal Toronto	
Hamilton	
Victoria	
FINISHED IRON AND STEEL.	
Iron bars, base, Toronto 5 25	
Steel bars, base, Toronto 5 50 Steel bars 2 in to 4 in	
base 6 UU	
base	
Iron bars, base, Montreal 5 25 Steel bars, base Montreal 5 50	
Reinforcing bars, base 5 25	
Steel hoops	
Norway iron 11 00	
Spring steel 7 00	
Band steel, No. 10 gauge 5 75 Chequered foor plate 2 16 in 12 10	
Chequered floor plate, ¹ / ₄ in. 12 10	
Staybolt iron 8 50	
mill	
Steel bars, Pittsburgh 4 50 Tank plates, Pittsburgh 9 00	
Structural shapes, Pittsburgh 4 50	
F.O.B. Toronto Warehouse.	
Steel bars 5 50 Small shapes 5 75	
F.O.B. Chicago Warehouse	
Steel bars	
Plates	
FREIGHT RATES.	
Pittehurgh to Following Points	
Per 100 by	
Per 100 lbs C.L. L.C.L.	
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		Standard	Lap	oweld.		
2	in.		29	23	35	71
21/2	in.		43	88	54	11
3	in.		57	38	70	76
312	in.		71	76	- 89	70
ł	in.		85	02	106	28
$1\frac{1}{2}$	in.		96	52	121	29
5	in.		112	50	141	34
6	in.		145	90	183	36
7	in.		190	40	238	00
L	in.		200	00	250	00
5	in.		230	40	288	00
}	in.		276	00	345	00
0 L	in.		256	00	320	00
0	in.		329	60	412	00
Р	rice	-Ontari	o, Q	uebec	and	
	N	laritime	Prov	vinces.		
	WI	ROUGHT	NH	PPLES	š	

4" and under, 45%. 4^{1}_{2} " and larger, 40%. 4" and under, running thread. Standard couplings, 4" and under, 35" 250

41/2" and larger, 15%.

OLD MATERIAL.

Dealers' Buying Prices.	
Montreai	Toronto
Copper, light\$21 00	\$22 00
Copper, crucible 24 00	27 00
Copper, neavy 24 00 Copper wire 24 60	26 50
No. 1 machine com-	20 30
position 20 00	22 00
New brass turnings 16 00	19 00
No. 1 brass turnings 14 00	16 00
Medium brass 16 00	10 50
Heavy brass 18 00	18 00
Heavy melting steel 20 00	17 00
Steel turnings 9 00	8 00
Boiler plate 15 00	12 00
Axles, wrought iron 25 00	21 00
Rails 19 00	18 00
No. 1 machine cast	
iron	25 00
Pipe wrought 17 00	20 09
Car wheels, iron\$25.00	\$25 00
Steel axles 30 00	30 00
Mach. shop turnings 8 50	8 50
Cast borings 8 50	8 50
Serap zine 8 00	9 50
Heavy lead 11 00	19 75
Tea lead 7 00	7 00
Aluminum 35 00	35 00
DOT MO STRING AND SHO	
BULTS, NUTS AND SCR	EWS.
BOLTS, NUTS AND SCR Per	Cent.
Carriage bolts, %" and less.	Cent. 10
Carriage bolts, %" and less. Carriage bolts, 7-16 and up	Cent. 10 net
BOLTS, NUTS AND SCH Per Carriage bolts, %" and less. Carriage bolts 7-16 and up. Coach and lag screws	EWS. Cent. 10 net 25
Carriage bolts, %" and less. Carriage bolts, %" and less. Carriage bolts, 7-16 and up. Coach and lag screws	LE W S. Cent. 10 net 25 35 s 10
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Carriage bolts, %" and less, Carriage bolts, 7-16 and up. Coach and lag screws	Cent. 10 net 25 35 s 10 net
Carriage bolts, %" and less. Carriage bolts, %" and less. Carriage bolts 7-16 and up. Coach and lag screws Store bolts. Plate washersList plu. Machine bolts, 7-16 and over	Cent. 10 net 25 35 s 10 net 10 net
Carriage bolts, %" and less. Carriage bolts, 7-16 and up. Coach and lag screws Stove bolts Plate washersList plus Machine bolts, 7-16 and over Machine bolts, % and less Blank bolts	Cent. 10 net 25 35 s 10 net 10 net net
BOLTS, NUTS AND SCH Per Per Carriage bolts, %" and less. Carriage bolts, 7-16 and up. Coach and lag screws. Ntove bolts Plate washers List plus Machine bolts, 7-16 and over Machine bolts, % and less. Blank bolts Bolt ends Elevator bolts	Cent. 10 net 25 55 s 10 net 10 net . net and 5
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Wood screws, O. & R.,	
bright	6714
Wood screws, flat, brass	371/2
Wood screws, O. & R.,	
brass	321
Wood screws, flat, bronze	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Wood screws, O. & R.	
bronze	25
MILLED PRODUCTS.	
Per c	ent
Set acrewa	33
Sq. & Hex. Head Cap Screws	- 30
Rd. & Fil Head Cap Screws	- 10
Flat % But. Hd. Can Screws	
plus	- 10
Fin. & Semi-fin. nuts up to	
1 in	20
Fin. and semi-fin. nuts, over	
1 in., up to 1½ in	30
Fin. and semi-fin. nuts, over	
1½ in., up to 2 in	10
Studs	20
Coupling holds	- 40
Diapan head bolts without	10
filet list plus	10
Planer head holts with	10
fillet list ning 10 and	10
Planer head holt outs same	9.8
finished nuts	us
Planer bolt washers	net
Hollow set screwslist plus	20
Collar screwslist plus 30.	10
Thumb screws	20
Thumb nuts	65
Patch bolts add 40,	10
'old pressed nuts to 11/2	
1nadd \$	4.50
old pressed auts over 11/2	
madd \$	1,00

BILLETS.

rer gross ton
Bessemer billets\$100 00
Open-hearth billets 100 00
O.H. sheet bars 105 00
Forging billets 125 00
Wire rods 95 00
F.o.b. Pittsburgh.

NAILS AND SPIKES.

Wire nails	5 50	5 45
Cut nails	5 70	5 80
Miscellane	ous wire nails	60%
Spikes, %	in. and larger	6 50
Spikes, ¼	and 5-16 in	7 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Solder, strictly 0 38
Solder, guaranteed 0 41
Babbitt metals
Soldering coppers, 1b 0 53
Lead wool, per lb 0 15
Putty, 100-lb. drum 4 35
White lead, pure, cwt 19 00
Red dry lead, 100 lb, kegs,
per cwt 15 45
Glue, English 0 38
Tarred slaters' paper, roll 0 95
Gasoline, per gal., bulk 0 311/2
Benzine, per gal., bulk 0 301/2
Pure turpentine, single
bols., gal
blis 197
Linseed oil boiled single
bbls 1 30
Plaster of Paris, per bbl., 2 50
Sandpaper, B. & A list plus 20
Emery Clothlist plus 33 1-3
Borax, cyrstal 15
Sal Soda 0 0315
Sulphur, rolls 0 05
Sulphur. commercial 0 0416
Rosin "D," per lb 0 03
Rosin "G," per. lb 0 031/2
Borax crystal and granular 0 15
Wood alcohol, per gallon., 2 15

Whiting, plain, per 100 lbs. 2 20

ROPE AND PACKINGS	
'lumbers' oakum, per lb	.09
acking, square braided	.34
acking, No. 1 Italian	.40
acking, No. 2 Italian	.32
ure Manila rope	.37
British Manila Rope	.31
lew Zealand Hemp	.81
ransmission rope, Manila	.43
Prilling cables, Manila	.33
otton Rope. 1,-in, and up	. 17

POLISHED DRILL ROD.

Discount off list, Montreal and Toronto 25%

CARBON DRILLS AND

REAMERS.

Per Cent.

S.S. drills, wire sizes up to 52	40
S.S. drills, wire sizes, No. 53	
to 80	25
Standard drills to 11/2 in	40
Standard drills, over 11/2 in	15
3-fluted drills, plus	10
Jobbers' and letter sizes	40
Bit stock	÷U
Ratchet drills	15
S.S. drills for wood	40
Wood boring brace drills	25
Electricians' bits	30
Sockets	40
Sleeves	40
Taper pin reamers	20
Drills and countersinks	
list plus	30
Bridge reamers	45
Centre reamers	10
Chucking reamers	10
Hand reamers	15

COLD ROLLED SHAFTING.

At mill list plus 40% At warehouse..... list plus 50% Discounts off new list. Ware-house price at Montreal and Toronto.

IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Canadian malleable, A, add 71/2%; B and C, 10%; cast iron. 35%; standard bushings, 50%; headers, 60; flanged unions, 40: malleable bushings, 50; nipples, 55; malleable lipped unions, 50.

SHEETS.

1	Montre	al	Toro	nto
Sheets, black, No.	28.\$11	00	\$11	00
Sheets, black, No.	10. 11	50	11	50
Canada plates,	dull.			
52 sheets	11	00	11	00
Canada plates,	all			
bright	12	50	12	50
Apollo brand, 105	1 oz.			
galvanized	12	25	12	09
Queen's Head, 2	8 B.			
W.G	11	75	10	75
Fleur-de-Lis, 28	B.W.			
G	11	75	10	75
Gorbal's Best, No.	28 12	00	10	25
Colborne Crown,	No.			
28	11	25	10	00.
Premier, No. 28 U	.S. 13	75	11	70
Premier, 10¾ oz.	13	85	12	00,
Zinc sheets	20	00	20	00

PROOF COIL CHAIN.

D		
1/4 in	\$12	00
5-16 in	11	50
% in	11	15
7-16 in	10	90
1/2 in.	10	70
9-16 in	10	70
5% in	10	50
8/4 in	10	40
(a in	10	25
1 inch	10	10
Extra for B.B. Chain	1	20
Extra for B.B.B. Chain	1	80 -

	TC WELD C	OIL	Black oil ner gal 13	W
C1	IAIN B.B.		Cylinder oil. Capital	
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FILES	AND RASP	· .	BELTING-NU. I UAR	
	T.	er Cent	TANNED.	A** . 1 1
Great Wester	n. American	50	Extra heavy, single and	NICKEL .
Kearney & Fo	oot. Arcade	50	double	Copair
I Barton Sm	ith Facle	20	Standard 40%	Copper
McClelland G	Inho	50	Cut leather lacing, No.1 1 50	110
Whitman &	Barnes	511	Leather in sides 135	Zinc
Black Diamor	nd	10	TAPES.	
Delta Files			Chasterman Metallic 50 ft \$2.00	
Nicholson		10	Lufkin Matallie 603 50 ft 2 00	CO
Clobo		. 40	Admiral Steel Topo 50 ft 2 75	
Wulson	• • • • • • • • • •	50	Admiral Steel Tape, 30 ft. 4 45	
Vulcan	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50	Majur Jun Steel Tana 50 ft 2 50	Bars, 1/2
Dission	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	90	Dival Stool Tapa 50 ft 9 75	Copper w
COAL	AND COKE		Rival Steel Tape, of It	Plain sh
Solvay Found	ry Coko	\$10.00	Rival Steel Tape, 100 It 2 50	14x28 i
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Best Slack	C. 1761	8 05	WASTE.	Copper
Net tor	a fab Tara	0 00	White Conts per lb.	ished,
DOL		areo.	VVV Extra 20	Braziera'
BUD	LEK TUBES.		TELET TELET LILLING CONTRACTOR	DIGDICIS
	Carac	T	Peerless	6x4 ba
Sizo	Seam-	Lap-	Peerless 20 Grand	6x4 ba
Size.	Seam- less	Lap- welded	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior 19	6x4 ba
Size. 1 in	Seam- less	Lap- welded	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior '19 N_L C_R 18	6x4 ba Brass ro
Size. 1 in 1¼ in	Seam- less \$33 00 36 00	Lap- welded	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior 19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18	Brass ro in rd.
Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1½ in	Seam- less \$33 00 36 00 38 00	Lap- welded	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior '19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18 X E C R 18	Brass ro in rd. Brass sh
Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1½ in 1¾ in	Seam- less 	Lap- welded 32 00 32 00	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior '19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18 X Empire 18 Ideal 17	Brass ro in rd. Brass sh oz
Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1½ in 1¾ in 2 in	Seam- less 	Lap- welded 32 00 32 00 33 00	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior 19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18 X Empire 18 Ideal 17 N orders 16	Brass ro in rd. Brass sh oz Brass tu
Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1½ in 2 in 2¼ in 2¼ in	Seam- less 	Lap- welded 32 00 32 00 33 00 35 00	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior '19 X L C Atlas 18 X Empire 18 Ideal 17 X X press 16	Brass ro in rd. Brass sh oz Brass tu Copper f
Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1¼ in 2¼ in 2¼ in 2¼ in	Seam- less \$33 00 36 00 38 00	Lap- welded 32 00 33 00 35 00 38 00	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior 19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18 X Empire 18 Ideal 17 X press 16 COLORED.	Gx4 ba Brass ro in rd. Brass sh oz Brass tu Copper t
Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1¼ in 1¼ in 2 in 2¼ in 2½ in 3 in	Seam-less \$33 00 36 00 38 00 45 00 48 00 50 00 50 00 50 00	Lap- welded 32 00 32 00 33 00 35 00 38 00 45 00	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior '19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18 X Empire 18 Ideal 17 X press 16 COLORED. 14%	Brass ro in rd. Brass sh oz Brass tu Copper t
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Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1¼ in 2 in 2¼ in 2¼ in 3¼ in 3¼ in 4 in Prices per ar OILS AN	Seam- less \$23 00 36 00 38 00 45 00 45 00 58 00 58 00 58 00 58 00 58 00 100 feet, Mon 100 feet, Mon 100 feet, Mon	Lap- welded 32 00 32 00 35 00 35 00 45 00 55 00 67 00 ntreal NDS.	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior 19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18 X Empire 18 Ideal 17 N press 16 COLORED 14½ Standard 13 No. 1 13 Popular 113 Keen 10½ WOOL PACKING. 20	Brass ro In rd. Brass ro In rd. Brass tu Copper t Polishing Polishing neck Emery in can Punice, g
Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1¼ in 2 in 2¼ in 3¼ in 3¼ in 4 in Prices per oILS AN Castor oil, per	Seam- less \$33 00 36 00 38 00 45 00 50 00 58 00 58 00 58 00 100 feet, Mo 100 feet, Mo 10 feet, Mo 10 feet, Mo 10 feet, Mo	Lap- welded 32 00 33 00 35 00 38 00 45 00 55 00 67 00 ntreal NDS. 40	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior 19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18 X Empire 18 Ideal 17 N press 16 COLORED 14½ Standard 13 No. 1 13 Popular 11¼ Keen 10½ WOOL PACKING. 25	Brass ro in rd. Brass ro oz. Brass th Copper t PLz Polishing Polishing neck. Emery is can Punice, s Emery s
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Size. 1 in 1¼ in 1¼ in 2¼ in 2¼ in 2¼ in 3¼ in 3¼ in Prices per ar OILS AN Castor oil, per Royalite, pel Palacine	Seam- less \$33 00 36 00 38 00 45 00 48 00 58 00 58 00 58 00 58 00 100 feet, Mor 100 feet, Mor 100 feet, Mor 10 GMPOU r lb. r gal., bulk.	Lap- welded 32 00 32 00 33 00 35 00 38 00 45 00 55 00 67 00 ntreal NDS. 40 19	Peerless 20 Grand 19 Superior 19 X L C R 18 Atlas 18 X Empire 18 Ideal 17 X press 16 COLORED 13 Popular 1134 Keen 10½ WOOL PACKING. 20 Anvil 15	Brass ro in rd. Brass ro in rd. Brass su Copper t Polishing Polishing neck Emery in can Pumice, s Emery g Tripoli

ASHED WIPERS.

