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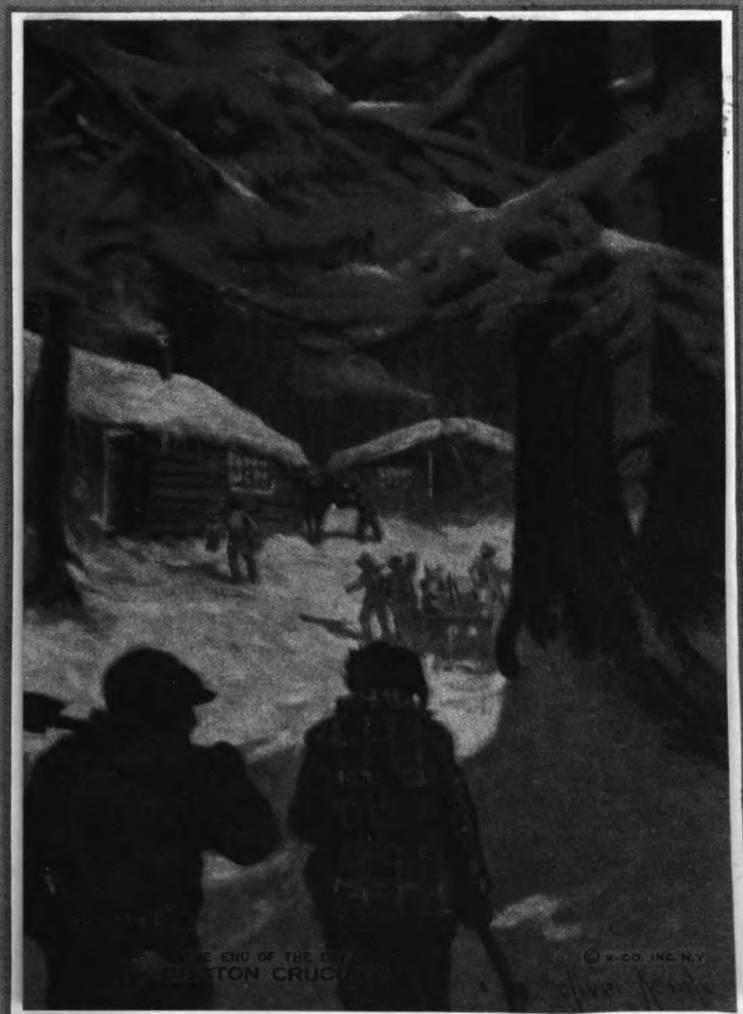






The  
**DISSTON**  
**CRUCIBLE**

THE LIBRARY OF THE  
MARCH 1925  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



THE END OF THE DAY  
DISSTON CRUCIBLE

© K. CO. INC. N.Y.

FEBRUARY, 1925



## Speeds up production increases profits— on portable mills

ON portable mills, and larger mills, all over the country, the new Disston Invincible Saw is speeding up production.

The Invincible Saw cuts more and better lumber at less cost.

The words of users prove it:—

*“Breaks 40-year record,” says one. “Speeds up tractor driven mills,” says another. “Ends troubles with mills,” another. “Increased our cut over 10%.” “Larger production; less power.” “Does more; runs easier.”*

And so on. Every user pays his tribute to the Invincible—invented by Disston. You should know about this new saw that puts more money in your pocket. Write for “Invincible Saw Facts.” Address Desk O.

**Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.**  
**Philadelphia, U. S. A.**

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR MILLMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

FEBRUARY, 1925

No. 1

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The following autobiography was written by Mr. Lincoln's own hand at the request of J. W. Fell of Springfield, Ill., December 20, 1859. In the note which accompanied it the writer says: "Herewith is a little sketch, as you requested. There is not much of it, for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me."

**I** WAS born February 12, 1809, in Hardin Co., Ky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family by the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams Co., and others in Mason Co., Ill. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham Co., Va., to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks Co., Pa. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like. "My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and grew up literally without any education. He removed from Kentucky to

what is now Spencer Co., Ind., in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals

still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin', to the rule of three. If a

straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I

now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, at which I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time

(Continued on Page 3)



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 16th President U. S. March, 1861 to April 15, 1865, when he died from the assassin's bullet.

## ROSS & WENTWORTH COMPANY BAY CITY, MICH.

**Users of Disston Saws for Many Years. Mill Cuts Annually About 15,000,000 Feet, Mostly Hemlock and Hardwood**

**T**HE Ross & Wentworth Lumber Co. was organized in 1900 by John C. Ross and N. R. Wentworth. Up until about fourteen years ago the concern had offices in the Phoenix Building in the down town section of Bay City, Michigan, and had all its lumber sawed by the Campbell-Brown Lumber Co.

In 1900 the firm of Ross and Wentworth took its place alongside several other large local lumber manufacturers. Two years later the Campbell-Brown mill was purchased by Ross and Wentworth who have operated it ever since. Upon the site where the Ross and Wentworth mill is located has been a mill of one kind or another for the past sixty years.

The quality of the lumber they produce and the large trade they enjoy emphasize the splendid character and excellent managerial ability of Mr. John C. Ross and Mr. Norris R. Wentworth, members of the firm.

The mill cuts annually between fourteen and fifteen million feet of lumber, mostly hemlock and hardwood. For many years the firm has been using Disston saws in their mill, and their

persistent use of them is the greatest kind of a testimonial of their worth. About one half the logs received come by rail and the remainder by water.

The Ross & Wentworth Company has the distinction of being the only local firm to float their logs down in rafts from northern points. Some of the logs come from north of the Soo Locks. On the mill property along the Saginaw River between four and eight million feet of ready cut lumber is stored at all times.

The rafts that are brought down from the north contained from two to four million feet of lumber. The average amount is about three million feet.

Mr. Ross expresses the hope that it would be possible in the near future to bring the hardwood logs by boat.

In the early lumbering days in this section it was possible to walk almost from the mouth of the Saginaw River to the city of Saginaw on top of lumber piles that lined the river on both sides.

Their filer James Covington has been with them for many years and when it comes to filing he is second to none of his craftsmen.



Ross & Wentworth Mill, Bay City, Mich. Insert: Mr. Norris R. Wentworth

### Abraham Lincoln's Autobiography (Continued from Page 1)

in Sangamon, now Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk War, and I was elected a captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. Ran for the legislature the same year (1832), and was beaten—the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterward. During the legislature period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral ticket, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable it may be said I am in height six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing, on an average, one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes—no other marks or brands recollected. "Yours very truly,  
A. Lincoln."

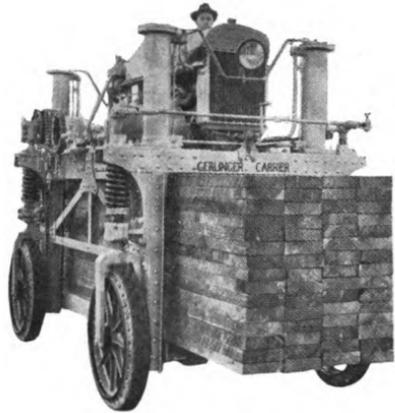
Moffat, Ford & Co.

### Roots Growing in the Air

There are trees in the East Indies which have roots standing seventy to eighty feet in the air. These trees usually grow from some seed, dropped by a bird in a fork of another tree. The little tree subsists for a while on the sap of the big one, but by and by, it sends out roots which find their way to the ground and take hold there. When the older tree has long ago crumbled away, the young one still stands, held up firmly by its long roots which form a pyramid of interlacing branches. It looks very curious, you may imagine.

Every employee should regard himself as an assistant to the president.—  
*Forward.*

### Lumber Carriers Used on the Pacific Coast



In the great lumber regions of the Pacific Coast they do things on a big scale. They have big mills which require big saws to reduce big logs to lumber, after the giant trees have been felled by giant cross-cuts. Now they have the powerful and commodious lumber carriers, which make the ordinary truck or lumber wagon sink into insignificance.

Fordson engines will run these carriers at a speed of 15 miles an hour. They are equipped with hydraulic lifts.

After straddling a pile of lumber which is set up on blocks about 6 inches above the ground, these hydraulic lifts take hold of these blocks and lift the lumber clear of the ground so that it can be transported to some other location.

The carriers have a capacity of approximately 3000 feet of lumber of any length from 6 feet to 100 feet. The maximum capacity is 12,000 pounds.

The cost of these carriers is approximately \$6000.00. Carriers of various makes are used on the Pacific Coast in practically all of the mills for transportation of lumber, both from the mill to the yard and from the yard back to the cars and the planing mill.

As a failure Prohibition stands side by side with matrimony, the U. S. A. and human life.—*Boston Herald.*

# THRIFTY LUMBER INDUSTRY

**Seventy Saw-mills Operate in This Section.  
Logging all Done in Winter Time. Japanese**

**H**OKKAIDO is an island of Japan covering an area of 36,299 square miles. The whole Empire is called by the natives, Dia Nippon, or "Great Japan." Nippon means literally "Sun's origin," i. e., the land over which the sun first rises, and this denotes that the empire occupies the extreme East.

The principal forest consists of *Cryptomeria* (Japanese Cedar), pine, white oak, birch, ash; the ilex, maple, mulberry, and giant camellia also abound.

Some of the timber is remarkably fine, and the long avenues, lined with trees, following the line of the different high roads afford a most grateful shade in summer time.

In Japan, when wood-felling, a common plan is to kindle a fire at the roots of the tree; this dries up the sap in the trunk, and renders the wood harder and firmer.

Two principal varieties of the pine grow, called respectively, the red and black, from the color of the bark. The former thrives in sandy ground, while the latter grows in softer, black soil.

It is said that if one of these varieties be transplanted to the soil bearing the other, it will also in time change in color till it resembles its new companions.

The timber belts of Hokkaido cover about the Northern half of the island. The country is low and mountainous, and the timber is practically all on the mountains. The timber in the valleys was cut off many years ago.

The logging is all done in the winter time when the snow is on the ground. The average size of the timber runs about 24 inches in diameter, while some logs cut as small as 6 inches. Occasionally a log will cut 50 inches. The logs are cut short in the woods—an average of twelve feet.

The logging operations are similar to those in the early days of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, except that mountainous country conditions must be met. Most of the logs are hauled on sleds drawn by horses. In some instances lumbermen shoot the logs down the snow-covered mountain side near to the stream which will bear them to their destination in the spring.

Wherever possible the logs are banked in the river beds to await the spring freshets, which carry some of them direct to the mills along



## KEY TO ILLU

1. Nakayama (man behind boy) and his staff.

3. Japanese Sawyers at work.

5. Main plant at Ito

# IN NORTH HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

## Many Women are Employed in the Mills. Workmen Recognize Worth of Disston Saws.

the waterways, while others speed their way to assembling places along the Government Railways for distribution to various mills by rail.

Some of the mills pile an entire year's supply of logs in the yards around the plants. The mills operate the year round.

The Disston saws are used principally in cutting pine, white oak, birch, and ash on the Hokkaido island.

A great deal of the timber in Hokkaido is in Government reserves.

The government realizes the importance of conservation, and limits the mill companies to a certain supply of logs each year. The government is also actively engaged in reforestation.

Hokodate, Otaru, Wakkanai and Kushiro are the principal ports of Hokkaido from which immense quantities of logs are loaded on ships for transport to the mills of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and the different mill sections of the main land of Japan.

There are about 70 saw mills in Hokkaido pretty well scattered over the northern half of the island. All the mills, however, are located along the railway lines.

The equipment of the mills consists of band saws and gangs,—8-inch band saws being the largest used. All mill operation is on one floor. Some of the mills are good size, having three band mills and two gangs in the plants. The logs are taken into the mills on little cars from the piles in the yards and everything handled by hand. There is no need of steam niggers, log turners, or live rolls as the logs are short and light.

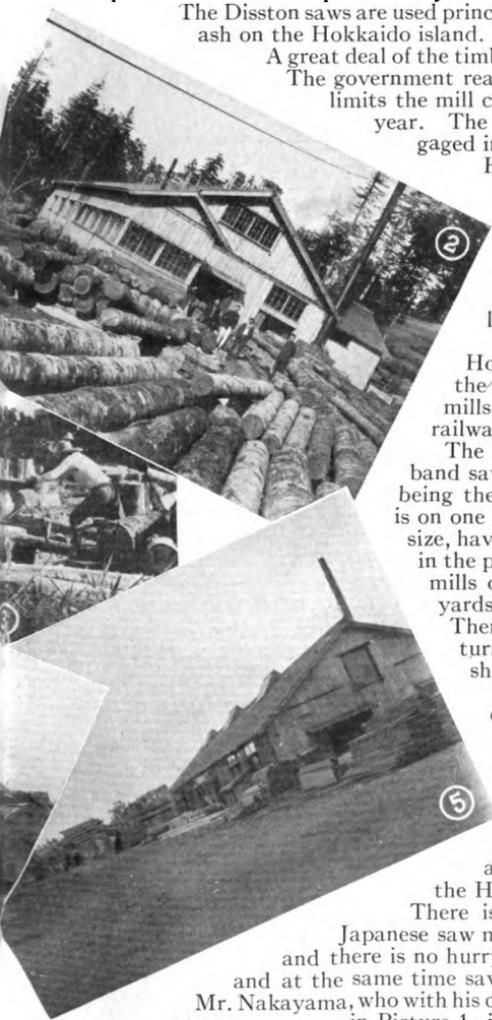
A large percentage of the logs are cut into very thin boards on the band mills;  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch lumber being a large part of the output. About 15,000 feet per day is the average cut of one band mill.

Women are employed to quite a large extent in handling lumber in the Hokkaido Island mills.

There is very little timber wasted in a Japanese saw mill. All saws are very thin gauge, and there is no hurrying—just what they can do well, and at the same time save every sliver of timber.

Mr. Nakayama, who with his capable and enthusiastic staff shown in Picture 1, is a large and successful merchant and important dealer in Disston products, such as circular,

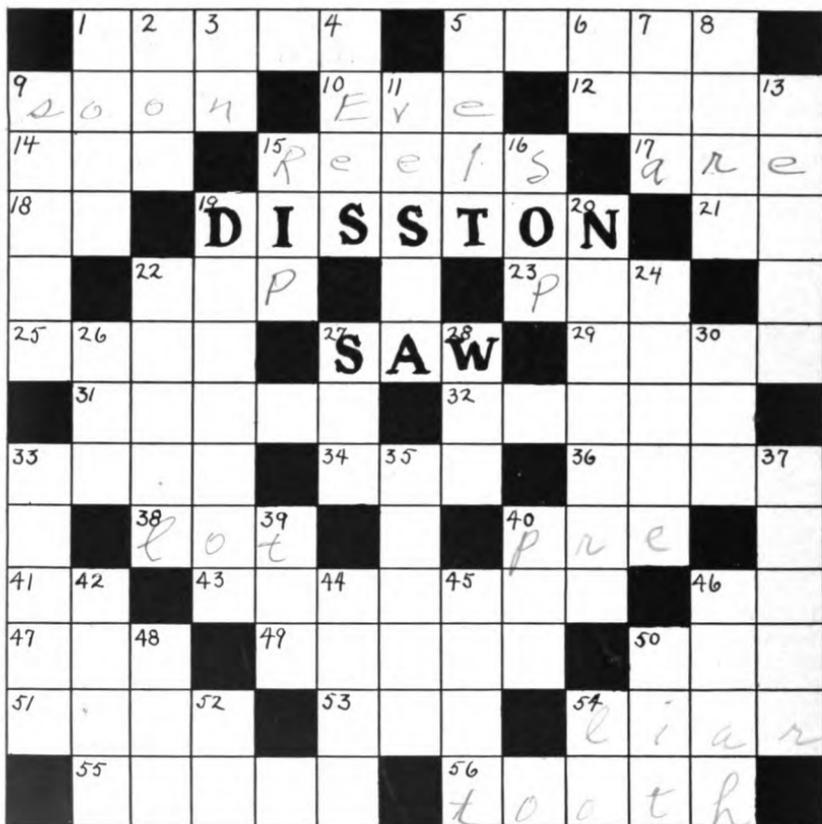
(Continued on Page 8)



### STRATIONS

2. Farthest North Saw Mill on Hokkaido.
4. Log supply at Ito Lumber Mill, Sopporo.
- Lumber Co., Sopporo.





## HAVE YOU THE BUG?

**If So, or Not So, Give the Disston-Saw Cross-word Puzzle A Try—  
Three Prizes Offered to Make Your Efforts More Interesting  
Contestants Will be Divided Into Two Geographical Divisions**

One of the greatest educational means ever evolved by man is the cross-word puzzle. We may joke about it, and dub the people who work them bugs, and nuts, and what not, but the solving of a puzzle puts more facts in our gray matter and stimulates our think-caps to a greater extent than much reading and studying along the ordinary lines.

We have not printed the puzzle because it is a fad, but because it is a worth-while pastime; and we are going to add to the interest of solving it by offering three prizes. See box center of next page.

Obviously, this offer will have to be

Page 6

governed by certain conditions, so here they are:

**First Geographical Division  
Comprises U. S., Canada, Mexico,  
Cuba, Hawaiian Islands**

1. Letters must be printed in blank space like the words D-i-s-s-t-o-n S-a-w in diagram above.

2. A Disston cross-cut saw to the person who solves the puzzle, and then forms the longest sentence, with meaning, from the words in the puzzle. The same words cannot be used twice in forming the sentence.

3. A Disston D-8 Handsaw to the person who solves the puzzle, and then forms the *second* longest sentence, with

meaning, from the words in the puzzle. The same words cannot be used twice in forming the sentence.

4. A Disston No. 5 Tree Pruner to the person who solves the puzzle and then forms the *third* longest sentence, with meaning, from the words in the puzzle. The same words cannot be used twice in forming the sentence.

5. If a tie occurs for any or all of the prizes offered, duplicate prizes will be given.

6. Answers from persons in the U. S., Canada, Mexico, Cuba must be in the editor's hands not later than March 10, 1925.

7. If you do not wish to mutilate the Crucible we will accept a drawing of the puzzle on plain paper.

8. More than one solution will be accepted but each one must conform to above conditions, and only one prize will go to one person.

**Second Geographical Division Comprises all Countries not Above Mentioned**

Answers must be in not later than May 15, 1925. Same puzzle conditions will apply, and prizes offered will be the same to persons in this second geographical division as in the first.

Should we not make this concession our readers in distant countries would not have a chance to win the prize.

The answer to the puzzle will appear in the March issue of THE CRUCIBLE. The winners from the first geographical division, however, will be announced in the April issue of THE CRUCIBLE; from the second division, June issue of THE CRUCIBLE.

Write your sentences in legible hand, and be sure to give us your full and correct address—name, street number, city, country. All answers will be acknowledged as soon as received.

To work out the puzzle, the white spaces must be filled with letters forming words answering to the various "across" and "down" definitions which follow. The "across" and "down" words are not the same but

each give a clue to the other. It is advisable first to fill in, in both directions, those words which you know to be correct. These will furnish hints to those words which you did not know, or had merely guessed at.

**Across**

- 1 One of the main parts of men's hats
- 5 Feet of birds
- 9 In a short time
- 10 First woman
- 12 Level, smooth
- 14 Route
- 15 Small machines upon which fish lines are wound
- 17 Plural of verb *is*
- 18 Occupying a certain position
- 19 Name of maker of the best knives for lumber and veneer mills.
- 21 Abbreviation, meaning East Indies
- 22 Drink slowly

**CROSS-WORD  
PUZZLE PRIZES**

—

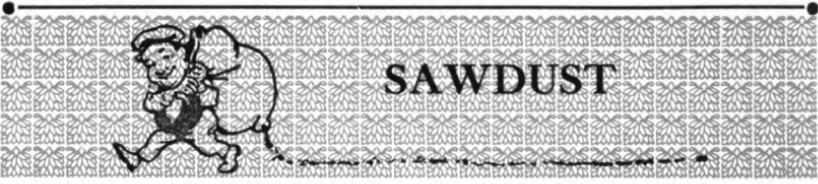
- 1.—A Disston  
Cross-Cut Saw
- 2.—A Disston D-8  
Hand Saw
- 3.—A Disston No. 5  
Tree Pruner

- 23 Pull or drag with effort
- 25 A kind of tree (plural)
- 27 A tool for cutting wood
- 29 Children's morning meal made from cereal
- 31 Stand used by an artist
- 32 Path of a heavenly body
- 33 Mud deposited by water
- 34 Yonder, afar
- 36 Other than, or instead of
- 38 Plot of ground
- 40 Prefix meaning before
- 41 Abbreviation of man's name
- 43 Sees
- 46 Slang phrase meaning "No Good"
- 47 Dexterity or skill in a certain line or trade
- 49 Triumphal song
- 50 Enemy
- 51 Steel strip forming part of log carriage track in saw mill.
- 53 Abbreviation for Robert Louis Stevenson
- 54 One whose word cannot be depended upon
- 55 Open space in woods; small dell (much used in poetry)
- 56 Part of saw that does actual cutting

**Down**

- 1 Used in water traffic
- 2 Boy's name
- 3 Into
- 4 Notices
- 5 Ancient name for the Irish people; also name of an ancient stone tool resembling the chisel.
- 6 Abbreviated form for Aetatis—meaning of age, or aged.
- 7 Abbreviation for state bordering on Penna.
- 8 Word much used by poets, meaning dry, or withered.
- 9 Tool used in fitting teeth of circular saws
- 11 Roman Mythology: the goddess of the hearth; also English name for friction match of wax.
- 13 The cry of a horse
- 15 The kind of saw that cuts with the grain of wood
- 16 A drunkard
- 19 The name of the maker of the best saws, tools and files
- 20 Units
- 22 Tiny

(Continued on Page 8)



# SAWDUST

Wife (reproachfully): "John, you're kinder to dumb animals than you are to me."

Husband (fed-up): "Well, you try being dumb and see how kind I'll be."

"You're always late," she said, indignantly. "You were late at the church the day we were married."

"Yes," he answered, bitterly, "but I wasn't late enough."—*Woman's Companion*.

The Track Supervisor received the following note from one of his track foremen:

"I'm sending in the accident report on Casey's foot when he struck it with the spike maul. Now under 'Remarks,' do you want mine or do you want Casey's?"

George: "I would face death for you."

May: "Why didn't you face that bulldog there?"

George: "He wasn't dead."

"I'm very careful; I always send my children out of the house before I quarrel with my husband."

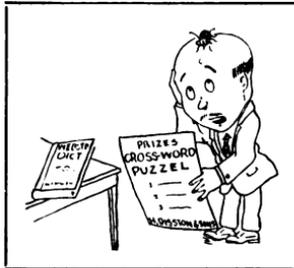
"The little dears, they look so healthy from spending so much of their time in the open air."

"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you."

"What is it, Bridget?"

"It's a fish, ma'am, and it's marked C.O.D."

"Then tell him to take it straight back, I ordered trout."



"Good gracious!" said the visiting bachelor, "does your baby always cry that way."

"Oh, dear, no!" responded his host. "He has quite an extensive repertoire. This is only one of his lighter performances; he reserves his heavy work for 2 A. M."

## Have You The Bug?

(Continued from Page 7)

## Thriving Lumber Industry in Northern Hokkaido, Japan

(Continued from Page 5)

band and gang saws, saw-makers' tools, files, hack saws, blades, machine knives, band saws and tool steel.

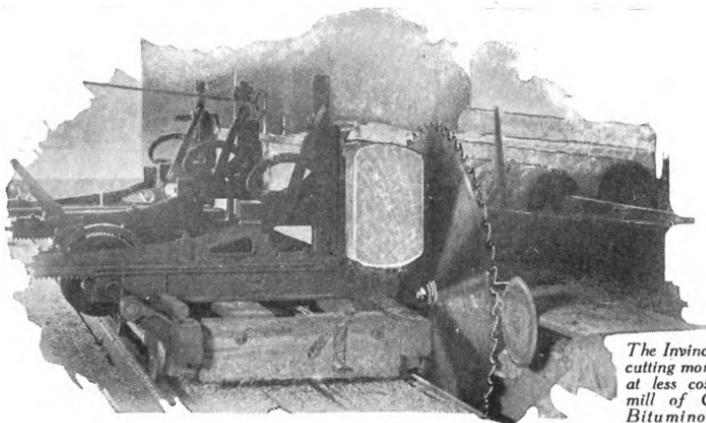
Mr. Nakayama is a man of broad business experience and well and favorably known in lumber and other business circles. He is the man with hand on boy's shoulder in Picture 1.

The winters in Hokkaido are very severe accompanied by deep snow. In parts of the country the snow is up to the house tops and the thermometer goes as low as thirty below zero.

Page 8

- 24 Cunning, deceit
- 26 Wreath of Hai flowers much used in Hawaii
- 27 Crafty, cunning
- 28 Come out ahead in a contest (past tense)
- 30 Abbreviation meaning public thoroughfares
- 33 To clip
- 35 An overhanging, cylindrical window
- 37 A sawing machine for cutting boards to proper width
- 39 The name of the upper saw in a log mill using two circular saws
- 40 Instrument used for signing orders for Disston product
- 42 Name of saw used in machine designed for bucking logs
- 44 An allowance made by deducting from gross weight, the weight of the box or container
- 45 A kind of steel used in making tools
- 46 The first builder of an ark
- 48 Contraction of *until*
- 50 A lumberman's term meaning to put a saw in good condition
- 52 A syllable in the musical scale
- 54 An exclamation

PRINTED IN U. S. A.



*The Invincible Saw  
cutting more lumber  
at less cost in the  
mill of Clearfield  
Bituminous Coal  
Corp., Clymer, Pa.*

“ . . . we increased our cut  
— got better lumber,  
and used less power

You, too, want these results—more and better lumber,  
and at less cost. That’s the way to increase sawmill profits.

Read what this user says of the new Disston Invincible  
Inserted Tooth Saw:

“With the use of two of your 60” Invincible Tooth  
Saws, on our Clymer Mill, for over one year, we have  
increased the cut, manufactured better lumber (less mis-  
cuts) and with less power per thousand feet. During the  
month of July this year we made a daily average cut of  
11,270 feet, working on scrub hardwood logs.

“The tension in this pair of saws is practically the same,  
and they will each run on the same mandrel and cut the  
same class of logs without a change in lead or guide.

“It is a pleasure to take our friends to see these saws  
in operation, and experienced portable mill men look  
with amazement when we change saws without changing  
the guide.”

CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORP.  
Clymer, Pa.

Put the Invincible to work for you.

Whether you run a portable or large mill, it will in-  
crease your production and cut running costs.

You will want to know more about this saw that makes  
more money for you. Write for Invincible Saw facts to  
Desk O.

**Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.**  
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

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## Don't Overlook

*the fact that you can secure Disston quality in all of the Saws and Files, and most of the tools used in your plant. Glance over the items on this list.*

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### Back Saws

Band Saws for Wood and Metal



Bevels  
Buck Saws  
Butcher Saws and Blades  
Cabinet Scrapers

Chisel Tooth Circular Saws

Circular Saws for Wood,  
Metal, and Slate

Compass Saws

Concave Saws, Circular

Cross-cut Saws

Cut-off Saws

Cylinder Saws

Dovetail Saws

Drag Saw Blades

Edger Saws

Files and Rasps

Filing Guides

Gang Saws

Gauges, Carpenters' Marking

Grooving Saws

Hack Saw Blades

Hack Saw Frames

Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws

Hedge Shears



Ice Saws

Inserted Tooth Circular  
Saws

Keyhole Saws

Kitchen Saws

Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge

Knives—Circular—for Cork, Cloth,  
Leather, Paper, etc.

Knives—Machine

Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'

Lock Corner Cutters

Machetes



### Mandrels

Metal-slitting Saws



Milling Saws for Metal

Mitre-box Saws

Mitre Rods

Nest of Saws

One-man Cross-cut Saws

Pattern Maker Saws

Plumbs and Levels

Plumber Saws

Post Hole Diggers

Pruning Saws

Rail Hack Saws

Re-saws

Saw Clamps and Filing Guides

Saw Gummers

Saw-sets

Saw Screws

Screw Drivers

Screw-slitting Saws

Scroll Saws

Segment Saws

Shingle Saws

Siding Saws

Slate Saws, Circular



Squares, Try and Mitre

Stair Builder Saws

Stave Saws

Straight Edges

Sugar Beet Knives

Swages

Tools for Repairing Saws

Tool Steel

Trowels—Brick, Plastering,

Pointing, etc.

Veneering Saws

Webs—Turning, Felloe, etc.



This is a partial list. There are thousands  
of items in the complete Disston line.

