

manufacturers an undoubted advantage over competitors."

With the foregoing facts before us, it cannot but be admitted that the consumers are much better served by having the work put upon the woods in this country. They obtain better material unquestionably; the saving in raw material should insure lower prices for them, and the saving in freight is a considerable item.

Referring to Mr. Howe's remarks upon our woods for the use of wood engraving, one of the leading engravers of the Dominion says, "I use our native woods almost entirely and find them quite equal to any foreign woods for general purposes." He agrees with Mr. Howe that the success, or failure depends entirely upon the preparation. Only experienced persons can cure it properly.

Under treatment suggested by Mr. Howe, some of our woods are admirably adapted for manufacturing musical instruments. Messrs. J. & G. Gibbs of this city, manufacturers of violins, who have had considerable experience both in the old country as well as here, remark: "If the musical makers of London could procure such stock as is plentiful and easily obtained here, they would consider it beyond value."

This especially as regards our rock and bird's-eye maple. These woods, if carefully selected by experienced men and subjected to proper treatment, would command the highest price in any market. In this, as in wood engraving, want of knowledge of the woods and their treatment would be fatal. A European firm seeking woods for veneering purposes, remarked that the bird's-eye maple of this country would be invaluable to them.

The New Brunswick hemlock timber is now becoming popular for packing cases and other purposes when great durability is required. It holds the nails better than the other woods now used for those purposes, and is exceedingly plentiful and cheap. It is largely used for granaries, as it effectually resists the gnawing of rats, also for underflooring outhouses, etc. It is also considered the most durable for use under water; logs of this timber used for piles, wharves, etc., are almost indestructible. A firm of prominent wooden ware dealers in London, England, writes: "We are unable to obtain sufficiently good timber from Sweden, from knots and of sufficient width, to fill our orders for boxes. We must, therefore, look for a new field, and find the New Brunswick woods have the best reputation and will answer our purpose." Another firm of wooden ware dealers in Liverpool writes. "New Brunswick is unquestionably the spot for wooden wares." The *Timber Trades Journal*, in referring to the samples of our hard woods at the Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh (and it is these woods we are seeking a market for), says: "We saw some very handsome specimens of these woods in which there ought to be a very large trade done in this country."

Other papers and leading authorities on timber express similar opinions, and give great prominence to the growth of hardwood in this Province.

A leading architect of Liverpool, England, writes regarding the prospects for sale of New Brunswick woods in England. —

"I am of opinion that if good material, thoroughly seasoned and properly worked up to modern requirements, is sent to this country, suitable for houses, offices, stores, etc., a large trade might be done. In the past, all foreign manufactured builders' work has got a very bad name through inferior and badly seasoned woods being used, which in many cases have, as soon as the buildings are occupied, shrunk and split in such a manner as to stop architects and builders allowing or using such, and moreover, the design used has been exceedingly poor.

"What is required is doors of the ordinary thickness used, panelled and moulded according to English ideas, with the moulds, etc., to Architect's designs. Skirting, door casings, single moulds, architraves, etc., are all made somewhere about standard sizes, and if good designs are obtained and these varied as the style of architecture changed, architects and builders would speedily use these productions;

but to get this some one must direct matters who thoroughly understands buildings, architects and builders, and their requirements. It is useless sending over work not suited to the market, or of an inferior kind, and often such a small matter makes all the difference in the suitability of work; for instance, the character of a door panel mould of classic design, would not be suitable for a Gothic building.

"The thing is to have moulds for each style of architecture, and for special cases, to get the architect to furnish his designs in time for the same to be sent over to be carried out at the manufactory, for it is in rare instances that doors, etc., are wanted within three months after the contract is signed, and in many cases of large works it is twelve months and even longer.

"There must be a great advantage in making wood work in countries where the woods are available, as well as cheap steam producers, besides the saving of carrying so much waste timber such a long distance, for at least one-seventh of the timber imported here is cut to waste in planing, sawing and refuse. The extra cost of carrying manufactured articles would, I judge, not nearly amount to the difference.

"There are numbers of things which are in everyday use in buildings which could be manufactured and sent to this country. Take, for instance, door frames, sash frames, and casing for both; sash bars, skylight bars, same for greenhouses and conservatories; single moulds, 1 inch to 3 inches; architraves, 3 to 12 inch; skirtings, bases, plinths, handrails, ballusters, plan and turned newels, moulds of all kinds, narrow boarding for casings, wood blocks for block flooring, white oak flooring, garden frames, cupboard and framing shelving, sash cells, etc. It would be much better for several manufacturers to combine and get one good representative than to appoint unknown men; for building work he must have a connection among architects and builders, and he must be prepared for uphill work at first, and the work he seeks to introduce might be in two qualities of timber but both equally well seasoned. I may name that recently a large company has been formed to extend the work of a man in Yorkshire who has been making doors, sashes, etc., and there are several such works now in operation in England, and they seem to pay well. With regard to white cooper, etc., a large warehouse has been opened in this town for United States production lately, though there was a smaller one previously, but a large number of tradesmen throughout this country and now selling American goods, such as tubs, ladders, boxes, brush handles, butter bowls and workers, and an endless variety of their manufactures."

(To be Continued.)

#### THE BAND SAW MILL.

Mr. J. R. Hoffman writes to the *Northwestern Lumberman* from Fort Wayne, Ind., as follows. "Having had 15 years practical experience in using band mills, I consider myself competent to give an opinion of its merits gathered from solid facts.