Select	White	12
Mixed	colored	10
Dark	colored	-09
This	list subject to trade	dis-
	count for quantity.	
	RUBBER BELTING.	

..... 40% des 20%

ANODES.

Nickel									,						. 50	τu	.51
Cobalt								•							1.75	to	2.00
Copper															. 11	to	.46
Tin .															. 49	to	. 56
Zinc .								,						-	. :3	to.	.25
]	р	r	i	c	e	9		1	p	e	r		Lb.		

PPER PRODUCTS.

Prices Per Lb.	Acid nitrie 10
COPPER PRODUCTS.	Acid, sulphurie
Mantana) Turanta	Ammonium carbonate
Montreal Toronto	Ammonium chloride 11
Bars, ½ to 2 in 55 00 53 00	Ammonium hydrosulphuret 40
Dipin chasts 11 cm	Ammonium sulphate07
$f_{11} = 11 = 11 = 11 = 11 = 11 = 11 = 11 $	Arsenic, white
Conner sheet tinned	Copper, carbonate, anhy35
14x60 14 oz 60 00 54 25	Copper, sulphate
Copper sheet, plan-	Cobalt sulphate
ished, 14x60 base. 64 00 60 00	Iron perchloride
Braziers', in sheets,	Lead acetate
6x4 base 55 00 52 00	photo 12
DDLCC	Nickel carbonate 35
DRASS.	Nickel sulphate
Brass rods, base 1/2 in to 1	Potassium carbonate
In ru, 9 55	Potassium sulphide (sub-
oz 0.60	stitute)
Brass tubing seamless 0 57	Silver chloride (per oz.)65
Copper tubing, seamless 0 58	Silver nitrate (per oz.)55
corprot testably touristic to the	Sodium bisulphite 10
PLATING SUPPLIES.	Sodium carbonate crystals . No
Polishing wheels felt 3.00	Sodium bydrate 04
Polishing wheels, bull-	Sodium hyurate
neck 1 75	100 lbs. 5.00
Emery in kegs, Ameri-	Sodium phosphate14
can 06	Tin chloride
Pumice, ground 05	Zinc chloride
Emery glue 15 to 20	Zinc sulphate
Crocus composition 07 to 09	Prices Per Lb. Unless Otherwise
Emery composition 08 to 09	Stated
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The General Market Condition and Tendency

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

DEVELOPMENTS at Washington have in many respects an important bearing on the situation in Canada, and the actions of the American Government are being followed closely locally on this account. The steel market is quiet and buying has fallen off pending a definite announcement in regard to prices. There is also considerable uncertainty as to the amount of steel available for private consumers after Government needs have been provided for. This uncertainty and high prices are restricting business and the market will be unsettled until the situation clears up. It is freely predicted that steel prices have about reached the top, but this depends largely on the action of the American Government in its influence on the steel trade. The pig-iron market is marking time pending developments at Washington and the demand has fallen off in view of the possibility of lower prices. The local situation is unchanged and prices are still withdrawn. The scrap market continues weak with a tendency to lower prices, although in the meantime quotations are unchanged. Non-ferrous metals are weaker and prices have declined throughout the list. Consumers are keeping out of the market in anticipation of lower prices following action by the American Government in this direction. For this reason the markets are unsettled and the outlook is uncertain. The machine tool market is quiet with no feature of outstanding importance.

Montreal, Que., July 23, 1917 .--- While the adjustment period is in progress in the United States the markets maintain a pronounced condition of unsettlement, which has not been confined to America alone but has also effected general conditions here in Canada. Industrial conditions to-day are dependent largely on the attitude to be taken by the American Government concerning the prices to be paid for its war material requirements. No definite decision has as yet been arrived at and meantime the trading is more or less of a hand-to-mouth

nature, buyers being reluctant to place contracts until a final understanding has been reached.

Pig Iron

The week's market in pig iron has been very quiet, no doubt affected by the developments across the line and the attitude of the American Government in the proposed regulation of prices on all war commodities, either of a direct or indirect nature. In view of early possibilities, the market has not been active, which in comparison with the recent excitement may foreshadow a stationary, if not a declining condition. The quotation on Pittsburgh basic has declined \$1 on the week, the price being now \$54.95 per ton. Bessemer is also 50 cents a ton lower, being quoted at \$57.95. Low phosphorus f.o.b. Lebanon is now quoted at \$85, or five dollars below last week. Canadian conditions are unchanged with producers still out of the market.

Steel

The warm weather is affecting the production of steel to some extent and curtailment is more pronounced through strikes and labor shortage. With the selective draft system being put into force in the States, it is expected that some readjustment will be necessary to maintain the present industrial strength of the country. The announcement that the American Government will pay a price decided on by the Trade Commission, after a thorough investigation into

105

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Rouge, silver 35 to Rouge, powder 30 to

Prices Per Lb. LEAD SHEETS.
 Montreal Toronto

 Sheets, 3 lbs. sq. ft..\$18 00
 \$18 00

 Sheets, 3½ lbs. sq. ft.
 18 00

 ft.
 18 00

ft. 18 00 18 00 Sheets, 4 to 6 lbs. sq. ft. 17 50 17 50

Cut sheets, ½c per lb. extra.

PLATING CHEMICALS. Acid, boracic\$.15 Acid, hydrochloric 05 Acid, hydrofluoric 14

extra.

Cut sheets to size, 1c per 1b

the cost of production, has placed the market in a 'somewhat better position, but owing to the inability of producers to meet the requirements for prompt delivery, the situation continues very quiet as consumers are not over anxious to place orders for far future delivery. The fact also that the finding of the Commission may be on a much lower basis than that prevailing at the present offers some possibility that the cost to domestic consumers may be more on a par with what the Government will have to pay.

Owing to the abnormal demand for all kinds of steel, the price for domestic consumption may not be affected unless specially stipulated in the forthcoming regulations. One prospect however appears, that further advances may be curbed by the attitude of the Government, as the possibility of lower prices being announced may have the effect of restricting a climb to still higher levels. The condition of the steel market for some time to come will however, not provide any considerable relief to the users of steel. with the exception that they may be able to place orders at a fixed price for delivery at mill convenience. The general market is on the same level as the previous week and few changes are reported. American regulations will not directly effect Canadian producers, but owing to the fact that many consumers are dependent on the States for their supplies, trade here are particularly interested in developments across the line. The quiet undertone is reflected in the entire absence of price advances; in fact, the quotations on rolling billets, Philadelphia, has declined \$5 per ton, the price this week being \$105 per ton. The coke situation is also easier, spot furnace having declined \$2 during the week, the quotation being now \$12 per ton. The Canadian sit-uation is practically unchanged, prices remaining firm with delivery not much improved. The past few days of verv warm weather has somewhat curtailed production in raw and finished material. Metals

The metal market is still influenced by the situation in the States, as pending developments tend to maintain considerable uncertainty as to early future conditions. This nervousness has been reflected throughout the general market in the weakness that has been evident in nearly all the metals. The Canadian situation is not so affected by American conditions. but the local markets must nevertheless experience some of the reactions of the basic market. Copper is quieter and weaker. Tin is comparatively firm but with an easier tendency. Spelter is inactive and weaker. Lead is declining on poor demand. Antimony is weaker on an inactive market.

Copper.-Despite the fact that the American Government have virtually come to an agreement regarding the price to be paid for their copper requirements based on the finding of the Trade Commission. domestic consumers are still in the dark as to their position with the producers, as there is apparently no

definite understanding as to the price to be paid outside of Government requirements. The tone of the market however, would seem to indicate that a settlement price would be made on a much lower basis than that at present prevailing. What market there is seems to be made by the presence of resale metal, as inquiries for metal have not been followed by the placing of orders, and the situation is therefore very quiet. New York quotations on lake have declined one cent on the week, and electro and castings are 2¼ cents lower; the respective prices being 29 cents, 27¼ cents and 261/2 cents per pound.

The market here is active but prices have followed the trend of the American market. Lake and electro are quoted at 35 cents, and castings at 34 cents per pound, a decline in each case of one cent per pound.

Tin .--- The situation in this metal continues firm although an undertone of weakness has followed a week of light activity. Spot supply is none too plentiful but early arrivals are expected and future positions are easier. New York has been a little unsettled but the pres-

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION

The following gentlemen constitute the Commission appointed to make all purchases under the Dominion \$100,000,000 war appropriation :--- George F. Galt, Winnipeg; Hormidas Laporte, Montreal; A. E. Kemp, Toronto. Thomas Hilliard is secretary, and the Commission headquarters are at Ottawa.

ent quotation of 621/2 cents shows an advance on the week of 1/2 cent per pound. The market here is fairly active with prices unchanged at 62 cents per pound.

Spelter .--- Consumers are very reluctant about filling their requirements and what market exists is being made by the dealers who are apparently stocking up a few supplies, influenced by the comparatively low price level prevailing. The uncertainty as to what the attitude of the American Government will ultimately be regarding the regulated prices of this metal, has resulted in a very dull market, which is likely to continue until a definite announcement has been made. Owing to the total absence of consumer buying, the New York market this week is $\frac{3}{2}$ cent lower, the quotation being $\frac{81}{2}$ cents per pound. The local market is quiet but dealers continue to quote 11 cents per pound.

Lead .--- Producers continue to make concessions on future positions, but very few buyers are in the market. The situation is marked by pronounced inactvity and prices are still declining. New York reports a further decline of 34 cent on independent quotations, the nominal price being 10¼ cents per pound. The "trust" prices is firm at 11 cents per pound. The local market is steady on a decline of 34 cents, the current quotation being 13 cents per pound.

Antimony.-This metal is dull on poor demand, the market being very dull with prices going lower. New York is quoting the nominal figure of 15 cents, a decline of one cent on the week. Local antimony has a weak undertone but present prices are unchanged at 20 cents per pound.

Aluminum .- The market in aluminum is steady with prices firm but having a slight undertone of weakness; the nominal quotation in New York having declined approximately 2 cents per pound. Dealers here are quoting last week's price of 70 cents per pound.

Machine Tools and Supplies

Canadian machine tool activity is confined to a normal business in general engineering equipment, with a few small orders for munitions machinery. Much of the present activity is for machinery required to meet the demands of the ship building trade, as many shops, both large and small, are more or less engaged in this expanding industry. Owing to a diversity of conditions, the cost of all classes of machinery continues to be the most important factor in the securing of equipment. Conditions in the States have made it increasingly difficult to obtain machine tools from that source and Canadian machine tool plants are quite busy endeavoring to meet the immediate needs. Recent developments have decreased the quantity of second hand machinery on the market. Supplies of all kinds are still in heavy demand, with prices firm or higher.

Scrap

The market in old materials, more especially that of metals, is suffering from inactivity, and prices are consequently declining. Added to this is the prolonged period of uncertainty that has accompanied the developments in American political circles in connection with the contemplated price regulation of war and kindred materials. Pending an announcement by the authorities, the New York market has shown a tendency to weaken and quotations have generally declined. The local market is easier on metals. but iron and steel scrap continues firm. Heavy coppers and old brass are one cent lower than last week: also machine compositions. Old lead has de-clined ½ cent during the week.

Toronto, Ont., July 24 .- The industrial situation continues satisfactory in regard to the volume of business, and the trade returns are exceptionally gratifying in spite of the various handicaps, such as shortages of labor, raw materials and coal. Unfortunately there is little prospect of any real relief owing to prevailing conditions, and the industrial situation will continue to be adversely affected. Manufacturers using iron or steel are in a difficult position owing to the increasingly heavy demand for these materials for munition's and other war

Steel

The situation in the steel trade has not improved, and there is a marked absence of activity in the market. The uncertain outlook in regard to prices is restricting business, while the usual summer dullness is also affecting the situation. The steel mills in Canada are not affected by the unsettled situation, but the output will be somewhat curtailed during the hot weather, which will tend to further decrease the available supplies of steel for private consumers. The increase in tonnage of steel required for war purposes is making it more difficult for the mills to promise deliveries to their regular consumers, and because of this uncertainty there has been a considerable falling off in buying. The prevailing high prices of steel are also curtailing business, as manufacturing costs are getting almost prohibitive for many lines. Definite action by the American Government in regard to the fixing of prices on steel products is awaited with interest and some anxiety, as it is not known what effect the Government's decision will have on the market. No further statement has been given out, and it does not appear probable that there will be any important developments for some time. In the meantime the market is very dull, with consumers holding off, pending developments. The opinion is held by many in the trade that prices have about reached the top, and that adjustments in a downward direction are probable. Whether this contingency will materialize or not depends to a large extent upon the action of the American Government as regards the extent of its ability to control prices, more especially to private consumers. There have been no price changes this week.

The situation in sheets is getting tighter in the primary market, as Government requirements of sheets are steadily increasing, and shipments to private consumers are reduced proportionately. Several of the larger sheet mills have been practically out of the market for several months as active sellers. Prices continue practically nominal and are unchanged.

The steel market in the United States is dull and comparatively little new business is being placed pending the final action of the American Government in fixing prices. If the Government has the power and thinks that it is feasible and desirable to fix prices of steel products sold direct to private consumers, there would likely be a general downward readjustment of prices. On the other hand, if the Government decides not to interfere in this direction. prices may continue to advance, althouch perhaps not so rapidly as has been the case in recent months.

Pig Iron

The market is dull for much the same reason as that of the steel situation. It is not likely that there will be much activity until the American Government has reached a decision in regard to prices for iron, and until the Government policy as to private transactions in iron is definitely made known. The local situation is unchanged.

Scrap

There is no change in the situation in the market for old materials. The market is stagnant and prices have a weak tendency for all metals except heavy melting steel and machinery cast iron, which are holding firm. Consumers are practically out of the market, and are not showing any interest.