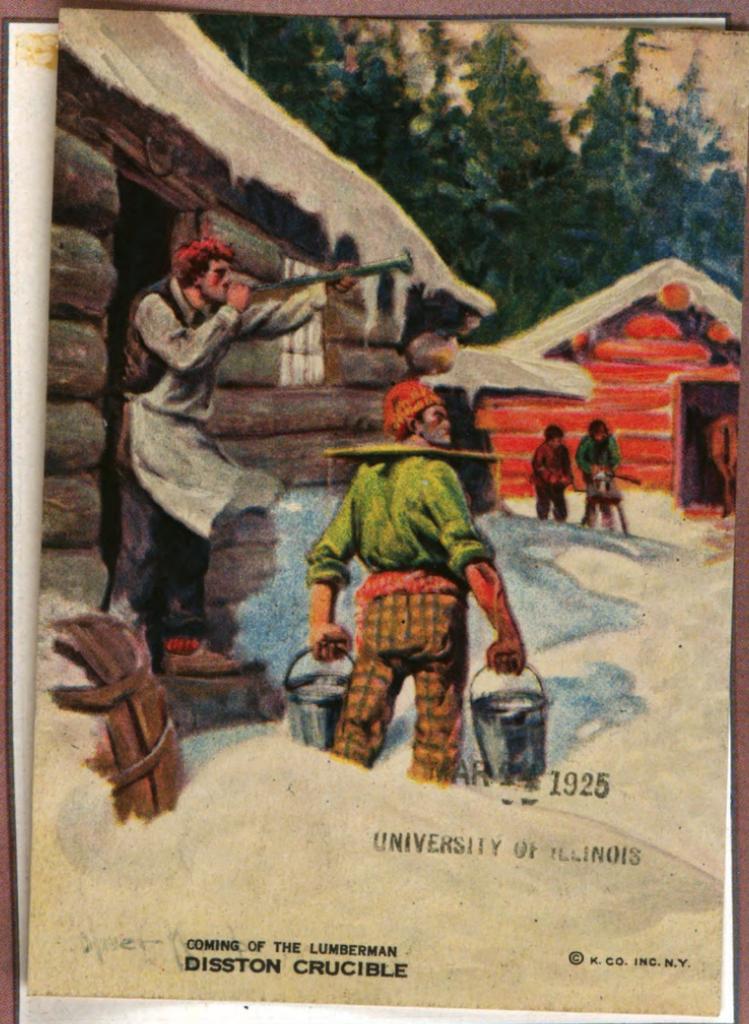
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# DISSTON

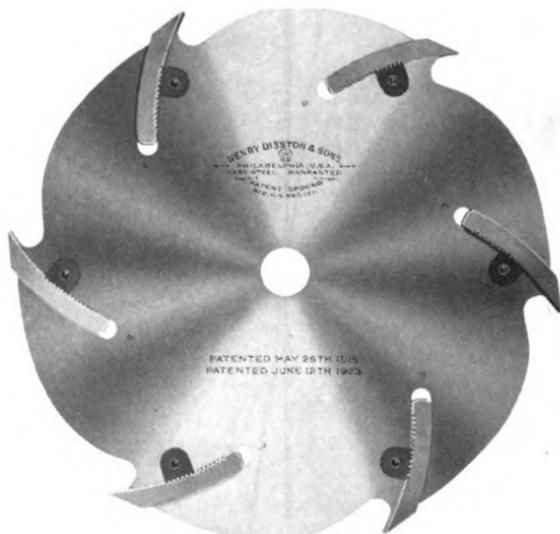
## SAWS TOOLS FILES

The  
**DISSTON  
CRUCIBLE**



MARCH, 1925

*New and Better*



## **DISSTON IDEAL GROOVER**

*The New Inserted-Tooth Slotting  
and Grooving Saw and Cope Cutter*

Send the post-card enclosed with this issue of THE CRUCIBLE for complete description of this wonderful, new Disston invention that will do any work a coping or grooving saw will do—and do it faster, more accurately, and at less cost.

*SEND THE POST-CARD TODAY*

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR MILLMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

MARCH, 1925

No. 2

## HENRY WILSON AND HIS DISSTON CATALOGUE

Which Was Presented by Mr. Henry Disston Half a Century Ago—Still a Treasured Possession

**F**IFTY years ago, Henry Wilson, of Plant City, Florida, finished his trade at the Disston Saw Works, Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he fell victim to wanderlust—wanted to see parts of the United States. He realized that his training and experience in the Greatest Saw Works in the world, and the prestige which went with it, would stand him in good stead on the road.

Accordingly he appeared before Mr. Henry Disston and told him of his plans, and at the same time requested a Disston catalogue; for what more effective letter of recommendation could he carry with him than it, presented by the manufacturer of the goods it contained.

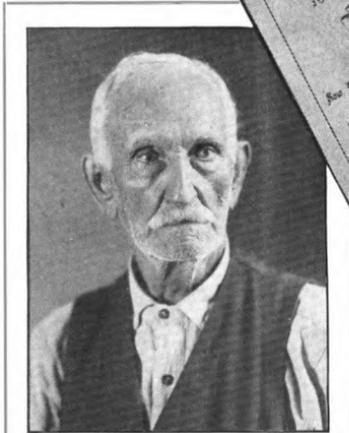
Mr. Disston listened interestedly to young Wilson's plans, and then, instead of trying to dissuade him in order to retain the services of a good workman, he gave him a few helpful suggestions, presented him with the much coveted catalogue, and wished him well.

You may say: "an insignificant incident in the life of these two men." It was, and probably soon forgotten by

Mr. Disston, but it made a lasting impression on the mind of Mr. Wilson, and was an inspiration to him all these years.

After

leaving the Disston plant young Wilson went direct to Muskegon,



HENRY WILSON, Filer

Michigan, where he plied his trade; thence to St. Louis where he became filer in a large mill. From St. Louis he went to Plant City, Florida, where he had been employed many years with the Exchange Supply Co. until recently, when the company suspended opera-

tions temporarily.

While in Plant City, some time ago our Mr. Timpone met Mr. Wilson, when this incident was related. The catalogue is still a treasured possession.

We are impressed by this incident

(Continued on Page 14)

## THE KITCHEN LUMBER COMPANY

### HOME OFFICE, ASHLAND, KY.

**Operate Six Mills. Disston Saws Important Factor in Producing 250,000 Feet of Lumber Daily**

**T**HE Kitchen Lumber Company began business twenty-seven years ago with the band mills at Ashland, Kentucky, but Mr. Charles Kitchen, the founder of the Company began saw-milling over fifty years ago, with circular mills in Eastern Kentucky.

Mr. Charles Kitchen was well and favorably known in lumber circles and is said to have been the oldest active lumberman in the United States at the time of his death, last August.

The business is now under the general management of John W. Kitchen, of Ashland, Kentucky, at which place the home office is located. The firm owns and operates six mills at as many different locations, viz:

Royalton, Kentucky—A double-band, Mr. W. E. Burger, Supt.

Conasaugua, Tennessee—A single band and re-saw. Mr. Charles Briggs, Supt.

Fontana, North Carolina—A single band and re-saw. Mr. Charles J. Kitchen, Supt.

Ironton, Ohio—A single mill, Mr. John W. Kitchen, Supt.

Duff, Tennessee—A single mill, Mr. E. L. Saulsbury, Supt.

Jellico, Tennessee—A single mill, Mr. E. S. Miller, Supt. This mill was

rebuilt last summer to saw 11,000 acres of virgin timber which the firm purchased earlier in the year.

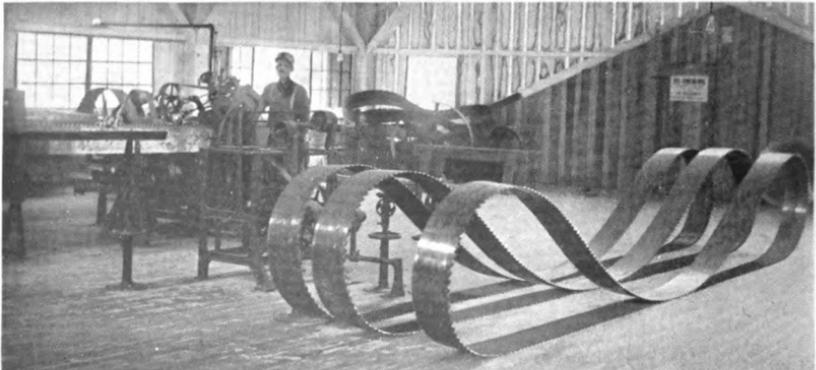
The combined output of the mills is about 250,000 feet per day. The mills run full time, and when any lumber is moving some of it can be counted on being from these mills. About fifty percent of this output is exported.

Fontana mill filing room appears on this page. This mill is on the bank of the Little Tennessee River, in North Carolina, seven miles above the Knoxville Power Company's dam, which backs water one mile above the mill. The logs sawed by this mill come down into the pond three miles below, and are brought up to the mill on barges.

The Fontana mill receives its timber from a 12,000 acre tract on the Tennessee and North Carolina boundary line, in the Smoky Mountains.

Mr. P. F. Frauley is in charge of the filing room of the Fontana mill. It is said of him "he files with his whole heart and uses Disston saws."

The officers of the Company are:—  
Mr. John W. Kitchen, President  
Mr. James H. Kitchen, Vice Pres.  
Mr. E. S. Miller, Manager  
Mr. Chas. J. Kitchen, Sec. & Treas.  
Mr. Roy E. Pope, Asst. Sec. & Treas.



Filing Room, The Kitchen Lumber Co.'s Fontana Mill



**EDWARD FORREST COOPER**  
**Manager of Disston Atlanta Branch**

**T**HE surname Cooper, so far as the family of our subject is concerned, has been associated with Disston since 1870, when Mr. Edward W. Cooper, grandfather, was employed by Henry Disston, as millwright, while the plant was still at Front and Laurel Streets.

Mr. George M. Cooper, father, superintendent of our Band Saw Department, has been with Disston for forty-four years.

Mr. E. F. Cooper, uncle, for whom Manager Cooper is named, was in Disston's employ for about half a century. He was Mill Goods Sales Manager when he died suddenly while representing the firm at the 24th National Lumber Ass'n., June 10, 1921.

Mr. Chas. H. Cooper, uncle, salesman, covering New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland has given Disston fifteen profitable years of service.

Mr. John L. Cooper, uncle, has given Disston directly and indirectly eighteen years of service.

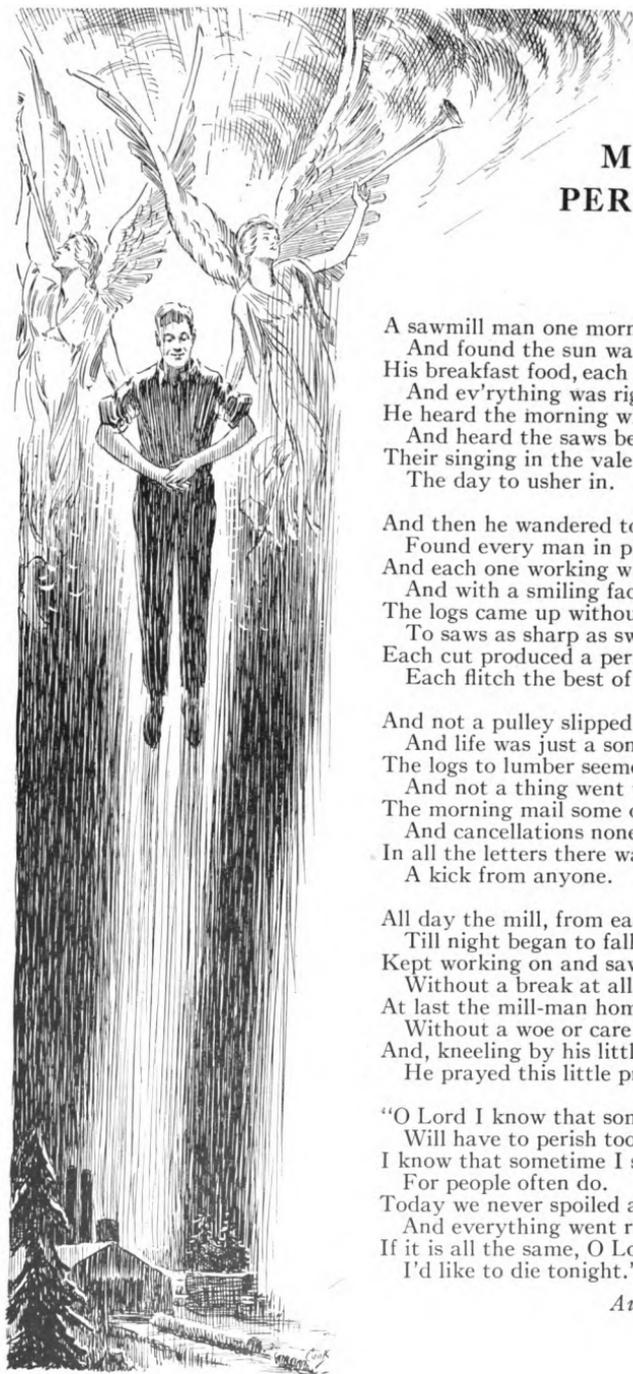
Don't think for a moment, however, that family records and influence had anything to do with Ed's present position, other than the natural ten-

dency of heredity and environment. No, *he* won his position entirely on personal merits. *He* qualified, and qualified well, through the hard and exacting school of practical experience. Experience gained in manufacture of Disston products, plus the experience gained in filling almost every position in lumber yard, and lumber and planing mill—filling them not mechanically—but with observant eyes, listening ears and concentrated mind. Add to this his successful selling experience, and you will agree it equals a manager.

Yes, "Ed" is a real he-man, well met, but snappy, persistent, business-like. Characteristic of him is the following statement he furnished us, of his qualifying experience.

"Went to work for Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., first in 1910. After months of preparation in the factory was sent to Portland, Oregon, to act as local salesman for the Portland Branch. Worked out of the Portland office for about a year; then went to work for the Inman Poulson Lumber Co., at that time operating the largest single circular saw mill in the world. After working for them for eleven months,

(Continued on Page 14)



## THE END OF A SAW- MILL MAN'S PERFECT DAY!

A sawmill man one morn got up  
And found the sun was bright;  
His breakfast food, each plate and cup,  
And ev'rything was right.  
He heard the morning whistle blow,  
And heard the saws begin  
Their singing in the vale below,  
The day to usher in.

And then he wandered to the mill—  
Found every man in place  
And each one working with a will  
And with a smiling face.  
The logs came up without a hitch  
To saws as sharp as swords;  
Each cut produced a perfect flitch,  
Each flitch the best of boards.

And not a pulley slipped a belt,  
And life was just a song;  
The logs to lumber seemed to melt  
And not a thing went wrong.  
The morning mail some orders brought  
And cancellations none;  
In all the letters there was not  
A kick from anyone.

All day the mill, from early dawn,  
Till night began to fall,  
Kept working on and sawing on  
Without a break at all.  
At last the mill-man homeward sped  
Without a woe or care  
And, kneeling by his little bed,  
He prayed this little prayer:—

“O Lord I know that sometime I  
Will have to perish too—  
I know that sometime I shall die,  
For people often do.  
Today we never spoiled a board  
And everything went right—  
If it is all the same, O Lord,  
I'd like to die tonight.”

*Author unknown*

PETITION GRANTED

## "THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN"

### The Wonder of New England's White Mountains

**T**OURISTS, increasing in number, year after year, park their cars along the Daniel Webster Highway up in the White Mountains in New Hampshire, and gaze with awe and admiration on "The Old Man of the Mountain."

Twelve hundred feet above the highway this adamant profile juts out abruptly into space. It is composed of five layers of granite ledge, one exactly above the other; the lateral distance twenty-five feet. Of these five ledges, one forms the chin, another the upper lip, a third the nose, and two ledges make up the forehead. The upper of the two ledges is estimated to weigh thirty tons. It is four and a half feet wide, five feet thick, and nineteen feet, five inches long. It, as well as the rest of the profile is granite.

"The Great Stone Face" as immortalized by Hawthorne, is forty feet from top of forehead to bottom of chin. Its mighty grandeur has inspired others to poetic expression. Mrs. Laura S. Gray queries the purpose of "The Old Man's" lofty vantage point, in the verse beneath our illustration.

Daniel Webster once said: "Men hang out their signs indicative of their respective trades—shoemakers, a gigantic shoe; jewelers, a monster watch; dentists, a great gold tooth; up in the mountains of New Hampshire, God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that there he makes men."

The concensus of geological opinion is that "The Old Man of the Mountain" came into being during the latter part of the post-glacial period probably 6000 years ago. The ice sheet, when melting and slipping away, action of frost and ice in crevices, moved certain rocks and ledges into this profile-forming position.

Although there are no traditions



### "THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN"

*"Is he watching for the morning  
When these hills shall pass away?  
Is he waiting for the dawning  
Of the Grand Eternal Day?"*

left by the American Indians concerning the profile, it must have been noticed by them in their prowlings, from the shore of Profile Lake.

The discovery by white man is given as 1805, when it was accidentally noticed by Nathaniel Hall, then of Thornton, N. H., who, with others, was employed by the state in laying out the road from Woodstock to Franconia.

Years ago as Mary Baker Eddy looked up to this profile and beyond unto nature's God, these verses took form:

"Gigantic sire, unfallen still thy crest!  
Primeval dweller where the wild  
winds rest,  
Beyond the ken of mortal e'er to tell  
What power sustains thee in thy  
rock-bound cell.

Stern, passionless, no soul those  
looks betray;  
Though kindred rocks, to sport at  
mortal day—  
Much as the chisel of the sculptor's art  
Plays round the head, but comes not  
to the heart."

### Century-Old Mystery

A mystery perhaps dating back 100 years, has been uncovered at Fayetteville, Ark., but there is little chance of its being solved. In the heart of a walnut log, being milled at the Bower hardwood plant, behind an oak peg driven into the log, was found a lock of shiny black human hair. It is a single lock and is of fine texture. It may have been put in the growing tree by Indians as part of a religious ceremony, according to one theory advanced.

### Solution to Last Month's Cross-Word Puzzle

Here is the solution to the puzzle which appeared in THE CRUCIBLE last month. As then stated we cannot give the names of winners from the U. S., Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, until next month due to the fact that the February and March Crucibles were printed at the same time.

The winners from countries other than named above will appear in the May issue, because of the long time consumed in transportation of mail.

	B	R	I	M	S		C	L	A	W	S	
S	O	Q	N		E	V	E		E	V	E	N
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Solution to Last Month's Puzzle

### Henry Wilson and His Disston Catalogue

(Continued from Page 9)

that time passes rapidly. Of the 3600 persons now employed in the Disston Works, probably not more than 50 of them had the privilege of Mr. Wilson, of having personal contact with its founder.

Disstons' have a remarkably long-time-service-men record. Thirty-eight men have worked for them continuously from fifty to sixty years; eighty from forty to fifty years. But when we

consider that Mr. Henry Disston has been dead forty-seven years this month, we readily realize that the ranks of the employees of his day are almost depleted.

### Edward Forrest Cooper

(Continued from Page 11)

sold logging supplies to the logging camps in Oregon and Washington along the Columbia River.

"My next job was with the Wheeler Lumber Co., at Wheeler, Oregon, another circular mill—one year here; filled practically every position in the mill, yard and planing mill.

"Desirous of getting some experience in the large band mills, went to Grays Harbor, Washington, and worked several years for the A. J. West Lumber Co., at Junction City. In 1915 represented Disston in Northern New Jersey and New York City.

"Worked in the factory prior to taking up my work in the new territory, starting out in February, 1916, and ending up August, 1923, when I came to Atlanta, Ga.

"During the seven and one half years I spent in the New York territory I left it once for a period of eight months, when I was called to the factory during the war, to help out in the Band Saw Department.

"Was born in Washington, N. C., January 16, 1893, within a stone's throw of the saw mill owned and operated by my father and uncles. Am married and have two boys and one girl."

A negro hooked such a big fish one day that it pulled him overboard. As he crawled back into the boat he said, philosophically: "Wat I wanna know is dis, is dis nigger fishing or is dat fish niggaring?"



## SALLING-HANSON CO. MILL GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

**"We manufactured about fifteen hundred million feet of lumber, mostly with Disston saws, finding them of excellent quality."—Pres. Hanson.**

**G**RAYLING, Michigan is located in the center of the northern half of the lower peninsula of Michigan. Here the Salling-Hanson Co., in 1884, bought and rebuilt a mill which has since been kept busy manufacturing lumber. This firm stands well in lumbering circles. Its personnel is as follows:

President—Mr. R. Hanson  
Secretary—Mr. John Brunn  
Chief Engr.—Mr. Frank Ahman

The efficiency of that important adjunct of a mill—the filing room, must be of a high order with such men in charge as—

Mr. Alfred Hughes—Filer  
Mr. A. Jorgensen—Assistant Filer

Recently we prevailed upon President Hanson to give us a brief history of the firm. He stated:

"In 1876 Mr. Ernst N. Salling and I started a company under the firm name of E. N. Salling & Co. We operated on the Manistee River as loggers until 1871 at which time Mr. Salling bought me out and I became woods manager for Engelman, Babcock and Salling. I resigned a year afterward and organized the firm of R. Hanson & Co. Under this

name we operated until 1877 when the concern moved its operations to Grayling. Our principal business was logging on the Manistee River, where we lumbered to the extent of several hundred million feet. In 1878 the name of the firm was changed to Salling-Hanson Co. as Mr. Salling had joined the firm. In 1884 we bought a mill at Grayling, rebuilt it, and have manufactured lumber ever since."

Mr. Hanson then volunteered the following information:

"The estimated amount of lumber we manufactured figures, as far as I recollect, about fifteen hundred million feet, and in manufacturing this large amount of lumber mostly we have used Henry Disston & Sons' saws, finding them of excellent quality. We have used a great many manufacturers' saws but I can say without hesitation that the Disston saw competes favorably with any saws which we have used in our saw-mill, planing mill, and the woods, as to quality and strength. Also we handle the different kinds of tools of the said concern in our hardware department retail trade."



# SAWDUST

Bright Boy—"In Siberia they don't hang a man with a wooden leg."  
 Innocent Boy—"Why not?"  
 Bright Boy—"They use a rope."

Ella—"Something is preying on Dick's mind."  
 Jack—"Don't worry; it will die of starvation."—*London Opinion.*

"Now, tell us about it—why did you steal the purse?"  
 "Your Honor, I won't deceive you—I was ill and thought the change might do me good."

"Didn't Geraldine fall for the dope about you having a swell car and a chauffeur?"  
 "No. The demonstrator who drove me past her home was her cousin."

Mr. Newlywed (at dinner)—Dear, what kind of a pie is that?

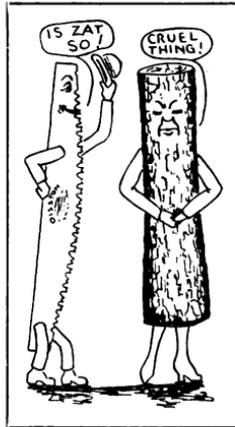
Surgeon—"I'll sew that scalp wound for you for \$10."

Mrs. Newlywed—Rhubarb, darling.

Patient—"Gee, Doc! I just want plain sewing, not hemstitching and embroidery."

Mr. Newlywed—Well, why did you make such a large one?

Mrs. Newlywed—Because I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb.—*Lehigh Burr.*



Jones, a gloomy individual, decided to turn over a new leaf, so he went home whistling, kissed his wife and the kids, then proceeded to shave and clean up for dinner. When the meal was over, he insisted on washing the dishes and sang lustily as his wife looked on with amazement. The job finished he took off his kitchen apron and found his better half in tears.

George: Why did you tell me you went to Europe every month? You never crossed the ocean.

"Why, what's the matter, my dear?" he asked.

Johnny: You misunderstood me. I said I went over the *Atlantic Monthly*.

"Oh, everything's gone wrong today," she said. "The clothes line broke and let the wash down in the dirt. The twins got into a fight at school and came home with black eyes. Mary fell down and tore her dress and to cap the climax, here you come home drunk."

A little colored girl who had learned to read had this conversation with her mother:

"Mother, was your name Pullman before you were married?"

"No, dear, why do you ask?"

"Well, I just wondered. I see that name on most of our towels."



## Why the New Patented Disston Ideal Groover Will Cut Costs For You

1. High Speed Steel Bits.

The bits of the Disston Ideal Groover are made of HIGH SPEED STEEL. It will stand up longer, under higher speed, and harder use than any other saw steel.

2. Instantly Interchangeable.

Any tooth may be removed and replaced, instantly. Any user can fit a Disston Ideal Groover to his special requirements in 1/10th the time required to build up an old style saw.

3. Bits moved forward to take up wear.

When the teeth wear, they may be moved forward either 1/6 or 1/32 of an inch. They may be removed entirely, at any time, for sharpening on emery wheel.

4. No swaging or setting of teeth.

The spiral manner in which the teeth are set in the blade provides, in the tooth itself, all the set required. This does away with the necessity for swaging or setting teeth.

5. Cutting edge of tooth always the same shape and width.

A tooth of the Disston Ideal Groover can be worn down for its entire cutting depth without effecting the uniformity or size of the cutting edge.

6. A great improvement over old style cope cutters.

Teeth may be had with any shape of cutting edge, in any size desired. The teeth are instantly inserted in the blade, ready for accurate cutting.

7. Disston Quality and Disston Service.

The Disston Ideal Groover bears the Disston name and guarantee of satisfaction, service, and workmanship.

*You will want to know about this new invention. Send the post-card enclosed for photographs and complete description.*

# Wherever You Are—

## There is a Disston Branch near to give you service

To take care of your needs more efficiently, the House of Disston has distributing branches in different parts of the country. These branches, co-operating with the general office and factory here at Philadelphia, are at your service. Call on them for anything you need.

### **HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.**

**GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY  
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., of Illinois  
Jefferson Street & Washington  
Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The Henry Disston's Sons Company  
Sixth & Baymiller Streets  
Cincinnati, Ohio

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Mass St., Seattle, Washington

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
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San Francisco, Calif.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
91 First Street  
Portland, Oregon

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R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
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Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
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#### **Export Office**

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
120 Broadway  
New York City

#### **Distributors for Great Britain and Ireland**

Henry Disston & Sons (Great Britain) Ltd.  
35, 36, 37, Upper Thames Street  
London, E. C. 4, England

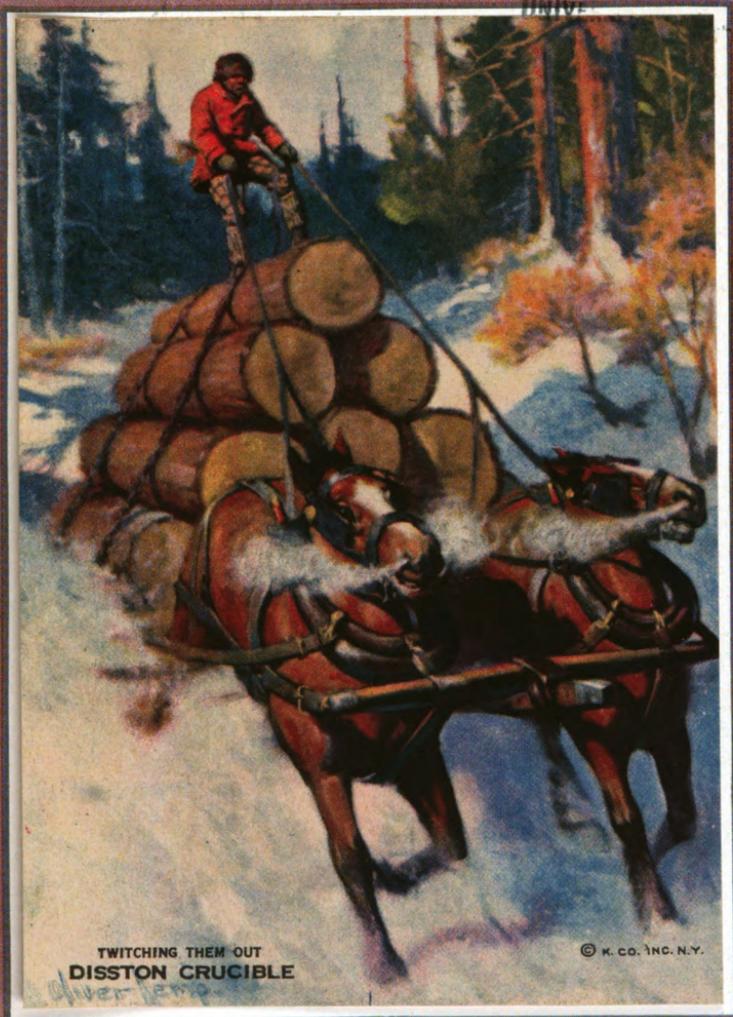
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CRUCIBLE**

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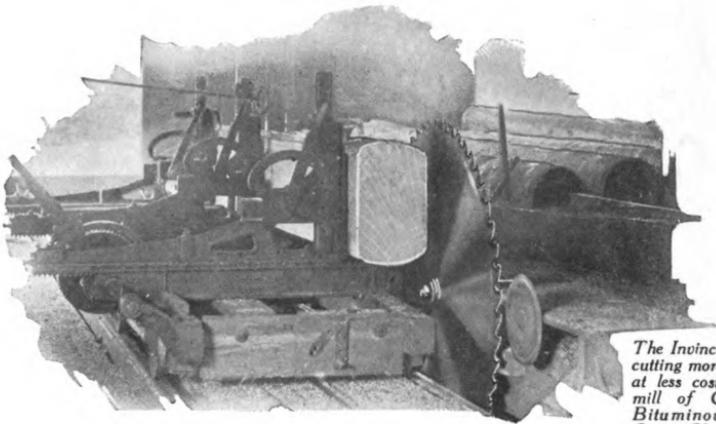
ILLINOIS



TWITCHING THEM OUT  
**DISSTON CRUCIBLE**

© K. CO. INC. N.Y.

