

COMING ! Our Greatest Rexall One Cent Sale

DATES: AUGUST 17, 18 and 19

One Rexall Article at Regular Price and another for One Cent

One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Items on the List

Lists will be delivered to your door—save them and mark down your needs

Rexall One Cent Sales are for the purpose of advertising Rexall Remedies and not money making schemes—they have made Rexall

Remedies famous the world over.

D. H. VANWART

"Your Rexall Druggist" - Edmundston, N. B.

Also Proprietor of an Ice Cream Parlor where cool breezes on hot days blow right in off the Madawaska River.

STAR THEATRE

"HOME OF GOOD PICTURES"
C. T. JOHNSON, MANAGER

We have a Great Belief in Turn- Overs

The more sales we have, the less profit, and satisfaction to our customers.

Our Prices will appeal to you as suggesting positive bargains.

JOSEPH DAVID

"The Store of Satisfaction"

LUMBERING ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER, PAST AND PRESENT

It took six to eight men to keep up the fires in the boilers described in the last article. The engines were without cut-offs, or any appliances that meant economy of steam. Most of them were slow moving, long stroke and drove the main shaft of the mill an immense cog gear.

On the bed the wrappers were taken off and they were rolled to the gang, or single saw with peevies. If they were cut in two it was done with cross-cut saws. The single saw was one saw working up and down with about a four foot stroke. The logs were rolled on a long frame that moved on rollers set in the floor past the saw. The log was set to get the required thickness, with crowbars at either end and dogged in desired position by sharp bolts driven into the end. On this machine, at the time I am describing, were cut the largest logs. The feed was what was called the hitch feed, every time the saw went down by a cogged wheel and ratchet, the carriage was hitched forward about an inch. The saw never struck above two hundred clips to the minute.

Then they had the live gang, a ponderous structure moving a sash up and down, carrying eight or ten saws. The logs were rolled on two carriages running on a track; sharp teeth in the jaws of the tall carriage held the log in place and it was shoved into the gang. Great weight rollers held it in position on spiked feed rollers underneath.

When the saw-end emerged on the opposite side of the gang it was clamped into a second carriage similar to the tall carriage and when the log was completely cut, was rolled onto a few feet and barred onto skids, by the edger. This gang had the same hitch feed as the single saw. A few of these gangs are still in use, but they now use a continuous friction feed and the saws are hung with an overhang. The edge was a single circular saw past which a long table was hauled by hand; on it the cuts from the logs were thrown two or three high. The first cut took off an edging and straightened one side; then they were turned over and set to the desired width, and the second edgings taken off. Very few laths were made, and the refuse from the mills was a burden. Everybody burned wood. Wharves were built of edgings and refuse, particularly in Carleton, and considerable was burned at the mills. There was no economy of labour in the mills in those days; every operation involved the hardest work and heavy lifting.

About 1868 Robert Thompson, who was then a young clerk in his father's office, was sent to Cuba to look into the possibility of manufacturing sugar boxes for the planters. The Cushings had been making them in a small way for a few years. The result of that visit was ten to twelve years of the greatest milling activity St. John has ever seen. Every mill put in box machinery and commenced making sugar shooks about October, and kept at it night and day until April, when they would go back to their regular deal sawing. These box shooks were made from the coarse pine logs that previously were not considered worth cutting. They did not have to be dry, as the sugar was sold gross weight, box included, and the wetter the box was the better. Trade with the West Indies was at its height and a large fleet of schooners was employed in the trade. By 1880 this business had practically come to an end, as the planters commenced putting sugar into bags. The last cargo of shooks shipped from St. John was in 1884.

Until a few years ago, when the section authorizing it was repealed by the United States Congress, logs cut in the State of Maine could be manufactured in St. John and shipped into the American market free of duty,

provided the logs were cut by an American citizen, manufactured by an American citizen in an American owned mill. This meant the coming to St. John in the sixties and seventies of Americans who established milling industries here and the manufacturing of large quantities of logs, cut in the State of Maine, in St. John. Today some of the mills are owned by sons of these gentlemen.

The mills cutting logs today in St. John are fewer in number than they were in the past, and will not increase. The distance the lumber has to be driven, the increasing difficulties in the driving and the high cost of labour go a long way to offset our modern equipment and the splendid shipping facilities, and I feel quite safe in saying that there is little probability of any sawmill being rebuilt in St. John that is destroyed by fire. Most likely it would be rebuilt on the line of railway closest to the timber limits.

Our sawmills today are equipped with economical tubular boilers that one man can fire automatically where six or eight men were required. We have band saws and stock gangs taking only one half the saw kerf the old gangs did; patent edgers that take care of the lumber as fast as it can be put in; endless haul-ups that feed the logs into the mill in a steady stream, kicked right or left by machinery as required; jump up saws in beds that will cut a log in two in a jiffy; steam canters to roll the logs on the saw carriages; transfer chains for moving the lumber and the edgings; re-saws, lath machines, and many other small machines for manufacturing the wood that formerly went to waste.