Machine Tools

Seasonal quietness prevails in the machine tool trade, but the situation in regard to prices and deliveries shows no improvement. The increased activity in the machine tool market in the United States is affecting the local situation more than ever, and deliveries are getting more backward. Prices of machine tools are advancing on account of the

MARKET LETTER DEVELOP-MENT

The attention of metal working plant executives is directed to the enlargement of the scope and usefulness of our Market Letter Department. In New York and Pittsburgh, expert correspondents have been engaged, and are already furnishing each week concise reports of production activities, price movements, etc., within the territory served by each of these important centres. During the next few weeks, further additions will be made to the number of our United States correspondents, embracing other industrial centres, and enlarging thereby the scope of the meantime service being rendered.

high cost of all raw materials. There is a fair demand for aeroplane-making equipment, while some inquiries have been received recently by local machinery houses for motor car building tools. Tenders are being called by the Military Hospitals Commission for machine tools for the Hart House, Toronto, for a workshop for returned soldiers, which is being established.

Supplies

Prices of machine shop supplies continue very firm, and dealers report considerable difficulty in obtaining a number of lines. Ball pein machinists' hammers have advanced, the new prices being as follows:—6-oz., 8-oz., and 12-oz. are \$7.65 per dozen; 1-lb., \$8 per dozen; 1¼lb., \$8.40 dozen; 1-lb., \$8 per dozen; 1¼lb., \$8.40 dozen; 2-lb., \$10.60 dozen; 2½-lb., \$10 dozen; 2-lb., \$10.60 dozen; 2½-lb., \$12 dozen. An advance of approximately 10 per cent. has been made on American coil chain, while Challenge and carborundum grinders have also advanced. An advance of approximately 10 per cent. has been made in vises of various descriptions, such as machinists', parallel, pipe and blacksmiths'. Coppered oilers have been advanced a similar amount, namely, 10 per cent. Higher prices in these lines is due largely to the condition in the steel and raw material markets. Steel and wood tackle blocks have advanced 10 per cent., while "Disston" hack saw blades are also 10 per cent. higher.

Metals

The metal markets are in a very unsettled condition in New York on account of the fear that the American Government will control prices. In the event of this happening there is little doubt that there would be a general readjustment of prices in a downward direction. This condition is reflected locally and prices of all metals have declined. Consumers are buying hand-to-mouth meantime, and no marked activity is expected until the situation becomes more settled.

Copper.—In view. of the possibility of considerably lower prices on copper, consumers are keeping out of the market, only covering for more urgent requirements. It is predicted that the Government will compromise with producers at 23c per lb. in fourth quarter metal. The consumption of copper, however, is particularly heavy and production pretty well controlled, which will help to support the market. Copper has declined 1c locally, lake and electrolytic being quoted at 35c and castings 34c per pound.

Tin.—A decline in the London market has been followed by lower prices locally. No announcement has yet been made by the tin committee at Washington. Tin has declined 2c locally, and is now quoted at 63c per pound.

Spelter.—The market is dull, and prices have declined a half cent. The demand is light, as buyers are keeping out of the market owing to the uncertainty with regard to the Government price situation. Local quotations, 11c per pound.

Lead.—The market is still weaker and prices have been forced down. The outlook is uncertain, and the tendency is toward still lower prices. Lead has declined 1c, and is now quoted at 13c per pound.

Antimony.—The market is heavy, with stocks in excess of the demand, the result being that prices have declined 4c, making the current quotation 20c lb.

Aluminum.—The market is quiet and lack of buying support has weakened it. Aluminum has declined 1c, and is quoted at 64c per pound.

Sydney, N.S., July 20.—C. A. Magrath, the newly appointed Fuel Controller was in Halifax on July 13 and 14, and convened a meeting of the coal operators of Nova Scotia on these dates, at which every operating colliery was represented. Mr. Magrath, before proceeding West, wished to satisfy himself that the coal requirements of Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces, including Newfoundland, could be met by Nova Scotia's own production, and on this

point the coal operators were able to give assurances that this could be done. The production of coal in Nova Scotia was estimated in the memorandum given to the Controller at almost six million tons, or about 200,000 tons less than last year. As the export to Montreal and St. Lawrence ports will not exceed 200,000 tons, compared with 490,000 tons in 1916, it is evident that the quantity of coal available for use in the Maritime Provinces will be for all practical purposes identical with the quantity available last year. The requirements of the steel industry will be about the same as 1916, and the amount of coal supplied as steamships bunkers will not greatly exceed that supplied last year.

Output Distribution.

The enquiries of the Fuel Controller on this occasion were confined to the needs of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, but it will be noted that any assistance that can be given to points outside the Maritime Provinces is extremely small, and even the small tonnage available is destined almost exclusively for the use of the railways.

The operators undertook not to increase the price of coal beyond the current maximum prices, namely \$5.00 per ton for screened coal on the mainland, and \$4.75 to \$5.00 per ton for screened coal in Cape Breton. Run mine coal is fixed at \$4.75 at the mainland collieries and \$4.50 to \$4.75 per ton at the Cape Breton collieries, all prices being per net ton f.o.b. at the pit-mouth. These prices are subject to the continuance of present conditions of wages and cost of material, but any change in price necessitated by extraordinary conditions which increase the cost of mining, is first to be submitted to the Controller. It will be seen that these prices represent only a moiety of the price delivered to the consumer, but the question of transportation costs is one that is not under the control of the coal operators.

The operators estimated the shortage of production due to the lack of men at 1,750,000 tons over the calendar year 1917, and stated the output could be restored to the normal rate of production provided men could be obtained—which is of course a sheer impossibility so long as the war lasts.

New York, July 23 .- The inharmony at Washington over the shipbuilding programme has delayed for another precious week the placing of contracts to construct two Government shipyards and 400 cargo boats, the country's need of which is most imperative. Two groups of large financial interests are willing, ready and eager to assist General Goethals, general manager of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, to make an immediate start to carry out the plans he has outlined. One of these groups include the American International Corporation, which is already building a large number of wooden boats for the Government in conjunction with the American Bridge Co. and the Mc-Clintic-Marshall Construction Co. The other combination includes the Submarine Boat Co., the Lackawana Bridge Co., the Worden & Allen, the Phoenix Bridge Co., the Hay Foundry & Machinery Co., and several independent fabricating shops. It is believed that President Wilson will take long-delayed action this week to settle the controversy between Gen. Goethals and Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board. In the meantime, the two large shipbuilding corporations concerned have not been idle, but have placed additional large contracts for cranes, transmission machinery, power equipment and machine tools that will be needed eventually.

Several other shipbuilding interests are actively in the market for machinery, the most important inquiries coming from the Foundation Co., which has just secured a contract to build 40 steel cargo boats for the French Government. These boats are expected to be constructed at the Newark yards. It will be recalled that the Foundation Co. recently secured orders for 100 ships from the Entente Allies, which boats will probably be built in yards near Vancouver, B.C.

The Downey Shipbuilding Co., with a Government contract to build ten steel ships, has made its final payment of \$1,300,000 to secure the Millikin structural plant on Staten Island, and is now in the market for cranes to be installed at the six ship ways, and for machine tools to equip the eight buildings, which are to be erected at once.

Equipment Purchases Heavy.

The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. has added \$50,000 worth of machine tools to its recent heavy purchases of shop equipment. The Globe Shipbuilding Co. is rushing work on the equipment of its shipyards at Superior, Wisconsin, and expects to begin construction of ocean-going cargo boats before the end of the month. The United States Navy Department continues to place orders for tools for its \$4,000,000 machine shop at the Norfolk Navy Yards. This shop is designed to be the largest in America, with five acres of floor space, according to Admiral Harris, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The Navy Department is also buying power equipment and transmission machinery for the power house and drydock at Norfolk. The Government will spend approximately \$30,000,000 for the improvements to the Norfolk Navy Yards.

The heavy sales made by manufacturers of electric cranes are indicated in the bids recently made to the Navy Department on travelling cranes to be installed in the structural shop at the New York Navy Yard; the builder's specified deliveries to be made in 180 to 400 days. A feeling is prevalent in the trade that the oversold condition of the machinery and machine tool manufacturers will prevent the equipment of shipyards as speedily as anticipated by the Government, but it is understood that the Navy Department will not hesitate to commandeer plants whenever necessary.

Manufacturers of ordnance, shrapnel and high explosive shells have received additional orders from the Governmen⁺. and have placed new orders for tools, and others are now actively in the market for shop equipment. The America Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. has put out a list for 240 machines, and an Ohio manufacturer is in the market for 60 machines. The Erie Forge Co. is buying tools for making six-inch guns. The T. H. Symington Co. has just received an additional order from the Government, and is buying machinery heavily in New York.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21.—The stagnation in the markets which had developed just ahead of our report of a week ago has continued during the past week, and has, indeed, been intensified. There has been practically nothing done in pig iron except a few small transactions in prompt deliveries together with a little reselling by consumers at prices under the regular furnace levels. For two or three weeks past there has been nothing of importance done in billets or sheet bars. All the finished steel markets are very quiet as regards actual transactions.

Price Regulation.

The cause commonly assigned for the stagnation in the markets is the statement of President Wilson, published throughout the country on the morning of July 12, appealing to mine operators and manufacturers to "forego unusual profits," and enunciating the doctrine that there should be one price for both the Government and private consumers. Taken in connection with the knowledge that prices for Government steel would be fixed at a relatively low level, compared with the recent market, it was assumed that prices to the general trade would, therefore, be at a comparatively low level also.

While all the surface indications are that the stagnation is due to the President's statement, it must be admitted that there were contributing causes. The buying of finished steel products for regular forward deliveries, such as the large mills could make, practically ceased two or three months ago, sales of steel lately having been almost entirely of small lots for delivery in from two to five months, such deliveries as some of the smaller mills could make. The buying of pig iron had come to be on a reduced scale. There is every reason to believe that the buying movement was rapidly petering out, and that buyers were coming to the conclusion that they could not stand the pace and had better wait developments. The statement of the President served to crystallize sentiment.

Thus the situation was fully ripe for a cessation in activity, particularly so as the proverbially dull summer months had been entered upon, and President Wilson's appeal came at the psychological moment. He is a psychologist, which has made him an astute politician. Perhaps he knows more about the psychology of business than he would naturally be entitled to know considering his training and experience.

Mills and Furnaces Booked Months Ahead The mills and furnaces are very well

filled with business for months to come, (Continued on page 64.)



Radial Drills

for Immediate Shipment

1 New 4-ft. Mueller Heavy Duty Speed Box Drive

3 New 5-ft Reed-Prentice Standard Speed Box Drive

Write for Prices

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited 63-66 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

A Salesman Always on the Job

IT is the constant dropping that wears the stone away. It is the constant knocking at the door of attention and favor that in the end gives you ready access to the good-will of buyers of your merchandise.

You can keep up a constant knocking-a bid for attention, a reminder of yourself, a spokesman of your message-this by using regularly

The FARMER'S MAGAZINE

No man whose customers and should-be customers are farmers should be absent from their attention. Their will and purpose to buy may mature at any time. The salesman on the spot stands the best chance to get the order.

All this you know, but-do you live up to the behest of your knowledge?

Let us tell you more about The Farmer's Magazine in a special letter.

N.B.—Objectionable advertising not accepted. Both editorial and adver-tising columns are closely consored to keep them clean and decent.

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New 3 H. Le BLOND UNIVERSAL New No. 25 BECKER PLAIN No. 2 CINCINNATI UNIVERSAL No. 2 KEARNEY & TRECKER

Planers

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3000 lb. MORGAN Steam Hammer BERTRAM Horizontal Boring Machine 32' LONDON vertical Boring Mill NEWTON Vertical Miller

This is only a partial list. Write stating your needs.

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If any advertisement interests you, tear it out now and place with letters to be answered.

INDUSTRIAL No CONSTRUCTION NEWS

Establishment or Enlargement of Factories, Mills, Power Plants, Etc.; Construction of Railways, Bridges, Etc.; Municipal Undertakings; Mining News

ENGINEERING

Hull, Que.—Fire at the Hull Iron & Steel Co.'s plant recently did about \$5,-000 damage.

Windsor, Ont.-The Maxwell Motor Co., of Detroit, Mich., will erect an automobile factory here.

Shawinigan Falls, Que.—The Electric Products, Light & Power Co. propose building an extension to their plant here to cost \$56.000.

Chatham, Ont.—The plan to establish a municipal cold storage plant has been abandoned as the Department of Agriculture is not granting subsidies for this purpose.

St. Lambert, Que.—This town will get a cotton and textile plant, if the people will vote the company a bonus of \$95,-000 and a tax exemption for twenty years. About seventy-six acres have been acquired as a site between Lapiniere road and the G.T.R. tracks.

Winnipeg, Man.—A plant will probably be installed near here for treating lignite and converting it into fuel. Manufacturers have keenly interested themselves in the matter and steps are now being taken to secure the necessary finances to get the requisite plant into operation. The research council has asked the federal government for a \$500,000 grant for this new department, and a portion of the grant will be for the construction of the coal-treating plant.

ELECTRICAL

Kingston, Ont.—The Utilities Commission hopes to have Hydro-Electric power in Kingston by October. Delays have been caused owing to the difficulty of getting electrical apparatus.

Brantford, Ont.—Two weeks must elapse after the passing of the Township Hydro-Electric by-law before any action can be taken toward the erection of equipment or installation can be proceeded with by the Township Council.

MUNICIPAL

Woodstock, N.B.—A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers on Aug. 10 to authorize the installation of a mechanical filtration plant.

St. Marys, Ont.—At the special meeting of the Town Council the by-law giving a bonus of \$5,000 to the Thames Quarry Co. was carried. The by-law will be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers on August 18.

Owen Sound, Ont.—At a special meeting of the Town Council held recently it was decided to grant a loan of \$75,000, in three instalments, to a company who propose building a factory here for making screws by a new process. Toronto, Ont.—The Board of Control has received only one tender for the construction of the temporary single track line extension of the Bloor street civic car line from Quebec Avenue to Runnymede Road. The contractor will

PITTSBURG MARKET LETTER (Continued from page 108.)

and consumers are likewise covered. There is every prospect that there will be a stagnant market for months, until a new alignment occurs. No once can tell whether the pressure will come first from producers, to sell, or from buyers, to buy, but in all the past, once the market has become stagnant at a high level, the staying powers of the buyers have easily been the greater.

At this time it is to be considered that the ordinary consumptive requirements of the country are decreasing rapidly. The report of the Bridge Builders' and Structural Society showed fabricated steel lettings in June equal to only 47½ per cent. of the fabricating capacity, about 180,000 tons per month, against 56½ per cent. in May. The railroads have ceased buying altogether. Ordinary building has almost stopped.