APRIL, 1925



*The Invincible Saw  
cutting more lumber  
at less cost in the  
mill of Clearfield  
Bituminous Coal  
Corp., Clymer, Pa.*

## *When Disston made the Invincible Saw —*

Side by side they worked — skilled steel makers with endless resources and expert saw men of long experience.

They tested this steel; experimented with that design; talked with mill owners, operators and filers.

Difficulties were overcome — faults corrected. Test after test was made, striving to design a chisel bit saw better than any ever made before. At last the Invincible Saw was invented.

**A saw that cannot clog!**

For the large open gullet of the Invincible tooth discharges *all* the sawdust. The saw runs easier and cooler, cuts more and better lumber — and *saves power*.

And the patented locking feature of the Invincible tooth holds the bits firmly seated, and holds them in line. Saves the loss of bits and holders.

The Invincible has increased production and reduced operating costs wherever installed. Mill owners, large and small, have acclaimed the Invincible a super-saw.

It is patented, of course. Made only by Disston.

You surely want to know more about this new and better Disston Saw. Get the facts!



**CUT OUT AND MAIL**



HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.

Dept. O, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

All right, send us full information about the new Disston Invincible Inserted-tooth Saw, and *prove* that it cuts more lumber with less power, because of its extra throat-room and other new and better features.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR MILLMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

APRIL, 1925

No. 3

## HOME IN DOUGLAS FIR LOG

### Five Ton Truck to Transport This Home Across the Rocky Mountains

**A** COMPLETE and modern five-room house built inside one huge Douglas fir log and all mounted on a five-ton truck is the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cave, who give their residence as "any place in the Northwest." They are the owners of the strange equipage. Recently, they passed through the campus of Oregon Agricultural College and paid a visit to the forestry school on their way East. They declared they were going to the other side of the Rockies to show the folks there what the Northwest produces in the way of large trees.

The mounted log is 22 feet long, 8 feet through at one end and 7 feet at the other. It was cut from a huge fir, 275 feet in height and 12 feet through at the butt, which grew near Longview, Washington, the new home of the Longbell Lumber Company.

Foresters estimated the age of the tree at 2,100 years, making its origin go back nearly two centuries before Christ.

The big log section was hollowed out by using special saws, after which par-

titions were built in, dividing the space into a living room and bed room combined, kitchenette, breakfast nook, library, closets and shower bath, and lavatory. Two full-sized doors, front and rear, afford easy entrance and exit. The house is electrically lighted and piped with a pressure water system.

The natural bark, which is from 8 to 10 inches thick, remains on the log, but in wet weather a canvas cover is kept on the log in order to forestall the day when the bark will loosen.

We are indebted to Popular Science Monthly for illustration,

and to American Forests and Forest Life for the story.

A house hollowed from a redwood log is one of the attractions of Eureka, California. This house has two rooms, each 10 feet square with ceilings 14 feet high. It has been in existence for several years, and no doubt antedates the Douglas fir log-house above described.

It would be interesting to know just how long it took to build these "log houses" and how long they will withstand the elements.



Hollowed Douglas Fir, Home of  
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cave

## YAWKEY-BISSELL LUMBER CO. WHITE LAKE, WIS.

**Owens More Than 40,000 Acres of Timber Land—Cuts  
Annually 50,000,000 Feet of Lumber**

**T**HE Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. was organized in July, 1916, having purchased a large tract of timber in Langlade and Oconto Counties from the Menasha Wooden Ware Co., of Menasha. Early in August, 1916, ground was cleared and broken on White Lake, in the eastern part of Langlade County, for the construction of a saw mill plant and village. The saw mill, a single band and resaw, was completed and started cutting lumber June 1, 1917. About Jan. 1, 1918, the planing mill was completed and commenced operations. During the year 1920 another band mill was added to the saw mill, making it a double band and resaw with a yearly capacity of fifty million feet.

The original purchase of timber, from the Menasha Wooden Ware Co., comprised about 15,000 acres. During the year 1919 something over 18,000 acres of standing timber was purchased from the Kimberly Clark Co., of Neenah. This timber is all located in Forest County, tributary to the Soo Line Ry.

In 1922 and log the Croc Elton various purchases of so that ings of amounts

the timber holdings ging equipment of ker Chair Co., of was purchased. At times other pur-timber were made the present hold-standing timber to something over 40,000 acres.

About 45 or 50% of this timber is an excellent quality of hemlock while the balance is made up of hard maple, birch, basswood, elm, and other hardwoods. It is estimated that the timber owned at present is sufficient to keep the mill in operation for over twenty years.

The village of White Lake, situated on the lake of the same name, has been built up by the Yawkey-Bissell Co., from a place in the wilderness to a thriving village of about 700 inhabitants. One hundred and ten comfortable homes have been built for the employees of the company. The company also built a general store, hotel, boarding house and rooming house for the employees, also a fine large club house. In addition to these buildings there is a bank and two large school buildings.

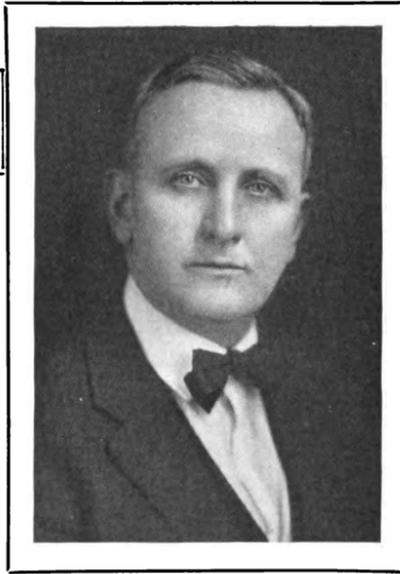
White Lake is located on the Soo Line and C. & N. W. Rwy., about 22 miles east of Antigo and 35 miles north of Shawano.

The Officers and Directors of the company are:

W. H. Bissell, President  
W. W. Gamble, Vice-Pres.  
A. P. Woodson, Secretary  
Cyrus C. Yawkey, Treasurer  
Walter Alexander  
D. C. Everest  
S. B. Bissell  
E. G. Woodford, Sales Manager



Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. Mill, White Lake, Wis.



**MR. M. L. WALKER**

**Manager of Disston Portland Branch**

**P**ORTLAND is one of Disston's most important branches, for it is located in the largest lumber manufacturing city in the world, which has the leading lumber exporting port.

Approximately one billion feet of lumber is cut annually in the Portland mills. When one tries to comprehend this unusual cut, his mental computer is severely taxed, but notwithstanding, it plainly registers "great quantity." This helps to associate adequate saw requirements, and commensurate saw and lumber knowledge, and managerial ability with this mammoth lumber production.

Obviously, a man who holds the title of "manager" of the Disston Portland Branch must have more than a passing knowledge of saws, tools, files and knives. He must know their peculiar adaptabilities; he must understand the nature of woods; he must be acquainted with mill machinery, also lumber methods in general—from the felling of the giant trees to the finished product; he must know his territory and his clientele, and possess certain qualities that command their respect and good will.

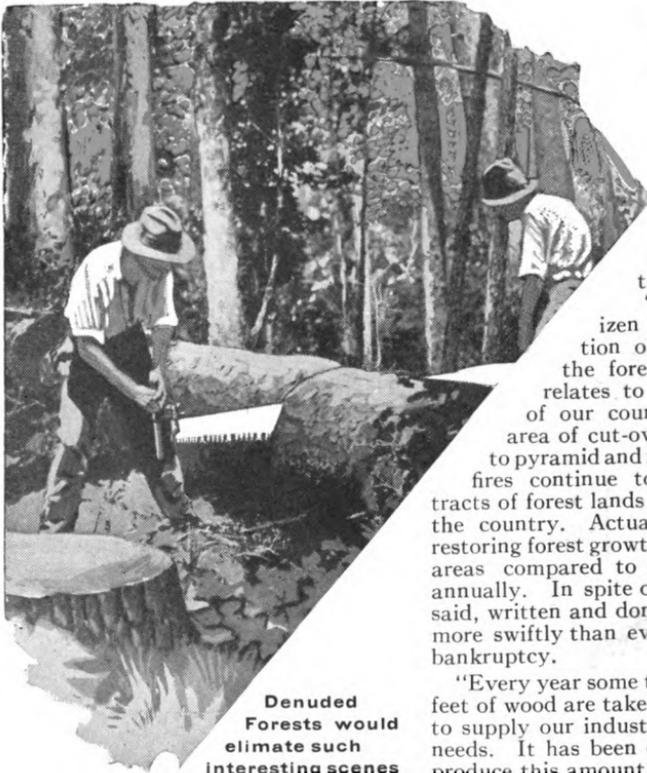
Volume of business secured by a man is a fairly accurate barometer with which to measure his ability. Mr. Walker's large circle of friends will have their opinions of him confirmed when we report that the readings of the barometer at Portland is most gratifying to Disston's.

A concise statement of Mr. Walker's business activities:

Mr. Walker started to work with the Washburn & Moen Co., manufacturers of wire products, in 1894, in Portland, Oregon. Worked with them until 1898, when he went into the U. S. Army, and to the Philippines for approximately two years. Returned, and went to work for the American Steel & Wire Co., at Seattle, Washington, who had succeeded the Washburn & Moen Co. Stayed with them until 1912, all of this time either handling or selling wire rope to the logging camps and mills of the Pacific Coast. Went with Rucker Bros., a lumber concern, as superintendent of logging camp and stayed with them from 1912 to 1916. Came to Disston's in 1917. Has been in charge of the office at Portland for approximately three years, making eight years with Disston at Portland.

# FOREST

## The Dark and Br



Denuded  
Forests would  
eliminate such  
interesting scenes

**T**HE forest problems of the nation are not yet one half or even one-fourth solved, stated George D. Pratt, President of the American Forestry Association, in an address before the annual meeting of this Association held recently in Chicago, Illinois with the Hamilton Club, the Union League Club and the Illinois Forestry Association as hosts.

"We are steadily and inevitably moving into an era of wood shortage with impending disastrous consequences to every industry of the nation. In all that great territory east of the Great Plains our original forests have been practically exhausted and we are confronted with the inescapable fact that from now on we must grow our wood like any other crop or,—go woodless. Our remaining reserves of virgin timber west of the Rocky Mountains cannot continue indefinitely to meet the great demand for wood from the nation's hub of industry in the Middle West and East, nor can the Federal Forests

of the west, managed on a plan of permanent timber production. "The average citizen has little conception of the severity of the forest situation as it relates to the eastern half of our country. Our great area of cut-over land continues to pyramid and remain idle. Forest fires continue to devastate vast tracts of forest lands in all sections of the country. Actual reforestation is restoring forest growth in pitifully small areas compared to the land cut over annually. In spite of all that is being said, written and done, we are moving more swiftly than ever toward timber bankruptcy.

"Every year some twenty-five billion feet of wood are taken from our forests to supply our industries and domestic needs. It has been estimated that to produce this amount of wood with our present average annual growth of 12.8 cubic feet per acre would require more than the total land area of the United States. The present growth, however, is low because of the large area of denuded land, the annual inroads of fire, insects and disease, and the general absence of conservative cutting in present-day timber harvest. To grow the amount of wood now being annually consumed by the nation requires increasing the growth of our forest lands from 12.8 to 52.8 cubic feet per acre, an increase of 312 per cent and to a point beyond that so far achieved anywhere else in the world outside of two small countries in Europe.

"However we may look at the situation our forest position is seriously out of balance. Our reserve of virgin timber is on the west coast and our great demand for wood is in the East. Our great area of idle forest land is in the East. Instead of making this land productive, we continue to go merrily on, paying the price of high transportation costs, and hoping that our western

# PROBLEMS OF THE NATION

at Side of the U. S. Timber Situation — Topic Apropos to Tree-Planting Week, April 27 to May 3.

George D. Pratt, Pres. of the American Forest Association

virgin forest may last until we are gone.

BUT THE PICTURE IS BY NO MEANS  
ALL BLACK.

"We are I think, more justified now in taking an optimistic view than ever before, because we can see at every hand that gratifying progress in advancing forestry is being made by the Federal Government and many of the states; by lumber and wood-using industries; by commercial and public service organizations, and by our universities. The increasing extent to which lumber companies are now studying their forest problems and are actually adopting methods of permanent forest management is a most encouraging and hopeful triumph. I venture to say that at no time in our history has the public been more open to action than at the present time. Public sentiment both actual and potential is very great.

"The forest problem today is too big and too serious to permit of small handling, or temporizing, or exaggerated and sentimental propaganda; or political and industrial jealousies, it is a common problem of government industry, and of the whole people. It must be worked out equitably and soundly for the common good. The outstanding immediate task is to bring about forest growth on the 350,000,000 acres of cut-over forest lands, most of which are east of the Rocky Mountains, and to make possible methods of cutting on private lands which will assure continuous forest growth. Neither the states nor the Federal Government should be expected to reclothe our denuded forest lands with timber. Conditions must be created which will attract private

capital to these lands as a reasonable investment. Many difficult problems are involved, not the least of which is the question of taxation, but the outstanding need is for more aggressive leadership on the part of the industries and public service corporations, no less than states of Federal Government.

"In speeding up forest restoration in the eastern half of the United States, the Association believes that better forest fire protection and more Federally owned forests are immediately essential in demonstrating to private individuals and to state representatives the inherent value of forest lands. Fire protection will demonstrate nature's power in growing timber, and Federal Forests will serve to show how man may supplement nature's efforts and increase the timber harvest."

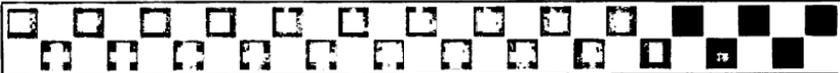
February 21, 1925, President Coolidge issued a proclamation designating April 27 to May 3, as American Forest Week, during which time he "urges public officials, public and business associations, individual leaders, forest owners, editors, educators, and all patriotic citizens to unite in the common task of forest conservation and renewal".

In his proclamation the President says: "Our forests ought to be put to work and kept at work. \*\*\*

We must learn to tend our woodlands as we tend our farms."



Will the Sawmill soon be a thing of the past?



## DISSTON CROSS-WORD PUZZLE WINNERS

In First Geographical Division

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### Lucky "Bugs" in solving puzzle in February Crucible, and prizes awarded them:

---

**First Prize — Alfred G. Epps, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

Disston Cross-cut Saw

*"Lo. Even Sly Ed. Art La-Roy soon notices fit Disston edger  
saws rip small elms in yon glade til eve, at Vesta, W. Va."*

**Second Prize—Charles A. Smith, Brattleboro, Vt.**

Disston D-8 Handsaw

*"Ed soon notices way small even swage-tooth Disston Edger  
saws rip elms til eve at yon glade in W. Va."*

**Third Prize — Arthur L. Barry, Newcastle, N. B., Canada.**

Disston No. 5 Tree Pruner

*"In yon glade, lo, even sly Roy notices Disston small tooth  
drag saws tug at elms til sere top reels."*

---

The solution to the Cross-word puzzle which appeared in the February Crucible was given in the March issue of the Crucible. We received solutions to the puzzle from every section of the first geographical division. Some job to go over the sentences and pick the winners. Yet the judges enjoyed the work, and we are inclined to think the contestants enjoyed solving the puzzle if the humorous annotations to many of the solutions are an indication. We are going to let you enjoy two of the most spicy ones:—

"Not much good, but the best I can do. For goodness sake don't give me first prize, for I would have as much use for a cross-cut saw out here on the Kansas prairie as an angel would have for a stump puller in heaven."

"I've earned the saw, I hope to draw  
And I'm only a sawmill clerk;  
But your saw's the best, by ANY  
test,  
And we want them to do our work.

"So give me my blade—don't delay  
the trade—  
Your competitor I'll move from the  
way;  
And when life's work is ended and  
homeward we've wended  
We shall have laid them all in the  
shade."

We congratulate the winners and hope they will be able to use their particular prize to advantage.

We also wish to thank the large number of contestants who expressed their appreciation of The Crucible.

## DISSTON SECURES LARGER QUARTERS IN CHICAGO

Was Necessary to Keep Pace With Growing Business

The steady growth of Disston business in the Chicago Branch territory has made it necessary to secure more commodious quarters than their present building at Jefferson Street and Washington Boulevard afforded.

In line with Disston policy, steps were taken to provide ample room for their stock and repair work, as soon as their present quarters proved inadequate to give the trade the best possible service, as was the case in Seattle, recently, where a complete new factory was built to replace the former one which had been outgrown.

Accordingly, the commodious

building at 111-115 North Jefferson Street, has been purchased. Increased space will enable additional equipment to be installed, and provide room for a larger line of stock.

It is obvious that this means even more rapid and more efficient service to the middlewest users of saws. The increased equipment will enable rapid repair work on all types of circular and band saws. New saws can also be furnished in record time.

Machine knives, carbon and high speed, of every description will be carried in the new factory.

The new shop will be prepared to supply saw tools of every description rapidly.

*"Better service to saw users" is the slogan  
of the new factory.*

### Expert Sawyer, Disston "Invincible" Enthusiast

**"Not in all my experience of twenty years operating saw mills have I had a saw stand up so well and do better work than the Disston 'Invincible.'"**—H. L. Hays.

Down in Perry, Florida, lives a man who knows saws. He knows saws because for twenty years he has been operating saw mills, which brought him in constant personal touch with saws of various makes and types.

This man is Mr. H. L. Hays. To him a saw is not only a steel disc or band with teeth in it, it is a tool of a number of component parts which need to be understood, and taken into consideration when operating, if satisfactory results are to be obtained.

About eight months ago Mr. Hays bought a Disston "Invincible" inserted tooth saw. Since then he has been using it in sawing hickory, exclusively. It is a No. 66 pattern 50 inches, 8 gauge

with 40 teeth. The Invincible has been rendering such good service, that Mr. Hays says of it:

"Not in all my experience of twenty years operating saw mills have I had a saw stand up so well and do better work than the Disston Invincible."



Mr. Hays facing this way



## SAWDUST

"I suppose you have no respect for men who ask for kisses?"

"No. I like the bold, masterful type of men."

Guest—"Gosh, but I'm thirsty!"

Hostess—"Just a minute and I'll get you some water."

Guest—"I said thirsty, not dirty."

White—"What's the matter with your car's headlights?"

Black—"I used wood alcohol in the radiator as an anti-freezing mixture and the darned car has gone blind."

Eph—"What am de difference between a' old man, a young man, an' a worm?"

Mose—"Nuffin. Chicken gets 'em all."

Chauffeur (to slightly deaf farmer): Can you tell me where I can get some gas?

Farmer: Hey?

Chauffeur: No, gas! This ain't a horse, it's an automobile.

The Judge—"This lady says you tried to speak to her at the station."

Salesman—"It was a mistake. I was looking for my friend's sister, whom I had never seen before but who has been described to me as a handsome blonde with classic features, fine complexion, perfect figure, beautifully dressed and——"

The Witness—"I don't care to prosecute the gentleman. Any one might have made the same mistake."

"Is this the weather bureau? How about a shower tonight?"

"Don't ask me. If you need one, take one."

"I confided the secret of our engagement to three of my dearest friends."

"Three all told?"

"Yes, all told!"

Teacher: In what battle did General Wolfe, when hearing of victory, cry "I die happy"?

Johnny: I think it was his last battle.

"Hello!" said the Chestnut to the Robin. "What are you?"

"I'm a little bird," said the Robin.

"What are you?"

"I'm a little burred, too," said the Chestnut."

Sister: Bob, will you get my watch? It is upstairs.

Brother: Aw, wait awhile, it will run down.

Sister: No, it won't, my dear, ours is a winding staircase.

A furniture salesman in a Michigan store was waiting on a woman customer for linoleum. He had shown her every piece in stock. "I'm afraid, madam," he said, "that we haven't just the piece you are looking for, but we could get more from the factory."

"Well, perhaps you had better," she replied. "You see, I want something of a neater pattern and quite small—just a little square for my bird cage."

### WHAT THE TREES SANG :

"ASHES TO ASHES, AND DUST TO DUST,  
IF THE LOGGERS DON'T GET US, THE CIGARETTE MUST."

*Study this list before buying any more tools.  
Every item is a Disston product and that means  
a tool that will give you complete satisfaction.*

**Back Saws**

**Band Saws for Wood and Metal**



Bevels  
Buck Saws  
Butcher Saws and Blades  
Cabinet Scrapers

**Chisel Tooth Circular Saws**

**Circular Saws for Wood,  
Metal, and Slate**

**Compass Saws**

**Concave Saws, Circular**

**Cross-cut Saws**

**Cut-off Saws**

**Cylinder Saws**

**Dovetail Saws**

**Drag Saw Blades**

**Edger Saws**

**Files and Rasps**

**Filing Guides**

**Gang Saws**

**Gauges, Carpenters' Marking**

**Grooving Saws**

**Hack Saw Blades**

**Hack Saw Frames**

**Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws**

**Hedge Shears**



Ice Saws  
Inserted Tooth Circular  
Saws  
Keyhole Saws

**Kitchen Saws**

**Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge**

**Knives—Circular—for Cork, Cloth,  
Leather, Paper, etc.**

**Knives—Machine**

**Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'**

**Lock Corner Cutters**

**Machetes**



**Mandrels**

**Metal-slitting Saws**



Milling Saws for Metal  
Mitre-box Saws  
Mitre Rods  
Nest of Saws

**One-man Cross-cut Saws**

**Pattern Maker Saws**

**Plumbs and Levels**

**Plumber Saws**

**Post Hole Diggers**

**Pruning Saws**

**Rail Hack Saws**

**Re-saws**

**Saw Clamps and Filing Guides**

**Saw Gummers**

**Saw-sets**

**Saw Screws**

**Screw Drivers**

**Screw-slotting Saws**

**Scroll Saws**

**Segment Saws**

**Shingle Saws**

**Siding Saws**

**Slate Saws, Circular**



Squares, Try and Mitre  
Stair Builder Saws  
Stave Saws  
Straight Edges

**Sugar Beet Knives**

**Swages**

**Tools for Repairing Saws**

**Tool Steel**

**Trowels—Brick, Plastering,  
Pointing, etc.**

**Veneering Saws**

**Webbs—Turning, Felloe, etc.**

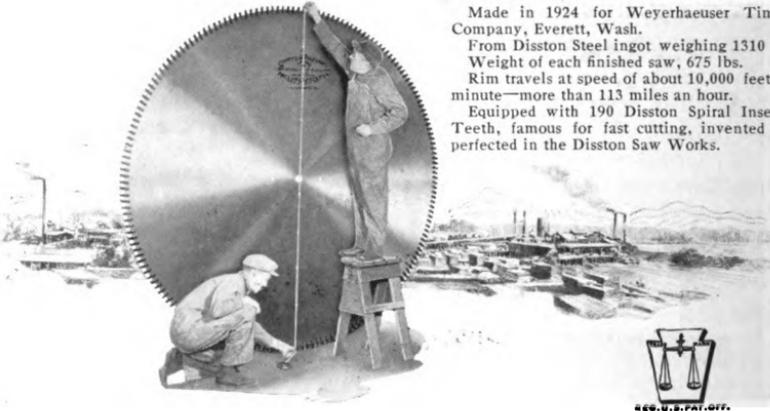


This is a partial list. There are thousands  
of items in the complete Disston line.

**DISSTON**  
**SAWS TOOLS FILES**

## FACTS ABOUT DISSTON 110-INCH SAWS

Made in 1924 for Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Everett, Wash.  
From Disston Steel ingot weighing 1310 lbs.  
Weight of each finished saw, 675 lbs.  
Rim travels at speed of about 10,000 feet per minute—more than 113 miles an hour.  
Equipped with 190 Disston Spiral Inserted Teeth, famous for fast cutting, invented and perfected in the Disston Saw Works.



## The skill of three generations —and the world's biggest saws!

**B**IG logs were coming down from the West Coast forests!

Logs from which the great saw mills might make fine and useful lumber. But calling for saws bigger than any that had ever been made.

Saws so big that to make them would be the hardest test yet required of the saw-maker's art.

The Weyerhaeuser Lumber Mills turned to Disston:

—And Disston made their big saws for them; 9 feet and 2 inches across—almost half a ton of Disston Saw Steel in each—the largest saws in the world!

The Hand Saw which every man uses is an even greater Disston achievement than these giant mill saws.

For the art of saw-making is perfected in the Disston Hand Saw—"The Saw Most Carpenters Use." From it came the skill that appears in the later perfection of the circular saw, the band saw, and the saws that cut metal of every kind.

There were no standards for saws in 1840, when Henry Disston began to make them.

Saw Steel from the best makers was never twice alike. And the best of workmanship can not make a good saw from poor steel.

So Disston mastered the methods of steel-making.

At last he found ways to roll, harden, and temper saw-steel so that it will always have life and spring and hold its cutting edge.

Saw makers he had trained took this Disston steel and made such saws as never were made before.

But the biggest thing Henry Disston left to those who came after him was the task of building worthily on the foundation he laid. Judge what the later generations have done by this:

Disston's little cellar workshop has grown into

the biggest saw plant in the world; 68 buildings housing 3600 busy workmen—

Carpenters and mechanics, as well as men who use a saw only once in a while, have spread the fame of the Disston Hand Saw everywhere.

Wherever men work with tools the Disston Saw is known and used. For expert or novice it cuts clean, true, and fast. It is truly the perfection of the sawmaker's art—"The Saw Most Carpenters Use."

It is this same Disston Hand Saw, improved through the years, that your hardware man will show you today.

You can try its balance right there at the counter. You can observe its spring and life. You can read Henry Disston's promise etched on the shining blade—"For Beauty, Finish, and Utility this Saw can not be excelled."

Later, when you saw with it, you will discover why it is the choice of the carpenter. For here is an edge that keeps its keenness, a blade that works with you. This is the saw that is through the cut first!

So, when you choose your saw, do as the experts do, the men who make their living working with wood.

Say—"I want a Disston Saw!"

### ASK DISSTON

Tell us what kind of work you are doing, in wood, metal, stone, ivory, rubber, leather, cloth, fibre or other material, and we will tell you what types of saws to use to do your work better and easier. Disston issues many books to aid the user of saws and tools.

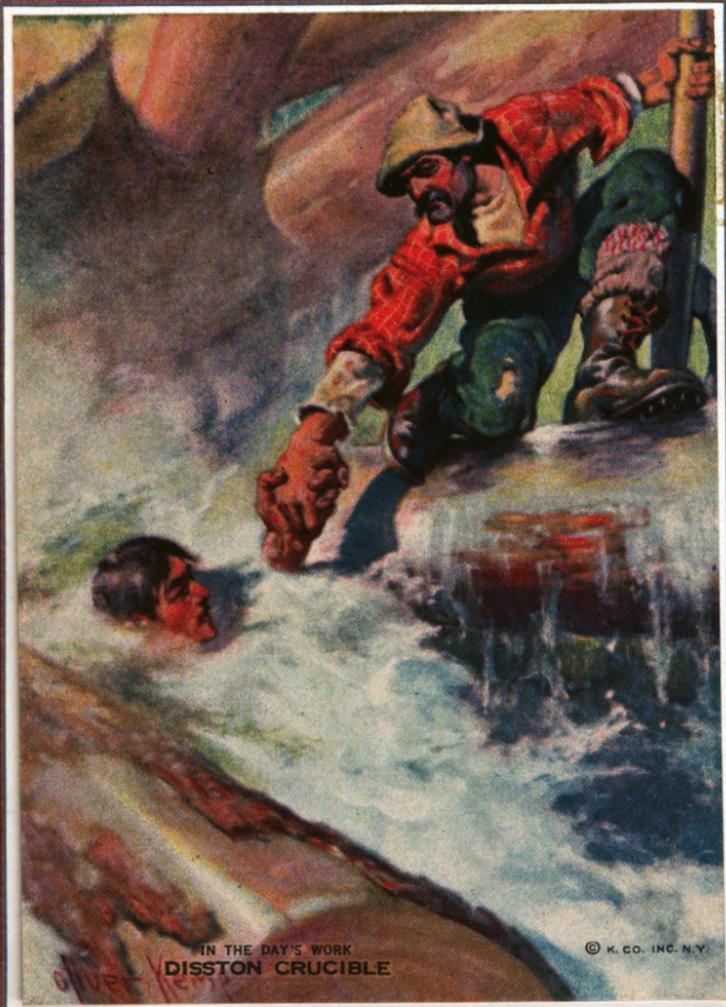
**Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.**  
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

# DISSTON

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MAY 16 1925  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

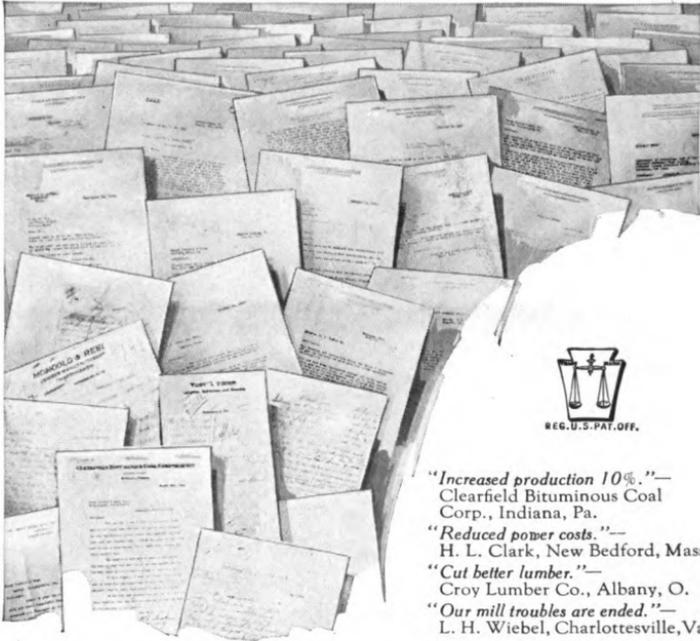
# The DISSTON CRUCIBLE



IN THE DAY'S WORK  
DISSTON CRUCIBLE

© K. CO. INC. N.Y.