Nothing is now burned under the boilers but sawdust, and no wood is wasted that is sound.

In the modern mill it is not a question of brute strength, but sleight and expertness in the performing the various operations.

The milling season in St. John is properly about eight months—from April 1 to December 1—earlier or later you have frost to contend with. Sometimes mills undertake to run in the winter time. Such mills to do so successfully must have a southern exposure and be situated where the warm salt water eddies about their mills. The logs must also be piled in floating piles about 8 feet deep, so that the bulk of the logs are below water where the frost does not get into them, as frozen logs are difficult and slow to saw. The mills in the city of St. John today and their capacity per season, are:

Randolph & Baker Ltd.	19,000,000
Charles Miller	9,000,000
John E. Moore	9,000,000
Stetson Cutler & Company	16,000,000
Stetson Cutler & Company	10,000,000
Murray & Gregory Ltd.	12,000,000
J. R. Warner & Co.	10,000,000
Miller Bros.	2,000,000
Hilyard Bros.	10,000,000
F. E. Sayre & Co.	8,000,000

In addition there is the Partington Pulp and Paper Co., using fourteen or fifteen million feet a year, and (when this paper was written) John E. Moore is building a Mill at South Bay for the cutting of small logs. Thirty years ago the milling capacity was nearly double what it is today. The lumber manufacturers of St. John have not made a practice of shipping their lumber to Great Britain in their own name. There is a feeling that when they have cut the logs in the woods, got them sawn and piled on their mill wharves, they have followed it far enough, and it was time to give someone else a change. Besides, it would take larger capital than most of them have, to do it successfully, and the loading of a steamship, such as we have today, from any one mill would be impossible without great congestion.

(To be concluded in our next number)

ACCURACY
CAREFULNESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY

QUALITY

The Keystone of our Business

It has always been our endeavour and always will be to so conduct our store in every part of it that each and every customer who comes here to trade will experience nothing but utmost satisfaction in way our service is conducted—Satisfaction in courtesy extended—Satisfaction in quality and style of goods. If there is one thing above another that we exert ourselves over it is to secure only such goods as we know are of highest quality. Prompt delivery is a feature of our service and you get just what the Doctor orders.

NO SUBSTITUTION ALLOWED

DEPENDABILITY IS ASSURED BECAUSE OF QUALITY

STEVENS BROS.

RELIABLE DRUGGISTS EDMUNDSTON, N. B.
Branches: Woodstock and Centerville

OUR AIM:
The Best Drugs

YOUR WISH:
Lowest Prices

IF YOU NEED—

Paints, Oils, Glass, Hardware, Beaverboard and other Building Supplies, Stationery, etc.—Call on
L. GAGNE, Church Street

Three Hobberlin Suits at Cost Price

In order to win a Free Suit in a "Ten Suit Contest", I must have three more orders for Hobberlin Made-to-Measure Suits. The first three customers will get them AT COST.

Contest starts July 21; closes August 14

HERBERT G. JACQUES

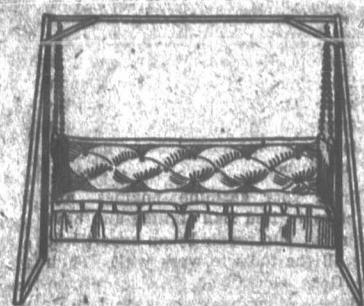
HOBBERLIN AGENT Opposite Royal Hotel EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

LAZY NESTS

No one can do without one of them during these hot summer days. Why not order yours now.

PRICE \$18.00

**J. F. RICE
& SONS**



House Cleaning Time

For Your

PAINTS VARNISHES, WALL PAPER, MOULDINGS, GLASS, BRUSHES, PICTURE FRAMING, UPHOLSTERING, ELECTRIC FLOOR SCRAPER—GO TO

J. W. LANDRY

Painters and Paper Hangers

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Fire has caused \$55,456.00 in losses during the first three months of 1923 in the town of Edmundston alone. Only \$12,799.00 was covered by insurance, leaving a net loss of \$42,657.00. It shows that the property destroyed was not sufficiently protected.

These are cold facts which should induce every property owner to carry a sufficient amount of insurance.

LET THE COMPANY PAY YOUR LOSS!

Insurance of all kinds Agency Established 1916

CHARLES N. BEGIN

General Insurance Agency Established 1915

OFFICE: Madawaska Block, Canada Street, Edmundston.

EXHIBITION WOODSTOCK -:- SEPT. 12-15

BIG AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS
GOOD HORSE RACING
OUTSTANDING ATTRACTIONS

WRITE EXHIBITION MANAGER FOR PRIZE LIST AND INFORMATION

TIME FOR ENTRIES
EXTENDED TO AUG. 20th.