Government requirements in steel for war purposes are not involving as large a tonnage as was estimated from 30 to 60 days ago. When was was declared, there were estimates that the requirements would be from 5 to 15 per cent. of the output. Later the estimates were swelled to a possible 40 or 50 per cent. Now the estimates are lower again. Thus, if the Government were to take out of the situation 25 per cent. of the production and the ordinary requirements were to decrease only 25 per cent. the situation would be unchanged. The reduction, however, promises to be much more than 25 per cent., hence lower prices are practically assured, when the market against develops itself.

Pig Iron.

Furnace quotations are unchanged, but practically nothing is being done. Resale Bessemer iron has gone at \$1 or \$2 below furnace quotations. Market quotations can hardly be said to be changed, but instead of its being a trading market, it is now merely a nominal asking market.

Steel.

Based on transactions several weeks old, billets are \$95 to \$100, and sheet bars \$105 to \$110, but there has been nothing done lately. It is doubtful whether any large tonnage of billets, say 100.000 tons, could be sold even at \$75. Finished steel products for early deliveries are quotable at same prices as formerly. The mills, being sold up, have no incentive to quote lower prices until it is seen that there would be a reasonable amount of buying. do the work for \$7,655, and will supply second-hand T rails and second-hand quality of ties. If the city supplies the rails, bolts, spikes and plates, there will be a reduction of \$2,500 in the contract price. The contractor agrees to complete the work in twenty days.

GENERAL

Listowel, Ont.—The Perfect Knit Mill Co. will build a factory here.

New Westminster, B.C.—Fire at the Glenrose Cannery recently caused a loss of \$1,000.

Toronto, Ont.—The Dominion Envelope Co., has been given a permit to erect a factory at Duchess street at a cost of \$40,000.

Davidson, Sask.—A. C. Paulson & Co. will extend their elevator here to increase the capacity to 40,000 bushels. All the present machinery will be replaced with new equipment.

Montreal, Que.—Confirmation of the rumor recently reported that the Dominion Textile Co., was interested in the alleged cotton mill project for St. Lambert, was received in an interview with F. G. Daniel, the general manager. The company contemplates the erection of a mill with an installation of 100,000 spindles, and 3,000 looms. It is expected that the number of hands employed would range from 1,500 to 2,000. The cost of the undertaking, including the machinery, based on pre-war prices, will be about \$2,750,000.

TENDERS

Dorval, Que.—Tenders will be received until July 31, for the construction of a filtration plant for the Town of Dorval, Que. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Dupont, Roy & Beaudoin, engineers, 225 St. James, Montreal.

Montreal, Que.—Tenders will be received up to the July 27, by the East End District Commissioners of the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal, for alterations in the heating system of the St. Paul School, 2nd Avenue, Viauville, Paroisse St. Clement. For plans and specifications, apply to the Modern Heating & Engineering Company, Limited, 83 Bleury Street, Montreal.

Toronto. Ont.—Tenders addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Education, will be received until July 27, for steam fitting, plumbing, electrical work, tinsmithing, castings for repairs to furnaces and other trades required for midsummer repairs. Specifications may be seen and all information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, Administration Building, 155 College Street, Toronto.

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SIZES 3/4" TO 6"-AT A U.S. ARSENAL

This illustrates only one of the groups of Geometric Collapsing Taps that have gone into United States Arensals and Navy Yards to bear out the reputation that attaches to all Geometric Thread Cutting Tools.

These taps are equipped with the roughing and finishing attachment, a feature of Geometric Taps that are required for close work.

A micrometer scale adjusts them for a tight or loose thread. Because of the adjustable feature. Geometric Taps always produce accurate threads, no matter how often the chasers have been ground.

When ground beyond further use, the chasers may be replaced, while the tap remains as good as new.

Chasers recede automatically when the required depth of thread is reached.

Geometric Collapsing Taps can be fitted to Screw Machine or Turret Lathe, also live spindle.

Why not put your tapping proposition up to a Geometric?



Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal.

If any advertisement interests you, tear it out now and place with letters to be answered.

Toronto. Ont.—Tenders will be received at this department until July 21, for new boiler plant to be installed in the main boiler house, now in course of erection, and alterations to heating system, at the Hospital for Insane, Hamilton. Plans and specifications can be seen at this department and at the office of the Bursar of the Institution. H. F. Mc-Naughten, Secretary, Public Works Department, Toronto.

Hamilton, Ont.—Tenders will be received up to July 30, for supplying and installing one 10 million Imperial gallon steam turbine driven centrifugal pumping unit; one synchronous motor; two transformers; switching apparatus; two venturi meters; two water-tube boilers, and one 10 million Imperial gallon motordriven centrifugal pump, at Beach pumping station. Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from office of City Engineer E. R. Gray.

Toronto, Ont.—Tenders will be received addressed to the chairman, Board of Control, City Hall, up to July 31, for the complete construction and equipment of a single track extension to the Bloor Street Division of the Toronto Civic Railway. Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained upon application at Room No. 313, Department of Works, City Hall, on payment of ten dollars (\$10), this sum to be refunded upon return of specifications, forms of tender, and plans.

Halifax, N.S.-Tenders, addressed to J. W. Pugsley, secretary, Department of

PUMPING EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Tender forms, specifications and drawings have been received from D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for the supply and delivery of pumping plant and equipment for the Commonwealth naval dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, N.S.W., and are open for inspection at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer to File No. A-1901). Tenders addressed to either the Director of Navy Contracts, Navy Office, Melbourne, or the Director of Naval Contracts, care Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, N.S.W., close on October 10, 1917. The particulars are as follows:

Two main dock pumps with vertical spindle motors and control equipments.

One vertical spindle motor and control equipment.

Four sluice valves with four motors and control equipment.

Two drainage pumps with motors and equipment.

Two air exhaust pumps with motors and equipment.

One enclosed motor and equipment for dock caisson. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., will be received up to July 25, for the construction of a freight shed extension at Halifax, N.S. Plans, specifications, and blank form of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B.; at the office of the Resident Engineer, Truro, N.S., and at the office of the Resident Engineer, Halifax Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S.

Toronto, Ont.—Tenders will be received by registered post only, addressed to the Purchasing Agent, Military Hospitals Commission, "D" Unit, 1 Queen's Park, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, July 26., for the following Work-shop Equipment, to be delivered to Hart House, University Bldgs., Toronto, during the week of August 24 to 31.

1—Browne & Sharpe (or Cincinnati) Universal Miller, No. 1 (with improved spiral dividing head and swivel vise).

1-McKenzie Engine Lathe, 14" x 6' with 8" four-jaw independent chuck.

1-Barnes Drill Press, 15", with chuck and arbor.

1-3-h.p. Motor, 110 d.c. compound' wound (1,200 to 1,700 r.p.m.), (Westinghouse or General Electric).

1-No. 2 American Bench Gas Forge.

1-No. 3 Root's Acme Blower.

1-No. 2 "Perfect" power hack saw.

Set Stock and Dies, 1/4" to 3/4" (Little Giant).

Set Stocks and Dies, 1-64" to 14-20" (Little Giant).

1-Preston Dimension Saw, No. 125.

1-20" Sidney Band Saw.

1-Blount Speed Lathe, 11" x 5'.

1-Bench Emery Stand, 8" diameter x 1" wheel.

1-Universal Grinder, No. 1, with automatic feed (Le Blonde).

36 ft. of 1 7-16" Shafting, one pair couplings, five 16" hangers.

Tenders may be for all or part of the equipment above mentioned. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. HARBRON, Lieut., Purchasing Agent.

BUILDINGS

Toronto, Ont.—The Imperial Oil Co., will construct a one storey exhibition building at 56 Church street to cost \$35,-000.

Torcnto, Ont.—The Women's Cottage Hospital, 125 Rusholme road, have received permission to extend their premises at a cost of \$30,000.

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Hanson Van Winkle Co., have been granted a permit to erect an office building and garage at 12 Morrow avenue, to cost \$8,000.

Toronto, Ont.—Construction work on the Harbor Commission office building, which is being erected just to the east of the T. Eaton Co.'s dock on the waterfront is now well under way. It is hoped that the building will be ready for occupation by the end of next January.

RAILWAYS—BRIDGES

Three Rivers, Que.—The Three Rivers Shipyard Co. will establish a shipbuilding plant here.

St. Catharines, Ont.—The G.T.R. are to build a modern station building here. Work will be started at once.

St. Catharines, Ont.—The by-law authorizing the construction of an extension of the N.S. & T. R. local line, has been passed by the Council.

London, Ont.—The London Railway Commission has stated that it would put down a switch into Beattie Bros.' factory at Chelsea Green on the usual terms.

Toronto, Ont.—Four new steel bridges must be built along the Toronto-Hamilton highway to replace the old structures now in use, and the Ontario Railway Board has been asked to apportion the cost. The spans of the new bridges vary from 100 to 140 feet. There is a new bridge to be built over the Mimico Creek, one over the Etobicoke Creek, another across the Credit River, and the fourth over the Twelve Mile Creek at Bronte.

St. Catharines, Ont. — At a special meeting of the City Council, a motion was carried that the City Council join with Lincoln County Council in forwarding a memorial to the Minister of Railways and Canals, asking that safety devices, in the way of gates or watchmen be placed at each of the Welland Canal bridges, and also that the Queenston street bridge, where recently a serious accident occurred, should be replaced with a wider bridge to accommodate vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

AUXILIARY MACHINERY RE-QUIRED.

Tender forms and specifications have been received from D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for supply and delivery of auxiliary machinery for the Flinders naval base, via Melbourne, Victoria, and are open for inspection at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer to File No. A-1901). Tenders addressed to the Director of Navy Contracts, Navy Office, Melbourne, close on October 24, 1917. The particulars are as follows:

Two electrically-driven air pumps, with complete set spare parts.

One steam driven air pump, with complete set of spare parts.

Two small circulating pumps.

One large circulating pump.

One large feed pump, with complete set of spare parts.

One small feed pump, with complete set of spare parts.

One oil fuel pump with complete set of spare parts.



The Wahlstrom comes in two types—one for straight shank tools —the other for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 M.T. shank tools—they are both "Production Increasers," which demands your attention. Write for information now.

AIKENHEAD HARDWARE LIMITED 17, 19, 21 Temperance Street - Toronto, Canada





17, 19, 21 TEMPERANCE STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

Canada's Leading Tool House

Modern Drilling Methods

By constructing the "Van Dorn" Portable Drill 100% overstrength, we have made great strides in promoting the efficiency and utility of a shop.

The "Van Dorn" Universal Portable Drills consume power only when in operation, and may be attached to any lamp socket.

The special fan-cooled "Van Dorn" motor is capable of 100% overload. The switch is quick acting.

Sticking and fusing of contacts practically eliminated.

Phosphor bronze and ball bearings. Hardened gears.

We will gladly forward any information you may desire regarding portable drills, grinders, blowers, die filers, riveters, etc. Write us to-day.

If any advertisement interests you, tear it out now and place with letters to be answered.

TRADE GOSSIP

The Eastern Machinery Co. of Montreal, has increased its capital stock to \$95,000.

Tungsten Prices Advance. — The demand for tungsten continues active with only light supplies of ore coming on the market. Prices have advanced under buying pressure to between \$22 and \$23 for Wolframite and \$26 for Scheclite. Inquiries are in the New York market to cover the balance of the year and a portion of next.

Cobalt, Ont.—The Dominion Reduction Co. of Cobalt, expect to have their hot dern furnaces for the treatment of the concentrates from their oil flotation process in operation within the next few weeks. Experiments have proven very satisfactory, and the process will greatly facilitate the marketing of the produce of the oil flotation plants in the camp.

The Eagle & Globe Steel Co., sole Canadian agents for Arthur Balfour & Co., Sheffield, England, have moved their Toronto office and warehouse from 373 Front street East, to more central and commodious premises at 36 Colborne street which will enable them to deal more effectively and promptly with the increasing business. John L. Milner. Ontario representative is in charge of the Toronto office.

Big Order For Blankets.—Orders for \$1,000,000 worth of blankets have been placed among Canadian manufacturers by the United States Government for army purposes, according to the head of one of the largest industrial corporations in Canada. Orders have been distributed with Penmans Ltd., and the Toronto Carpet Co., and the Smart-Woods Co. has been awarded a large contract for tents. The specifications were submitted to Canadian mills, with prices fixed by the United States Authorities.

Molybdenite Property.—Private advices from Halifax, N.S., state that Molybdenite mine has been discovered in that province, and after operating it on a small scale for some time it has turned out to be one of the richest in Nova Scotia. As this metal has increased greatly in value since the war the property has attracted considerable attention in interested circles, several people from the United States having inspected the property to which they were conducted by C. L. Normandin of Halifax, who is in charge of its affairs.

The International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass., has purchased the plant and business of the International Engineering Works, a Canadian corporation, in the United States. The new company is organized under the laws of Massachusetts, with capital stock of \$500,000, and has no connection with the Canadian company. J. Philip Bird, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, is president; Harry V. Bady, vice-president; Frew W. Chipman, treasurer; William H. Walker, sales manager.

India's Trade With Canada .--- The Im-perial Institute in London has been charged by the Secretary of State for India with an enquiry into the openings within the Empire for the various raw materials of India which have hitherto gone in large amount to enemy countries. Already one important result of this aciton is that tanners in Canada have stated that they are interested in the raw cowhides which formerly went from India chiefly to Germany, and from which a high-class leather can be manufactured. Another subject of importance to Canada is the possibility of direct trade with India in shellac.

Pine Oil in Northern Ontario.-Albert A. Grigg Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario, has received a sample of red pine oil, manufactured in the north, which oil is extensively used to recover ore from the dumps in the mining fields. Before the war it had been obtained in Germany, but recently a variety made in California has been used. If it is found that the oil can be made economically from the red pine stumps of Northern Ontario, a new and important industry will no doubt be developed. In addition to the oil a black tar is extracted from the stumps and the remnants can be converted into an excellent charcoal.

Nova Scotia Steel Output.—The output of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., continues to reflect satisfactory progress. Tons of coal mined show an increase of 5,551 tons in the second quarter, as compared with the first. Steel ingots and finished steel forgings showed a large increase of 33,683 tons. Comparisons with the first quarter are as follows:

	2nd	1st	
	Q'ter	Q'ter	Ins.
Tons, coal	152,076	146,525	5,551
Tons, ore	14,238	12,177	2,061
Limestone	20,896	21,074	x178
Tons, coke	25,784	25,555	329
Tons, iron	21,971	21,103	868
Steel, ingots	33,377	28,598	33,683
Finished steel	28,904		
xDecrease.			