MAY, 1925



"Increased production 10%."—  
Clearfield Bituminous Coal  
Corp., Indiana, Pa.  
"Reduced power costs."—  
H. L. Clark, New Bedford, Mass.  
"Cut better lumber."—  
Croy Lumber Co., Albany, O.  
"Our mill troubles are ended."—  
L. H. Wiebel, Charlottesville, Va.

## Acclaiming a new Disston triumph

*"Greatest achievement in years" sums up  
what thousands of mill owners say of the  
new Disston Invincible Chisel Bit Saw.*

Again Disston saw makers have proved their leadership. Constant striving for excellence, backed by the skill and experience of 85 years, has produced another super-saw.

Users, all over the country, hail the new Disston Invincible Chisel Bit Saw as the remedy for mill troubles.

On portable and fast feed mills everywhere the Invincible Saw is producing more lumber and better cut lumber

It is using less power and reducing upkeep costs.

It is increasing mill profits!

You owe it to yourself to learn about this new saw that will make more money for you.

Write for "Invincible Saw Facts." Learn what users say about the Invincible Saw—invented, patented, and made solely by Disston. Address Dept. O.

**Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.**  
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR MILLMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

MAY, 1925

No. 4

## THE YEAR ONE B. C.

**Any Saws in Existence Then? The Saws illustrated on this page said to be between 6000 and 7000 years old.**

**I**T IS supposed by many persons that the creation of the world took place about 4004 years before the birth of Christ.

According to the Hebrew calendar a period of 3760 years elapsed between Genesis 1:1 and the birth of Christ.

For convenience in reckoning let us say this period did cover 4000 years. Add to it 1925 years since the birth of Christ and we have 5925 since this old world was formed and man created.

Now, when we state that the saws on the man's hand are said to be between 6000 and 7000 years old it is just possible that there will be a division of opinion in the large class of Crucible readers.

Some may contend that the archaeologists are wrong in their computations; others may contend that this mundane sphere already had whiskers all over its face 5925 years ago.

We confess we cannot elucidate the point in question. As to saws being in existence in the year one B. C., we quote the following history of the saws in the illustration, which with their

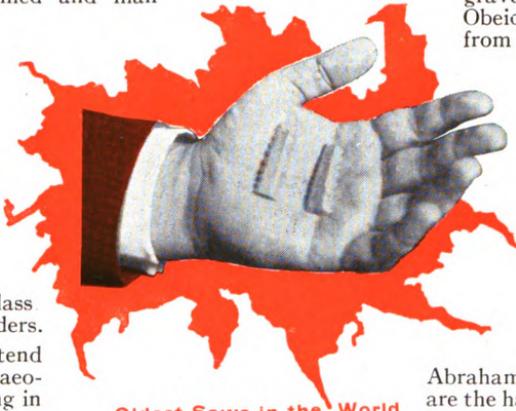
history was kindly furnished us by Prof. Irwin L. Gordon of the Pennsylvania Museum.

"The objects on the palm of the hand are saw blades photographed from the original saws found at Ur of the Chaldees, Mesopotamia, by the joint expedition of the University Museum, Philadelphia and the British Museum, London. These blades are made from obsidian, a volcanic glass, and are two inches in length. They came from the graves at Tell-El Obeid, four miles from Ur, erstwhile capital of the Babylonian Empire.

"Archaeologists agree that the age of these blades is between 6000 and 7000 years. They were at least 2000 years old when Abraham lived. They are the handiwork of the Sumerians, a race of ancient Babylon. These people dwelt in the fertile region between the Tigris and Euphrates in the part of the world popularly known as the Garden of Eden.

"The saws undoubtedly the oldest in the world are now in the University Museum, Philadelphia."

(Continued on Page 31)



Oldest Saws in the World

Abraham lived. They are the handiwork of the Sumerians, a race of ancient Babylon. These people dwelt in the fertile region between the Tigris and Euphrates in the part of the world popularly known as the Garden of Eden.

(Continued on Page 31)

## THREE HEMLOCKS ATOP FALLEN REDWOOD

**I**N Humboldt County, California, eleven miles north of Orick is a prostrate redwood, over which three large hemlock trees are growing, as we here illustrate.

We wonder what powers or agency succeeded in felling this redwood more than three and a half centuries ago. Once monarch of the forest, majestic, inspiring, now the "foot stool" of three hemlocks. With one of biblical fame, we exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!" Yet its humble condition for all these years did not rob it of its superior qualities, for it is as sound today as when its branches swayed to and fro in graceful cadence to the wind. Many feet of good lumber could be obtained from this redwood yet, if one were disposed to do so.

The ages of the Hemlock trees are (left to right) 340 years, 235 and 250 years respectively.

The way the age was determined is as follows: A small hollow drill called an "increment borer" was used on each of the living trees. When this drill is removed from the tree, it carries back with it a small core of wood in which

the annual growth rings may be plainly seen and counted. By this means it is not necessary to cut down a tree to find out its age exactly.

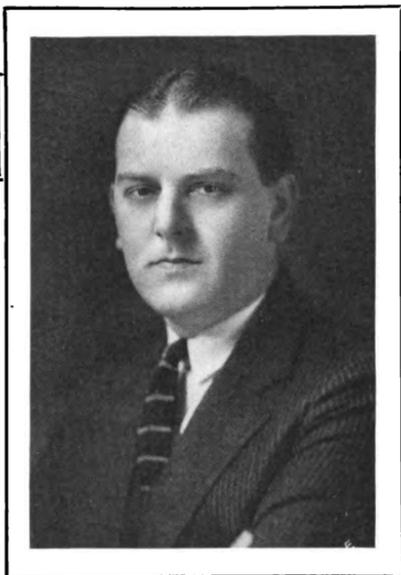
The scene was photographed by Mr. R. M. Schmook, January 4th, 1925, and we are indebted to one of California's redwood reforestation champions for it—Mr. Willis G. Corbitt, Forest Engineer of the Pacific Lumber Co., Scotia, California, who also supplied the interesting data.

### Snakes Climb Trees

The old mountaineers have long averred that snakes climb trees, and Lewis E. Theiss, writing for American Forests and Forest Life submits photographs to prove that their contention is correct. A black snake prodded with a stick first assumed a belligerent attitude and then fled post-haste up to a height of fifteen feet through brush and saplings. Once in the tops, the snake seemed to know it was safe, for it rested quietly in a horizontal attitude.



Three Hemlocks Atop a Fallen Redwood



**MR. A. F. KENNEDY**

**Manager of Disston San Francisco Branch**

**M**R. A. F. Kennedy is probably Disston's youngest branch manager, yet he occupies the managerial chair at No. 144 Second Street, San Francisco, with the grace and dignity of a veteran.

Mr. Kennedy first saw the light of day at Cadiz, Ohio, in 1890. He remained in the state of Grant, Hays, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Harding, Sherman, Foster, Cox, Hay, Day, Hanna, Patterson, and many other celebrities in politics, art, industry, and literature until he was fifteen years of age—the most impressionable years of his life. Then imbued with the lofty ideals of his fellow statesman he heeded the admonition of Horace Greeley: "Go west, young man; go west."

Portland, Oregon wooed him and there he made his abode, and there he pursued the higher branches of education. Several "sheepskins" are the fruit of his educational activities.

After leaving school Mr. Kennedy worked for but two concerns—an insurance company and a construction company, prior to associating himself with the Disston Seattle Branch.

Here one of the fortunes of his life

was to come under the tutelage of that authority on saw and lumber matters, Mr. D. W. Jenkins, then Disston's West Coast Manager, now Domestic Sales Manager at the home office.

Mr. Kennedy had two successful years at the Seattle Branch. Keen mentality, close application, and wise guidance produced effects that presaged managerial possibilities.

The World's War temporarily interfered with Mr. Kennedy's program, as in response to the country's call he enlisted July, 1917, in Company B, 161st Infantry, 81st Brigade, 41st Division. His company left for over seas in November and returned about eighteen months later. He then resumed his duties at the Seattle Branch.

In January, Mr. Kennedy was made manager of the San Francisco Branch, which supplies circular saws, band saws, cross-cut saws and saw accessories, machine knives, etc., to the redwood and pine forest section of California, and to the many large box factories, planing mills, and the woodworking establishments of the state.

Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Southern Oregon also come under the supervision of Mr. Kennedy.

*Page 27*

# SUTTER SAWMILL SITE FOUND IN CALIFORNIA

## Pioneer Society Certifies to Location Where Gold Was Discovered in 1848

**T**HE exact location of Sutter's Sawmill, Eldorado County, California, where gold was discovered Jan. 24, 1848, has been certified to by the Society of California Pioneers.

A long controversy is perhaps nearer settlement by the excavations in the South Fork of the American River. Drought last summer dwindled it to a rivulet and a searching party headed by Paul B. Bekeart of the society unearthed the old mill where it has remained since the floods of 1861 deflected the river channel over this historic site.

School books which explain how gold was first discovered in California at "Sutters' Fort" or "Sutters' Creek" will need revision according to results of these discoveries of the Society. A base log mortised crudely to an upright one, two-inch boards, hand-sawed, roots (presumably of a twin pine tree which appears near the old mill in an early print), and tools, including a jig saw, chisel, lag screws, point unmistakably to the remains of Sutter's Mill, it is declared.

The Society of California Pioneers contemplates the erection of a huge marker on the mill site. Litigation has halted operations, but a stone and concrete

base has been hurriedly constructed in anticipation of

Fall rains. Later, a sculptured figure or plaque will cap this base to

commemorate the site of a sawmill

which figured so prominently in

the first

stories and days of the gold rush.

Here it was that James Wilson Marshall and his men started out to be lumbermen. The sawmill was not yet in operation when the first little flake of gold worth about 50 cents was picked up on that memorable Monday in January. The mill closed down in 1849 and miners appropriated the top part of it for making rockers and sluices. Eddying silt had buried and curiously preserved its base until this late day.

—Staff Correspondent in *Christian Science Monitor*.

### "Sweden Has Inexhaustible Gold Mine in Her Forests"

Sweden in its forest conservation, has managed to keep the lead in the race with the swiftly increasing output of industrial products, according to a Government report, in which it is declared that "Sweden has an inexhaustible gold mine in her forests."

As 60 per cent of Sweden's exports consist of lumber, wood pulp, paper and other forest products, this assurance of the government means much to the nation.

In 1923 these exports amounted in value to about \$183,000,000, and in the twelve months ended last June, \$19,000,000 worth of Swedish wood pulp was shipped to paper mills in the United States. The forests in Sweden, which have been drawn on for commercial purposes for at least 1000 years, now cover about 52 per cent of the total land area of the country and are chiefly of spruce and pine.

## COLUMBUS TREE

### Christopher Columbus Used This Tree as a Mooring Place for His Boats, August 30, 1498, Says Tradition

**W**HEN our representative, Mr. Charles Heiss, was in Santo Domingo about one year ago, he saw and heard much about the famous Columbus Tree, but he had not time to secure definite data, so he wrote our Consul who, although busy with important state matters, was generous enough to gather the desired data and also to secure a picture of the tree, and write us as follows:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 29th, 1924, requesting the Consulate to furnish a few facts regarding the famous Columbus Tree or 'La Ceiba de Colon' in Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic, and a picture of it, both for publication in 'The Disston Crucible.'"

"Columbus Tree, or as it is known among Dominicans 'La Ceiba de Colon,'

was an exceedingly large ceiba tree which stood at the edge of the Ozama river in the open roadstead which forms the port of Santo Domingo.

"Although, so far as can be learned, no historian has seen fit to refer definitely to Columbus tree, the persistency and definiteness of the tradition that Christopher Columbus used this tree as a mooring place for his boats on the occasion of his visit to Santo Domingo on August 30, 1498, after having discovered the Island of Trinidad, leaves

little doubt that it is substantially correct.

"On account of these circumstances Columbus Tree has been held in deep reverence by the natives of this territory for over four centuries and the little of the stump which still remains is reverently regarded.

"On account of the convenient location and size of the tree, and because of the nature of the navigation in the days of the early Spanish Conquistadores, it is firmly believed by the natives that the tree also served as a mooring place for the vessels of Ojeda, Nicuesa, Enciso, and later for the expeditions of Diego Colon, son of Christopher Columbus, the great discoverer.

"The technical name of the species of this tree is 'Bombax Ceiba L.' When in healthy condition it was 64 feet in height,

and 41 feet 10 inches in circumference, five feet above the ground. It was estimated by experts in 1910 that Columbus Tree was six hundred years old.

"About 1912 the tree commenced to die and in spite of the efforts of the Dominican Government to preserve it there was no life left in it by the year 1918. Small portions of the trunk still stand supported by concrete which gives the trunk somewhat the same appearance in shape as when the tree was living.



Columbus Tree, Santo Domingo,  
As It Appeared in 1910

## Siamese Twins

Nature was playing some fancy stunts when she grew the trees shown in this illustration. How they should become so securely united when growing so far apart would be an interesting subject for experts to determine.

These trees are located in Warren County, New York, along the road leading from Glens Falls to East Lake George. They are known in that neighborhood as the "Siamese Twins." They are elms, one is fourteen, the other eight inches in diameter.

## "Save the Redwoods"

"Save the Redwoods," that descriptive slogan engaging the attention not only of California but of individuals in every state, is bringing land and money donations and purchases by parties interested in preserving tracts of these giant trees. Chief among purchasers is Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, San Francisco, which, through Francis V. Keesling, chairman of the planning committee, has just announced plans of the Shrine to acquire 1640 acres of virgin redwood forest in San Mateo County. This immense playground will be bisected by highways and otherwise prepared for ceremonials, grove plays and functions featured by the Nobles and other Masonic organizations in the Bay District.

"Some of the State's finest redwoods are contained in this tract," Joseph D. Grant, chairman of the Save the Redwoods League, said today. This action of the Shriners is viewed as a material aid to the movement to save the redwoods, establishing one more splendid

example of a redwood grove that has been preserved for all time.—*Ex.*

## Sawdust in New Role

One of the products of a sawmill has been used successfully for a new and interesting purpose. One hundred and twenty-five tons of sawdust helped to kill grasshoppers that menaced the crops of four townships in Door County, Wisconsin. The sawdust was mixed with 600 gallons of poison, 45 barrels of salt, and 2,600 gallons of molasses, according to a prescription of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Wisconsin State College. This mixture was sown broadcast over the infested lands of the four townships by volunteer labor and is said to be one of the most important and successful pieces of co-operation work in agriculture's history.

The function of the sawdust was as a body for the mixture in which deadly sodium of arsenate was carried. The chief attraction was the molasses which served to lure millions of hoppers to sure destruction. Previously bran and middlings were used to hold the stuff together, but this was a more

costly component part. The experts of the colleges experimented with sawdust. The result was that the mixture was spread on the ground at a cost of 10 cents an acre. Lines of men and boys trailed acres wide areas, the sowers being about thirty feet apart.

It is claimed that the crops of 1925 have been saved by this novel experiment. The total amount of the mixture used in the four townships was two hundred tons.



Siamese Twin Elms

### Introducing "Unca" Walt of Gasoline Alley (?)

Those of our readers who follow the comic section of our daily and Sunday newspapers will recognize the similarity of this illustration and "Unca" Walt of Gasoline Alley fame.



This illustration however does not represent the genius of a pen and ink contest, it is the handiwork of nature.

Recently in cutting an apple log into boards for saw handles at the Disston plant this likeness of "Walt" was discovered.

It is a peculiar discoloration of the wood, about one inch in depth, and a foot in length. The discolored part is perfectly sound, and can be accounted for in no other way than that of a freak of nature.

### The Year One B. C.

(Continued from Page 25)

It is a long time since the year one B. C. so we cannot recall at this late date whether Adam used saws in the Garden of Eden or not. Yes, it is a long, long time since the Great Architect put the finishing touches to his 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 ton contract—who can compute it correctly? But judging from the thousands of testimonials we have on file of the merits of Disston Saws, the chronologists in mill, lumber camp, and carpenter shop all agree that time only really began at least, good time, so far as they are concerned in the year 1840, when Henry Disston gave to the world his saws.

### Thanks, Mr. Jones

In a letter recently received from Mr. Andrew Jones, Harpers Ferry, Iowa, Mr. Jones incidentally wrote:

"I run a saw mill and have one of your solid tooth circular saws. It was 54 inches when new but is worn down to 40 inches now. It still runs as good as a saw could run."

### AFRICA'S FUTURE MECHANICS

The progressive spirit is spreading over Africa. The younger folks want to learn to do things as they are done in the great "white" countries.

The picture to the right shows missionaries at Kibosho, East Africa, teaching young natives to be carpenters and masons. The natives are very fond of this kind of work.





## SAWDUST

Co-ed Medic.: "How long could I live without brains?"

Cruel Prof.: "Time will tell."

"Terribly rough, isn't it?" she observed, as the car jolted over the road.

"But," he answered, "I have just shaved, my dear."

He—"Isn't this a stupid party?"

She—"Yes."

He—"Why not let me take you home?"

She—"Sorry—I live here."

"Well, here you are," said the doctor, "a pill for the kidneys, a tablet for the indigestion, and another pill for the nerves."

"But, look here, doctor," said the patient, "how will the little beggars know where to go when they're inside?"

The canny Scot was not quite sure whether business might not keep him away from his evening meal.

"Jeanie, my girl," said he to his wife, ere he left home in the morning, "if I'm no able to be hame I'll ring ye up at 6 precisely. Dinna tak the receiver off, and then I'll no ha'e to pit in ma two-pence."

Blessings on thee, little dame—  
Bareback dame with knees the same;  
With thy rolled-down silken hose  
And thy short, transparent clothes;  
With thy red lips, reddened more,  
Smeared with lip-stick from the store;  
With thy makeup on thy face,  
And thy bobbed hair's jaunty grace;  
From my heart I wish thee joy—  
I'm glad that I was born a boy.

He—"Have you seen the new altar in our church?"

She—"Lead me to it."

Husband: "Telling lies is not one of my failings."

Wife: "No, dear, it's one of your few successes."

"We disturbed mother last night after you brought me home from the dance."

"But we were very quiet."

"That's what disturbed her."

Mike—"Tis a fine kid ye have there. A magnificent head and noble features. Say, could you lend me a couple of dollars?"

Pat—I could not. 'Tis me wife's child by her first husband.

Willie—"Why has papa no hair on his head?"

Mother—"Because he thinks a lot."

Willie—"Mother, how is it that you have so much?"

Mother—"Oh, Willie, go play with your brother."

The plumber worked and the helper stood helplessly looking on. He was learning the business. This was his first day.

"Say," he inquired, "do you charge for my time?"

"Certainly, boob," came the reply.

"But I haven't done anything."

The plumber, to fill in the hour, had been looking at the finished job with a lighted candle. Handing the two inches of it that were still unburned to the helper, he said, witheringly, "Here—if you gotta be so damned conscientious—blow that out!"

**A SAFE CAMPFIRE IS RATHER TO BE CHOSEN THAN  
GREAT CATCHES OF FISH.**

# DISSTON QUALITY AND SERVICE

Disston Products occupy first place in the milling industry of the country. The primary reason for the supremacy of Disston is *Quality* which has been the Keystone of the Disston structure ever since the company was organized in 1840.

The following distributing branches co-operating with the general office and factory, have been established to give the best possible service. They will be glad to co-operate with you.

## HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY  
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., of Illinois  
111-115 Jefferson Street  
Chicago, Ill.

R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
116-118 Pearl Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

The Henry Disston's Sons Company  
Sixth & Baymiller Streets  
Cincinnati, Ohio

R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
120-122 Exchange Street  
Bangor, Maine

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
1555-65 Fourth Ave., South Cor.  
Mass. St., Seattle, Washington

The Riechman-Crosby Co.  
223-235 S. Front Street  
Memphis, Tenn.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
144 Second Street  
San Francisco, Calif.

C. T. Patterson Co., Ltd.  
New Orleans, La.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
91 First Street  
Portland, Oregon

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
130-132 Marietta Street  
Atlanta, Ga.

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
80 Sussex Street  
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
2-20 Fraser Avenue  
Toronto, Canada

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
Vancouver, B. C., Canada

### Export Office

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
120 Broadway  
New York City

### Distributors for Great Britain and Ireland

Henry Disston & Sons (Great Britain) Ltd.  
35, 36, 37, Upper Thames Street  
London, E. C. 4, England



— what it should be  
in the saw you buy

**T**HERE must be no question about the steel in the hand saw you buy; there need be none.

Read this page and *know* the steel you want in your hand saw.

Then you will know the steel the lumberman wants in his cross-cut saws; the millman, in his band and circular saws; the metal worker, in the saws he uses.

There are many kinds of steel, just as there are many kinds of wood.

But Disston Saw Steel must combine the good qualities of many of them.

It must be stronger than the steel beams which support great buildings.

And tough as the armor-plate that protects a battleship.

It must sharpen to a razor-keen edge.

Be hard, like a bank-vault's door.

Be springy as the mainspring of the finest watch.

And polish like a precious metal.

Henry Disston took the same steel that others used and made a better saw from it.

Then he began, in his earnest way, to seek a better saw steel than any yet made.

He had to master steelmaking and build his own plant to get it.

When Disston began making Steel, in 1855, it was the first time the American steelmaker and sawmaker had worked together for the benefit of the user of saws.

It was the first crucible saw-steel to be melted

in America. It made better saws than had ever been made, as users of saws soon discovered.

Today it requires 3600 workmen and 68 factory buildings to supply the world's demand for saws of Disston Steel.

For Disston Steel, fashioned by the art of three generations into "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"—

Gives you a saw so tough and keen that its teeth stay sharp and it cuts with ease—

A saw whose strength means clean, straight sawing for years—

A shining blade that runs smoothly, easily, speedily, no matter how deep the cut.

The nearest hardware store has your Disston Hand Saw waiting for you.

Strong, tough, springy, hard, sharp—it waits to show you how Disston Steel and Disston Workmanship have made a better saw.

To show you cleaner, truer, faster cutting—through years of usefulness—whether you are expert in the use of saws, or not.

You will do better work than ever before, when you have made it yours!

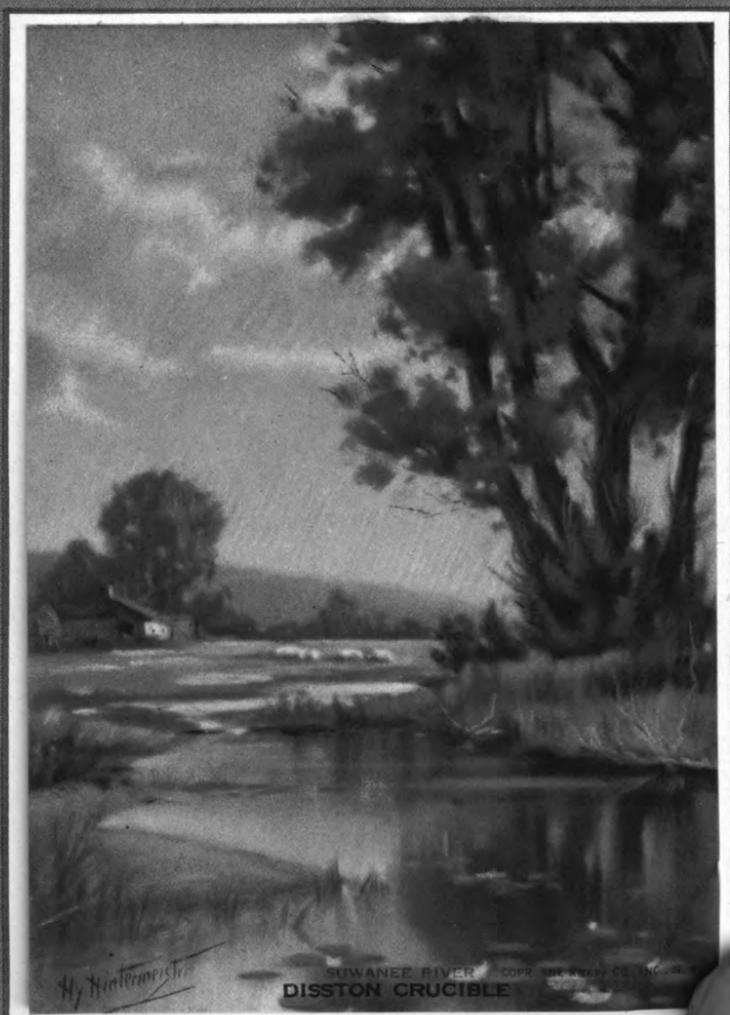
### ASK DISSTON

Tell us what kind of work you are doing, in wood, metal, stone, ivory, rubber, leather, cloth, fibre or other material, and we will tell you what types of saws to use to do your work better and easier. Disston issues many books to aid the user of saws and tools.

**Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.**  
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

# DISSTON

*The*  
**DISSTON**  
MAY 1 1925  
**CRUCIBLE**



SUWANEE RIVER COPY BY THE DISSTON CO. INC. N.Y.  
**DISSTON CRUCIBLE**

**JUNE, 1925**

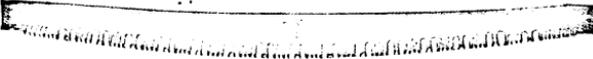
# FOR FAST AND BETTER WORK USE DISSTON CROSS-CUT SAWS

## No. 270 ZIP



The Zip is a medium width cross-cut saw, used for "felling" and "bucking" timber of medium size. "Two cutter with raker tooth" type. Ground five gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 472 HENRY



The Henry is a "four cutter with raker tooth" type. Medium width blade. Used for "felling" and "bucking" medium size timber. Ground five gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 494 BEAVER—Hollow Back



The Beaver is a "four cutter with raker tooth" type. Designed for "felling" and "bucking" small timber. The blade is narrow and is cut with a "hollow" back in order to give sufficient "breast" or curve to the cutting edge. Ground three gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular length 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

## D-10 TWO CUTTER



The D-10 is one of the best one man cross-cut saws in quality, workmanship and finish made by Disston. It is a two-cutter type and has long, slender, perforated teeth with extra wide gullets and special shaped rakers with "undercut" for clearance. Narrow blade, taper ground. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular lengths 3 to 6 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

## IMPERIAL CROSS-CUT SAW FILE



The Imperial Cross-cut Saw File is made especially for filing cross-cut saws. It is known among filers everywhere for its long life and for its fast, clean cutting. The Imperial is parallel in width and thickness, and is made in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 inches.



## No. 119 CROSS-CUT HANDLE

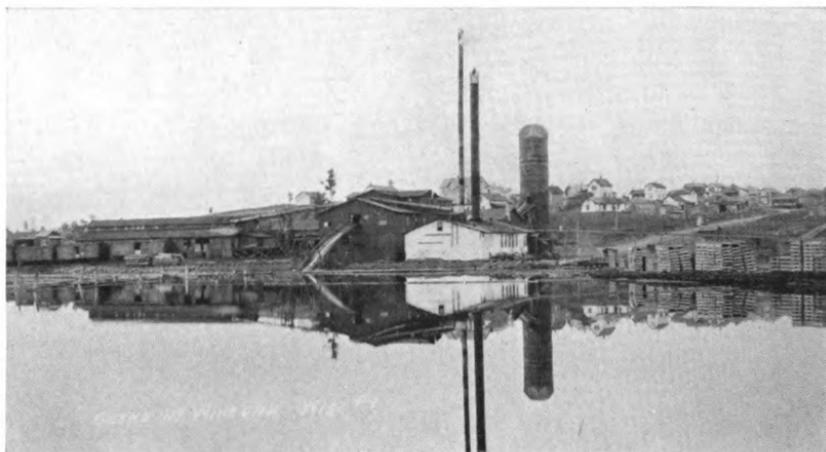
13 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches diameter at thickest part, heavy malleable iron castings, malleable iron bolt and nut.

