

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. C. Todd, landscape architect, of Montreal, has become a life member of the Canadian Forestry Association.

A recent issue of the New York Lumber Trades Journal contains a portrait and sketch of Mr. A. H. Campbell, the New York representative of the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company, of Burlington, Vermont. This company was organized in 1897, with Mr. D. W. Johnson as president, Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., of Ottawa, vice-president, and Mr. C. L. Smith secretary and treasurer. The company was formed to handle in the United States the lumber manufactured by Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Company of that market. Mr. Campbell is 36 years of age. His first connection with the lumber business was with W. C. Edwards & Company at Rockland, Ont., and afterwards in their retail yards at Ottawa.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN recently had the pleasure of calling from Mr. W. M. Nones, of the firm of J. A. Nones Company, merchants and importers, London, England. Mr. Nones visited the United States and Canada, his mission being to arrange for shipments of sash and doors and moulding stock. He states that there is a large market in Great Britain for this class of material. In his opinion Canadian lumber manufacturers having a wood-working plant might find it very profitable to put in a few lickers to cut moulding stock, as by this means considerable refuse material could be utilized. Mr. Nones expected to remain on this side until the early part of April.

BAND VS. CIRCULAR.

Practical lumber manufacturers are coming to the conclusion that there is something of a "fad" element in the popularity of the band mill. The efficiency of the band is admitted, and its advantages over the circular for certain classes of work, but it is coming to be believed

that in many cases the band has been installed where a circular would have been better.

There are two things which limit the economic use of the band; namely, size and value of timber. Small logs can be cut more cheaply by the rotary saw than by the band, and in most cheap timber, unless it be too large in size, the circular is the more economical. Just where the dividing line is a matter for discussion and experience. Some say that a stumpage value of \$2.00 a thousand marks the dividing line. If it is worth no more than that sum it should be cut with a circular; if above that, with a band. Some would use the circular on logs under, say, 15 inches in diameter; others to 20 or 24 inches, while of course some claim that the band is the machine for any size and any quality of logs. But the vast majority of opinion is that there is a dividing line in both quality and size.

Even granting that the band mill will make a cut as fast under any circumstance as a circular, which is denied by most users, the quality of pre-eminence in speed coming with the larger logs, it is a more sensitive machine, requires a higher degree of talent to keep it in order, and consequently involves higher wages. Where a circular saw filer might be hired for \$3 a day a band saw filer would ask \$5. Further, this extra sensitiveness of the band requires that the entire plant should be in better shape to do a given quality of work than if a circular were used. Unless a mill can be kept in perfect condition as to solidity of the foundation for the saw, alignment of track and perfect condition of the saw, the circular will do absolutely the best work. Everyone familiar with band sawed lumber knows that a good deal of the product coming from second-grade mills is unevenly sawed, of irregular thickness and often "lumpy." The tendency of a circular is to keep itself in line and even hold a log to the proper cutting line, whereas the band is easily thrown out of line by a shaky track or even by log imperfections.

The band saw mill is a distinct and notable advance in lumber manufacturing appliances and methods, but it should be confined to its proper place, and what that place is may well be carefully studied by mill men.—American Lumberman.

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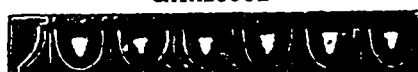
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