Bordeaux Exhibit Shows World Trade. The May bulletin of the Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, calls the attention af the business community to the opportunities of expansion of Canadian trade offered by the Bordeaux Exhibition, which will be held from September 1 to September 15 this year. This fair has been conducted annually for eleven years and even the war has not interfered with its usefulnes. It is international in its scope and has proved one of the most valuable centres for exchange of international commodities. Owing to difficulties of transportation it is not expected that there will be any large Canadian exhibit this year, but both exporters and importers are displaying considerable interest. E. Lacas, 11 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, has been appointed official representative of the Bordeaux Fair and is working energectically to develop Canadian interest. He plans to attend the fair himself.

There, are two kinds of fast work --- done by a file. The first is on material (hard or soft) and the points of the file wear off shortly. That is the expensive speed. The other is where the same material is worked upon and the file retains its sharp, clean-cutting features. This is the ecospeed. The nomic "Delta" Files are noted for that latter quality.

DELTA

Fast Work

There is not only the expense of new files to be considered, there is the time it takes a file to do that job in as perfect a manner and as short a time as possible. The cutting edge is retained after all classes of work.

Quality in Construction

Made of crucible steel 3 to 24 inches in length. A sample file will convince you. Write for it. State the work you wish to use it on.

_All Leading Jobbers___

Delta File Works

Philadelphia, Pa.

Can. Agents:

U.S.A.

H. S. Howland, Sons & Co., Toronto; Starke, Seybold, Montreal, Quebec; Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Halifax, N.S. Merrick Anderson, Co., Winnipeg, Man.

PERSONAL

Geo. E. Templeman has succeeded R. H. Balfour as chief engineer of the Montreal Electrical Commission.

Capt. William Matthews, a well-known mariner of the Great Lakes, died at Cobourg, Ont., on July 17, aged 69.

John Webber, manager of the steel department at the Toronto office of the Steel Company of Canada, has left for a trip up the Saguenay.

Paul G. Chace, Vice-President of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., who was in Port Arthur, Ont., recently for a few days, has returned to his home in New York.

Chas. B. Ellis, formerly supply sales specialist, Northern Electric Co., Montreal, has recently been appointed superintendent of supply sales, Canadian General Electric Co., Montreal.

W. J. Lynch, for some time controller of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co. has been appointed general manager to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. E. Matthews.

R. Bruce Wallace, for many years with the Western Dry Dock & Ship-building Co., Port Arthur, Ont., has been appointed manager of the American Shipbuilding Co., at Norfolk, Va.

R. B. Priestman, formerly connected with the Eagle & Globe Steel Co., Montreal, has enlisted for overseas, having signed up with the Cobourg Heavy Battery. He has since been promoted to the position of Corporal.

Capt. David Sylvester, well known on the Great Lakes, died in Toronto on July 18. Capt. Sylvester was born in Scarborough, Ont., in 1838. For some years he conducted a commission and brokerage business at Church Street Wharf, Toronto.

Harry A. McKnight has resigned as superintendent of the plant of the American Car & Foundry Co., Jeffersonville, Ind., to enter the operating department of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Montreal, Que.

H. C. Opie for several years connected with the sales staff of Alexander Gibb, Montreal, has become associated with the Eagle & Globe Steel Co. of Montreal, following the resignation of R. B. Priestman who has enlisted for overseas.

Fred S. Henning, who was superintendent of the Island filtration plant, Toronto for a number of years died recently in Toronto after a long illness. Mr. Henning was born at St. Catharines, Ont., in 1856 and was at one time Grand President of the Canadian Marine Engineers.

Allen O. Leach, of Toronto. has been appointed supervising engineer in charge of construction of Camp Dodge, six miles from Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Leach has been granted six months leave of absence by his employers, the Canadian Northern Railway. Mr. Leach is 25 vears of age, having been appointed valuation engineer of the C. N. R. two years ago.

MAN

CANADIAN MACHINERY



was wanted as Tool-room Foreman. He was found by a condensed ad. in

CANADIAN MACHINERY Classified Advertising Section 143-153 University Ave., Toront

Bubble

Handle

Faucet

Handle



The **Dupont** PATENT Power Hammer

The strength, durability, economy of power and simplicity of adjustment of the Dupont Power Hammer make it a decidedly superior tool.

Made carefully from carefully selected, high-class materials.

Positively Guaranteed

Seven sizes. With rams from 35 to 300 lbs.

W ite for full details. THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY

Plessisville, Que,

Ontario and Western Agents : The General Supply Co. of Canada Ltd Ottawa Toronto Winnipeg

A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTION



Sizes.—"I want a ton of coal, please." "Yes, ma'am. What size?" "Dear me, I didn't know coal came in

"Dear me, I didn't know coal came in sizes. I wear a No. 3 shoe and a No. 6 glove."

REFRIGERATION

Belleville, Ont.—The Graham Co., will build a cold storage plant and warehouse here.

Toronto, Ont.—The Harris Abattoir Co. have been given a permit to build a bone drying room on St. Clair Avenue to cost \$2,000.

Toronto, Ont.—The Swift Canadian Co. will build an extension to their packing plant which will include cooling rooms and a larger fertilizer plant.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Great Northern Canneries is having its fish canning and preserving plant equipped with refrigerating machinery.

Toronto, Ont.—The Swift Canadian Co., St. Clair Avenue and Keele Street, will erect an addition to the fertilizer building on Keele street, at a cost of \$13,000.

Vancouver, B.C. — Geo. E. Mitchell, 1028 Pender street, W., merchant, has purchased a 5-ton refrigerating machine from the Armstrong Machinery Co., Spokane, Wash., for installation in his store.

Cornwall, Ont.—The Cornwall Dairy Co. have equipped a new creamery and dairy and in connection with same built cold storage rooms for butter, eggs, cheese, etc., and will install a refrigerating plant manufactured in the United States.

St. Johns, Nfld.—The Reid Newfoundland Co. are erecting a cold storage and fish freezing plant, three stories high. The storage rooms will have a capacity of about 10,000,000 pounds of fish. They are also planning to build six branch houses at different points with an approximate capacity of 500,000 pounds each.

WOODWORKING

Owen Sound, Ont.—Fire on July 22, did considerable damage to the North American Bent Chair Co. factory.

North Vancouver, B.C.—A fire broke out recently at Mosquito Creek, totally destroying the lumber mill there, owned by Messrs. Chubb. Barton & Campbell. The loss will be about \$6,000, and there was no insurance on the mill.

CONTRACTS

Stratford, Ont.—The Weber Chimney Co., Chicago. Ill., have been awarded the contract for \$4,000 chimney for city.

Toronto, Ont.—The S. F. Bowser Co. have been awarded a contract by the Ottawa Car Co. for tanks and pumps, etc.

Coaticook, Que.—The Wm. Hamilton Co., Peterboro, have the contract for water-wheel for power plant for Penman's, Ltd.

St. Johns, Que.—City Council have awarded the contract for the construction of filter, tank and the improvements to the city waterworks to Laurin & Leitch, Montreal, for the sum of \$195,-975, made up as follows:—Filter, \$109,-

975; water tank, \$26,000; improvements, \$60,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Board of Control have awarded a contract to Babcock & Wilcox for a boiler for the incinerator at \$4,970.

Oshawa, Ont.—The Water Commission have accepted the tender of the Turbine Equipment Co., of Toronto, for the installation of a 1,000 gallon a minute, 2stage electric turbine pump, for \$2,265.

Montreal, Que.—The G. T. R. has placed an order for one thousand box cars with the American Car & Foundry Co. The cars are to be of 80,000 pounds capacity, and of the most modern type, with steel underframe and standard safety appliances.

Islington, Ont.—Tenders for waterworks supplies were opened at a recent meeting of the York County Council, and that of T. Tomlinson & Son, quoting 100 large frames and covers at \$21 each; 14 small frames and plugs at \$21 each, and four special frames at \$42 each were accepted.

Toronto, Ont.—The contract for the 36-inch pipe to be laid by the city from the main pumping station at the foot of John street to Front street, has been awarded to the National Iron Works, at \$215 a length, and the contract for the steel castings to the Reid & Brown Structural Steel & Iron Works, Ltd.

INCORPORATIONS

The Federal Steel & Foundry Co., has changed its name to that of the Monarch Tractor Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Leather Products Ltd., has been incorporated at Ottawa, with a capital of \$20,000, by George S. Gibbons, Thomas G. Wilson and Edward H. Brund all of Toronto to manufacture leather and leather products at London, Ont.

The Burns Cement-Gun Construction Co., has been incorpared at Toronto by G. C. Loveys, G. W. Morley and W. M. Smith of Toronto, to carry on the business of general contractors, with a capital of \$40,000.

Dann Spring Insert Ltd., has been incorporated at Ottawa by G. R. Harvey, C. V. Langs and E. G. Binkley all of Hamilton, Ont., to manufacture automobile parts and accessories at Hamilton, with \$40,000 capital.

The Nicu Steel Corporation has been incorporated at Ottawa by Joseph M. Gordon, Donald R. Hossack and M. L. Chamberlain of Toronto to manufacture and deal in iron, steel, nickel, copper, etc., at Toronto with a capital of \$200,-000.

The Canadian Incinerator Co., has been incorporated at Ottawa by Samuel Rogers, Henry M. Frickle and Alan G. Keith of Toronto to manufacture furnaces, incinerators, boilers, engines, pumps, etc., at Toronto with a capital of \$50,000.

Gas Processes Ltd., has been incorporated at Ottawa by George C. Loveys, George W. Morley and William M. Smith to carry on the business of electrical
mechanical and gas engineers. The company is capitalized at \$50,000 and the head office is at Toronto.

The New Mfg. Co., has been incorporated at Ottawa with a capital of \$45,000 to manufacture all kinds of heating devices and apparatus at Ottawa, Ont. The incorporators are Thomas R. Beament, Alan H. Armstrong and Robert J. Smith all of Ottawa.

Chambers, McQuigge & McCaffrey Co., have been incorporated at Ottawa with a capital of \$450,000 to carry on business as a general engineering and construction-company at Toronto. The incorporators are R. H. Parmenter, A. J. Thompson and S. D. Fowler all of Toronto.

The Canadian Life Buoy Co., has been incorporated at Toronto with a capital of \$100,000 to purchase the British and Canadian patents of a new life preserver and to manufacture same at Windsor, Ont. The provisional directors are C. W. Coldwell, O. E. Fleming and F. E. Harvey all of Windsor, Ont.

MARINE

St. John, N.B.—After being in commission less than six months the new four masted schooner Letitia T. Mackay, has been sold at Bordeaux, France, for \$110,-000.

Kingston, Ont.—The Kingston Shipbuilding Co. is asking for the consent of the municipality to extend its plant 75 feet further into the harbor, in view of the great increase in shipbuilding operations here.

Sarnia, Ont.—The old steamer Saronic, at one time known as the United Em pire, is again in commission, and is now the W. L. Kennedy, having been converted into a bulk steamer. The Saronic was launched at this port in 1882.

Vancouver, B.C.—The auxiliary schooner Janet Carruthers, which was launched recently at North Vancouver, has been chartered by the Canadian Trading Co. to load lumber at Vancouver for Port Adelaide, Australia. The lumber will be supplied by the Rat Portage mill.

Vancouver, B.C.—The other auxiliary schooners on passage besides the Mabel Brown, are the Margaret Haney, for Bombay; the Geraldine Wolvin, for Sydney; the Laura Whalen, for Port Adelaide. The Jessie Norcross is now at Genoa Bay loading for Port Adelaide.

Owen Sound, Ont.—Word has been received here that the Great Lakes steamer Scottish Hero, has been torpedoed while en route from Sidney, N.S., to Havre, France, with a cargo of steel products. She was commanded by Captain Luke Holmes, of Sydney, N.S.

Victoria, B.C.—Announcement was made at the plant of the Cameron Genoa Mills Shipbuilders, Ltd., that the fifth auxiliary schooner, which is now in an advanced stage of construction at the yard for the Canada West Coast Navigation Co., will be christened "Jean Steedman."

New Westminster, B.C.-The first carload of machinery for the shipbuilding







You'll find a host of Opportunities. TURN TO IT! plant now in course of being established on Poplar Island by New Westminster Construction and Engineering Co., has arrived, and installation will begin shortly. The company have a contract for building four vessels for the Imperial Munitions Board.

Vancouver, B.C.—The building of the auxiliary fleet has meant a great deal for the British Columbia lumber trade. There are 12 vessels in the programme and of these seven have been launched. As each vessel uses a million and a quarter feet of lumber in her construction it is seen that 15,000,000 feet will be used in construction alone. Each vessel carries at least 1,500,000 feet, so that the vessels will take out of this province 18,000,000 feet as cargo.

Fort William, Ont.—Benjamin Leavitt, a Toledo man, descended 180 feet into the waters of Lake Superior recently, and located the hulk of the steamer Pewabic, which was sunk with a valuable copper cargo on the night of August 9, 1865. The Pewabic went down at a point seven miles off Thunder Bay Island, after being rammed by the steamer Meteor. One hundred and twenty-five persons lost their lives. The copper cargo is reported to be worth a million dollars.

Victoria, B.C.—The auxiliary schooner Mable Brown arrived at Sydney, Australia, on June 29, with a cargo of British Columbia lumber, having made the voyage from Vancouver in 80 days. The Mabel Brown was launched from Wallace Shipyard No. 2, North Vancouver, on January 27, and she had her trials in the Gulf on March 22 and March 25. On March 29 she left Vancouver for Chemainus, where she loaded 1,534,903 feet of lumber. The vessel left Chemainus early on April 15, with Capt. Boyd in command.

Vancouver, B.C. — The Lyall Shipbuilding Co., expects to lay the keel immediately for the first of the six wooden ships, which this company has contracts to build for the Imperial Munitions Board. About four and one-half months will be required for the construction of each of the ships. Pending the completion of the two wooden vessels at present under construction by the Wallace Shipyards Co., the Lyall Company will start operations on the western portion of the property. On this two new shipbuilding berths will be constructed at once.

Vancouver, B.C .- The auxiliary schooner Janet Carruthers was launched at the Wallace Shipyards on June 29, being christened by Mrs. Norman Burkinshaw. This vessel is the seventh to take the water within the past year of the fleet of twelve ordered by the H. W. Brown Co. The Janet Carruthers is of wooden construction, 260 feet over all with 44 feet beam. She is equipped with semi-Diesel engines, Bolinder type, which gen-She has twin erate 320 horse-power. Three more vessels are under screws. construction at the Cameron-Genoa Mills Shipbuilders' plant, where the others were built, and two more are nearing completion at the Wallace shipyard.





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Selling Fast on Its Merits-

The Bernard Wood Split Pulley

This pulley was but recently placed on the market, and we are receiving repeat orders galore. Its popularity proves that we are not alone in the conviction the Bernard Wood Split Pulley lead in quality, appearance and finish.