## CROSS-CUT BOOK FREE

The Disston Cross-cut Saw Book contains much information which is helpful to lumbermen. Write for your copy. Address Dept. O.

**Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.**  
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.





**Mill of Vilas County Lumber Co.**  
(Fine bit of photography. Have we the right side up?)

## VILAS COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY

Winegar, Wisconsin

### Mill Cuts About 80,000 Feet of Hardwood and Hemlock per Day, Disston Saws Functioning

**T**HE Vilas County Lumber Co. has been operating their mill at Winegar, Wis., since 1905.

This company manufactures white pine, hemlock and hardwood lumber, lath, shingles, and cedar products, also table legs and broom handles.

Mr. W. S. Winegar is manager. He spends every two weeks at the mill site keeping the wheels moving steadily and smoothly. The balance of the time is spent at his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan and at the offices of the Winegar, Gorman Lumber Co., Chicago, of which he is also president.

The Vilas County Lumber Co. manifest quite a bit of interest in their employees, making it a desirable place to work. There are more than one hundred workmen's dwellings in the town proper which are supplied with electric lights and other conveniences. In addition the company pays good wages, and keep its mill running all the year.

The company has a splendid store where almost anything may be purchased and at reasonable prices.

There is what is known as Winegar

Hall. Part of this hall is occupied with pool and billiard tables. Here the men find diversion, some of them have become quite skillful with cue and ivory.

In the same hall moving pictures are shown once a week, and dances are held at frequent intervals.

The officers of the company are:

Mr. William S. Winegar, Pres. & Manager

Mr. Frank S. Gibson, Vice-President

Mr. C. Carroll Follmer, Secretary

Mr. Henry Idema, Treasurer

Mr. Harvey E. Daily, Asst. Mgr.

### Surgical Splints from the Desert

Surgical splints from the porous wood of the Yucca tree of the deserts of the California foothills are especially beneficial, according to a writer in *American Forests* and *Forest Life*, because when the wood is soaked in water and bound to an injured arm or leg it conforms to the part, and, being porous, admits a circulation of air that is especially beneficial.

### Forest Position Out of Balance

In speaking before the annual meeting of The American Forestry Association in Chicago on January 22, the President, George D. Pratt, called attention to the fact that our reserve of virgin timber is on the west coast while our great demand for wood is in the east. Our great area of idle forest land is likewise in the East. Instead of making this land productive, we continue to go merrily on, paying the price of high transportation, and hoping that our western virgin forests may last until we are gone.

### Daily Manicure Necessary to Cat Family

Members of the cat family, both domestic and wild, from the huge lion to the short-tailed lynx, are very particular to attend daily a manicure parlor, says Francis Dickie in American Forests and Forest Life. A fallen trunk or standing tree of not too soft wood is the favorite spot. Authorities in natural history are not certain of the reason, some believing the cat family keep their claws sharp and short in this way, and others that it is merely a form of stretching the leg muscles, particularly after sleeping.

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## THE CHOPPER

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Under the towering redwood tree,  
The carefree chopper stands.  
The faller a husky man is he,  
With calloused and blistered hands,  
And a health well kept from year to year  
That needs no monkey glands.

His hair uncombed, uncut, and long,  
His beard a snuff brown tan,  
His brow runs wet with salty sweat  
As he works with his fellow man,  
And thirsts for a drink of something cool  
From the good old water can.

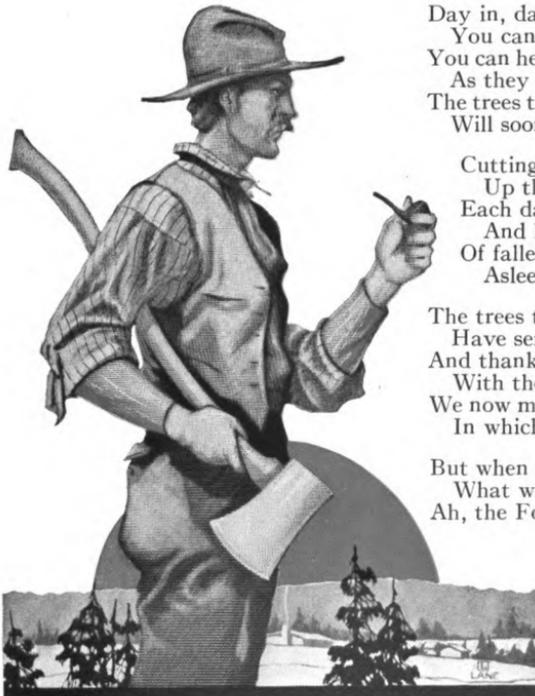
Day in, day out, from morn till night,  
You can hear his cutting bill;  
You can hear the whine of Disston saws  
As they travel to and fro;  
The trees that stand so straight and tall  
Will soon be lying low.

Cutting, sawing, wedging,  
Up through the woods he goes.  
Each day sees more timber cut  
And longer grow the rows  
Of fallen giants resting there,  
Asleep in their last repose.

The trees that nature long has grown  
Have served their purpose well.  
And thanks to thee, my worthy friend,  
With the timber thou hast felled  
We now may have our Redwood homes  
In which to work and dwell.

But when the trees have all been cut  
What will the chopper do?  
Ah, the Forester has thought of that  
And with a planting crew  
Has started young trees  
growing there  
Where those he cut  
once grew.

By Willis G. Corbett, Forest Engineer of the Pacific Lumber Company.



# LOGGER - LUMBERMAN GO

Governor Rowland H. Hartley, of Everett, Has Been the S

**W**ITH lumbering the principal industry of the State of Washington, and with the many splendid and qualified men in the lumber business, it seems natural for Washington to honor lumbermen with the highest gift of the State. Governor Hartley has been the second man thus honored, and it affords us pleasure to give a brief history of his life. Not so much from the standpoint of his commercial and political success, as of the struggle of his earlier days, as relating principally to his loggerman-lumberman activities.

Born June 26, 1864, on a backwoods farm in Shogomoc, York County, New Brunswick, Canada, one of a family of twelve children, Governor Hartley was thoroughly trained in farm work. The thoroughness of his training is indicated by the fact that from his start to the present he mastered every detail of his calling, except that as a logger he never became a "high-rigger." He is still an active logger and might yet under study a high rigger, but the governor doubts it.

His ambition to climb a giant fir, saw off the top, fit the guy ropes and attach the great 36-inch pulley or block at the top, probably never will be gratified. High riggers were unknown in the days when he was serving his apprenticeship in the woods.

Governor Hartley's father, Edward William Hartley, who was born on the farm in Shogomoc in 1820, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and the Baptist ministry. He was a cousin of the late Marcellus Hartley, of Philadelphia, and Governor Hartley is descended from the Hartleys who

Page 36

Among the loggers he is known as the f and other home comforts into the cam there have been, with

originally settled near Philadelphia, there planting the parent stem of all the different branches of the Hartley family in the New World.

Governor Hartley's father died when the governor was a lad of 14 years. But at the time of the death of his father,

Governor Hartley had earned the reputation of being able to and of doing a man's work with the scythe; he could cradle grain; chop right or left handed in felling a tree.

Governor Hartley as a boy cleared, plowed and harrowed land. As the frost drove the stones out of the soil he helped harvest an annual crop of rocks. After the death of his father, Governor Hartley went into the woods, working first as a "cookee" in a lumber camp at Rocky Brook, Gull Lake, Minn. The "cookee" of a Minnesota logging camp is the

"flunkey" of the Washington woods, and he does everything from helping the cook to making up the bunks. He also waits on the tables.

The Hartley boys in the latter '70s and early '80s decided to take up raw land in what was then Dakota Territory. They made their headquarters in Brainerd, Minn., and during the summer broke sod and developed farms in Dakota; then shipped their teams to the Minnesota woods for winter work as loggers.

So Roland Hartley grew up part time farmer and part time logger.

In the winters he drove logs from the headwaters of the Mississippi to Minne-



GOV. ROWLAND H. HARTLEY

# ERNOR OF WASHINGTON

## nd Logger-lumberman to Hold Highest Position in State

**man who introduced spring mattresses  
and he has shared whatever hardships  
e men in the woods.**

apolis; in the summers he helped make farms near Fargo and Page, N. D., and cleared the town site now known as Leeds, N. D. Dakota in those days

was an unbroken prairie land, but young Hartley helped set out the cottonwood trees that are still growing on his farm on which he broke the first sod.

At odd times during his boyhood, Governor Hartley went to school, studying as long as he could afford it, then returning to work for more money to continue his education.

The young farmer and woodsman had managed to obtain a sufficient grammar school education to admit him to the Minneapolis Academy, and with his savings, young Hartley completed his academic education there. Upon graduation, he became bookkeeper for Clough Brothers,

lumbermen, and during his stay with that firm, helped to build the first electric railway in Duluth. It was through this connection that Governor Hartley finally reached the state of Washington and became an active figure in Republican politics.

He became private secretary to the governor of Minnesota, David M.

Clough, his employer, when he was bookkeeper with Clough Brothers, but remained in that capacity only one term, when he became interested in a Cass County townsite, cutting timber, laying out the streets, building a light plant, hotel, and other structures.

In the meantime, an investment in Washington timber was not proving satisfactory, and in 1902, Governor Hartley went west to investigate, locating at Everett. Here he

has resided ever since.

Among the loggers he is known as the first man who introduced spring

(Continued on Page 38)

**In the last twenty years he has personally cruised over 10,000,000,000 feet of Washington timber; has laid out and constructed his own logging roads, built trails, erected camps; filled every position on the payroll, except that of high rigger.**

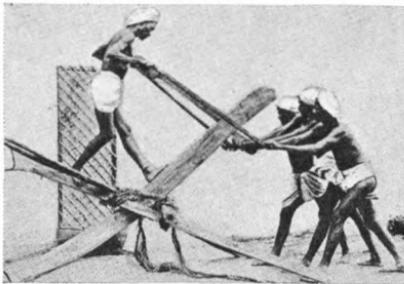


Architects drawing of the new capitol at Olympia. The building is partly finished and it was one of Governor Hartley's first acts to get the legislature to appropriate money for the completion of it.

## A Sawmill in India

It is very evident from this unique picture of a man-power sawmill in India that the teeth of this particular saw are slanting forward. Those three huskies on the lower end of the saw evidence the fact that there has got to be a lot of pull on the downward stroke. The frame is certainly a crude affair and the manner in which the timber is held in position represents considerable ingenuity, but a whale of a waste of time.

If these chiefs could ever see an American sawmill in full swing they would gather the idea that the Spirits are pulling for Uncle Sam. Yet it was but a century ago that methods about as crude as this were rather common in this country.



A Sawmill in India

The forest payroll pays nearly two-thirds of the Northwest's wages. We cannot afford to burn it up. Help prevent forest fires.

## Something New Under The Sun

(Continued from Page 33)

departure from the straight back, with probably the exception of the nib, which was intended to break the severely straight line of the straight back saws.

The proper pitch of teeth was scientifically worked out and applied. The formation of the handles were studied which resulted in the present neat, symmetrical, comfortable grip, which when placed in position in the blade, gives proper hang.

The all-important grind of the blade resulted from efforts to make the saw cut easily—cut with less man power. Disston hand saws taper from tooth edge to back of blade, and from butt to point. This feature plus the quality steel, gives that healthy, musical, Z-i-n-g-g-g!—Z-i-n-g-g-g! as it saws its way through its work.

Screws and medallions were also gradually brought to their present state of perfection by Disston requirements, produced by Disston-made machinery.

Trimming, toothing, hardening and tempering, polishing, tensioning, glazing, blocking, etching, setting and filing the teeth, handling-up and the rest of the eighty-two progressive operations the Disston hand saw goes through are all originally and distinctively Disston.

Now, then, comes the Disstonite handle. It would seem that no additional improvements can be made to a tool so simple, yet so useful.

## Logger-lumberman Governor of Washington

(Continued from Page 37)

mattresses and other home comforts into the camps, and he has shared whatever hardships there have been with the men in the woods.

It was while he was serving with Governor Clough as his private secretary, that Governor Hartley wooed and won the new "first lady of Washington," the daughter of the governor, Nina M. Clough. They were married August 22, 1888. In civil life, both Governor and Mrs. Hartley are well known throughout the state. Mrs. Hartley has been prominent in

Everett's civic, religious, and social activities.

The Hartleys' two sons, Edward William and David Marston, both graduates of Yale University, now are active business men in Everett. Their one daughter, Mary, 16 years old, is a high school student in Everett. There are five grandchildren.

Roland H. Hartley was formally inaugurated as governor of the state of Washington, at Olympia, Wednesday, January 14th, 1925.—Story principally from *Seattle Times*.

**“TAKES MORE THAN A HORSESHOE  
TO STOP A DISSTON BAND”**

“I am mailing you through the Cincinnati Office, two pieces of horseshoe which we recently cut through with a Disston band saw at the J. L. Spears saw mill.

“This horseshoe was imbedded almost to the heart of a twenty-inch black walnut log, and the saw struck it on the side at an angle and cut clear through one side of the shoe, to the heel, making a cut of three inches.

“The saw that did this was originally a ten-inch, sixteen gauge Disston saw but had worn down to about six and one-half inches.

“There was absolutely no damage done to the saw, with the exception of knocking the swage off, and all I had to do was take about three trips around it with the grinder and then swage it. Takes more than a horse-shoe to stop a Disston Band.

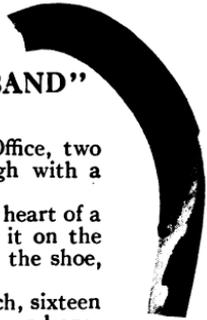
“In the past fifteen years, I have had occasion to file band saws of almost every make, on both single and double mills, and resaws, and cutting all kinds of hard and soft timber, both domestic and foreign, and can truthfully say that Disston saws have always given me entire satisfaction and proven themselves of the very best under all conditions and very easy to keep in condition.

“Thinking the above may be of interest to you, and hoping I may be able to file Disston saws for another fifteen years, and at the same time wishing you success, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

E. L. Story, Filer,

J. L. Spear Lumber Co.,  
Bedford, Indiana.”



Horse-  
shoe  
cut in  
twain  
by  
Disston  
Band  
Saw

**“DO YOUR PART AND DISSTON DOES THE REST”**

“I have been the filer for the Acushnet Saw Mills Company for over fourteen years. I have one 4" band rip, one 5" resaw, two 6" resaws and two 7" boxboard bands. The 7" are running the year round, the others not steady. I have tried nearly every make band, some of them are very good, but give me the 'Disston' every time. I was formerly employed by Henry Cushman, box maker, of Acushnet, Mass. I was with that firm twelve years, until they gave up the business.

“All our saws are Disston. If anyone who reads this has any trouble handling Disston blades, I would be only too glad to explain how I make them give perfect satisfaction.

“Many filers take the new saw from the box and put it on the mill, and expect to get perfect results, but that cannot be done.

“Motto:—Do your part and Disston does the rest.

Frank B. Phillips,  
67 Church Street,  
Fairhaven, Mass.”



## SAWDUST

"Well, how did you enjoy your visit to the dentist?"  
"I was bored to tears."

May: "They say that Miss Antique was once pretty as a picture."  
Fay: "Well, she resembles a line drawing now."

First Roach (on Nabisco Box)—  
"What in thunderation is all your hurry?"  
Second Roach—"Don't you see that sign, 'Tear along this edge?'"

A woman went to the bank and asked for a new check book. "I've lost the one you gave me yesterday," she said. "But it doesn't matter. I took the precaution of signing all the checks as soon as I got it—so, of course, it won't be of any use to anyone else."

The taxi suddenly came to a halt in the middle of the street.  
"What's the matter?" called a man from the back seat.  
"I thought the young lady said 'stop,'" answered the chauffeur.  
"Well, she wasn't talking to you."  
—*Pullman News*.

Slippery ice—very thin.  
Pretty girl—tumbled in.  
Saw a boy—on a bank.  
Gave a shriek—then she sank.  
Boy on bank—heard her shout,  
Jumped right in—helped her out.  
Now he's hers—very nice,  
But—she had to break the ice.  
—*Burr*.

Thoughtful Stude: "I can't say much for my skin, but I've a pocketbook they love to touch."

Engineer: "And so poor Harry was killed by a revolving crane."  
Englishwoman: "My word! What fierce birds you have in America."

Doctor—"Did you tell that young man of yours what I thought of him?"  
Daughter—"Yes, papa, and he said that you were wrong in your diagnosis, as usual."—*Boston Transcript*.

Hey, you lazy JJJJ  
Stop thinking so much of your EEEE,  
Consider the case of the BBBB  
How wondrously YYYY  
With their vigilant IIII  
Ever minding their OOOO and PPPP.  
—C. O. OLSEN.

Teacher: "Who signed the Magna Charta?"  
Youngster: "Please, ma'am, 'twasn't me."  
Teacher (disgusted): "Oh, take your seat."  
Skeptical Member of School Board: "Here, call that boy back. I don't like his manner. I believe he did do it."

"Strikes me queer," said the nail to the hammer.  
"Life for me is a perfect bore," said the auger.  
"I'm a little board myself," said the plank.  
"Regular grind," growled the stone.  
The work bench said, "I have only one vise."  
"Let's strike," remarked the hammer.

GREAT FIRES FROM LITTLE MATCHES GROW.  
BE CAREFUL.

## *Another Disston Achievement*



### **The New Disston D-18 Saw With The New Disstonite Handle**

A remarkable saw, one that marks the first important change in hand saw design since Henry Disston developed the skew-back saw in 1874.

A remarkable improvement because :

- 1 **The Disstonite Handle** is stronger than any other ever used — practically unbreakable.
- 2 It cannot warp, crack, nor check.
- 3 **The Disstonite Handle** is always tight on the blade.
- 4 It is scientifically fitted to the hand.
- 5 It is not affected by water or oil.
- 6 It has a beautiful, permanent finish.

You will like the New Disston D-18 Saw the minute you take it into your hand, just as has everyone who has tried it.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.**  
**Philadelphia, U. S. A.**

# BETTER WORK

*Is done with all tools bearing the Disston name and mark of quality. The famous Disston steel and workmanship can be had in any of the following products.*

## Back Saws

Band Saws for Wood and Metal



Bevels  
Buck Saws  
Butcher Saws and Blades  
Cabinet Scrapers

Chisel Tooth Circular Saws  
Circular Saws for Wood,  
Metal, and Slate

Compass Saws  
Concave Saws, Circular  
Cross-cut Saws  
Cut-off Saws  
Cylinder Saws  
Dovetail Saws

Drag Saw Blades

Edger Saws

Files and Rasps

Filing Guides

Gang Saws

Gauges, Carpenters' Marking

Grooving Saws

Hack Saw Blades

Hack Saw Frames

Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws

Hedge Shears



Ice Saws  
Inserted Tooth Circular  
Saws  
Keyhole Saws

Kitchen Saws

Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge

Knives—Circular—for Cork, Cloth,  
Leather, Paper, etc.

Knives—Machine

Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'

Lock Corner Cutters

Machetes



## Mandrels

Metal-slitting Saws



Milling Saws for Metal  
Mitre-box Saws  
Mitre Rods  
Nest of Saws

One-man Cross-cut Saws

Pattern Maker Saws

Plumbs and Levels

Plumber Saws

Post Hole Diggers

Pruning Saws

Rail Hack Saws

Re-saws

Saw Clamps and Filing Guides

Saw Gummers

Saw-sets

Saw Screws

Screw Drivers

Screw-slotting Saws

Scroll Saws

Segment Saws

Shingle Saws

Siding Saws

Slate Saws, Circular



Squares, Try and Mitre  
Stair Builder Saws  
Stave Saws  
Straight Edges

Sugar Beet Knives

Swages

Tools for Repairing Saws

Tool Steel

Trowels—Brick, Plastering,  
Pointing, etc.

Veneering Saws

Webbs—Turning, Felloe, etc.

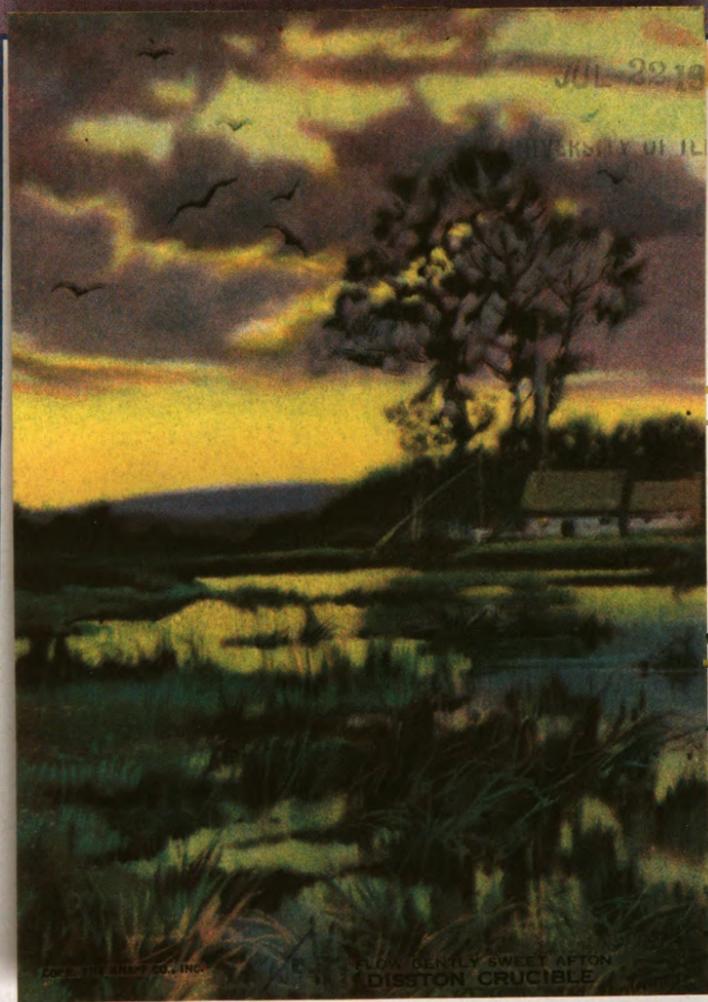


This is a partial list. There are thousands of items in the complete Disston line.

# DISSTON

## SAWS TOOLS FILES

*The*  
**DISSTON  
CRUCIBLE**



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UNIVERSITY OF IL

THE  
25  
INOIS

Copyright 1925 by the artist

THE GENTLY SWEET AFTON  
DISSTON CRUCIBLE

JULY, 1925

# FOR FAST AND BETTER WORK USE DISSTON CROSS-CUT SAWS

## No. 495 SUWANEE



The Suwanee is one of the highest grade cross-cut saws made by Disston. "Four Cutter with raker tooth" type. Ground six gauges thinner on the back than on the tooth edge. Used mostly for "bucking" or cutting falling timber to length. Made of Disston-made Steel. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 289 VIRGINIAN



The Virginian is the same as the Suwanee in material, shape of plate and workmanship. Made for those users who prefer a "two cutter with raker tooth" type. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 470 BUZZ



The Buzz is a medium width saw. Same quality as the Suwanee and Virginian. Used for "felling" or cutting down timber and for "felling" and "bucking" timber of medium size. "Four cutter with raker tooth" type. Ground five gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 410 CEDAR SAVAGE



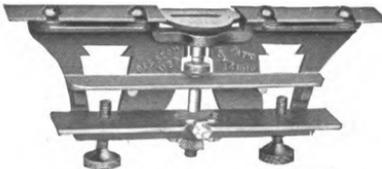
A one-man saw as good as the best cross-cut saw. Made for fast, easy cutting in all kinds of timber. Narrow blade, ground to special taper, gives ample clearance with small amount of set in teeth. Handle has large and comfortable grip. Regular lengths 3 to 6 feet, or longer if desired.

## No. 1 SETTING HAMMER AND HAND ANVIL



To secure best results from cross-cut saws, they must be properly set and sharpened. No. 1 Setting hammer and anvil used in connection with our Imperial Cross-cut Saw tools are recommended for this purpose.

## IMPERIAL SAW TOOL



A cross-cut saw tool that fills a long felt want. Includes a jointer, raker tooth gauge, block and anvil and setting gauge. Made of best material.

## No. 122 CROSS-CUT HANDLE

The cap is made with a long neck, tapped to fit the threaded end of loop rod. Rod extends through the handle, making connection and line of pressure, when on saw, from top of handle to bottom edge of blade, thus insuring a strong, firm grip on saw, without possibility of lost motion or wobbling. 8 inches long, diameter, 1 1/4 inches.



## CROSS-CUT BOOK FREE

The Disston Cross-cut Saw Book contains much information which is helpful to lumbermen. Write for your copy. Address Dept. O.

**Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.**

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR MILLMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

JULY, 1925

No. 6

## THE STARS AND STRIPES—

May it Ever be an Emblem of Peace and Liberty

**A**S we observe our Nation's birthday, the stars and stripes play a prominent part. It stirs the patriotism of every loyal American to see the flag float to the breeze. We believe that more and more it creates a desire for peace and the brotherhood of man. To this end we reprint part of Henry Ward Beecher's address at the raising of the Union flag over Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865. It applies internationally as well as nationally.

"We raise our fathers' banner that it may bring back better blessings than those of old; that it may restore lawful government, and a prosperity purer and more enduring than that which it protected before; that it may win parted friends from their alienation; that it may inspire hope and inaugurate universal liberty; that it may say to the sword, 'Return to the sheath,' and to the plow and sickle, 'Go

forth'; that it may heal all jealousies, unite all policies, inspire a new national life, compact our strength, purify our principles, ennoble our national ambitions, and make this people great and strong, not for aggression and quarrelsomeness, but for the peace

of the world, giving to us the glorious prerogative of leading all nations to juster laws, to more humane policies, to sincerer friendship, to rational, instituted civil liberty, and to universal Christian brotherhood.

"Reverently, piously, in hopeful patriotism, we spread this banner on the sky, as of old the bow

was planted on the cloud; and with solemn fervor beseech God to look upon it, and make it the memorial of an everlasting covenant and decree that never again on this fair land shall a deluge of blood prevail."

One hundred and forty-eight years ago the Stars and Stripes were adopted as the Nation's standard.



OLD GLORY!

## Seventy Cars of Logs Loaded in One Day

Recently a big day's work at Camp No. 5 of the Clemons Logging Company, a Weyerhaeuser subsidiary with headquarters at Melbourne on the south bank of the Chehalis, Washington, has been recorded. This camp, which is located twelve miles out, loaded in the regular routine of its work seventy carloads of logs, which scaled more than 500,000 feet when rafted in the river. The test was not planned and the men did not know it was being made. On the preceding day, they put out thirty-five cars, and the same number on the day following. Carl Wicks, superintendent, was in general charge. John Wahl is foreman at Camp No. 5, with Walter Paul as head leader. We would be glad to learn if this record has ever been exceeded.

## Does This Solve the Mystery?

"In the March number of the Crucible there was an article headed, 'A Century Old Mystery.' I believe this is the solution to it.

"Thirty-five or forty years ago when I was a boy in the East, I heard of a 'charm'—I think it was for the toothache. To quiet the pain, one took a lock of his hair, (and I think something else), bored a hole in a live tree, put the hair in the hole and plugged it. Care was taken to conceal the operation, because if any one discovered it, the charm was broken.

"I cannot say whether the charm was of Indian origin or not.

"Guess the individual that put the hair in that particular tree is not troubled with the toothache now.

Yours truly,  
T. H. Cassidy,  
Bull River, B. C."

## "MR. HENRY DISSTON BAND SAW"

Mr. Robert F. Webb, filer for Zickgraf Lumber Co., Denmark, S. C., is a past master when it comes to putting a band saw into condition. He also knows how to write of the "doings" of his mill in millman vernacular that is mighty interesting. Here is a letter he recently sent us. We are printing it *verbatim*; you will want to read every word of it:

"Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia.

"Dear Sir:—I am sending you a little picture of the boys at Zickgraf Co.'s mill who get the cut out of Disston band saws. If you want to publish it in the

Crucible go to it; we should worry. "The men in the picture from left to right are—

John G. Bird, Superintendent  
Robert T. Webb, Filer  
Carl Hinson, Mill Foreman  
Roy R. Lindsey, Sawyer.

