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San Francisco and purchased the machinery, and at the same time he drew the money which he had deposited in the bank there, that institution having turned out to have had considerably more assets than liabilities. During 1877 he lived in Nanaimo, conducting the sash and door factory, and in the spring of 1878 a partnership company, composed of Mr. Hendry, Mr. McNair and Messrs. Andrew Haslam and R. B. Kelly, was formed under the firm title of Hendry, McNair & Co., and a small saw mill, sash and door factory and box factory were established in New Westminster. The fishing business on the Fraser river, which was yearly becoming more important, made the need of a box factory more apparent. The business at Nanaimo was still carried on by Messrs. Hendry and McNair. In both places the business increased rapidly. In 1880 the New Westminster company found it necessary to become incorporated to hold real estate, and accordingly the Royal City Planing Mills Company, composed of the same persons as the partnership company, was organized and incorporated. Shortly after this, Mr. A. E. Lees, now of Vancouver, joined the company. Of this company, Mr. Hendry became president and general manager, and has since continued to hold his position.

In 1885 the Royal City Planing Mills Company purchased the mill at Nanaimo and continued to conduct it for a year, when Messrs. Haslam and Lees bought it, giving their share of stock in the company for it. These gentlemen having gone out, the company was now composed of Messrs. Hendry, McNair, Kelly and Beecher, the latter having purchased an interest in the industry. During the period of the boom in Port Moody real estate, Mr. Kelly sold out, leaving three interested in the concern. The business had greatly increased, and continued to increase so rapidly that when Vancouver came into existence the company established a branch there in 1887. During the great fire in 1888, their mill was in course of construction, and was one of the few buildings left standing. During this time the company had been acquiring timber limits and had secured some of the best in the province. They had hitherto done a purely local business, but they now determined to begin an export trade from New Westminster. Owing to the difficulties at the mouth of the Fraser river, and the want of a proper chart, lumber ships were chary about going up the river. The company in conjunction with the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Hendry was president, succeeded finally in inducing the government to survey and improve the mouth of the river so as to permit navigation up to New Westminster, and in 1888 Mr. Hendry had the satisfaction of seeing foreign ships loading at his mill for all parts of the world.

During the autumn of 1888 he conceived the idea of purchasing the Hastings sawmill in Vancouver to increase the company's export trade, and negotiations with this object in view were closed in October, 1889, when the Hastings mill became the property of the Royal City Planing Mills Company, with Mr. Hendry as president and general manager. Soon after the two companies were consolidated under the title of the

British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company. The success and prosperity of the company have been very marked, and have been due to a very large extent to the untiring efforts and foresight of the original founder, who has continued in charge to the present time.

Mr. Hendry has had considerable to do of late with railway enterprises. Some years ago he was mainly instrumental in obtaining the charter for the New Westminster Southern Railway Company, and at the present time is president of the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway Company, which has its tracks constructed from New Westminster to Vancouver, and over which the Great Northern will enter when the government bridge is opened for traffic this summer.

Mr. Hendry settled in New Westminster in 1878 and was elected to the City Council in 1888, and was chairman of the committee which had in hand the resurveying of the city. He was one of the charter members of the New Westminster Board of Trade, and served for several years as president and vice-president. He was urged to accept the mayoralty of that city in 1889, but resigned after six months in consequence of his position as chief magistrate clashing with that of member of the New Westminster Southern Railway Company. Mr. Hendry is also interested in other enterprises on the lower mainland. He is a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W. and an adherent of the Presbyterian church. In February, 1882, he married Adeline, daughter of the late Donald McMillan, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, one daughter, Hildyene Irene, being the result of the union.

Because of Mr. Hendry's extensive interests in Vancouver, he erected a large residence in the city last year, and it is his intention to live therein.

