

feet, consequently the more that is manufactured and sold the better. But this objection is entirely done away with as soon as good lumber is considered. A gain of from 20 to 35 per cent. in the amount of lumber turned out, in favor of the hand saws, is a prime object, when such logs produce good lumber. What, for instance, would have been the result, if up to date, the Wolf river stock had been manufactured by hand saws? Much of the timber cut on that river was exceptionally fine, as high as \$20 a thousand having been paid for logs, yet these logs have been cut with circulars. The waste of timber has been so great that had that waste been sold as lumber, as a large portion of it would have been had thin blades been used, fortunes would have come from it. Old operators have in mind just such cases, and while they cannot undo the past they are determined to do better in the future.

There has been a doubt in the minds of many manufacturers as to the feasibility of using band saw mills. This not to be wondered at. The outcome of any prominent innovation is always doubted by many. The old, if not so good as the new, is, as a general thing, clung to by the majority. We believe there is no manufacturer of band saws who will say that his machine is perfect; still there are band mills doing excellent work, day after day, as figures, published from time to time in these columns, prove. And after all it may turn out that there are better mills on the market than many give them credit for being. Along in the fifties, somewhere, the first circular that was put in a Manistee mill was discarded because it was thought to be worthless. Practically it was worthless, but it was so because it was a new thing. The mill men were not used to it, and did not know how to run it. Yet the circular which was thrown out had the same intrinsic merit that have the scores of rotaries that sang in Manistee during the last sawing season. Without a doubt, there are many sawyers in this country, and probably there is one in every mill in the Northwest,—who, had they a chance, to-day, would take their supposed worthless old circular, and make it do a hero's work. Every machine has its peculiarities,—some say its despondent and elated moods,—and no man can understand it who is not familiar with it.

There is another forcible argument we see in the use of the band saw. The white pine lumber manufacturers know, or ought to know, by this time, that the capacity of their mills has injured their business. For years the manufacture of lumber has been carried on with a mighty rush. Timber and prices have been slaughtered. Certain mill owners say that the capacity of the band mill is not large enough. If such mills are to come into general use, let the lumbermen of the Northwest hold up their hands and in unison thank heaven that their capacity is no larger. With the invasion of yellow pine from the South, and of California, Oregon and Washington territory lumber from the West, if every other circular and gang in the 2,700 mills of the Northwest were replaced by band mills there would then in coming years be all the white pine lumber manufactured that could be disposed of profitably.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

#### THE DAMAGING GUM SPOT.

A widespread difference of opinion exists in the various markets in regard to the inspection of cherry. In New York there are certain dealers who consider a car load of cherry first class if it will run fifty per cent. firsts on their yard inspection, while in Boston the standard is 75 per cent. firsts. In another market there is also a marked difference in the manner of grading, and the proportionate amount of firsts which must exist in order to constitute a choice or standard grade lot of cherry. This variety of opinion undoubtedly arises from one source, the prevalence of gum spots in the lumber. There are inspection rules in force which require a first in cherry to be eight inches or over in width and absolutely perfect, and it is an easy task under such a rule, of course, to pick out the firsts.

It requires care and judgment in inspecting cherry to intelligently and fairly classify boards that are entirely free from knots and sap and still have more or less gum spots on their sur-

face. As a matter of fact very few cherry boards or plank are absolutely free from gum spots; it is a natural characteristic of the timber, and while many places might have but one or two minute blemishes of this description, it naturally follows that a strict adherence to the letter of grading which consigned such pieces to a second grade, would in case the lumber had been sold in sorts, prove unjustly severe upon the manufacturer. It is true that buyers of cherry in the large markets place great stress upon the appearance of gum spots in the lumber, but observation proves that in the finest goods manufactured from this wood, the process of staining and polishing has failed to entirely obliterate the gum defects, which goes to show that while it may be desirable to secure cherry absolutely free from nature's blotches it is far from possible to do so, and consequently the feature is used more as a means of securing what amounts to a discount on the lumber when bought, than from a desire to really secure an impossibility.

Cherry growing in various sections of the country differ materially in regard to the presence of gum; a distinct choice exists between mountain growth and valley growth timber more or less cut from second growth trees mixed in with that cut from trees of an older growth to "sweeten" the average. Still, in the face of all these facts, there should exist some common understanding regarding the classification of gum specked cherry, so that its real value may be obtained.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

#### JAPANNING.

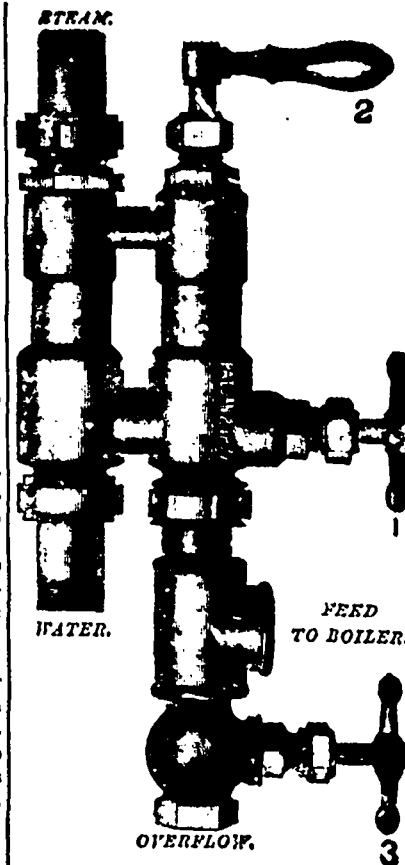
In an article on jappanning, the *Scientific American* says the work to be jappanned is cleansed, dried and warmed. If of wood or other porous material it is given while warm several coats of wood-filler, or whiting mixed up with a rather thin glue size, and is, when this is hardened, rubbed down smooth with pumice stone. It is then ready for the japan grounds. Wood and similar substances require a much lower degree of heat and usually a longer exposure in the oven than metals, and a higher temperature may be employed where the japan is dark than when light. The japper's oven is usually a room or large box of sheet metal, heated by stove drums and flues, so that the temperature indicated by a thermometer or pyrometer can be readily regulated by dampers. The ovens are also provided with a chimney, a small door, and wire shelves and hooks. The ovens must be kept perfectly free from dust, smoke and moisture. A good, cheap priming varnish for work to be jappanned consists of pale shellac 2 oz., pale resin 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint. Two or three coats of this is put on the work in a warm, dry room.

#### Catarth—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarth. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are non-fitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarth is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarth in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarth. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarth.—*Montreal Star.* 1912.

#### Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.



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