Give it a trial, it's sure to appeal to you. Prices and Full Particulars on Application.





CANADIAN MACHINERY



FOR SALE

1 24" CONRADSON TURRET LATHE. APPLY McGregor, McIntyre, Limited, Toronto, Ont. c3m

FOR SALE-THREE 26" x 12' C.M.C. DOUBLE back geared quick change gear engine lathes; never been used. McKinnon Dash Company. St. Catharines, Ont. C2m

FOR SALE-4 REED PRENTICE ROUGH Turning Lathes with cut-off attachments in first-class condition. These will make an excellent machine for 4.5 shells. The Hayes Wheel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Chatham, Ont. c5m

FOR SALE-10 PRACTICALLY NEW NO. 7-C Heavy Duty Racine Hack Saw Machines. Suitable for all cutting purposes. For further information and price address The Peck Rolling Mills, Limited, Montreal. c3m

ONE BRAND NEW 10 x 36 NORTON PLAIN grinding machine. This machine on our floor still crated, never been used. For price and further particulars address Windsor Machine & Tool Works, Windsor, Ontario. c5m

1-ROBB HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 10 x 12, 35 h.p. Just overhauled by makers. Price \$300.00. 1-Heavy Duty Rockford Drill. Suitable for shells or heavy work. Weight of drill 3,600 lbs. Good as new. Write for specification. 1-Jones & Lamson 2 x 24 Turret Lathe. 24'' hole in spindle, 16" swing, cone drive, collet chucks for bars up to 2" diameter. Or lathe can be fitted with standard universal chuck. Flat turret 16" diameter. Good condition. Price \$100.00. 1-Warner & Swasey Turret Lathe. Round turret, diameter grindle Thread Hiller. Made by makers for threading 18-pdr. shells. Now used for threading sockets. Good condition. Steel Furnishing Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. c2m

H YDRAULIC EQUIPMENT FOR SALE.—The equipment listed below is in first-class shape having only been used about three months. Blue prints and specifications and foundations drawings will be furnished. 2 14 x 12 x 5" Fairbanks-Morse duplex steam pressure high pressure pumps at 80 gals. per minute capacity each against 600 lbs. pressure, steam pressure 150 lbs. 1—Weighted Accumulator good for 1000 lbs. per sq. inch. 16" diameter, plunger 11 ft. stroke with squeezing water cushion and wooden outside bumper blocks. The tank for the weighing material surrounding the cylinder is 10' 7" in diameter and 11' 0" high. 1—Return Suction Tank for above pumps and accumulator. Height, 9' 0". diameter 8' 0". Capacity. 2700 Imperial gallons. This equipment can be shiroed immediately and 1 open for inspection at the company's plant. A ices on application. The Canadian Copper Comtants, Copper Cliff, Ont.

SPECIAL MACHINERY

MANUFACTURERS-WE CAN UNDERTAKE work to any specification-munition production equipment or otherwise. Write W. H. Sumbling Machinery Co., 7 St. Mary St., Toronto

BUSINESS CHANCES

SHELL PLANT FOR SALE — COMPLETE plant—installed since 1914, for the machining and assembling of 4.5 inch H.E. shells, situated at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, on line of Intercolonial Railway, with siding running into the works. Will sell the equipment outright, with privilege of renting the building in event of the purchaser engaging in the same business. Starr Manufacturing Co., Limited, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada. e26m

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED TWO-STOREY brick factory situated in the best small city in Ontario. Buildings in good condition, suitable for either metal or wood-working; shipping facilities unexcelled. Two trunk lines; direct connections east, west, north and south. Educational advantages the very best. Plant will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms of payment, if desired. Apply Box 294, Canadian Machinery. c2m

WANTED

WANTED-SECOND-HAND POWER SQUARing shear to cut No. 10 gauge steel up to 24" wide. Must be in good working condition. Packard Electric Company, St. Catharines, Ont.

1 POWER HAMMER, 500 LBS, CAPACITY, Belt driven, 2–24 or 26 x 10 or 12 ft, C.M.C. engine lathes. 1 Pipe Threading Machine with tangent die attachment to cut between 3, to 3 inch. 1 Vertical Boring Machine, 42" table, Buller or Niles type. These machines must be in first-class condition and reasonable in price, Apply: P.O. Box 1965, Montreal, P.Q. e4m



- 1-12 x 60 Modern Plain Grinder, new.
- 2- Lees-Bradner Thread Millers.
- 1 30 x 30 x 8' Powell Planer, new.

Brownell Machinery Co. Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PRACTICAL WORKS MANAGER AND MEchanical expert with years of experience in United States and Canada, a specialist in munition work, open for engagement. Best of references. Apply Box 304, Canadian Machinery.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN DESIRES change as shop foreman or master mechanic; acquainted with scientific management; 26 years' experience. Box 322, Canadian Machinery.

A RE YOU LOOKING FOR PRODUCTION IN your tool room? High-grade tool room forman desires position in a fuse or shell factory where results count. Will be at liberty Aug. 1st. Do not reply if you do not want a man to take full charge. Box 323, Canadian Machinery.

A PRACTICAL MACHINE SHOP SUPERINtendent of broad experience in Canada and States will be open for position as superintendent or general foreman, July 15th. Al references. Address Producer, Box 321, Canadian Machinery. c3m

SITUATIONS VACANT

THOROUGHLY CAPABLE BRASS FOUNDRY Foreman to take charge of small foundry doing a general jobbing business and also munition work. Location Montreal. Address for information, "Brass Foreman," P.O. Box 1934, Montreal. c26m

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED. Experienced on engines or turbines, capable of working out engine details. Apply giving full particulars as to experience, salary required, and enclose references, to Henry Hope & Sons of Canada Limited, Peterborough, Out. c6m

WANTED — ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for six-inch shell factory. Must be capable of getting maximum production from an established plant and have good mechanical experience. Duties to consist chiefly in supervising production. Give full particulars in writing of previous experience, age, references, and salary required, to Henry Hope & Sons of Canada, Ltd., Peterboro. All information will be treated in the strictest confidence. c5m

TECHNICAL ADVERTISING MAN — LARGE manufacturing concern near Toronto, building a general line of heavy machinery, requires a young man to take care of its advertising; must be able to prepare machine descriptions from blue prints and to write clear, concise English; advertising experience desirable, but not necessary; please state age, nationality, experience and salary desired, and send samples of your work with first letter. Box 320, Canadian Machinery. c26m

FOR MILL MACHINE SHOP-A COMPETENT foreman with energy and resource, with some knowledge of French; also general machinists for small shop in a modern town with established manufacture. This is an opportunity for family man to locate to permanent benefit. William S. Nish, 53 Maple Avenue, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.



Two Brown Gantry Cranes, total span 300', inside span, 180'; both equipped with 10" x 12" threedrum engines; 50 H.P. boilers, maximum capacity 15,000 lbs.; coal conveying capacity 4,000 lbs. 350 feet per minute.

Lot of extra equipment! Can be seen in operation. Good as new.

New York Machinery Exchange

50 Church St., New York City



Boston, Massachusetts

H. W. PETRIE of MONTREAL Limited Montreal. Que. LIST OF NEW AND USED MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR **IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT** ENGINE LATHES New 13" x 5' Lancaster Sgl. B.G., Geared Feed. Feed. x 6' Earlie Sgl. E.G., Gearel Feed. New 15" x 6' South Bend, Sgl. B.G., Stan. Change Gears. S.H. 15" x 6' South Bend, Sgl. B.G., Stan. Change Gears. New 16" x 6' South Bend, Sgl. B.G., Stan. Change Gears. New 16" x 7' Oliver Dbl. B.G., Q C. Gear. Ol Pump and Pan. New 16" x 24" x 10' South Bend Gap Sgl. B.G., Stan. Change Gears. S.H. 17" x 8' Greaves Klusman Sgl. B.G., Geared. H 17" x 8' Greaves Klusman Dbl. B.G., Geared Feed. 18" x 8' Greaves Klusman Dbl. B.G., N.

Geared Feed. Beared Feed. Beared Feed. General X & Giddings & Lenner Grarel Feed. Son 15" x 8' Stevens Sgl. B.G., Standard Change Gears. Change Gears. Change Gears. Change Gears. 11 18" x 10' Mullei Sgl. B.G., Standard Change Gears. N.u. 18" x 10' Muller Oga Change Gears. N.u. 18" x 12' South Bend Sgl. B.G., Stand. Change Gears. Change Gears. S. H. 20" x 10' Flather Sgl. B.G., Standard S.H. 20" x 10' Flather Sgl. B.G. Standard Change Gears. Change Gears. Change Gears. Change Gears. Change Gears.

LATHES

New 20" x 8' Petrie Heavy Duty Manufactur-ing Lathes.

TURRET, SPEED AND BRASS LATHES SCREW MACHINES

New 12" x 7' Patman Speed Lathe. 8.11. 15" x 5' (" Fox Bluss Lathe with Chasing Attachment. 8.11. 30" x 10' Vilter Lathe, Friction B.G., Geared Feed with 15" Hex. Power Feed Tur

w Ne. 0 Foster Plain Head Screw Machine, with wire feed and automatic chuck.

DRILLS

New 3' Dresses Plain Radial, Gear Box Drive. New 20" Excelsior, Back Geared Wheel Lever, Power Feed. New 20" Silver, Back Geared Wheel Lever 1'owa Feed. New 14" Leland Gifford Single Spindle Sensitive.
S.H. 14" Avey Spingle Spindle Sensitive.
S.H. 14" Foote-Burt Four.
New No. 1 Emco Bench Single. HACK SAW MACHINES New Peerless High Speed. New No. 1 Atkins Kwit-Kut. **GRINDING AND BUFFING MACHINES** New 20" Ford Smith Water Tool Grinder. New 18" Ford Smith S.O. General Purpose Pedestal Grinder. w 16" Ford Smith S.O. General Purpose Pe-destal Grinder. New 16' Ford Smith S.O. General Purpose Pe-New

destal Grinder, W L" F rd Smith S O Combination Grinder New New 1." F et Smith S.O. Combination Grinder au l Ruffer. New 12" Ford Smith S.O. Buffing Machine. New Style B, Point Yankee Twist Drill Grinder.

MISCELLANEOUS

S.H. No. 22 Garvin Vertical Milling Machine. S.H. No. 0 Borke Hand Milling Machine. New 124" National Bolt Cutter with Lead Sciew Vinchment New Nr. 1 G abo Metal Saw Table New Di Rock River Shiting Shear. New No. 4 Chicago Steel Bending Brake. Telegraph, Phone or Write for Prices and Further Particulars H. W. PETRIE of MONTREAL

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6" and 12" Racine Hack Saws. 4" and 6" Robertson Hack Saws. 6" Kennedy Cutting-off Machine. 12" Hall Pipe Machine. Ran Pripe Machine.
 No. 2 Colburn Kevsevter.
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- 5-Air Compressor-IISC on. ft. per mm. 110 B8, pres. Class C2. Speed 160 r.p.m., 2-stage Cross comp., evinder dimension LP 22", HP H2", stroke 18"; publey wheel 10% dat. 30" face, length overall 13' O'; width overall, 10" O'; weight complete, 28,200 B8; b8th driven by 25 H.P. C G E. motor, eliding base, Type 112 600 r.p.m., form K, 3 phase, 60 evelc, 52 anny, 2.200 volts, motor publey & S" dat. 2 S" face; distance between publey centers 25' O'; leather belt, 2-ph, 25" wide, 85' long; C.G.E. Starting Com-pensator. Type NR 1838, form A1 with no voltage release, C G E panel EN 1688, with Thomson Am-meter; C,G E (o) Switch, Form K3, Type F, 200 amp., 4,500 volts; centraet 5 27 12.
 1 Afterbauer 4.000 eu, ft, 640 sa, ft of cosl-
- and 1. 4.800 volts; contract 5.5, 12 Aftercooler 4.000 cu, ft. of air. 640 sq. ft of cool-ing surface; 294 No, 13 steel tubes, 6' 6" long, 15' 0. D.; dimension, 42" dia. x 15' 6" long, 13' 6" be-tween center of air intake and outlet; 8" air intake and outlet, 2'2" water inlet and outlet; 120 lbs. per sq. in. working pressure; weight 6,600 lbs.; order No. 1256.
- 10.0 1206. —Aftercooler--1300 cu. ft. of air, 230 sq. ft. of cooling surface; 44 tubes, 10' 0" long, 2" O.D.; dimensions, 24" dua. x 11' 0" long, 7' 8" between center of air intake and outlet; 6" air intake and outlet; 2" water inlet and outlet; 1" 110-10, safety valve; weight 3,450 1bs.; order No. 1255.
- Ibs.; order No. 1256.
 I-Alco Metor Truck 2 tons, chain drive; H.P. 32.4; speed, high 17.86 m.p.h., low 5.96 m.p.h., inter., 9.33 m.p.h., reverse, 4.57 m.p.h.; 4 eviliader motor (4½") bore x 5½" strokel; water coolel contribugal pump circulation; 3 point suspension tubular radiator; splash lubrication; multiple disc clutch, sliding gear transmission, Bosch magneto, DU4, model 4; frame of 5" channel; Li2" standard wheel base; semi-elliptic spring; solid rubber tires; gasoline capacity 274 collops. gallons
- gallons.
 2-Air Reheaters Sterling size F; capacity 250 cu. ft. free air per min.; type of ignition A.C.; size of inle and outlet U4"; height 26 mehes; weight 169 Ibs.; order No. 1236.
 2-Air Receivers Designed for 125 lbs. pressure; size 72" dia. x 188' 0" long shell 7-16" steel plate, heads 44" steel plate; shell seams lap joint double riveted; circular seams single riveted; 10" fiange openings; ordered about 77/12.
 Bin Sun Jonan M. 246: caracter for 40"; smed 450.
- Orderst and F7712. 9 Rip Saw Cowar M 296; capacity for 42"; speed 450 r.p.m.; stationary iron table heavily ribbed, 3' 10" x 7' 6"; bevel force, varying angles to 45 dog; elevat-ing arbor, 13" vertical adjustment; tight and loose publics, each 22" dia, x 10" face; belt driven; order No. 189, 1271.
- rubbess, each 22" dia. x 10" face; helt driven; order No. 189, 127.
 1 36" Band Saw, complete, with tight and loose publes 14" x 4", helt driven; order No. 1271.
 1 Hand Pewer Libeety Shars, complete with Knives and Measuring Gauge (for cutting iron)-1 only. Shear H-7, cuts plates 34"; flat bars 642 x 19/32; round bars 19s; square bars 1"; angles 24 x 11/32; ts 24 x 11/32; unitn on angles and ts 11/32; approximate weight 30 (hs; price \$182.75.
 2 only-Shears F-3, cuts flat bars 34" x 34; ts 34' x 3s, approximate weight 20 hs; price \$152.25.
 2 only-Shears F-4, cuts flat bars 4 x 9/16; round bars 1 3/36; square bars 1"; angles 24 x 18; approximate weight 20 hs; price \$152.25.
 2 only-Shears F-4, cuts flat bars 4 x 9/16; round bars 1 3/36; square bars 1"; angles 4 x 36; approximate weight 400 hs; price \$230.00.
 About 8 Round Ore Buckets capacity 14; cut yds; t43" dia. x 49" doith; straight side with pin and ring fastening; weight 600 hs; order No. 22.
 3-Round Ore Buckets, class "C"; capacity 1 cut, yd; straight side; self-dumping and self-righting; order No. 88.
 1-Snow Plow, made of No. 10 steel plate and rein-