"We have three filers and three sawyers on this job. So you see if one of us want to be

off it is no trouble to fill the place, but we can't find any one to take the place of Mr. Henry Disston Band Saw. Fortunately he never makes any kick, or asks to get off.

"The filer  
(Cont. on Page 47)



A Fine Crew of Millmen and Their Mascot

**“Have No Use for a Swage Bar Nor an Upset Since Using the Disston Invincible.”**

“Just a few months ago, I don’t just know the date, I gave you an order for a  $\frac{3}{16}$ ” kerf inserted tooth Invincible Edger saw. To my surprise, and considering the class of wood cut, this saw ran thirty days without filing and did nice work. The saws which I already had on hand, run thirty days with from four to five filings, even then the results are not as good as what I get from the set I bought from you. There is no giving away to them, they stand up to oak, hickory, maple, gum, and all other hardwood, fine.

“As long as I am a saw filer, I will never run any other kind. Now I have given you an order for two 64”, 64-tooth, 7 and 8 gauge heavy, on the strength of the quality of the edger saws. We are running one of your circular saws, now, same make as above and I find it absolutely first class, and I don’t see how you could better it much.

“I have filed saws of both kinds, band and circular, for about 16 years, but I have never yet found anything to stand the test as well as yours. The best part about your saws is, I have no use for a swage bar, nor an upset, for I don’t have any corners, and I tell you the saw that stands up to the wood in the cut will sure do for me while I file.

“J. S. Johnson, Saw filer,

“Zickgraf Lumber Co.,

“Stilson, Ga.”

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**“If All Your Invincible Saws Work as Well as This One You Certainly Have Given a Boon to Sawyers.”**

“I am enclosing you a few of the first set of ‘Invincible’ Saw Teeth that I have worn out. They were used in Saw No. 52247, and were worn down, as they are, without breaking a single tooth, and as we have been having zero weather here; the timber was frozen hard.

“The teeth and holders being placed in the position they are in this saw does not allow the saw dust to remain in the cut and cause the saw to heat at the rim and make it run snakey, as is the case with other inserted tooth saws. In other words, the ‘Invincible’ keeps the saw dust line higher on the blade in the gullets (instead of just below them as in other saws), where it can do no harm. This is why the Invincible is a ‘cooler saw’ and will saw frozen timber. When I replaced these teeth, I put in a set with  $\frac{3}{16}$ ” cut and gauged them to full width. And the saw worked fine. I did not expect this, as other saws work better in frozen timber when the teeth are about half worn out.

“If all your Invincible Saws work as well as this one you have certainly given a boon to sawyers who have to saw frozen timber. The mill on which it is used had been idle for some time, and I wanted to give the saw a try out in frozen timber before giving an opinion of it.

“John M. Tennis,

“McAlisterville, Pa.”

## TREES ARE STATIC SIFTERS

**I**N addition to their manifold services in establishing lines of communication for army, navy, and civilian use, serving in the guise of telephone poles, instrument parts, etc., the forest community has now stepped forth and taken its place en masse in the new radio era. The trees appear to have accomplished what men of science and expert radio technicians have hitherto failed to do. The greatest remaining obstacle in the path of radio development is static elimination, and any device serving as an excellent static diminisher is welcomed by the millions of radio fans, as well as the radio construction corps.

General George O. Squier, former chief signal officer of the United States Army, yesterday made public the results of tests conducted by him, stating that vigorous trees are potential static eliminators, if properly linked to receiving sets. It remained for The American Forestry Association to add that this final service may be cheerfully performed by the living tree without damage to the tree, or interference with its habits of growth or characteristic uses.

General Squier has made extensive studies of tree roots and plant life as radio receivers, and has concluded that trees, tapped at two-third their height from the ground, and used as antenna for reception, diminish static to a marked degree. He suggests driving a nail, about three inches deep, into a live, healthy tree about a third of the distance from the top, and then connecting the nail to a receiving set. He further states that static disturbances are greatly reduced, signals strengthened, and fading almost entirely eliminated.

The American Forestry Association tells us that the driving of such a nail into the tree in no wise affects the tree, unless the tree be destined eventually as a saw log. Trees in the home grounds may readily serve in this capacity,—and the advantages of ornamental planting around the home grounds is again brought to the householder. The old theory of driving nails and spikes into the trees of the fruit-bearing family, in order to give the tree additional stamina has long since been exploded, and the benefits accruing to the trees through radio service must come from an added regard for their many services, on the part of their youthful and adult users,—plugging into the trees at their summer homes and camps.

In addition to the "Song of the gales in the grand old trees," there will now be transmitted to the forest recluse all the chatter and hustle of the twentieth century world, through the self-same trunks which have heretofore stood for age-old calm and quietude.

Page 44



## THE WOOD

By Douglas

Each man to his trade.  
To fashion out of the  
Some lasting beauty, from  
Or fir or walnut, and  
To make the cradle, to  
To lay the sills of a hou

Each man to his trade—  
And serves its purpos  
But we who work with t  
Are serving mortals a  
Some build for beauty,  
Thank God there's a bit

Each man to this trade;  
His honest toil at an  
But mine has fallen in  
A greater boon I woul  
Than curling shavings a  
And the sawdust smell t

Each man to his trade—  
Whatever others may  
I'm sure that this is a pl  
For men have need of  
Each day men toil at the  
And then come home to

## THE MAIN LOGGING ROAD

**B**ULLETIN No. 718, issued by the Department of Agriculture, treats of "small saw mills; their equipment, construction and operation." In it is the following interesting article on "The Main Logging Road."

A logger should never forget that it is cheaper and more economical to haul a load of logs a quarter of a mile to his mill on a downhill road or on the level than it is to haul a similar load a rod uphill. Run the main road through the stand to be cut, if the ground is level, or below the timber if the stand is on a side hill. Keep your cutting area compact, and when you make a skid road, take out all the timber tributary to it before you move to the next one.

If you have to haul up a hill, double up; do not figure on loads that one team can handle over a hill. If the road is too steep use a block and line. Do not waste time in trying to force your single team to haul a load which a four-horse team can hardly get away with. If the ground is rough and rocky, use dynamite and build a good main road and keep it in good order. Breakage and wear and tear on equipment and horses over a bad road will buy a lot of powder and keep a road in fine shape.

One thousand feet of logs weigh approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons. It would take a good team to haul such a load over a paved street. Why try to haul it over rocks, ruts, and logs when logging in the hills with a pair of cayuses?

A logger should remember that the value of the time lost and the injury to teams and equipment while struggling to pull off impossible stunts in logging is always a prolific source of loss. If iced or even snow roads were possible it might be different; but a dirt road must be well built.

If the timber is large, use a gin pole and crotch line in loading; use bunk chains or corner binds in holding the first tier of logs on the truck or sled. A couple of logs on top of the binding chain will hold them taut. A spring pole is dangerous to use and not a safe bind on a load of logs. Have your toggle bind and grabs on the unloading side.

It sometimes happens that part of the timber is relatively close to the mill and part farther away and not so accessible, and the character of the road such as to prevent the hauling of a maximum load every trip. In this case it will be found economical to skid up the "close" timber along the main road and "top off" the long-haul loads to their full capacity on their way to the mill.

By Daniel F. Seerey, Logging Engineer

Page 45

### WOODWORKER

as Malloch

Thank God for mine!—  
The hearts of trees  
From oak or pine  
In things like these,  
To shape the chair,  
To use somewhere.

—and each is good,  
To do, and does its part;  
The pungent wood  
And serving art.  
Some strength design;  
Of them both in mine.

His skill I praise,  
His honest task,  
His pleasant ways—  
I'd never ask  
Around my feet,  
That is always sweet.

Thank God for mine!  
I find to do;  
An honest, divine,  
A shelter, too,  
For my chosen trade,  
The things I made.

## MEET MR. CHARLES MILEY

of Disston, Sydney, Australia

Mr. Miley only recently joined the Disston ranks in Australia. While it is his business to sell saws, and he has demonstrated his ability to do so, yet Mr. Miley is better known as the World's Champion Axeman.

*The Sporting Guide*, Melbourne, says:

"Charlie is a big man in every way. He stands 6 feet and weighs about 17½ stone. He hails from Harrierville, in Bright district, and his first skill with the axe came to him when he cut timber for the local mines. One expert has expressed his opinion that Charlie is undoubtedly the best man at a standing block that Australia has produced.

"He went to Wilmet, Tasmania, in November, 1905, and won the World's Championship on a 12-in. standing block in 26 sec. September, 1906, at Melbourne, he won the Australian Championship for a 24-inch standing block. On New Year's day 1910, he won the Australian Championship on a 20-inch block; the 18-inch standing block championship at

the Sydney show the following March. The very same day he won the standing block handicap on 15-inch blugum logs from 60 seconds behind in 70 seconds. In December, 1910, back in New Zealand again, he won the 12-inch standing block championship at Eltham.

"In August, 1911, he won the standing block championship on a log 56½ inches in girth. March, 1912, he won the 18-inch standing block championship at the Adelaide Show, and by so doing established an unparalleled record, for he had now won the championship of every state, and of New Zealand as well.

"In Melbourne in September, 1916, Mr. Miley failed to win the handicap. To gain

second place he had to chop through a standing block, of 54 inches girth in 62 seconds, which is record time. This is probably the greatest feat of his distinguished career. In 1917, he won the New Zealand Championship on a 15-inch standing block."



Mr. Charles Miley

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## IN RE. CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

### Second Geographical Division

In the February issue of *The Crucible* we offered two sets of prizes to cross-word puzzle solvers. One set to the first geographical division, the other set to the second geographical division.

The solution to the puzzle appeared in the March issue of *The Crucible*. In the April issue the names of the winners of the First Geographical Division appeared, and according to terms of contest, the names of the winners of the Second Geographical Division were to appear in the June issue.

We find that our foreign readers are not afflicted with the "bug" to any great extent and consequently solutions

to the puzzle were not numerous.

Those which we received had the puzzle correctly solved, but little attention was paid to the "longest correct sentence" which was required.

Some of the solvers waxed artistic, some poetic, others humorous.

The winners are:

J. S. Bentley, 33 River Way,  
Palmer's Green, London, N. 13, Eng.

A. Hingley, Castle Saw Mills,  
Duffield, near Derby, England

Sydney A. Hyatt, P. O. Box 122,  
Bulawayo, South Rhodesia

### Potato-fed Woodsmen

German woodsmen to today, says Dr. Schenck, writing in *American Forests and Forest Life*, know nothing of the American logging camps with their ample menus. The German woodsman leaves home in the wee small hours of the morning with his dinner pail containing potatoes, usually of some indescribable description, some gravy, some noodles and some soup,—all peacefully mixed together. It is a miracle that in the six lean years in the wake of the war these hard workers have managed to maintain their working strength.

### Moose Calling by Moonlight

The call of the cow moose heard from early September, on through several months, is imitated by the Indian hunter through a trumpet made of birch bark rolled up in the form of a cone, about two feet in length and is generally tried out by moonlight. Few white hunters have become successful enough to palm off this deceit upon an animal so cautious as the moose. It is the gift of the Indian and requires infinite patience. If unconvinced, finally, after hours of patient waiting on the part of the hunter, the moose will bound away quickly into the depths of the forest.—*American Forests and Forest Life*.

Thoughtlessness by man is responsible for most of our forest fires. Let's reach that thoughtless man.

### “Mr. Henry Disston Band Saw”

(Continued from Page 42)

keeps him tanked up on good tension, keeps his back in shape with No. 8 sewing thread and his teeth in condition with proper swage and shaper. Then he walks into the cut day after day, singing as he goes.

“We have a six-foot mill, 15 gauge, ten-inch saws. Our average cut is 45,000 feet a day. This is easy with Mr. Henry Disston Band Saw.”

### Measuring Trails with a Bicycle Wheel

With a bicycle wheel as a yardstick Yosemite's 600 miles of trail are being measured. At first the forester who is measuring these miles attached a short handle to the wheel bearing a cyclometer and started out on foot, pushing the cyclometer before him. This was slow going, so the handle was extended and the forester mounted his horse and the measurement continued with speed and comfort.—*American Forests and Forest Life*.

### Saw Mill at Idar, Birkenfeld, Germany

Birkenfeld is a principality of Oldenberg, Germany. It covers 194 square miles. Idar is a town in the principality. At the edge of the town forest is located the sawmill here illustrated. While primitive in its construction, yet it shows the ingenuity of our German friends. It is quite an advance on sawing dimension stuff by hand.

The logs are fastened in place on the carriage by driving iron dogs into them, and then the three men shown at the carriage propel the log against the saw. The mill belongs to a local builder.



Saw Mill at Idar, Germany



# SAWDUST

Many a young man poses as being hard-boiled when he is only half-baked.

A jazz band is a group of citizens who are paid for playing static.—*Ex.*

The wood-workers never made any trouble in this world; it was the wouldn't workers.

Mistress: "Josephine, your mouth is open."

Josephine: "Yes'm, I opened it."—*Massachusetts Aggie Scripi.*

Teacher—Give a sentence illustrating the use of the word "pencil."

Isaac—If I don't wear suspenders my pants'll come off.—*Virginia Sniper.*

She: "Clothes give a man a lot of confidence."

He: "Yes, they certainly do. I go a lot of places with them that I wouldn't go without them."

"The eyes of a passing laborer were caught by the following sign: 'Dickens's works all this week for only \$4.'

"'The devil he does,' exclaimed he, in disgust. 'The dirty scab.'"

Lois—"I want you to understand that I'm not two-faced."

Louise—"Certainly not, dear. If you had two, you certainly wouldn't wear that one."

I am an efficiency expert. In one office I was sent in to reorganize was a poor stenographer.

"That red headed girl will have to go!" I told the general manager. "As a key expert, she would make a super-fine washwoman!"

"I beg your pardon," he said coldly, "that is my daughter!"

First Equestrian Co-ed: "Does horse-back riding require any particular application?"

Second Twitter: "No; arnica or Sloan's Liniment. One's as good as the other."

As down the street he took a stroll

He cursed, for all he is a saint

He saw a sign atop a pole,

As down the street he took a stroll  
And climbed it up (near sighted soul)

So he could read.

He read it through, and then he knew

It read—

FRESH PAINT.

\* \* \* \*

And down the street he took his stroll

And cursed—for all he is a saint.—*Ex.*

Superintendent—"It is our custom to let a prisoner work at the same trade in here as he did outside. Now what is your trade: shoemaker, blacksmith, or—"

Prisoner—"Please, sir, I was a traveling salesman."—*Exchange.*

"You know," said the lady whose motor car had run down a man, "you must have been walking very carelessly. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"Lady, you've got nothing on me, I've been walking for fifty-four years."

IT WOULD BE A FINE THING IF PEOPLE WHO THROW CIGARETTES FROM PASSING AUTOMOBILES COULD SPEND A DAY FIGHTING FOREST FIRES.



## TWO MORE SAW MILLS INCREASE THEIR PROFITS *with this* NEW DISSTON SAW

"I like the Invincible Saw better than any other saw I have ever used. It does take *less power* to run it," writes Herbert L. Clark, Bedford, Mass.

"Your Invincible Saw has given splendid satisfaction. We saw all kinds of lumber—from tough old hickory and locust to soft pine logs. The power is water which much of the time *is low*," writes Alston E. Hewitt, Raynham, Mass.

And so on. Every day brings new reports of mills made more profitable with the Disston Invincible Saw.

We expected these results.

Because the Invincible Saw was designed to cut more lumber with less power.

Disston steel men and saw makers worked side by side—testing steels—experimenting with new designs.

A new method of locking bits was invented—a lock that holds the teeth firmly seated and holds them in line. Saw cuts better lumber. Saves the loss of bits and holders.

A new holder was designed. Its wide open gullet discharges all the sawdust. Every tooth that enters the cut is a clean tooth. Saves friction. Cuts faster. Uses less power.

Bits of special Disston Steel hold their edges longer. Saves filers' time.

Plate of Disston Steel hardened, tempered, and tensioned by skilled workmen, run true and easy.

The Invincible Chisel Bit Saw will increase profits for you as well as for others. Write for Invincible Saw Facts to Dept. O.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.**  
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

# FOR YOUR SPECIAL SERVICE

---

There is a Disston branch near *you*—  
to give you the best possible service.

- Get in touch with one on the following list which is nearest you, and let us show you how we can serve you to the advantage of both of us.

## HENRY DISSTON & SONS, *Inc.*

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY  
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., of Illinois  
111-115 N. Jefferson Street  
Chicago, Ill.

R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
116-118 Pearl Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

The Henry Disston's Sons Company  
Sixth & Baymiller Streets  
Cincinnati, Ohio

R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
120-122 Exchange Street  
Bangor, Maine

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
1555-65 Fourth Ave., South Cor.  
Mass. St., Seattle, Washington

The Riechman-Crosby Co.  
223-235 S. Front Street  
Memphis, Tenn.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
144 Second Street  
San Francisco, Calif.

C. T. Patterson Co., Ltd.  
New Orleans, La.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
91 First Street  
Portland, Oregon

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
130-132 Marietta Street  
Atlanta, Ga.

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
80 Sussex Street  
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd  
2-20 Fraser Avenue  
Toronto, Canada

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
Vancouver, B. C., Canada

### Export Office

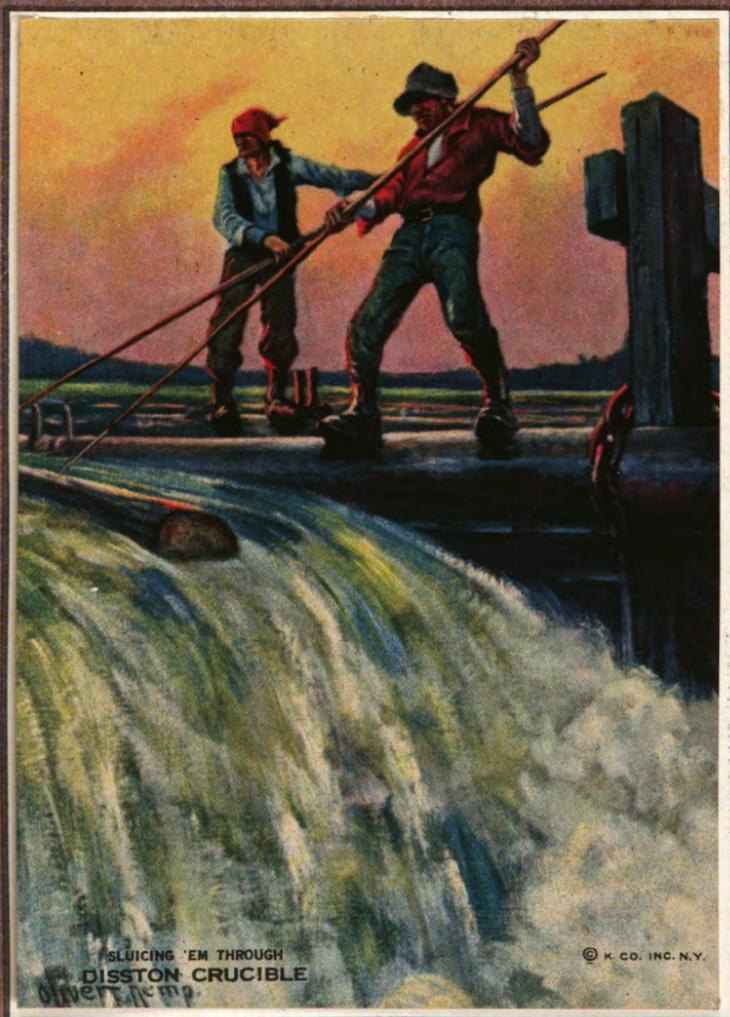
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
120 Broadway  
New York City

### Distributors for Great Britain and Ireland

Henry Disston & Sons (Great Britain) Ltd.  
35, 36, 37, Upper Thames Street  
London, E. C. 4, England

The  
**DISSTON**  
**CRUCIBLE**

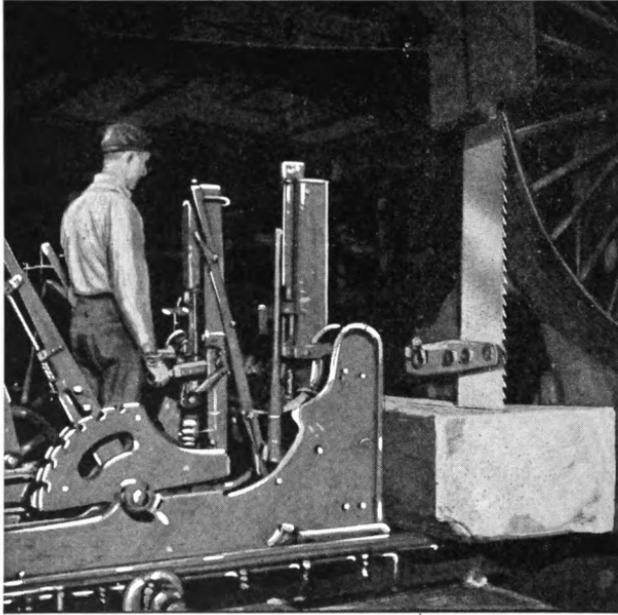
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



SLICING 'EM THROUGH  
DISSTON CRUCIBLE

© K. CO. INC. N.Y.

AUGUST, 1925



## Where Production Counts

In the mills where output is of prime importance, where continuous production counts—there you will find Disston Band Saws.

Because they stay on the job—cut faster, run easier and stay sharp longer than any band saw made.

Disston steel makers experimented for years with steel for band saws.

At last they found the right steel—hard, to give long service; tough, to hold its cutting-edge longer; pliable, to withstand the constant bending strain; firm, to hold its tension; uniform, to avoid soft spots and brittle ones.

Saw mills soon learned that a Disston Band Saw produced more cut lumber and took less of the filer's time.

Increase production and reduce upkeep costs in your mill with Disston Band Saws.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.**

**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR LUMBERMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

AUGUST, 1925

No. 7

## THE SEASON'S PERPLEXING QUESTION:

### Whither Away—to the Shore, the Mountain, or Elsewhere?

**S**UMMER with her annual perplexing question as to where to spend the vacation season, arrived on schedule time.

Is the seashore more salubrious than the mountain air? Will one be more content in the woods, by a winding brook, than at a crowded resort? How about the changing scenery of an auto trip? Were it better to remain at home and potter about the garden with an occasional trip to the park?

Whither away? We would not venture to advise. Too many tastes, condition and individualities are involved. However, we are convinced that any vacation sanely spent is beneficial. Where and how one goes is not so important as—the spirit which dominates one during the vacation.

Friend Webster says: Vacation means to "vacate" or the

"act of vacating." These definitions could properly be construed as a moving out of old ruts and a get-away from the usual work-a-day routine.

Vacation, then, implies activity, rather than idleness, but activity along unusual lines. Vacation further implies a change of activity more than a change of environment.

In the transference of thoughts and activities from the usual vocation to some other line of activities, whether it be work, travel, study or whatnot, the objective of the vacation period is obtained.

The family cash register probably controls the extent of the vacation, but the benefits accruing—mental, physical, spiritual, always are commensurate with the spirit in which it is spent.

Whining and moping about one's limited resources and privileges surely does not tend

(Continued on  
Page 54)



"And this our life exempt from public haunt  
Finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks,  
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

—Shakespeare.

## MR. W. J. WHITLEY, FILER FOR THE HALSEMA MANUFACTURING CO.

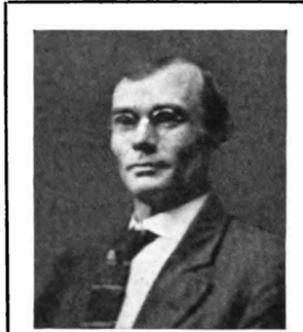
At 9th and Iono Sts., Jacksonville, Florida, is located the J. C. Halsema Mfg. Co.'s mill.

Mr. W. J. Whitley is the filer, and he claims he has never had a crack in Disston bands, which are his favorites.

The Halsema mill is cutting pine lumber, kiln dried, and claimed to be the hardest in Florida.

The saws used are Disston-made, 30 ft. long, 8 in. wide, and 16 gauge. They have cut as much as 75,000 feet per day.

Mr. J. H. Whitley has been filing saws for 24 years and now resides in Jacksonville. For five years he filed for the Tilgham Lumber Co., Sellers, S. C., and they used Disston bands exclusively. They had an 8-ft. mill, 6-ft. resaw and a smaller resaw. Pre-



Mr. W. J. Whitley

vious to that he filed for the Eddy Lake Cypress Lumber Co. of Eddy Lake, S. C. Previous to that he filed for the Charleston Lumber Co. of Wiggins, S. C., since sold to the Savannah River Lumber Company. Mr. Whitley also did some filing at the Pennington Evans Co. mill at Tallahassee.

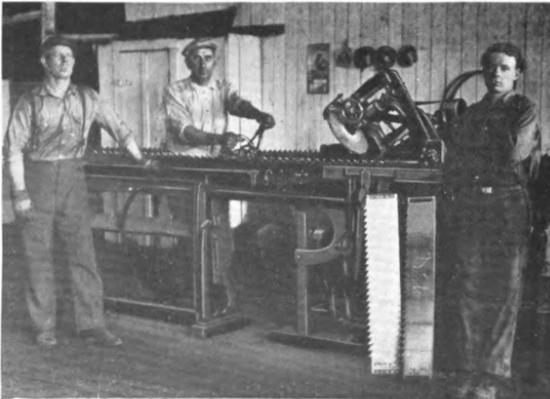
Mr. Whitley's long practical experience, adaptability, interest in his work and his genial disposition has placed him high in the estimation of his employers and fellow craftsmen. Surely he knows how to put a saw in tip-top condition. Then he is fortunate in having his saws used by Mr. Bryon Wells, the mill's sawyer, who knows how to get the most cuts out of a saw.

## THE WATERMAN LUMBER CO., WASKOM, TEX.

### An All-Disston Saw Mill

The illustration below shows the filing room of the Waterman Lumber Co., Waskom, Texas. Thoe. Grounds, head

filer, is shown holding his swage on the band, the other two men are his helpers. This mill operates as smoothly as any in the South. Perfect harmony exists amongst the crew, from owner to water boy.



Filing Room Waterman Lumber Co., Waskom, Texas

They cut yellow pine and hardwoods on the same rig, and use nothing but Disston saws.

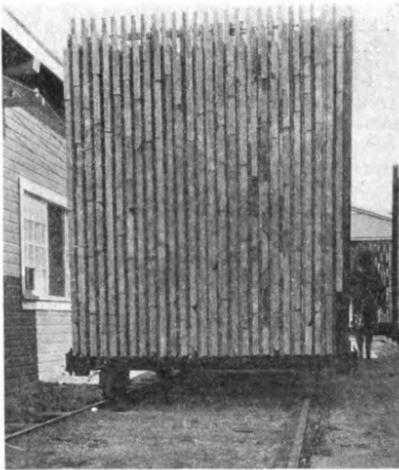
Mr. Grounds has the art of fitting up his saws so that it does not require two sets of bands for different woods, as is the case with some mills. He gets as fine results as any filer in the yellow pine belt.

Mr. Wm. Waterman is the principal owner.

(Continued on Page 55)

## METAL STICKERS USED FOR STACKING LUMBER FOR DRY KILNS

The sketches illustrate a new type of sticker now being used at the plant of the Shevlin-Hixon Company, Bend, Ore. The sticker was invented by Mr.



On Way to Dry Kiln

Frank T. Kelleher, superintendent dry kiln department and bears United States patent No. 1515214.

The sticker is of metal and is used in stacking lumber for the dry kilns. It is made of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch square tubing, 20-gauge, cold rolled strip steel, electrically welded on the seam side so that there is no seam. As compared with the vertical grain wood stickers the metal sticker has the following advantages:

1. Due to shrinkage, wood stickers run uneven in size. The strain of lumber on the larger stickers causes them to break. The broken pieces fall to the steam pipes below. In contact with the pipes the stickers char and cause a FIRE HAZARD.

2. In being used over and over the wood stickers become extremely dry. The writer has seen blue smoke emitted from kilns caused by the effect of the heat on the wood stickers. A metal sticker eliminates this hazard.

3. The cost of a metal sticker is equivalent to the cost of approximately three wood stickers. The life of a wood

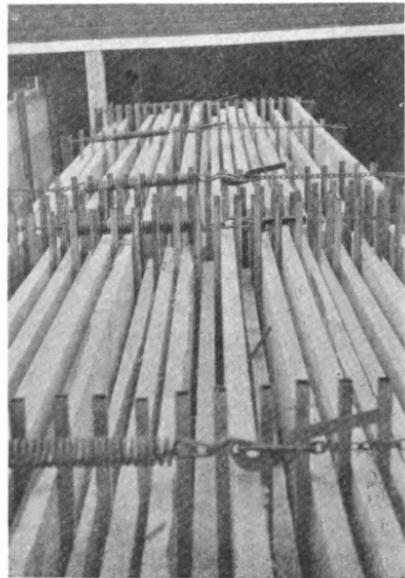
sticker is about seven months, while a metal sticker is a permanent piece of equipment.

