MIL.

department from the yard or kilns on standard gauge railway tracks. It is

the largest factory of the kind in the Dominion.

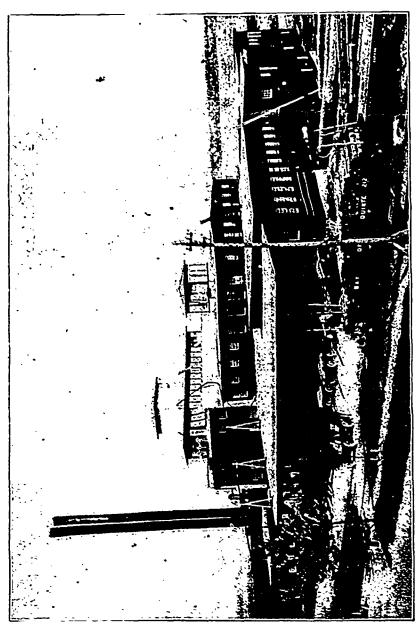
This industry utilizes door panels and cuttings from slabs and edgings of the lumber mills, as well as using a class of stock containing detects which injure its value for export, yet from which a choice quality is cut. All sound cuttings down to nine inches long from the mills are saved and utilized. This department supplies the company's agencies with all descriptions of finished building materials. The average number of hands employed the year round is 160. In connection with this factory are works for the manufacture of match splints from the waste ends of the mills and factories.

A rear view of the stone saw mill, blacksmith and machine shops, and

A rear view of the stone saw mill, blacksmith and machine shops, and sash, door and blind factory and general wood-working department is shown on this page. This view gives a clear idea of the size of the

wood-working department.

The export business is done through the company's own representatives in Britain, with headquarters in London and Glasgow, who also manage the company's warehouse and dock at 28 City Road Basin, London, England, exporting match splints, electric casings, doors, sashes, mouldings and lumber. Doors, etc., are also exported to Australia and South Africa.



THE CEDAR MILL DESERONTO.

This mill was started in a small way in 1872 to meet a demand from the United States for cedar timber cut to suitable shapes for railroad sleepers, fence posts, shingles, etc., and for pine, hemlock, etc., cut long lengths for structural purposes, and to saw plank and other stuff for the company's ship work. It is a two and three story structure of wood, the outside walls being lined with brick, with stone partition walls. The size is  $60 \times 180$  feet, with an addition of  $30 \times 85$ , fitted with automatic sprinklers and steam force pumps. The boiler and engine room is fire-proof. This mill is fully equipped with the best class of machinery for the economical manufacture of this class of material and is operated the year ound. Its power equipment is a single engine with condenser, and backed by five boilers of

375 horse power.

In place of the usual reliese burner, the company erected furnaces over which were placed four steam boilers capable of providing 100-horse power each, utilizing the steam thus produced at the flour mill, and supplying the chemical works and town water works pumps at a fair paying rate. Wet bark, rotten stuff, some sawdust and all "the holes" make a hard looking lot of fuel, but all goes. In connection with this steam plant, on a