- I-Snow Plow, made of No. 10 steel plate and rein-forced with angles; same as used on Montreal Tram-way Mountain cars; order No. 3258.
- way Mountain cars; order No. 9258. Commer Motor Truck, 7 tons, type P.G., 65 H.P.; drive chain enclosed in aluminium oil-tight covers; five speeds and one reverse; 4 cylinder motor (5%) bore x 6% stroke); water-cooled, centrilugal pump circulation; 3 point suspension tubular radiator; splash and pump lubrication; cone clutch, sliding gear transmission; Bosch magneto DU4, model 4; Standard lorry body, length 20' 3" x width 7' 42a"; semi-elliptic spring; 162" wheel base; solid rubber tires (front single, rear dual); gasoline capacity, 35 £allone; weight 11,000 He; voncher No. 137. Blowers, Root No. 3 Tangent Arr Imceller; horizon-
- and here in an an end of the start dualy, gasonice capacity, so stall here, weight 11,000 lbs; yoncher No. 137.
 4-Blowers, Root No. 3 Tangent Are Impeller; horizontal power blowers; capacity 1,000 cu. ft. of air pressure at 5 lbs, pressure per sq. in.; speed 1,200 r.p.m.; bottom initake, top discharge, 12" opening; geared both ends; extended driving shaft fitted with C.I. cut gear, 4" face, 36 teeth and outboard bearing; blower mounted on C.I. bed-plate with extension for motor drive; without motor; order Nos, 233 and 2516.
 Ahant 3. "Glorgouy:" Core 3 c. u. d. two way side dump; height from rail to floor, 3"-3½"; height from rail to floor, 1" S" deep linside); ends, doors and floor 2" these, outer, d' mixde; i.e.ds, doors and floor 2" these, outer, d' mixde; i.e.ds, doors and floor 2" these, outer, doer low ends to a start of a start of the start of

About 40 "Muck" Cars-1 cu. vd. 14 tons, one end dump; height from rail to floor, 1' 8"; height from rail to top of box 3' 4"; wood box 3' 2" wole x 6' 8" long x 1' 8" deep, lined with 4" thick steel plates; one end hinge for tipple dumping; steel truck frame; helical spring support; 8" x 4" through draw bar; link and pin coupling; solid wheel 18" dia.; axle 3" sq.; gauge 36"; overall dimensions 4" 0" wide x 7' 6" long; without brakes; weight empty, 1,500 lbs.

- 0" wide x 7' 6" long; without brakes; weight empty, 1,500 lbs.
 About 50-Sand and Stone Cars, 1¼ cu, yd., 1½ tons, bottom dump; height from rail to foor 1' 8"; a 2"; steel truck frame; helical spring support; 5" x 4" through draw bar; link and pin coupling; solid wheel 18" dia.; azle 3" sq.; gauge 36"; overall dimensions 4' 0" wide x 7' 6" long; without brakes; weight empty, 2,100 lbs.
 About 20 "V" Shaped Dump Cars, 1 cu, yd., two-way side dump; height from rail to foor 1' 8"; height from 'Y' shaped of Hudson type; steel bruck frame; helical spring support; %" x 4" through draw bar; link and pin coupling; solid wheel 18" dia; axle 3" sq.; gauge 35", overall dimensions 4' 0" wide x 7' 6" long; without brakes.
- About 15 Dump Cars, two-way side dump; height from rail to top of box ————; standard M C.B. wheel and axle; formerly "Bay of Quinte"; bought from C.N.R.
- and axis, formerly Tay or quinte, bound from C.N.R.
 1-Cement Gun-Type FD, equipped with air motor; weight 1.500 lbs.; onler No. 11/976.
 2 Caniff Gront Machine-Standard type, for pressures up to 150 lbs.; construction-steel evlinder with conieal hopper bottom, flat top with charging door, mounted on three-legged base; piping and levers on one side for operation from one position;; oneration -cement, sand and water admitted at top, mixed by compressed air entering bottom: discharged at bottom by air entering top: two-bag batch of grout required about 60 cm ft. of air if working at 80 lb. pressure; order Nos. 12.192 and 12.437.
 2 Travelling Crane 5 ton, double girder type. 35 ft. span; geared trolley and geared bridge travel; hand operated throughout with thoor control overall length of rinders 36' 0° center to center of rail 25' 15."; trolley gange 1' 10%"; order Nos. 7.944 and 9.816.
- DRILL STEFL. 1" Creciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 5,158 lbs. (Jessop's). Ba" Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 3,996 lbs. (Jes-sop's).
- 114" Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 2.246 lbs. (Jes-sop's).
- 1%" Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 7,018 lbs. (Jes-sop's).
- 11/2" Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 6,5951/2 lbs. (Jesson's).
- 134" Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 450 lbs. (Jessop's). Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 5,537 lbs. (Jessop's). 31/4" Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 5,726 lbs. (Jessop
- 21/4" Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 457 lbs. (Jes-

- sop 51.
 2%" Cruciform Best Cast Drill Steel, 457 lbs. (Jessop's).
 1-Roll Hammer Crusher, Kennedy No. 12, belt driven; base heavily ribbed, extra strong casting; hammers, housing and grid screen of manganese steel; pulley of slow speed roll, 16" x 14", 1000 r.p.m.; pulley of slow speed roll, 16" x 4", 50 r.p.m.; opening of feed hopper, 12" x 14"; or verall dimensions 6" 0" x 6' 44" x 4' 0' high; order No. 75; capacity 75-125 tons per hr. passing 3" ring; size of openings (two each) 15" x 56"; combined openings 15" x 112"; speed of driving pulley 400 r.p.m.; size of pulley 40" dia. x 18" face; requires 100 H.P. motor for driving; equipped with manganese mantle and concaves; steel spider, hammered steel shaft, and babbitted eccentric and ball; weight 70,000 lbs;; order No. 30; capacity 2,500-5,000 tons per hr. passing 4" ring; size of openings 0" x 16" via cast 3" face; requires 100 r.p.m.; size of pulley 40" dia. x 34" face; requires 00 r.p.m.; size of pulley 40" dia. x 34" face; right-hand drive; requires 200 H.P. motor; equipped with No. 2 corrugated manganese mantle; No. 1 manganese contaves, steel spider, hake teel shaft, and babbitted eccentric and ball; weight 225,000 lbs;; order No. 10,456.
 1-Bucket Elevator-''Link Belt' open top type; capacity 175 tons crushed stone per hr. at a speed of 6 th per min.; dimensions-carrier 78' 0" long between centers; inclined at 19 deg; from vertical; buckets 24" pitch x 30" wide attached to two strands of 24" pitch, teels, 74 reth, 55%' dia., 24" pitch, 89' dia, 25 pitch, 89' dia, 28 pitch, 89' dia, 28 pitch, 89' face; N.P. motor 61 diving gear, 84 teeth, 74.87 dia, 28 pitch, 89' dia, 28 pitch, 89' dia, 28 pitch, 89' face; 105 equilibried eccentric and ball; weight 25,000 lbs; order No. 10,456.
 1-Bucket Elevator-''Link Belt' open top type; capacity 20' trobes crushed stone per hr. at a speed of 90 ft. per min.; dimensions-carrier 78' 0" long between centers; inclined at 19 deg. from vertical; buckets 24" pitch at 30" wide attac 12.574.
- 3-"Word" Drill Sharpeners-For 10 ft. steels; sharpens 800-1.00) drills or 500 new bits 10h; does not require

change of dies or dollies for different gauges; dollies forge two wings of the bit at a time, working the steel from center out, equalizing the metal and filling out the corners; dead block driven by friction gear and a pulley belted to line shafting or motor; hand and foot control, levers controlling dead block, hori-zontal and vertical pistons operated from one posi-tion; operates at 30-100 bbs, pressure. Order Nos, 627 and 6,334.

- and 6,354.
 3—Hammer Drills, Class DB-19. Order No. 2,135.
 About 20 Rock Drills 35x", Class UH-2 Water Type; air differential valve; chuck bushing for 1½" round hollow steel; order Nos. 2.649 and 7,284-5.
 About 30 Rock Drills -25%", Class FF 12 Water Type; chuck bushing for 1½" hollow hexagon steel; voucher Nos. 909 and 425.
- Nes. 999 and 426.
 2 Rock Drills-2%", Class FF-12; without water attachment: chuck bushing for 1%" hexagon steel: order No. 2,326.
 About 6 Rock Drills -3¼", Class FL-12 Water Type; order No. 6,301.
 About 12 Hammer Drills-Hardy Simplex Type B-6; weight 27 lbs.: order No. 1,337 and 3.745.
 2-Hammer Drill-Hardy Simplex Type B-7; order No. 9,408.
 2-Hammer Drill_Type B-14,33 Putterdu Saff with increased.

- 2-Hammer Drill-Type BCR-33, Butterfly Self rotating; order No. 339.
- 2-Hammer Drill-Class A 345, Self-rotating; order No.
- I.-Oako Engine, No. 4; 10 H.P. non-reversible air engine. 400 r.p.m.; order No. 3,105.
 I.-Vertical Engine, slide valve; evlinder dimensions 6" dia. x 6" stroke; fly wheel; order No. 15,194.
- 1-Vertical Engine, slide valve; cylinder dimensions 6" dia. x 7" stroke; flywheel; throttling governor; bought from Comp. Engineer.
- About 8 Heading Bars, Class U-24; 4" single screw columns 3' 0" long each, complete with 4 arms and 4 braces,
- 4" Double Screw Columns, 9' 0" long each, com-plete with 4 arms and 4 braces. 2-4"
- proce with 4 arms and 4 braces. 2-4" Single Serew Columns 11' 0" long each, complete with 4 arms and 4 braces, Order 105,303. About 7 Columns-Class U-29; 5½" Single Screw 11' 0" long each, with 2' 6" center supporting brace; order Nos. 2,649, 6,292.
- dotter Nos. 2,086, 0,232
 dotter Nos. 2,086, 0,232
 dotter Supporting brace; order No. 7,977.
 About 8 Tripods-Class U-3, adjustable; complete with saddle, legs and weights; contract of June 17-12, and order No. 2,336.
- 25 K.W. Generator, type DLC, 202, form A, speed 900 r.p.m.; volts no load 120, full load 125; amp, 200; commutating pole; sliding base; order Nos. 5,921 and 3,189.
- CLC 20 1 25 K.W. Generator, Type CLC 20, speed 1,200 volts 125; armature No. 12,098; sliding base; ord
- 1-20 K.W. Generator, Type CVC, speed 1,200 r.p.m., volts 125; commutating pole; sliding base; order No. 4.197.
- Derrick, Stiff-leg Type, capacity 5 tons; boom $10^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x 50' $0^{\prime\prime\prime}$ long; mast $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x 30' $0^{\prime\prime\prime}$ long; $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x 30' $0^{\prime\prime\prime}$ long; siff legs $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x 52' $0^{\prime\prime}$ long; sills $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x $12^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x 46' $0^{\prime\prime\prime}$ long; complete with bull ring; order No. 101. Derrick,
- 46' 0" long; complete with bull rung; order No. 104. 1-Electric Hoist, Style No. 206; single drum 32" dia. x 22" long; hed plate, approx. 6' 0" wide x 8' 0" long, complete with C.G.E, motor (\$47,238, type IT", form M. 37 H.P., 3 phase, 60 cysle, 550 volt, 42 amps.; frame No. 5,012; controller (222,016); type T, 10J, EN 9117; 16 rheostats No. 20,071 Dr. 20,423; shipping weight with motor approx. 7,000 Ros.; rope cap. of drum 2,330 ft. of %" cable; hoisting speed at full load 400 ft. per min.; mull on single line 4,000 pounds; order Nos. 850, 1,992.
- 2-Shaft Cages; capacity 5 tons; self-dumping; equipped with safety catches; platform contains 3 ft. gauge track for end dump cars; order No. 622.
- track for end dump cars; order No. 622. -Electric Hoist, for shaft work; single fixed drum 52" data, 32" face, grooved for 1%" diam. rope, cap. 900"; duty 5,200 lbs. at 200 ft. per min.; bed plate 74" wide x 106" long; complete with G.E. induction motor No. 547.978, speed 575-600 r.p.m. 550 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, magnetic brake No. 6,699; controller T 10 J No. 5,224 EN 9.117; rheostats No. 20,073 Dr 20,439; limiting switch; dial indicator; contract 7/ 22.42 22.712
- 22/12.
 1-Heist Engine-Double drum 10" x 18" drum cap. 800' each of %" cable: cylinders 5" x 5"; pull on single line 2,000 pounds.
 1-Hoist Engine-Single drum 20" x 14"; cap. 1,150' %" cable; double cylinders 5" x 7"; hoisting speed 125 ft. per min.; pull on single line 1,800 lbs.; order No. 3,875.
- No. 5,00.
 Hendist Engine-Size No. 26, 8 H.P. single drum 18" dia. x 14" face; double cylinders 5" dia. x 7" stroke; 1,800 lbs. on single line at 180 ft. per min.; bed plate 37" wide x 45" long; shipping weight approx.
 1,900 lbs.; rope cap. of drum 1,650' of b₃" cable; youcher No. 84.
- vouener NO. 84. 1-Hoist Engine-Double drum 12" x 24"; cap. cac 960 %" cable; double cylinder 7" dia. x 12" stroke complete with boiler, swinging gear (extra); pull o single line 7,000 Hs. at 140 ft. per min.; order Engine and R. cr No, 64; swinging gear No. 488.

Full particulars on request.

102 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, P.Q.

All goods subject to prior sale.