4. Wood stickers are from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to two inches in width, while the metal sticker is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The decreased width of the metal sticker makes it possible to increase the drying capacity of the kiln by approximately 500 feet per truck.

5. On account of the sticker being hollow the air will circulate through and heat will be applied to the point where the sticker is in contact with the lumber so that there will be no wet spots.

6. The metal sticker is easier to handle because of its lightness and freedom from splinters.

The success of this type of sticker is illustrated by the fact that the Shevlin-Hixon Company have 20,000 metal stickers in use and have ordered 13,000 more. The new order will completely replace all wooden stickers now used.—W. R. McMurray, Alliance Inspector District Number 23.



Lumber in Sticker as Placed in Dry Kiln



## THE WHITNEY COMPANY ADDS M THEIR GREAT PLANT A

**T**HE Whitney Company has just completed the construction, at its plant at Garibaldi, Oregon, of a modern, thoroughly equipped cut-up plant to be known as Plant "B", for the manufacture of anything in wood of any special shape or pattern that may be demanded of it.

The central idea behind the Whitney Company's plant is to furnish lumber prepared for assembly and to relieve firms of the necessity of maintaining expensive plants of their own for the manufacture of special articles of wood that may go into their product, and at the same time to save freight on the waste, and the cost and trouble of labor involved.

This new operation is now making window and door frames, mouldings, inside trim, sanded or plain, cut sash and cut door stock, panel stock and other special cut-up stocks, and is equipped and prepared, in conjunction with their big sawmill plant, to turn out anything in wood from 1" x 1"—1" to 36" x 36"—80' long. They can sand, shape, bore, trim or turn, ship

rough or dressed, dry or green, bundled in sets or packages, or put up in any manner that may be required.

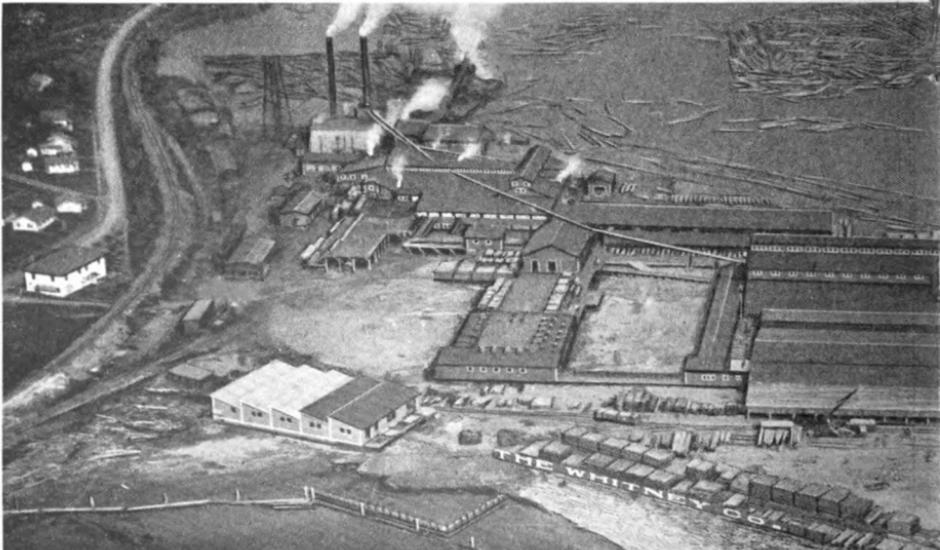
RUSSELL HAW  
SAW EQUIPME  
100 PER CEN

**THE WHITNEY COMPANY HAS BEEN IN  
THE LUMBER BUSINESS SINCE 1856**

Since that time its brands have been well and favorably known from the Atlantic to the Pacific in all the big lumber centers of the country. Its big operation at Garibaldi, which has been underway since 1921, is its first on the Pacific Coast. It is electrically driven throughout and equipped up to the minute. Behind this operation is an experience and honorable history running back more than sixty years.

### HAVE LARGE STAND OF TIMBER

As a foundation for the business on the Coast the Whitney Company is the owner of one of the finest stands of timber existing on the Coast and therefore, in the world. Their fir is soft, free from pitch and has been much in demand for shipment to door factories and other consumers of factory lumber.



# MODERN "CUT-UP" ADDITION TO T GARIBALDI, OREGON



KINS, President

IN THIS PLANT  
T DISSTON

They have also a large acreage of Sitka spruce of excellent type. The same applies to Western Hemlock and Western Red Cedar.

This stand of timber, on a manufacturing basis of 100 million feet per year, will allow them 30 years' operation and they expect, with proper reforestation, to make this continuous. They do their own logging and the entire operation from stump to the finished product is within their supervision.

## SAWMILL HAS A DAILY OUTPUT OF 260,000 FEET

Their sawmill has a daily output of 260,000 feet, each 8 hours and is largely equipped with gang saws, which enables them to produce 75% of their output in vertical grained stock. They are equipped to supply any special articles desired in the four species of wood mentioned.

## DRY KILN FACILITIES 3,000,000 PER MONTH

The Whitney Company maintain an extensive kiln laboratory and proper apparatus for testing out woods, and have skilled operators in charge. They can furnish certified samples and can dry to any moisture content desired. Their dry kiln facilities have recently been augmented and they are now able to kiln

dry 3,000,000 feet per month. Their plant "B" is equipped with the most modern electrically driven machinery including the very latest type completely motorized moulders. They have a 10' head rig with 16" saw, two 10" horizontals; a 20 x 60 gang; a circular Flich machine; three trimmers, and a slasher in the main mill. Disston saws only are used.

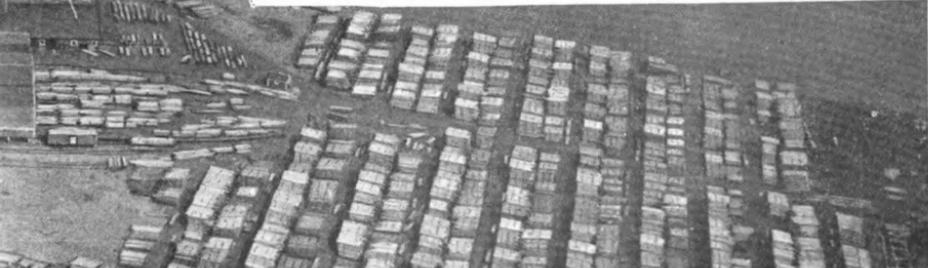
Mr. Harry Morgan is Manager.  
Mr. Paul Morgan, Superintendent.  
Mr. William Murphy, Filer.  
Mr. George Gillis, Sawyer.

Recently, the Whitney Company cut 1,259,498 feet of timber, and for all this cut used only seven sharp saws averaging 179,928 feet to each sharp saw.

The Whitney Company is proud of their product and proud of their workmanship and are ready at all times to stand behind them. Accordingly, their bundled stock will be banded with green bands and stamped in green with their trade-mark, (see both ends of heading top of page) so that the product may be identified and their responsibility and guarantee fixed.

The "Cut-up" addition to the Whitney Company plant is another evidence of the company's progressiveness.

Mr. Russell Hawkins, president of the company, is in charge of all the holdings on the West Coast. He ingeniously handles the reins from all branches of the great plant, and is always master of the situation.



## Disston Saws and Files in Ireland

Recently Mr. R. Maggraw, of No. 39 West Derby Street, Liverpool, England wrote to Disston's as follows:

"I need a fine cutting saw (120 Acme) that will cut hardwood mitre, etc. I specialize in high-class joinery, so I want your saw because it will cut such a smooth cut that it is not necessary to use a plane afterwards."

Mr. Maggraw also included in his letter the following bit of interesting Irish history:

"My father, who died recently at the age of 84, was the first man to introduce Disston saws to the carpenters of Dublin. They soon became popular and a strong competitor of English saws for Irish saw orders.

"For fifty years father had been employed at J. C. Parkes & Sons, Dublin, Ireland.

"Back in 1858 during old Isaac Parkes time, Sam Hall, who was then manager, sent for a few good saws just to show the boys in Dublin what the Yankees were making in saws.

"Well, the little box arrived and my father being a practical mechanic took a saw out of the box and tested it. He then said, 'These saws have come to stay.'

"From that day to this day Parke's have been handling Disston products.

"The Disston saw was also introduced to Wm. Booth, now Booth Bros., Dublin, by my father, and they too have since been selling Disston saws. I have kept my father's injunction, viz: 'If you want results from your men, encourage them to buy speedy tools—Disston saws and Disston files, also.'"

Guest:—"Gosh, but I'm thirsty!"

Hostess:—"Just a minute and I'll get you some water."

Guest:—"I said thirsty, not dirty."

## The Season's Perplexing Question:

(Continued from Page 49)

to replenish vitality, neither does the profligate pastimes of the more fortunate reinvigorate. It is the happy, philosophic, make-the-best-of-prevailing-conditions person, who returns to his work at the end of his vacation period fit as a fiddle, whether he has been to Europe, or the Coast, or if the time was spent in his backyard.

The illustration on first page is a scene on the West Coast, familiar to many of our lumbermen friends, whose rich legacy to such beautiful scenery we almost envy.

Could we spend our vacation in this God-favored place? Could we? *We could!*

## Redwood Log Cast Up by Sea Yields Lumber Worth \$3,000

For years a huge redwood tree has lain partially imbedded in the sand at Cannon Beach, Oregon, giving shelter to picnic parties who built fires against the log. The tree was recently salvaged by George Walker, who worked with a team and scraper for two days.

Rings of the tree indicated it was 527 years old. It was 8 feet through and 50 feet long. Mr. Walker estimates that he has cut \$3,000 worth of lumber

from the log, including 30 circular dining tabletops worth approximately \$75 each. Old residents along the beach report that the log was cast up by the sea about 1887.

In nineteen twenty-three,  
3, 7 4 5, 4 8 5

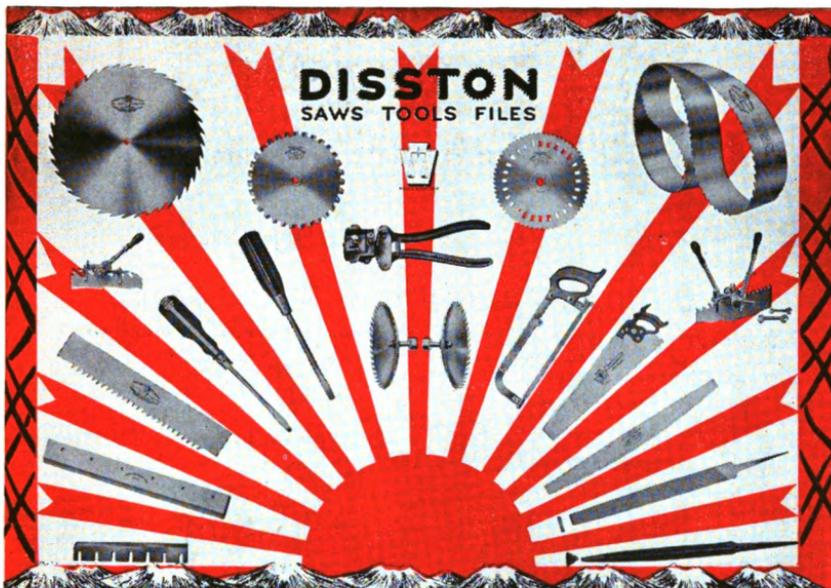
cars were loaded with forest products, the equivalent of a train nearly 28,300 miles in length, or long enough to reach around the equator with cars enough left over to reach from New York City to San Francisco. One car of every fourteen was loaded with lumber products. The freight bill of the nation for lumber alone amounted to about \$300,000,000.

"Let us state that we have a good many Disston Saws, of various types, band, hack, hand, circular, mitre, etc., and they do what a saw is supposed to do.

Yours very truly,

W. A. and C. L. Richardson,  
By W. A. Richardson."

Lafayette, Ala., July 13, 1925



No. 1

平松權四郎商店  
大坂市西區  
京町三丁目六

No. 2

中山商店  
札幌市南區  
西丁目三番地  
日本米國  
分社  
日米雜貨店

No. 3

岩見兄弟會  
大坂市西區  
喜多利町  
六丁目  
日本米國  
分社  
日米雜貨店

## HOW DISSTON PRODUCTS ARE ADVERTISED IN JAPAN

The illustration above is a reduction of placards used by several firms in Japan for advertising the Disston line carried by them.

The placards are about 13 x 18 inches printed in red, black and blue. We are obliged to eliminate the blue, and in so doing the illustration is relieved of some of its attractiveness.

The Japanese characters below the illustration are the names of the firms who are using the placards. Each firm has its own name and address printed

in half-sun at the bottom of placard.

The names and addresses translated into English are:

No. 1. Gonsero Hiramats  
111-3 Chome, Kyomachibory  
Osaka, Japan.

No. 2. Nakayama Shoten  
No. 3-Nishi Itchome, Minami Nijo  
Sappore, Hokkaido.

No. 3. Iwata Bros. & Co., Ltd.  
Itaichibori Kitador, 6ChomeNishiku  
Osaka, Japan.

### The Waterman Lumber Co.

(Continued from Page 50)

S. A. Tulley, Manager.  
W. L. Shadrack, Superintendent.  
J. T. Saintclair, Mill Foreman.  
Thoe. Grounds, Head Filer.

Mr. Grounds has several bands in the ack that were 12", now worn down to

8" without a single crack and with the original factory braze in them.

"Perfect harmony" in any organization is a great asset and conducive to best results along any lines. When and where this condition exists it can generally be traced to wise and skillful management. We congratulate the "guiding hand" of this mill for this most desirable attainment.

Page 55



## SAWDUST

Eph:—"What am de difference between a' old man, a young man, an' a worm?"

Mose:—"Nuffin. Chickens gets 'em all."

I am an efficiency expert. In one office I was sent in to reorganize was a poor stenographer.

"That red headed girl will have to go!" I told the general manager. "As a key expert, she would make a superfine washerwoman!"

"I beg your pardon," he said coldly, "that is my daughter!"

"Hello!" said the Chestnut to the Robin. "What are you?"

"I'm a little bird," said the Robin. "What are you?"

"I'm a little burred, too," said the Chestnut."

Sister:—Bob, will you get my watch? It is upstairs.

Brother:—Aw, wait awhile, it will run down.

Sister:—No, it won't, my dear, ours is a winding staircase.

Chauffeur (to slightly deaf farmer): "Can you tell me where I can get some gas?"

Farmer:—"Hey?"

Chauffeur:—"No, gas! This ain't a horse, it's an automobile."

Teacher:—"In what battle did General Wolfe, when hearing of victory, cry, 'I die happy?'"

Johnny:—"I think it was his last battle."

"What caused the fire?"

"Friction."

"Friction?"

"Yes, a \$20,000 policy rubbing against a \$15,000 stock."—*Goblin.*

Offspring:—Mamma, why did you marry pap?

Mama:—So you've begun to wonder, too?

Liza:—Dat certainly is a beautiful engagement ring. What size is dat diamon?

Rastus:—Dat is de 20-year installment size!

Absent-minded business man, as he kissed his wife: "Now, dear, I'll dictate a couple of letters."—*Exchange.*

She could swing a six-pound dumb-bell,  
She could fence and she could box;  
She could row upon the river,  
She could clamber 'mong the rocks;  
She could golf from morn to evening,  
And play tennis all day long;  
But she couldn't help her mother  
'Cause she wasn't very strong.

A Pacific coast hotel, popular with traveling salesmen, sent this wire:

"Applebaum & Goldblatt,

"New York City.

"Your salesman, Sam Goldstein, died here today. What shall we do?"

The hotel manager received the following reply:

"Search his pockets for orders."

---

THE REMAINING FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE  
THE GREATEST SINGLE ASSET OF THE PEOPLE

**DISSTON**

**Narrow Band Saws**

*do better work;*

*save time in upkeep*

*D*ISSTON NARROW BAND SAWS are made with the same exacting care as Disston Wide Band Saws.

The same Disston Steel—made by Disston's own steel makers; tempered with Disston skill to hold its cutting edge; ground, tensioned, and levelled by men who know what a narrow band saw must do.

In wood-working plants everywhere Disston Narrow Band Saws do better work—save time and money in upkeep.

They stay sharp longer, run easier, cut faster and run true.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.**

**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

## Every Item on This List

*is just as good as the Disston products you are now using. Check off the things you use and the next time you buy specify "Disston"—you'll get that same satisfaction you have come to expect from Disston products.*

### Back Saws

### Band Saws for Wood and Metal



Bevels  
Buck Saws  
Butcher Saws and Blades  
Cabinet Scrapers

### Chisel Tooth Circular Saws

### Circular Saws for Wood, Metal, and Slate

Compass Saws  
Concave Saws, Circular  
Cross-cut Saws  
Cut-off Saws  
Cylinder Saws  
Dovetail Saws  
Drag Saw Blades  
Edger Saws  
Files and Rasps  
Filing Guides  
Gang Saws



### Gauges, Carpenters' Marking

Grooving Saws  
Hack Saw Blades  
Hack Saw Frames  
Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws  
Hedge Shears



Ice Saws  
Inserted Tooth Circular  
Saws  
Keyhole Saws

### Kitchen Saws

Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge  
Knives—Circular—for Cork, Cloth,  
Leather, Paper, etc.

### Knives—Machine

Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'  
Lock Corner Cutters  
Machetes

### Mandrels

### Metal-slitting Saws



Milling Saws for Metal  
Mitre-box Saws  
Mitre Rods  
Nest of Saws

### One-man Cross-cut Saws

### Pattern Maker Saws

### Plumbs and Levels

### Plumber Saws

### Post Hole Diggers

### Pruning Saws

### Rail Hack Saws

### Re-saws

### Saw Clamps and Filing Guides

### Saw Gummets

### Saw-sets

### Saw Screws

### Screw Drivers

### Screw-slitting Saws

### Scroll Saws

### Segment Saws

### Shingle Saws

### Siding Saws

### Slate Saws, Circular



### Squares, Try and Mitre

### Stair Builder Saws

### Stave Saws

### Straight Edges

### Sugar Beet Knives

### Swages

### Tools for Repairing Saws

### Tool Steel

### Trowels—Brick, Plastering, Pointing, etc.

### Veneering Saws

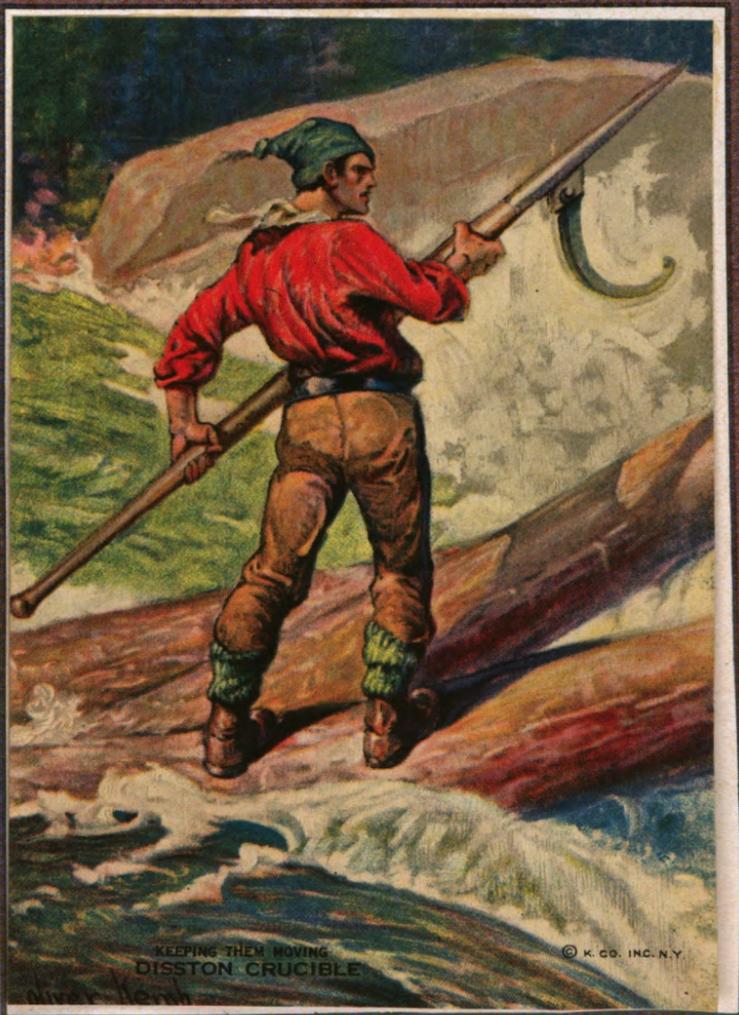
### Webbs—Turning, Felloe, etc.

This is a partial list. There are thousands of items in the complete Disston line.

# DISSTON

## SAWS TOOLS FILES

The  
**DISSTON  
CRUCIBLE**



SEPTEMBER, 1925



***For Portable Mills:***  
***the INVINCIBLE***

***Cuts more lumber  
with less power***

DISSTON has the saw that will make any portable mill more profitable—the Disston Invincible, invented, patented and made only by Disston.

This new chisel-bit saw is a marvel on portable mills, a wonder on larger mills. It cuts faster, cuts easier, saves power, increases output.

“With a 44-inch Disston Invincible we cut 13,000 feet of lumber in 21½ hours on our pony mill driven by a tractor,” writes C. H. Turner, Statesville, N. C.

“It is the sweetest-running saw in the country,” say Mongold and Reed, Petersburg, W. Va.

*See what others say*

Find out how the Disston Invincible Saw will make money for you. Write today for “Invincible Saw Facts”—sent free. Address Dept. O.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.**

**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR LUMBERMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

SEPTEMBER, 1925

No. 8

## "THE LADY HARDING" DAHLIA

Grown by Mr. C. O. Walker, "The Most Northern Florist,"  
Skagway, Alaska.—Christened by Mrs. Warren G. Harding

### "THE ODORS OF FLOWERS ARE THEIR SOULS"

Flowers in Alaska? Yes, and fine ones, too!

For a while, every year, Old Boreas raises the mantle of snow and ice from some sections of the 590,884 square mile area of the U. S. lying between the Arctic Ocean and the Bering Sea, to allow Dame Nature to engage in one of her pet diversions—growing flowers.

Flowers are not generally associated with the more northern climes, but they grow there. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the great Arctic explorer, found poppies in bloom 700 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and informs us that there are 760 kinds of flowering plants north of the Arctic Circle. So, apparently there is no country, no clime where flowers with their varied colors and sweet perfume do not beautify the earth for the pleasure of mankind.

To paraphrase a well-known quotation:—

"If I take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, behold, there are flowers."



"THE LADY HARDING" DAHLIA

In 1923 when the late President Harding's party toured Alaska, by pre-arrangement they visited the hot houses of Mr. C. O. Walker, at Skagway, where an unusually large and beautiful species of the great dahlia family was christened "The Lady Harding," by Mrs. Harding, who placed beside the plant the Stars and Stripes.

Incidentally the symbolic meaning of dahlia is *elegance* and *dignity*, two of Mrs. Hardings dominant characteristic, which gives the name of the dahlia additional significance. Its propagation will be a fitting

(Continued on Page 62)

## DID YOU KNOW THAT— Disston Makes Saws for Cutting Slate?

Most people associate saws with the cutting of wood and metals, and reasonably so, for saws are principally used for cutting these materials. Therefore, it may interest some of our readers to learn that Disston Saws are used to cut about eighty different materials.

One of these materials is slate, and the illustration shows a Disston Circular Saw cutting through a block of slate.

In the slate regions of Pennsylvania, Maine, and other places in the U. S. and other countries, especially, the famous slate belt of Wales, such scenes are common.

The progressive steps in the manufacture of slate are interesting. Big blocks of slate are taken from quarries by methods similar to those used in stone quarries.

The blocks are hoisted by cable to small cars standing in position on miniature railways, where they are drawn into the cutting room and placed on great saw tables.

It is now the saws begin to function. The four edges of the block are trimmed, and the block cut into workable pieces, while the trimmings are relegated to immense refuse dumps.

Next follows the most remarkable part of slate manufacture—the splitting. This requires quite some skill.

The grain of the slate runs one way. The splitter's experienced eye, immediately he takes hold of a sawed block, detects the lay of the grain. Then he applies mallet and chisel and layer after layer is split from the block, any thickness desired.

The splitting properties of the slate is remarkable. Probably no other mineral or metal can be split in similar manner. It is surprising how evenly the layers split.

After splitting, the

slates are trimmed by large power shears or saws, hauled to the yard, and stacked in long rows, according to size. The demand is constantly increasing for structural and blackboard slate; and this calls for layers of quite some size. As slate polishes fairly well, it makes a neat appearance in whatever capacity it is used.

The writer is acquainted with Welshmen who are very proficient in all lines of slate manufacture, especially as splitters, for the same reason that Disston sawmakers are exceptionally proficient in their line of work—they are sons, grandsons and great grandsons of slate makers. Americans, also, are master slate workers.

After studying the exact requirements of slate manufacturers, Disston metallurgists developed a steel and Disston sawmakers designed a tooth, both of which are especially adapted to the fine-grained homogeneous character of the material.

When the saw is in motion a small stream of water is played on the saw teeth. This serves the same purpose as a lubricant on metal saws, and also removes the damp dust of the slate, which otherwise would bind the saw in the kerf.



Disston Slate Saw Severing Block of Slate

Hume, the historian, said that the habit of looking at the bright side of things was better than an income of a thousand a year. It was said of Cromwell that hope shone like a fiery pillar in him when it had gone out of all others.

### Japan Becomes Interested in Siberian Lumber

Japanese have completed the first cruise of standing timber in Siberia and find there 1260 billion feet ripe for the lumbermen's axe and saw.

It has also been learned that the Soviet Government, through the treaty between Japan and Russia, is accepting 5 cents per tree for all the logs felled by the Japanese, and that labor is 50 cents a day. This wage scale for a week is less than the pay per diem of labor in the West Coast logging camps. Combined log and labor costs enable the Japanese to get logs ready for "yarding" or transport to the market at about \$1.00 per 1,000 feet.

One of three of the largest Japanese lumber operators has completed purchase of 120,000,000 feet of Siberian lumber to be shipped before the close of navigation in Siberian ports.

Experts estimate the requirements of Sunday newspapers published in the United States to be the pulpwood from 7500 acres of land weekly.

### Climbs 100 Feet and Tops Tree in 18 Minutes. Is This the Record?

W. H. (Slim) Hamilton made a great record when at the opening of the Long-Bell Lumber Co.'s operations at Long Bell, Washington, he scaled a white pine tree to the height of 100



'Slim' Hamilton Scales White Pine feet, topped the tree and descended to the ground—all in eighteen minutes.

With a stout rope fastened by one end to a heavy leather belt, while the other end is wrapped firmly about the wrist, and with a long tiller-handled saw dangling out of the way at the end of a light line, the spur-clad timber topper literally walks up the sides of the huge pines. When he reaches the lowest branches, often more than a hundred feet in the air, the lumberman fastens the free end of the rope to his belt, pulls up the saw, and leaning back with spikes braced, saws away with both hands. The job is one of the most dangerous in the lumber camps, for the severed top at the best can only narrowly miss the topper, and sometimes hits him, while he is helpless to dodge. By topping off the log before felling it, damage to near-by young trees from the crashing top can be avoided.

### MORE THAN \$155.94 WORTH

"La Patire, April 25th, 1925

"Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
"Toronto, Canada.

"Dear Sirs:

"Enclosed find cheque \$155.94 for invoice No. 4191.

"Now in regard to that saw it has been cutting birch and maple for a week. Cutting from 13 to 14 thousand a day without missing a cut or breaking a bit. I am more than pleased with it.

"Thanking you, I remain,

"V. Drolet."

The saw referred to was a No. 55 Disston Invincible.

Disston has more of them in all sizes.

# REDWOOD RE

**H**AD anybody suggested gathering redwood cones, extracting the seeds, planting them in nurseries and then setting the seedlings out in the cutover lands to grow merchantable timber, when the writer lived in Humboldt county some years ago, such a person would have been considered "foolish in the head." Redwoods, the oldest living inhabitants of the earth, are usually thought of in ages of a thousand years or so and nobody ever considered planting something for generations 10 centuries from now.

Today there is a different notion up in the redwood belt of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and northern Sonoma counties—the only place in the world where redwood timber exists in commercial quantities.

Little more than two years ago the first of this redwood planting work was actively started. The redwood lumbermen banded together of their own accord and consulted the division of forestry at the University of California. Growth studies were made from trees that grew of their own accord on cutover lands.

Today there are nurseries at Scotia in Humboldt county and Fort Bragg and Caspar in Mendocino county. Here the little seeds, gathered from the cones that are taken from branches of fallen trees, are planted out in beds that resemble a florist's garden. They sprout out by the millions and when a year old are ready to go out and take up their duties of making the forests of the future.

