

PRESENTATION FROM LUMBERMEN.

THE regrets at the removal of Mr. James Webster from the position of Superintendent of the Northern and Midland Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway have been many, by both the public and the press, and to some extent give an idea of the high regard in which he was held. It was not long before a tangible expression was given, when on Friday, 22nd January, a few gentlemen at the head of some of the great lumbering companies of the north called upon him at his residence at Allandale, Ont., to ask his acceptance of a beautiful cabinet of sterling silver, accompanied by an address, expressing their feelings towards him as a business man, with whom they had dealings for many years.

Mr. Wm. Thomson, of Longford, read the following address:

JAS. WEBSTER, Allandale.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, having heard with regret of your removal from the office of Superintendent of the Northern and Midland Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway, to perform other duties, desire to acknowledge in some way our appreciation of your services in connection with our business as shippers over the divisions under your charge. We have always found that so far as was perfectly consistent with the interests of the railway company whom you served, you have been ever ready to accede in the kindest way to our business requests. We beg of you to accept the accompanying oak cabinet of sterling silverware as a small token of the esteem in which we hold you as a business man of sound principles, strict integrity and sterling worth; and we trust in after years these mementoes may bring to your mind pleasant recollections of our business relations during the past number of years. Trusting that you may long be spared to a wisely-directed and happy life.

THE GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER CO.,

W. J. Sheppard, President.

THE VICTORIA HARBOR LUMBER CO.,

John Waldie, President.

THE LONGFORD LUMBER CO.,

Wm. Thomson, President.

JAS. PLAYFAIR & CO.

A. McPIERSON & CO.

BURTON & BRO.

The address is elegantly illuminated, the border having some excellent scenes of the mills of the companies referred to, and is handsomely framed.

The cabinet, which was transferred to Mrs. Webster by Mr. Playfair, is a model of beauty, being of highly polished oak, having three shelves, containing many sets of forks, spoons, with ladels, scoops, etc., etc., all of sterling silver, and the possession of which under such circumstances any one might well be proud of. On the silver plate was the inscription:

"To James Webster, Esq., from a few of his lumbermen friends on the Midland and Northern Divisions of the G. T. R. Allandale, January, 1897."

Nothing was known of either the intended presentation or the visit, and Mr. and Mrs. Webster received so genuine a surprise that to make an adequate reply was difficult; in fact Mr. Webster admitted he was not equal to the task, but expressed his high appreciation of their friendship and good wishes, which were so kind, and their generosity, which was so great.

The quiet and pleasant way of making the presentation was particularly acceptable to the recipients.

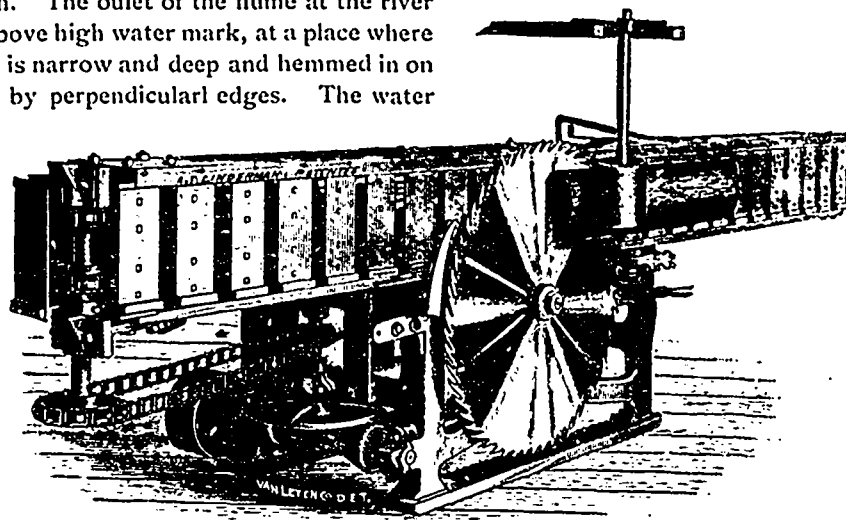
A rather curious accident recently happened at a Wausau, Wis., box factory. A rapidly revolving pulley burst into small pieces right in the midst of numerous busy workmen, and, scattering in all directions, failed to injure any one.

A LOG SLIDE.

A NOVEL plan for removing spruce pulp wood from the steep declivities of the famous mountain peak known as "Old Whiteface," in the Adirondacks, has been arranged. This peak is one of the highest and most imposing mountains in the Adirondacks, and many tourists have climbed to its summit because of the magnificent view of mountains and lakes to be had there. The peak lies just north of Lake Placid, and is 5,000 feet high. Saranac and Mirror lakes are near by.