9-New 36" x 12" Putmam, geared head; N livery.
138 x 10" Steptan, spir howk gear.
148 x 2" or Betts, triple back gear.
1-60 x 2" Betts, triple back gear.
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2-21 Gisholt. MILLING MACHINES-KNEE TYPE-UNIVERSAL. 1- X = P_2 Hender X sets r X = 2 Kontesnuth, back genesd. 1 X = 2 Kontesnuth, back genesd. 2 X w X = 22 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters 2 X w X = 22 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters 2 X w X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets - delyters. 2 X = 2 Lefter 1 Sets

I-New No. 24 Oesterline.
MILLING MACHINES-KNEE TYPE-PLAIN.
I-No. 0 Pratt & Whitney.
I-New N 1 Brown & Sharpe.
2-New N 1 Krmprmith.
I-New No. 2 Rockford.
N. * Leffind
I-No. 3 Cincinnati.
N. 4 Garrin.
WILING MACHINES-VERTICAL.

MILLING MACHINES-VERTICAL. w No. 4B Becker.

SCHEW MACHINES-AUTO. 3-No. 51 National Acme. 2 No. 52 National Acme. 2 No. 52 National Acme.

SHAPERS.

SHAPERS. 1-New 16" Springfield. 1-16" Motor-driven Rockford. 2-New 24" Milwaukee. 1-New Barker, 24". 3-New 24" Steptoe, back gear. 1-30" Walcott, gear drive. 1-30" Walcott, gear drive. 1-30" Walcott, gear drive. 1-30" LOTTERS

SLOTTERS. 1 New 2011 New (E. 2 Ell' V (C. c) Slater, 2011 streket two heads.

NEW YORK CITY

Singer Bldg.

LOOK—HERE THEY ARE 2ⁿ 2ⁿ x sⁿ Leke & Shijiy qu k i.e.2 for New 2ⁿ x sⁿ Ameri a. hear b. 5ⁿ 2ⁿ x bⁿ Partam, of par turns; 5ⁿ 4ⁿ x bⁿ Partam, of par turns; 5ⁿ 4ⁿ x bⁿ S. & Bⁿ 5ⁿ New 3ⁿ x 12ⁿ Boye & Emmes. 5ⁿ New 3ⁿ x 14ⁿ Boye & Emmes. 5ⁿ New 3ⁿ x 14ⁿ Puttam, triple geared. 9ⁿ New 3ⁿ x 12ⁿ Puttam, geared head; Nov. dehiver. 5ⁿ X bⁿ S teptas, specie head coat

BORING AND TURNING MACHINES-VERTICAL

- --37 Bullard, 1 turnet head, Aug. de 34"-42" New C.D. rule, h. Suren Flead, Aug. de M. H. Wew C. B. DU, A. Marris, J. Lead, Aug. d. Berry,
 M. R. 2018. An United Action of the state of the state

- BORING MACHINES-HORIZONTAL.
- 1-Lucas, 24" but
 1-Hoefer Horizontal Driller and Borer, with 1 11 2" still we which addressmen 40", horizontal discriment 40", horizontal discriment 40", a 45%, 1 N = 1 Barrett Calmeter Borer, 24" for type, 1 -Conradson Motor-driven Driller, Borer and Tapper, 5' adjustment of head on column, 2' spindle travel.
- fravel. 1-Lete & Bell'ex capacity 6" x 15' dow, plate 19', 8" boring bar, motor-driven. BULLIVOZERS. 1-New No. 4 Garrison (same as No. 4 Williams-Williams-
- White). I N T ANN 3" Stoke I N T Her stell ANN 10" ST N

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- A" Cont. & Cubs.
 DRUTING MACHINUS RADIAL
 New Y American as Ins.
 " Rist el sem Trivesal table
 New 32 American, tapping attach.; Sept. del.
 New Y American, tapping attach.; Sept. del.

- New 34' American, tanning attacht: Sept. del.
 New 34' American, tanning attacht: Sept. del.
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- 10. You
- 5-6' Spindle, arm does not faise and lower, hand for 1 1-2' Proch Plub on a sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of Non-2' Theorem and the sector of the sector for the sector of the sector sector of the sector of the sector sector of the s

- DRILLING MATHINES MULTUPPE SPINDLE I-No. 11 Pratt & Whitney, 16 spindle, capacity 10 -ym 10., 14" out 1 Garlun, 12 spindle 5." heles, 14"

- 1-16" Gleason Bevel Gear Planer.
 1-8" Bl.-a. B.v. G. G.v. cavr
 1-8" Grant-Lee Gear Hobber.
 1-8" F.V. G. S' (1997) G. Hobber.
 1-9" F.V. G. S' (1997) Bevel German.
 1-22 V. G. A. D. St. St. Bevel German.
 3-36" Fellows Gear Shapers.

- GRINICES UNIVERSITY FOR CUTTERS, DRILLS, REAMERS, ETC.
- LeB

CHICAGO, ILL.

32 N. Clinton St.

- 1-New Wilmarth & Morman, style B.X.
- No. 190 Wells. GRINDING MA^{*}HINES-CYLINDRICAL-PLAIN. 1-10" x 50" Norton. 1-80w 16 x 52 Norton. Plain. 1-80w 16 x 52" Norton. Plain. 1-80w 16 x 53" Landis; immediate. 1-10" x 64" Landis; immediate.
 1-Now No. 12 B & S. 8" x 20"; Sept. del. 9-1." x 54" Modern. soft-contained. moder or belt driven.

- driven. 12" x 48" Modern, self-contained, motor or belt
- 6-6-12" x 48" Modern, self-contained, driven.
 9-12" x 44" Modern, self-contained.
 1-Now No. 12 - 8" x 7.2" Brown & Sharpe.
 1-No. 16 (10" x 72") Brown & Sharpe.
 1 1" x 52" Landis, rebuilt.
 1-8" x 9" Brown & Sharpe.
 1-8" x 9" Brown & Sharpe.

- 1 12 x 22 Landis, rebuilt.
 1-18" x 9" If on & & Sharpe.
 GRINDING MACHINES CYLINDRICAL-UNIVERSAL.
 1 N. 12 U" x '0" Landis.
 1 New No. 2 Bath.
 1 N. 2 U" x '0" Landis.
 1 -Brown & Sharpe.
 1 '0" A U" Mohrn.
 1 -Brown & Sharpe No. 13, %" x 24".
 GRINDFRS CYLINDER.
 1 No. 75 Heald.
 1 -No. 75 Heald.
 1 -No. 77 Brown & Sharpe.
 1 N. 20 Heald.
 1 N. 27 Brown & Sharpe.
 1 N. 27 Brown & Sharpe.

1--Diamond

CINCINNATI, OHIO

1018 Union Central Life Bldg.

- N ⁴⁰ Hedd single pulley drive. GRINDERS-PROFILE.
 I-New Clereland.
 I New N. 7 Gardner (Pattern Makers). GRINDING MACHINES-RING.
 I New N. 14 Resolve, tw ring chucks.
 I-N. ⁴⁰ Headd.

- GRINDING MACHINES-EDGE. 1-No. 374 Safety Emery Wheel Co.
- 1-NO. 374 Safety Emery Wheel Co. GRINDING MACHINES-SURFACE.
 1-No. 1 Diamond, capacity 12" x 12" x 24", automatic.
 1-New No. 2 Ret1 (same as B. & S).
 1-New No. 2 Brown & Sharpe.
 1-2" x 12" x 24" springfield, planer type, automatic.

HAMMERS-POWER-FORGING. 1 49-11. Bradly: Helve. 1-150-lb. Bradley Helve, upright.

1-150-lb. Bradley Helve, upright. HAMMERS-BOARD LIFT-DROP. 1 & H. Billags & Spetict. 1-2002-bb. Chambersburg. HAMMERS-STEAM-FORGING. 1 & AMMERS-STEAM-FORGING. 1 & AMMERS-STEAM-FORGING. 1 & AMMERS-STEAM-FORGING. 1 & AMMERS-STEAM-FORGING. EXTENSION OF MARKEN SPECIAL CONTROL OF A KEYSEATERS. 2-No. 0 Mitts & Merrill. 1-No. 2 Mitts & Merrill. 1-No. 2 Mitts & Merrill.

1 0." stroke Compton Knowles Broach, *, LATHESS-MANUFACTURING-NOT SCREW CUTTING.
1'-N', 5X Reel Preferice, semi-automatic, 14 Reel Protuce Shell Lathes, for 4" or 18 lbs, American shells, 0 H" x o' Reel Stud and Bolt, 5 he" x s' Forbanks-M rse heavy duty, 10 - New Simpley View, Single Pulley Drave, 5 - 8" x s' Borb, Creek, heavy duty, 5 - 20" x 10" Hindman, high duty, LATHES-ENGINE.

50-20" x 10" Hindman, high duty. LATHES-ENGINE.
6-New 12 x 4 Shijabl. reverse head.
New 12 x 5 shejabl. reverse head.
New 12 x 5 shejabl. reverse head.
1 H" x 6" Bhadf ol. tajer attachment.
2 W" x ' L-R ul part bed quieschange gears. taper attachment.
1 S" x % L. Le & Shipley, geared head, taper.
3-8" x 9 Chard.
1-18 x 10 Hendey, quick-change gear, 14" chuck.
1-New 19" x 8' LeBlond, heavy duty.

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HOW he got out, what he saw, heard, learned and concluded, he tells in the August number of MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE. Colonel MacLean knows Europe thoroughly. He knows high-up men in all the great political and commercial capitals of Europe – diplomats, bankers and great merchants. These men told him freely and plainly many startling things about Germany and her intentions.

In a contribution of truly sensational interest, abounding in most startling facts, Colonel MacLean points out "The Dangers Ahead." His aim is to arouse Canadians out of their unwarranted confidence and out of their content. You will

find in this article by Colonel MacLean strange, even shocking revelations, and things hard to believe—and you ought to read "The Dangers Ahead" in order that you may help in their avoidment by Canada and her people.

MacLean's for August Is a Midsummer Number

The August MACLEAN'S is excellently balanced, as you will see from these contents:

CONTENTS

The Dangers Ahead. By John Bayne MacLean.

- The Menace of Canadian Titles. By Joseph Martin, M.P.P. Rev. C. A. Eaton—A Canadian Who Speaks Out. By Beatrice
- Redpath.
- Frenzied Fiction for the Dog Days—(Done by the Dipperful.) By Stephen Leacock.
- The Human Side of Conscription. By H. F. Gadsby.
- Winning the War in the Air. By Agnes C. Laut.
- A Circus Story. By L. B. Yates.
- Mam'selle Butterfly. By Arthur Beverly Baxter.
- The Captain of the Susan Drew. By Jack London.
- An Andy Doolin Yarn. By Hopkins Moorhouse.
- A Detective Story. By Robert E. Pinkerton.
- The Gun Brand. By Jas. B. Hendryx.
- Canada's First Woman Member.
- Economy in Preserving and Canning.
- Women and Their Work—A New Department. Review of Reviews—Regular Department.

Yates who writes the Circus Story, was born in Hamilton. He wrote those stories about Paragon Pete and The Singin' Kid in the Saturday Evening Post.

Leacock is excessively humorous in his Dog Days Sketch, in which he talks about summering and simmering.

Miss Laut fancies that the war may be won by the birdmen, and if Uncle Sam produces 100,000 planes, she may be right.

Gadsby sits in the Press Gallery at Ottawa, and writes brilliantly always. His "Conscription" article is in order.

Pinkerton who writes the detective story, "Old Twilight," knows how to write this class of story.

By the way, Lord Northcliffe has promised an article for the September MACLEAN'S.

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CANADIAN MACHINERY

Volume XVIII.



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Catalog of Air Operated Chucking and Clamping Equipment on request. At the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation's Hazelton, Pa., plant, Hannifin Air Chucks are in sole possession of the field. The machine photographed shows a 3[°] Russian shell Hannifin-chucked for inside operations.

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- 1-24 x 24 x 6 Gardener Planer. 1-24" Skinner Round Body Planer Vise.
- 1-No. 2 Universal Standard Bolt Cutter.
- -No. 6 Foster Screw Machine. -No. 4 Foster Screw Machine.
- -1" Himoff Turret Screw Machine.
- 1-No. 4 V. & O. Inclinable Back Power Press (used).
- 1-180 Brown & Boggs Power Press.
- 1-700 lb. Bell Steam Hammer (used) 1-No. 2 Brown & Sharp Chucking Machine (vertical).

The Foss & Hill Machinery Company 305 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

CANADIAN MACHINERY



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McDougall Shapers

These are up-to-date Shapers, designed for modern shop production.

They are plain in design, yet embody all essential features necessary for efficient work.

Every adjustment is convenient for the operator and fine for the most accurate work.

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MACHINE TOOLS

LATHES

- 4-30" x 14' Boye & Emmes 4 step cone D.B.G., instantaneous change gear and double plate apron 3-28 x 12 Boye & Emmes 4 step cone D.B.G., in-
- stantaneous change gear and double plate apron 3-26 x 12 Boye & Emmes 3 step cone D.B.G., in-
- stantaneous change gear and double plate apron 2-24 x 12 Boye & Emmes 3 step cone, D.B.G., in-
- stantaneous change gear and double plate apron 2-19 x 10 Sidney Engine Lathes, quick change gear, D.B.G.
- 3-18 x 8 Mueller Engine Lathes, quick change gear, D.B.G.
- 1-24' x 24" New Haven Standard Engine Lathe, 5 step cone, single back gear 5-21 x 8 Le Blond heavy duty turret lathes, Q.C.
- gear box, air cylinders and chucks for 4.5 shells (used)
- 5-18 x 8 Battle Creek heavy duty shell turning lathes (used)
- 1-15 x 10 South Bend standard engine lathe
- 2-13 x 5 Champion standard engine lathes
- 1-13 x 5 Perfect standard engine lathe
- 1-19 x 12 Sidney Q.C.G. Lathe, with taper attach-ment, draw-in attachment and collets

10-21 x 8 Le Blond Q.C.G. Automobile Lathes for turning 4.5 shells (used)

-36 x 14 Conradson Turret Lathe, 3 step cone, triple back geared (used)

SHAPERS

- 1-20" Queen City Back Geared
- 1—20" Ohio Heavy Duty Crank Shaper 1—20" Smith & Mills Back Geared

MILLING MACHINES

- 1-No. 2 Brown & Sharpe plain Milling Machine (used)
 - No. 2 Ford-Smith plain Milling Machine
- -No. 2B Hendey Heavy Duty Universal Miller -No. 25 Ohio Heavy Universal Miller
- -No. 1 Standard Hand Miller
- 2-12 Garvin Dividing Heads

GRINDING MACHINES

- 1-W. F. Fraser Universal Cutter & Tool Grinder
- 2-No. 3 Ohio Universal Cutter & Tool Grinder
- -Garvin Surface Grinder
- -Style B Yankee Twist Drill Grinder -Style F Yankee Twist Drill Grinder -Pedestal grinders for 8 to 10" wheels 2
- 4—Pedestal grinders for 12" wheels 3—Pedestal grinders for 14" wheels
- 2-Pedestal grinders for 18" wheels

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