#### GUARDING OF CIRCULAR SAWS.

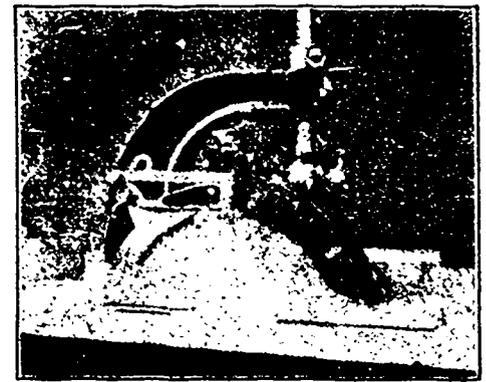
The use of saw guards in England is said to have resulted in a great reduction in the number of accidents from the operation of circular saws. The guard illustrated herewith is manufactured by M. Glover & Company, saw mill engineers and patentees, of Leeds. It is stated that these guards may be seen in government exhibition offices, intelligence bureaus, and institutions of various nations, to which they have by request been officially supplied as recognized standard inventions, and the illustration is from a photograph of one of these reproduced in Page's Magazine.

The guard is of brass and steel, neatly designed and finished. Its chief feature is its accurate adjustability, and as this, of course, is a most vital point in the construction of a saw guard, it may be useful to explain how the various adjustments are arrived at.

The illustration shows that a slightly larger saw than the one fixed may be used with the same guard by (1) raising the vertical shaft, 3, in the bracket which raises the whole guard; (2) by screwing down the milled screw, M, held by a lock nut on the top of the hood or front guard, which raises the front of the guard, thus assuming a larger circle (3) by unscrewing the wing nut, W, and slightly raising the thin steel back blade with radial slot, 7, and (4) by pulling back the rack knife,

9, to admit of the larger diameter of saw, and which back knife is held firmly by a simple device underneath the table top.

In order to cause the "Ideal" guard to collapse circularly to fit smaller sizes of saws the reverse means are used, and all the adjustments can be almost instantaneously made. The vertical shaft, 3, is first lowered, carrying the guard down close to top of saw. The milled screw, M, is then unscrewed until the front hood, 12, falls on to the curved end of the tilting holder, 9. The tilting holder, 9, is next tilted up, thus raising the end, which is shown resting just above the "wing nut," and allowing the front hood, 12, to come lower or nearer to the centre of saw to suit the smaller saw desired, there being a simple "hinged bolt," 15, the round head of which just shows underneath the "tilting holder" almost vertically above the centre line of saw, and this bolt fixes the holder in the required position. It is then necessary to unfasten the wing nut, W, and lower the "blade," 7, with radial slot to suit the saw, 7, after which the "back knife," 6, is moved closer to the smaller saw and fixed in position by a thumb screw under the table top. The bracket, 1, must be



STANDARD "IDEAL" SAW GUARD.

bolted to the table to allow of the shaft, 5, supporting the guard being fixed above and exactly central, and parallel with centre line of saw spindle, and the "back blades" or "knives" must be exactly in line with the saw.

It will be readily seen that the "front hood," 12, bearing name can be at once lowered or raised, is held in position on the T slide on "tilting holder," 9, by means of the small hand wheel, 11, and bracket, while by a turn of the "wing nut," W, which is on a T headed bolt, the "back blades" can be immediately disconnected from the brass portions of the guard, which can be swung round if desired for any particular purpose, and swung back again into exactly the same position by means of the safety collar on shaft, 3.

The Ontario Government has appointed a forester, in the person of Dr. Judson Clark. Dr. Clark is a graduate of the Agricultural College, Guelph, and received his forestry training under Dr. Fernow, late of Cornell University.

Much dissatisfaction is felt among British Columbia lumbermen, through the checking of the growth of a trade in special grades of mill stuffs to the United States, owing to the retaliatory legislation of the United States Government, because the British Columbia legislators had the presumption to put a stop to the denudation of their forests by United States citizens, without substantial benefit accruing to the people of this province. The United States Consul informs our representative that a tax of \$5.50 per thousand feet has been imposed on British Columbia rough or manufactured timber under Section 194 of the Dingley tariff.