Such is the steepness of the side of this mountain that until now no lumberman or pulp man has begun operations there, although all down the side of the immense pile grows spruce in immense quantities. But operations are soon to be begun on an immense scale, to denude the great mass of its growth of spruce, by the J. & J. Rogers Company, of Ausable Forks.

The company's plan will make it comparatively easy to get wood where heretofore it has been an impossibility. A large force of men is now employed in constructing a slide, or flume, from the mountain side to Ausable River, just below the big falls in Wilmington Notch. This slide is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, three feet wide and three feet deep. It is constructed of two inch plank, and is supported by a wooden trestle, which in many places is from 60 to 100 feet high. In several instances the flume rests on stringers, spanning ravines of great depth. The outlet of the flume at the river is 50 feet above high water mark, at a place where the stream is narrow and deep and hemmed in on either side by perpendicular edges. The water



CIRCULAR RE-SAWING MACHINE.

of Whiteface Brook is diverted from its natural channel into the flume, and the wood is put in all along the line for a mile down the mountain. A stick of spruce wood 18 inches in diameter, started at the upper end of the flume, will travel the distance to the river in $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

The undertaking, however, has aroused the provincial press to decry against the sin of spoiling the Adirondacks and the mountain scenes therein by denuding them of their timber. This is rather amusing to paper makers, who use only spruce anyway, and the provincial press would seem to hold the opinion that there was no other wood than spruce to be found in the Adirondacks. The Paper Mill.

Commission merchants in session at Boston, Mass., adopted the following as the standard apple barrel; seventeen and one-half ($17\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter at the head and twenty-eight and one-half ($28\frac{1}{2}$) inches in the length of the stave, with the usual bulge in the centre.

CIRCULAR RESAWING MACHINE.

THE accompanying illustration shows a circular re-sawing machine as manufactured under the Linderman patents by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont., and which is adapted for re-sawing slabs as well as lumber. The manufacturers claim that it will convert slabs and other mill refuse into lumber at a small cost. The lumber from slabs is usually of upper grades, and much being clear, the amount that can be taken from a cord of ordinary slabs is from 400 to 700 feet surface measure, according to the thickness.

The Northwestern Lumberman, in describing the plant of the Northwestern Lumber Co. at Eau Clair, Wis., where three complete sets of this machinery are used, says:

"When a man can cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, he is a benefactor of mankind—but what shall be said of the man who causes a select to exist where before there was nothing but cordwood?"

If we could gather together the values which have been thrown away in the white pine business since logs began to be cut into lumber, we could pay the national debt, a couple of river and harbor bills, square up the deficiency, and leave a surplus that would make money a bigger drug in the market than No. 2 boards are now. For years and years nobody paid the slightest degree of attention to saving or minimizing waste in making lumber. Now the great problem with the lumber manufacturer is first, how little waste can be made, and second, how it can best be disposed of. Lath and shingles, it is true, take care of much waste, but that they do not use it up to the best advantage is clearly shown by the always overstocked condition of those two commodities. The Linderman system provides a most profitable method of rescuing from the burner and the firewood pile much lumber that is valuable.

It is well-known among mill men that but little is left

for the burner where lath are made, and that nearly or quite 10 per cent. of the timber goes into the slab pile. How to get it out at a profit has been the problem heretofore. This machine seems to furnish the solution—uses a thin 52-inch saw—arranged so that it is readily set for different thicknesses from $\frac{7}{16}$ to 2 inches, to take all there is out of the slab. The change of thickness is made instantly. It saws any length. In a single band or circular mill the usual daily saving is from 7,000 to 9,000 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ box lumber, at a cost not to exceed for re-sawing, edging, trimming, of \$1.00 per 1000. Weight, 3,800 lbs.; pulley 16 x 12, speed, 700. The pressure roll, in place of hanging as shown in cut, is now attached to frame, and is driven."

To do the most work in the least time, without slighting quality nor wasting stock, is the problem. It is a condition, not a theory.

In twelve tests of green Georgia pine timber taken from all parts of the tree, an average modulus of rupture of 9,313 pounds per square inch was found. Seven tests of seasoned timber gave an average modulus of rupture of 10,524 pounds per square inch, showing that the seasoning adds about 13 per cent. to the strength of the green timber. The stronger timber was found in the butts of the trees, and the heart is, of course, stronger than the sap wood.