We have been using the band saw mill for sawing logs for the last 15 years with unvarying success, and at no time have we used a band mill—and we have used nine or ten of them—that had not a sawing capacity of 20,000 feet of one inch boards per day of ten hours, and at times we have sawed 30,000 feet of soft wood in ten hours. As to its average capacity, we saved 6,000,000 feet in one year with one machine, running part of the time night and day.

It has been a great wonder to me that the live, shrewd northwestern lumbermen have gone on from year to year, for at least the last ten years, without seeing and testing the advantages of the band saw in the manufacture of lumber economically, as regards both the lumber saved and the power required to manufacture a given quantity of logs—scale measure—in a given length of time.

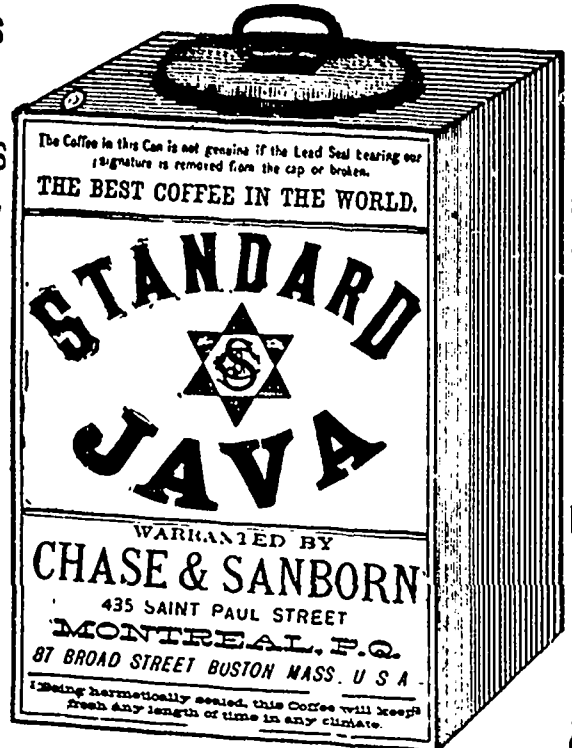
A 60 horse power engine will run three band saw mills with a capacity of 20,000 or 25,000 feet each, per day, with a surplus of power to run the necessary edgers and cut-offs to trim the lumber. Take this as a starting point, then say the mills average 20,000 feet each, and you have 60,000 feet per day of ten hours.

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On this amount you save in saw kerf the band saw taking only one twelfth of an inch—over the ordinary circular saw in use, at least 2,000 feet on each 10,000 feet sawed, which would make 12,000 feet or one-fifth more lumber from what goes into sawdust, for which in some cases furnaces are erected to burn, the "hells" costing more than one band saw mill.

This 12,000 feet destroyed would at least be worth \$10 per thousand, or \$120, which is lost per day—or \$24,000 in a season's sawing of 200 days. This \$10 per thousand is a low estimate for first-class pine lumber, as a considerable proportion would be uppers worth 50 per cent. more, which would make it at least \$30,000 lost (or saved) in 200 days' sawing.

For instance, say, three mills cost \$6,500—put up and started, exclusive of power—you would still have a nice little margin of \$23,000 on 200 days' sawing, and also have your mills.

To the mill men who value the lives of their men—and we know both the humane and thrifty do—we say we know of 50 band saw mills in use that have never, for the last ten years, fatally injured a man.

Another advantage in the use of band saw mills in pine or any other kinds of lumber, you can saw a taper log or a partly rotten log, and get all the good lumber out of it there is in it, which you cannot do with a gang saw.

I, and the firms with which I am connected, have always gotten a better price for band sawed lumber than any other in the market; this, if true, should for ever set at rest the question whether the band saw is capable of making good lumber.

The calculations and estimates of the advantages of the band saw furnished by us and published in the *Lumberman* nine or ten years ago were entirely too modest. But, even on that basis, there has been more than \$50,000,000 worth of lumber ignorantly, carelessly, or wantonly destroyed since that time.

Lumbermen have gone mad in their strife for the rapid manufacture of lumber regardless of waste or economy, and given some cause for the apprehension of nervous "denudatics."

Mark the prediction. The muley saw is gone;

the circular saw must go; the gang saw—through a splendid piece of machinery—must yield to the superior and more versatile claims of the band saw, which can do more of all kinds of sawing with the same amount of power than any other kind of saw mill in the world.

But I hear the arrogant, but perhaps successful lumberman, who has made his pile by man strength and awkwardness, and has a right to his arrogance, say: "The band saw mill is too slow." Now I would like to ask him—for it is a mystery to me—why \$100 saved in a week's work on the wages of men employed is worth so much more than \$700 saved on lumber wasted in sawdust in the same length of time? After all, it takes just as many men to handle the same amount of lumber on a circular that it does on a band saw.

I repeat, the band saw will saw more lumber in proportion to the power used than any other saw in the world.

#### Work in the Lumber Shanties.

The *Belleville Ontario* says:—There is a fine depth of snow in the woods at the present time, just suited to the operations of lumbermen, and shantymen are at work busy as formerly cutting the giant pines of the forest and hauling them to the lakes and streams. Many shanties were disbanded very recently owing to the absence of snow without which it is next to impossible to complete the work, but since the late storm, extra wages have been given to men to return to the woods. The business is now proceeding briskly again, and should a few weeks of winter follow, lumbermen will make greater calculation on the season's cut.

#### How Women Differ from Men.

At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they've got minds of their own, but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weakness and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman, into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.