

**BAND SAWS—JIG SAWS—SHAVING VAULTS.**

The band saw mill has not yet been brought to perfection, and probably will not yet for years to come. If it were perfect we would have no further use for jig saw, and the jig saw is generally a rattling, jumping nuisance. The saw is always getting out of square; the crank shaft is out of balance and jumping around about as it has a mind to, while if the saw is a gate saw the gate gets loose and ricketty, the sawer gets demoralized and your jig-saw work falls into disrepute in the market.

The band saw is not a perfect tool, because we cannot do inside work with it. No practical method has yet been found for joining a saw so that it may be connected and disconnected at will, to enable it to be used for inside work. There is a device whereby a band saw may be unhooked and hooked together again, but it is not of much value. It breaks easily and often, and it costs considerable to repair it. Good jig saws are very scarce. They are not found in every shop, and even every other shop does not have a first class jig-saw.

A saw which has the over-head portion bolted to the floor-joists above, independent of the table—that saw is a tool that you want to sell before you are a day older. Perhaps the maker of that saw came to the shop and set it up himself. It did work nice, there was no mistake about that. It cut square, fast, and smooth, and what more can a saw do? The next morning Bob nailed up four inches thick of gingerbread work and began to saw it. The narrow parts of the scrolls were about one-eighth inch wide. The saw cut quick and smooth and Bob cut around the piece. While he was sawing Tom loaded a truck and took it upstairs on the elevator. When Bob got the pieces sawed he naturally turned them over and looked at them. The narrow part of the scroll was cut completely off. That two thousand pounds of stock on the truck had sprung the floor enough to throw Bob's jig saw one-sixteenth inch out of line. As long as that saw stayed in the shop you could count on its being ready for "inlaid work" and it never could be depended on to cut two bevels alike. The best jig saw we have yet seen is in the shop of Mr. J. W. Cooper 17th street and Washington avenue, Philadelphia. He has eight or ten of these saws. They were built expressly for his own use, and the designs were also his own. They are built on a frame similar to that of some band saws.

The frame was shaped like the letter C. The crank shaft was in the lower part of the back of the frame, and actuated a double segment rocker arm, which gave motion to two straps, one of which went to the upper end of the saw the other to the lower end. The direction of the straps was changed to perpendicular by two light pulleys, the lower one fixed to the upper pulley hung in a frame. This frame rested upon a wedge. To take out the saw the wedge was withdrawn. To strain the saw the upper pulley and its carriage were raised with one hand while with the other the wedge was pushed into position. These saws worked well. They did not shake enough to displace a five-cent piece when set on edge, upon the saw cutting two inches of black walnut.

"How is your shaving vault rigged?" we asked Mr. Cooper after we had inspected his jig saws. "Well, I'll show you," said he. "There it is, you will see that it is simple, a big brick well. There is nothing about its construction that can be burned. The walls are brick. It is 25 feet up to the iron roof, and if the shavings got on fire the whole thing acts like a big fire place. The shavings burn up and that's all there is about it." "Ever have a fire there?" "Oh yes. The shavings will get on fire once in a while, but it never cost the insurance folks anything yet."

Why is this not a good idea?—Cabinetmaker.

**Bright Outlook**

New York, Feb. 15—It is stated that the outlook for the lumber trade this spring is decidedly bright. The stock of all kinds of lumber and timber on the market is smaller than it has been for some years, and in view of the good demand and brisk building outlook, there is every prospect of a bright season ahead.

**EXPORT DUTY ON LUMBER.**

The question of placing an increased duty on logs exported from Canada has attracted considerable attention of late and some with a view to further protect the lumbering industries of the Dominion are urging that the duty be increased. A *Free Press* reporter waited on Mr. Johnston, commissioner of customs, to-day with regard to the matter.

"I wish to ascertain if there is any duty on logs exported from Canada?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," answered Mr. Johnston, "There is an export duty of \$1 per M on spruce and pine logs."

"I suppose you are aware that American firms are proposing to ship logs this season from Georgian Bay section to the Michigan mills?"

"I am not aware of that."

"How does the export duty work?" queried the reporter.

"Well I cannot say that it works satisfactorily; it is so surrounded with difficulties to enforce the regulations. Our frontier line is so long, and the territory to be covered so extensive, that it cannot be otherwise. I see that a measure for taking off the duty on Canadian importations will come up before Congress, and I trust that it will pass, as it would be the means of equalizing things."

"The duty of collecting this export duty is found to be difficult is it?"

"Most difficult. Take for instance New Brunswick. There is only an imaginary line there and Americans come in and draw logs away and what can we do. To enforce the duty it would be necessary to place a man at every lumber camp, and this would be altogether too expensive. In fact the cost of so doing would far exceed the revenue derived."

"What about Ontario?"

"Well take the lakes for instance. The line of demarcation is supposed to be in the centre of the lakes, you cannot make any seizures for duty while the lumber is in Canadian waters and it would be necessary to have a man on the line to enforce the regulation, which is utterly impossible. The outlets are so numerous for this kind of thing that no body can fancy the difficulty with which it is encompassed."

"What do you think would meet the case?"

"I am as strong for protection to our native industries as anybody, but I think the only way the case can be made satisfactory is reciprocity in lumber. If the Americans would take off their duty on sawn lumber everything would be all right. An export duty is a two edged sword."—*Ottawa Free Press.*

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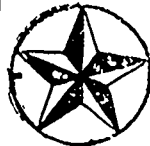
Mr. W. G. Gentry, Kansas City, Mo., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion for years, and for consumption and anemic patients and children with marasmus, have found it very reliable. Have frequently given it when patients could retain nothing else on the stomach."

**A Bad Case.**

A Lady writes: "I had almost given up all hope of having my natural growth of hair back, as I tried most everything advertised for the hair. I can now thank Dr. Dorew's Hair Magic for not alone restoring the growth, but also the color. I have used two bottles and my hair is in a state of perfect satisfaction to myself." For sale by all reliable Drug stores. J. D. Tully, Agent for Peterborough.

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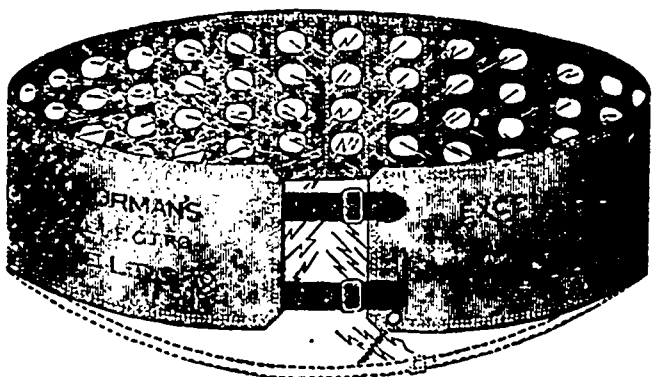
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