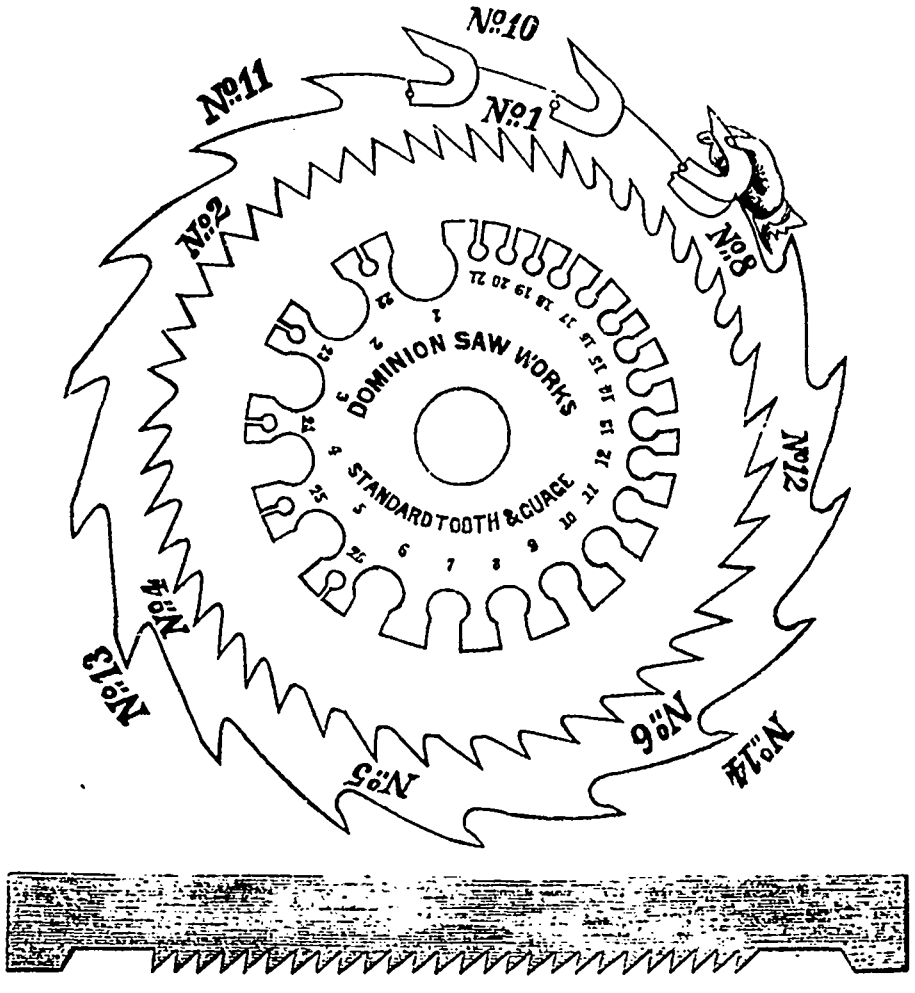
they are engaged. It has a frontage of 130 ft. on King-street by 115 ft. on Dorset-street, and is 3 stories in height. The Shot Tower seen in the background stands 110 ft. above the ground. This firm is the only one in Canada that manufactures the *Inserted Tooth Saw*, which has found such favor in the eyes of our mill men for the following reasons:—

The most perfect saw is that which will cut the easiest, the smoothest, and most in a given time, with the least expenditure of power. The *Inserted Teeth* are filed to an angle which the solid tooth does not permit, and are consequently presented to the timber, with just the right pitch on tops of the teeth, and cut the kerf out in "shavings" and not in fine dust, the difference being readily observable by those taking the trouble to examine the chips of both. It also takes less power to drive the inserted tooth.

Another specialty manufactured only by this firm (they holding the patent for Canada) is the *Planing Saw*. This is quite an innovation amongst machinery, but the samples of its work go to show that it is already in advance of the Planer for many purposes, and is certainly, as the manufacturers claim, a great saving in *time, labor, power, machinery & lumber*. These Saws are made hollow-ground, with a re-inforced centre, thus doing away with all setting and causing the saw to stand up to its work; this, combined with the Planing and Clearing teeth (also patented), causes the lumber to leave the saw "planed smooth;" consequently requiring "no further planing."



In the majority of cases where lumber has to be re-cut, or in Shingle Mills, Sash and Door, Box and Furniture Factories, the saving will be more than will pay for the saws in each day's work. They have been in practical daily use in the United States for several years, and in one case, one of these saws was run in seasoned black walnut for six weeks without filing, and we are told that those using them would not part with them at any price if they could not replace them. For shingles they are invaluable, the fine, smooth, and almost polished surface secured, placing them far ahead of those sawn in the ordinary way. Besides the above-mentioned specialties, Messrs. Robertson & Co. make a full line of every description of saws, which, amongst others, embrace the following:—*Solid Tooth Circulars; Mill, Gang, Butting, Drag, Buck, Band, Cross-cut, Felloe, Web, Mulay Mill*, and several descriptions of smaller saws.

They also manufacture White Lead, Colors, Shot, Lead Pipe, Putty, and *Thurber's Patent Babbit Metal*, which produces less friction, but at the same time is harder and consequently more durable than the ordinary metal. They import Boiler Plates, Tubes, Foundry and Tinsmith's Supplies, and many other lines. Mill men and manufacturers in want of any articles that are kept by this firm would, we feel sure, be consulting their own interest by sending to Messrs. Robertson & Co. for their illustrated Catalogue.

During 1881 the mills on the line of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, in Michigan, exclusive of Saginaw river points, Manistee and Ludington, cut 145,168,137 feet of lumber and 161,916,000 shingles.

How to Make Polishers' Glaze.—This is not a varnish, but applied after the work has been bodied-in in the usual way, and which saves the time and trouble of splitting off—small work especially. It is often applied with a brush, though some prefer a rubber, in which case it would be simply wiped on, and not rubbed. It is made by dissolving gum benzoin in spirits. Fill a bottle about one-quarter up with the gum, broken small, and then fill up with spirits and let it stand a few hours. *American Manufacturer.*