Expert nurserymen watch over these baby trees, protecting them from the summer sun and hungry birds that seem to enjoy the tender shoots as they come out of the ground. The artificially planted redwood starts with such a vigorous growth that the long tap root needs pruning in order to send out a mass of tentacles that will insure a safer anchorage.

These little trees are then dug out of the seedbeds, tied in bundles of fifty each, and set in nursery rows awaiting shipment to the cutover lands.

Close to half a million redwood trees are cut into lumber every year and now they are planting six trees to take the place of every one that is hauled to the mill. It will be only a matter of a comparatively short time before every acre of cutover land will be set out in growing crops of artificially planted redwoods.

The bundles of seedlings are shipped to the cutover lands on logging trains, carried on the backs of mules to the planting locations, and there they are taken by crews of planters who set out the trees on lines laid out by surveyors amid the stumps that remain from the virgin crop.

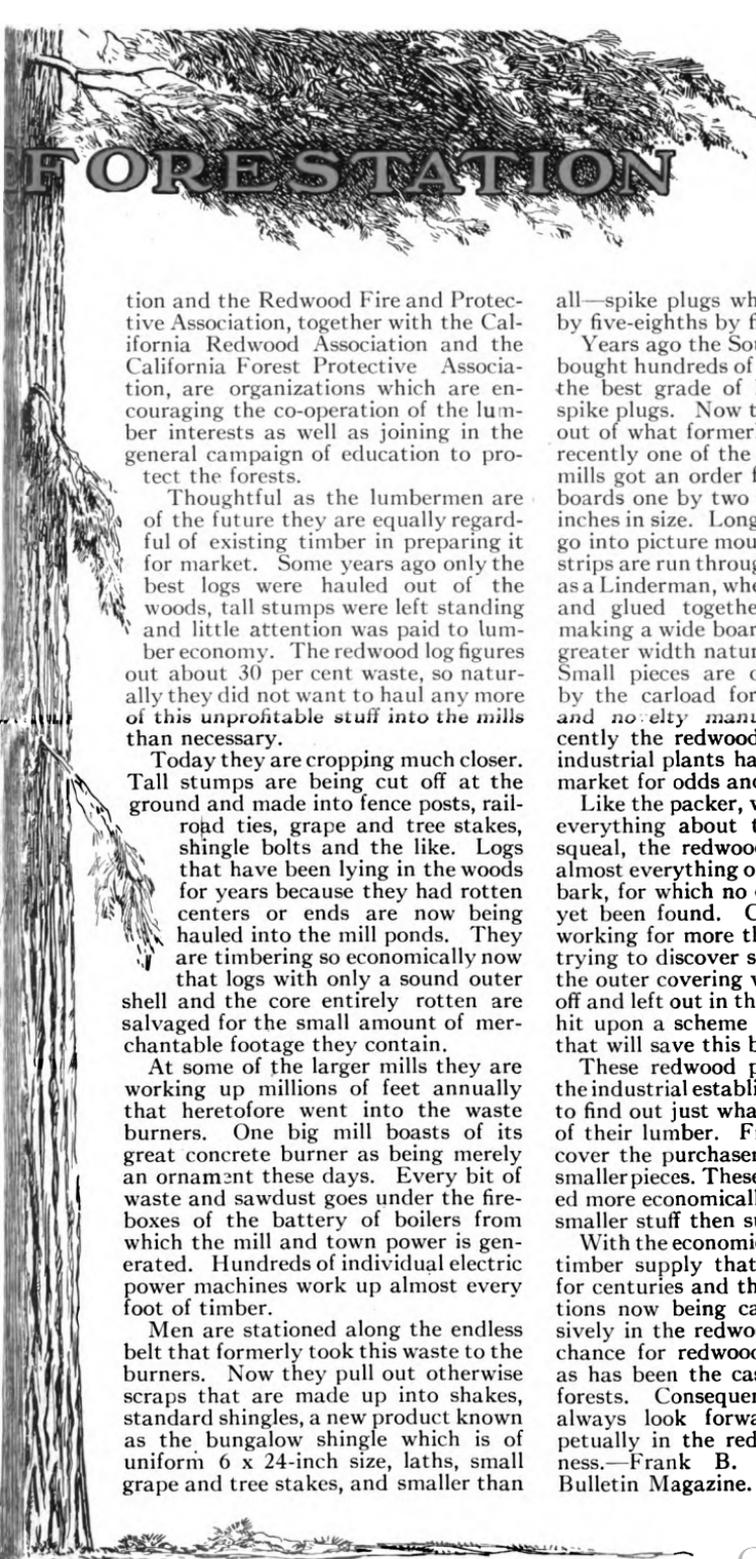
The young growth is watched zealously by the lumber companies, care being taken to construct fire breaks and guard them against the dangers of man or beast. The last dry season took some of the young trees. Rabbits and ground squirrels do some damage, but these inroads are replaced by substitute plantings to insure a maximum production.

Planting crews on fairly level grounds use shovels for making the holes in which the seedling is set out, while on the more hilly ground a short maddock does the work. A friendly rivalry has developed among the different camps of planters to see who can set out the most trees a day and later learn which has the highest percentage of those taking root. The planting is done only in the rainy season. One man will plant between 250 and 300 trees in a day.

All this work is being conducted on privately owned lands because there is no cutover state or federal acreage in the redwood belt. The nurseries are conducted by a group of lumber companies and the plantings done by the individual owners.

The Humboldt Redwood Reforestation Associa-





# FORESTATION

tion and the Redwood Fire and Protective Association, together with the California Redwood Association and the California Forest Protective Association, are organizations which are encouraging the co-operation of the lumber interests as well as joining in the general campaign of education to protect the forests.

Thoughtful as the lumbermen are of the future they are equally regardful of existing timber in preparing it for market. Some years ago only the best logs were hauled out of the woods, tall stumps were left standing and little attention was paid to lumber economy. The redwood log figures out about 30 per cent waste, so naturally they did not want to haul any more of this unprofitable stuff into the mills than necessary.

Today they are cropping much closer. Tall stumps are being cut off at the ground and made into fence posts, railroad ties, grape and tree stakes, shingle bolts and the like. Logs that have been lying in the woods for years because they had rotten centers or ends are now being hauled into the mill ponds. They are timbering so economically now that logs with only a sound outer shell and the core entirely rotten are salvaged for the small amount of merchantable footage they contain.

At some of the larger mills they are working up millions of feet annually that heretofore went into the waste burners. One big mill boasts of its great concrete burner as being merely an ornament these days. Every bit of waste and sawdust goes under the fireboxes of the battery of boilers from which the mill and town power is generated. Hundreds of individual electric power machines work up almost every foot of timber.

Men are stationed along the endless belt that formerly took this waste to the burners. Now they pull out otherwise scraps that are made up into shakes, standard shingles, a new product known as the bungalow shingle which is of uniform 6 x 24-inch size, laths, small grape and tree stakes, and smaller than

all—spike plugs which are five-eighths by five-eighths by five inches long.

Years ago the Southern Pacific alone bought hundreds of thousands of feet of the best grade of lumber to cut into spike plugs. Now the mill makes them out of what formerly was waste. Just recently one of the large redwood sawmills got an order for a carload of silk boards one by two by six and one-half inches in size. Long, slender trimmings go into picture moulding; other narrow strips are run through a machine known as a Linderman, where they are grooved and glued together under pressure, making a wide board stronger than the greater width nature herself produced. Small pieces are done up in bundles by the carload for Eastern furniture and novelty manufacturers, and recently the redwood block flooring for industrial plants has absorbed another market for odds and ends.

Like the packer, who is said to utilize everything about the pig except the squeal, the redwood millman is using almost everything of the tree except the bark, for which no commercial use has yet been found. Chemists have been working for more than two years now, trying to discover some gainful use for the outer covering which now is peeled off and left out in the woods. They will hit upon a scheme some of these days that will save this by-product.

These redwood people are scouring the industrial establishments of the East to find out just what use is being made of their lumber. Frequently they discover the purchaser cutting it up into smaller pieces. These can be manufactured more economically at the mill, so the smaller stuff then supplants the larger.

With the economical utilization of the timber supply that has been growing for centuries and the replanting operations now being carried on so extensively in the redwood belt, there is no chance for redwood becoming extinct as has been the case with some other forests. Consequently California can always look forward to being perpetually in the redwood lumber business.—Frank B. Anderson, in the Bulletin Magazine.

### A Maori Hand Saw

Mr. N. S. Prouse, of Mangaraku, Collingwood, Nelson, New Zealand, recently sent the photo of the Maori Hand Saw from which the illustration in this article was made. It is from

A MAORI  
HAND  
SAW



the collection of canoe-making tools, Tasman Bay, N. Z., F. V. Kapp's collection. The photograph was taken by W. C. Davis of Cawthorn, Institute.

The saw is made from stone, blade and handle one piece. The cutting edge is chipped to serve as teeth.

The Maoris, whose traditions assign them a residence of some 600 years in New Zealand, were first known to Europeans as cannibals, at which time they had an elaborate system of society and government under the control of chiefs and priests, and comparatively elevated ideas of morality and religion.

They showed skill in building and artistic ability in wood carving, weaving, etc.

They have now adopted a life of civilization. Large numbers of them have accepted the Christian religion.

### "The Lady Harding" Dahlia

(Continued from Page 57)

memorial to the erstwhile White House mistress.

Mr. Walker has quite a reputation for growing prize dahlias and begonias. The particular bloom christened by Mrs. Harding was almost twelve inches in diameter.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Walker we are privileged to show our readers a picture of "The Lady Harding."

Last Christmas our Alaskan friend sent us a box of everlasting flowers "from the top of the world," as he put it in his letter, but for some reason or other they never reached us. Sorry; but nevertheless, we appreciate his friendly spirit and good intentions.

### Loggers Uncover Vein of Carbonized Trees

Recently a deposit of carbonized wood, formerly spruce trees, was uncovered near Talolah, Sedro Woolley, Wash., by loggers who scraped away the surface earth in making a camp fire.

Soon it was noticed the ground was burning and an investigation revealed veins of the near-coal extending along one direction as if made by a fallen tree. Many buried trees in the vicinity were found, all of which had changed into carboniferous matter.

### Old Method of Testing a Tree in Western Australia

The illustration herewith shows the old Western Australian method of testing the wood of a tree at some distance up the trunk. The making of the notches for inserting the pegs calls for considerable skill in balancing, as the foothold is so insecure for swinging an axe. The axeman on the top board is Mr. Ted Hales of Bunbury, who was one of the leading splitters and timbermen of his day.

This system of testing trees is practically obsolete nowadays. The tree depicted is a karri.



Old Method of Testing a Tree in Western Australia

Tree testing in Australia is due to the white ants eating up through the heart of the tree and the fact that many trees are hollow from other causes.

A great many trees are felled only to be found of no use on account of the centre of the trunk being hollow or filled with dirt by white ants and other insects.

## THE WOODEN HORNS OF PAUL BUNYAN'S BIG BLUE OX FOUND

"D'YE mean to tell me them's horns—real cow horns?"

"Sure; they're the horns of the Big Blue Ox. You've heard of Paul Bunyan's Big

Blue Ox—the ox that could pull a tree out of the ground and drag it to the mill—top, roots, and all? And it took all the iron ore from one mine to make him a set of shoes. With one pull he could straighten out the kinks in a logging railroad more than twenty miles long. Why, he was so strong that—"

"S'here, young feller, I've been in the cow bizness nigh onto forty year, 'nd I ain't never heard o' that big wha-dja call it—uh, yes, blue doggie. Must say them things do sorta 'semble the horns them yaller, speckled, striped long-horns carried when they stepped

over from Texas. Wan't nary a blue steer in that bunch.

The cavy carried a blue gelding, 'nd, say, he was 'ornery, a pitchin' fool; but nary blue steer—no-sir-ee. Kid, if them's horns, they's petrefide. Say, them ain't horns; that's plain wood!"

"They are wood; the Big Blue Ox had wooden horns and dropped them every year, just the—"

"Wait a minute, young sprout; not so fast. You say this 'ere blue beast dropped his horns. No, that won't go in these parts; critters don't do that-away. No-sir-ee, young feller."

"That's the way the story was told to me. See, it's—"

"Well, if it's a story, all right; let's have it. Cum'ere, boys; here's a new tale on cowhorns. S'more this college stuff, I reckon."

"Yes; I first heard the story this summer, when I was in our Forestry Summer Camp in Michigan."

"That's purty country, but it ain't no cow country."

"No; it's a logging country. We were right close to an up-to-date logging camp, 'nd, say, boy, it's a dandy—steam-heated bunkrooms, shower bath, reading room, and—"

"Stop right naw. My granddad was a lumberjack or somethin' like that; 'nd he never had anything like that; 'nd I've been in cow camps and bunkhouses afore you was born 'nd never seed a bathtub. 'Nyhow, I don't care 'bout your loggin' camps. I wan'ta hear 'bout this big blue critter 'nd droppin' his horns."

"Well, the spring after the winter of the big snow—that's the way the story begins—Paul started out to find Babe; Babe is the name of the Big Blue Ox. The snow had fallen so early that Paul didn't have enough feed for Babe, so the only thing to do was to turn Babe

out to rustle. Paul saw him twice during the winter, when

he was out for a ski trip, looking over the timber—once in southern Minnesota

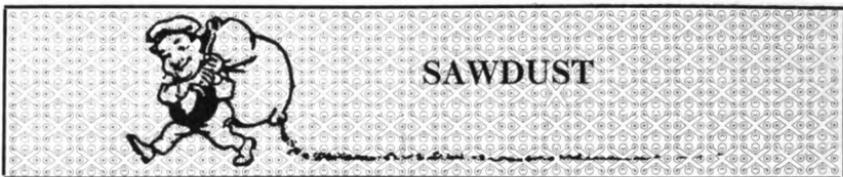
and another time in eastern Canada. Each time Babe was leading a big band of elk and deer.

"In the spring, when Paul started out to find Babe, he didn't realize how soft the ground was. Finally he was floundering around so much that he decided to go back to camp and wait for dryer weather. When he got back to camp, there stood Babe, mud all over and minus his horns. Paul wrote in his diary that he supposed Babe had gotten the notion of dropping his horns from traveling with the elk and deer. The lumberjacks say that you can follow Paul's trail of that day by the lakes in the north woods.

"Say, Smokey, gimme some Durham. C'mon, gotta finish the big circle today. Stick 'round the wagon, sonny, and you can string s'more of that tale t'nite."—D. S. Jeffers in American Forest and Life.



HORNS OF THE BIG  
BLUE OX



Isaac Rosen stepped into the corner grocery store.

"I vant some pepper," said he to the lady clerk.

"What kind do you prefer, black or light-colored pepper?" she replied.

"I don't vant eder kind; I vant tissue pepper."

Instructor—"What is the quickest way to produce sawdust?"

Student—"Why—er—"

Instructor—"Come! Come! Use your head, use your head."

A party of Americans, visting the Orient, observed the custom of placing food on the graves of the dead. Rather facetiously, one of the tourists inquired of a native: "When do you expect your dead to eat your food?"

The Oriental replied: "Sir, when your dead will smell your flowers."

An officer on board a battleship was drilling his men. "I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now begin." After a short effort one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If you plaze, sor," was the reply, "Oi'm coasting."

Taxi Driver—"Say, how long do you expect me to drive you around like this? You owe me \$18.50 now?"

Intoxicated Occupant—"S'll right, then back up to 50 cents. Thash all I got."

It was at the closing exercise at a city public school and Marjorie was

reading a composition of her own on "Grant's work in the Civil War."

She was getting along fine until she started to describe Lee's surrender.

"Lee," she said, "was handsomely attired in full uniform, while Grant wore nothing but an old ragged Union suit."

A negro stoker was crossing the ocean for the first time. He came up on deck to get a breath of air. Looking out on the water, he said, in disgruntled tones: "Why, we is right whar we wuz this time yesterday."

First Steno.—"The idea of your working steady eight hours a day! I would not think of such a thing!"

Second Steno.—"Neither would I. It was the boss that thought of it."—*Town Topics.*

"They are well matched, don't you think?" said one wedding guest to another.

"Well, rather," exclaimed the second guest. "She's a grass widow, and he's a vegetarian."

The teacher was explaining to a class of small boys and girls the meaning of the word "collision."

"A collision," she said, "is when two things come together unexpectedly. Now can anyone give me an example of a collision?"

"Twins!"

Gladys—"Has he proposed, then?"

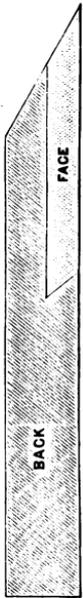
Gwendolen—"Oh, not yet, dear! But his voice had such an engagement ring in it last night."

God made the country but man made the dangerous curves.—*Lyre.*

THE MAN WHO PUTS OUT THE LAST SPARK GENERALLY  
ACQUIRES THE REPUTATION OF BEING A GOOD WOODSMAN



## DISSTON Machine Knives— *cut costs; speed work*



Cross-section of Disston Machine Knife showing how the exclusive Disston Lock Weld process anchors a tool steel face to a high carbon back, giving a firm, rigid knife. Even distribution of tool steel along the face insures efficient cutting edge until knife is ground down to the slots.

DISSTON superiority in planer knives starts with the steel.

All the steel used in Disston knives is made right in the Disston works by men trained to Disston methods by years of experience.

Disston steel men developed a special steel that stands up under terrific operating strains.

Expert workmen harden and temper, grind and balance Disston machine knives to exacting standards.

You get bigger output because this special Disston steel holds its edge longer.

You reduce running costs because Disston knives require less grinding.

And you save power. A dull knife slows your motor. Disston knives stay sharp—giving more cutting with less power.

Disston makes all sizes and shapes of machine knives for saw mills and planing mills. Solid Steel Machine Knives, Laid Steel Knives welded with the famous Disston Lock Weld process, and Thin High Speed Steel Knives.

Increase your planing efficiency with Disston Machine Knives.

---

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.**  
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

# *First Disston Saw-Service Branch*

Shortly after the Civil War the lumbering industry of the United States had gradually moved westward. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota had become the principal lumber producing states.

About this time Henry Disston realized that he could give better service to his trade in that section by being in closer touch with it.

So, in 1870, he opened the first saw-service branch at Chicago, where he carried a full line of mill saws and accessories and maintained a repair shop.

Today, the House of Disston has thirteen saw-service branches and repair shops, located in different parts of the country, to give saw mills, planing mills and woodworking factories more satisfactory and faster service.

Write, phone or wire the branch nearest you whenever it can be of assistance. The manager and his assistants will be glad to co-operate with you.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., of Illinois  
111-115 N. Jefferson Street  
Chicago, Ill.

The Henry Disston's Sons Company  
Sixth and Baymiller Streets  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
1555-65 Fourth Ave., South Cor.  
Mass. St., Seattle, Washington

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
144 Second Street  
San Francisco, Calif.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
91 First Street  
Portland, Oregon

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
80 Sussex Street  
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
116-118 Pearl Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
120-122 Exchange Street  
Bangor, Maine

The Riechman-Crosby Co.  
223-235 S. Front Street  
Memphis, Tenn.

C. T. Patterson Co., Ltd.  
New Orleans, La.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
130-132 Marietta Street  
Atlanta, Ga.

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
2-20 Fraser Avenue  
Toronto, Canada

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.  
Vancouver, B. C., Canada

## **Export Office**

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
120 Broadway  
New York City

## **Distributors for Great Britain and Ireland**

Henry Disston & Sons (<sup>Great</sup>Britain) Ltd.  
35, 36, 37 Upper Thames Street  
London, E. C. 4, England

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.**  
GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY  
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

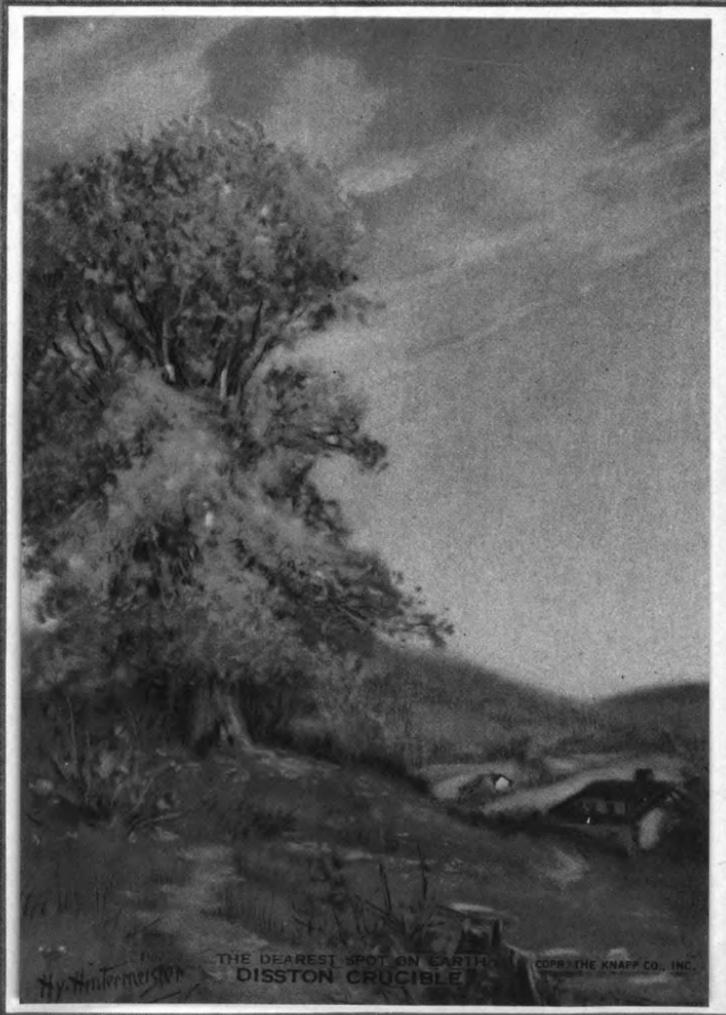
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NOV 12 1925

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The  
**DISSTON**  
**CRUCIBLE**



*H. W. Meyer*

THE DEAREST SPOT ON EARTH  
DISSTON CRUCIBLE

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October, 1925

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# FOR FAST AND BETTER WORK USE DISSTON CROSS-CUT SAWS

No. 495 SUWANEE



The Suwanee is one of the highest grade cross-cut saws made by Disston. "Four Cutter with raker tooth" type. Ground six gauges thinner on the back than on the tooth edge. Used mostly for "bucking" or cutting fallen timber to length. Made of Disston-made Steel. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

No. 289 VIRGINIAN



The Virginian is the same as the Suwanee in material, shape of plate and workmanship. Made for those users who prefer a "two cutter with raker tooth" type. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

No. 470 BUZZ



The Buzz is a medium width saw. Same quality as the Suwanee and Virginian. Used for "felling" or cutting down timber and for "felling" and "bucking" timber of medium size. "Four cutter with raker tooth" type. Ground five gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

No. 410 CEDAR SAVAGE



A one-man saw as good as the best cross-cut saw. Made for fast, easy cutting in all kinds of timber. Narrow blade, ground to special taper, gives ample clearance with small amount of set in teeth. Handle has large and comfortable grip. Regular lengths 3 to 6 feet, or longer, if desired.

No. 1 SETTING HAMMER AND  
HAND ANVIL



To secure best results from cross-cut saws, they must be properly set and sharpened. No. 1 Setting hammer and anvil used in connection with our Imperial Cross-cut Saw tools are recommended for this purpose.

IMPERIAL SAW TOOL



A cross-cut saw tool that fills a long felt want. Includes a jointer, raker tooth gauge, block and anvil and setting gauge. Made of best material.

No. 122  
CROSS-CUT HANDLE

The cap is made with a long neck, tapped to fit the threaded end of loop rod. Rod extends through the handle, making connection and line of pressure, when on saw, from top of handle to bottom edge of blade, thus insuring a strong, firm grip on saw, without possibility of lost motion or wobbling. 8 inches long, diameter, 1 1/4 inches.



CROSS-CUT BOOK FREE

The Disston Cross-cut Saw Book contains much information which is helpful to lumbermen. Write for your copy. Address Dept. O.

**Henry Disston & Sons,  
Inc.**

**Philadelphia, U. S. A.**

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR LUMBERMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

OCTOBER, 1925

No. 9

## DISSTON INVINCIBLE SAW

### Cut 1 1/8 Inch Kerf in Iron Dog 5/16 Inch Thick

"This new saw is exceptionally serviceable to the man with little experience. The points or teeth require very little filing to sharpen. New points can be inserted easily, and after each insertion of new points the saw is practically the same as when new.

"The Invincible Saw represents a new and patented principle of inserted-tooth saw construction. Invincible teeth are of a patented design and, once in position, are securely locked in place. The teeth are stocky and strong and have plenty of wear in them."

SEVERAL years ago when the Disston Invincible Inserted tooth circular saw was first offered to the saw world, one of our booklets illustrating and describing this saw, contained among others, the two paragraphs quoted above.

When these particular paragraphs were read it is possible some of our friends were inclined to think that our enthusiasm had somewhat colored our claims for this saw.

Not so. We knew the steel and peculiar construction of the saw and were satisfied in our own minds that it would measure up to even more than we claimed for it, and our only aim was to apprise saw users of its merits.

Since then we have had testimony after testimony to the merits of this saw. Millmen from all over the country voluntarily informed us that the Invincible cut for them more lumber with less power.

We have never tried to cut iron with the Invincible, as we have metal saws for that purpose, and we advise against others doing so, but here is a little incident that gives us a bit of satisfaction, because it is apparent and convincing proof of even more than

we claimed for this now most popular inserted tooth circular saw.

Recently when Mr. H S. Souder, of Soudertown, Pa., was sawing a mahogany log with a No. 66 Invincible, 52 inches in diameter, 7 gauge, the saw struck an iron dog 4 1/2 inches long, 2 inches at its widest point and 5/16 inch thick. Before the power could be shut off the saw had cut a kerf into the dog 1 1/8 inch long and 3/8 inch wide.

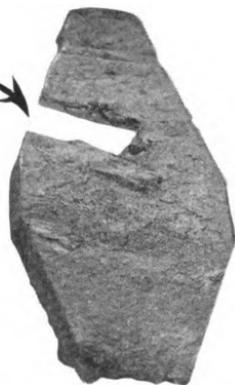
Notwithstanding the cut was made at an angle, which gives a side or "twist" pressure, only one tooth was broken. Not a projection nor a holder was affected in the least, neither was the blade strained or twisted.

New teeth were quickly inserted in place of the old ones and the saw was

none the worse for its heroic experience.

The illustration is a one-half reduction of the dog.

We issue a booklet containing testimonials and full description of the Invincible. If you are interested we should be glad to send you a copy of it.





Camp No. 2, Schafer Bros. Logging Company, Montesano, Washington

## CAMP TWO; SOME CREW!

### Lissen Folks, Lissen; Here's a Record!

On July 10th, 1925, there were some doings out Pacific-coast-ward. See the sturdy lumbermen in the picture above? Well, these "boys" know the logging game from A to izzard; besides that, they use their brains as well as their brawn when they toss a few logs around on cars, especially when they are making history.

Allow us to introduce you to Camp No. 2 of Schafer Bros. Logging Co., of Montesano, Washington. Some happy looking bunch, eh? No wonder; and they have a perfect right to be a bit chesty, too.

There were about twenty-two members in this crew, when on the above mentioned date,

*They loaded 104 cars with great logs in 8 hours. The total scale was in excess of 875,000 feet. One loading and yarding machine was used.*

The Schafer Bros. Logging Company believe this to be the greatest output of any one side which has ever been achieved, and are naturally elated over it.

In addition to this remarkable record, we sense harmony and co-operation between employer and employees, a most desirable condition to exist in any organization.

Hats off to the sturdy sons of the Northwest and may they all live long and enjoy good health to further engage in such exhilarating (?) exercise.

## Twelve Things to Remember

- The Value of Time.
- The Success of Perseverance.
- The Pleasure of Working.
- The Dignity of Simplicity.
- The Worth of Character.
- The Power of Kindness.
- The Influence of Example.
- The Obligation of Duty.
- The Wisdom of Economy.
- The Virtue of Patience.
- The Improvement of Talent.
- The Joy of Originating.

—Marshall Field.

Autumn is the curfew time of the year. The earth is like a cathedral whose windows flame with sunset glory; whose service-hour is vespers. Oh! beautiful rest and silence of Autumn. Oh! Midas touch of Autumn that lifts us so gently and tenderly into Winter's lap that ere we know it we are looking at the glitter of frosty diamonds.—*Ex.*

An efficient employee will not stand by and see material or product wasted.

## SOUTHERN STAR LUMBER CO.

McKenzie, Tenn.

### "Disston Saws Give Fine Service in Cutting Our Hardwoods."—*Browning.*

We are glad to present to our readers at the bottom of the page a view of the Southern Star Lumber Company, at McKenzie, Tenn., and their fine line-up of teams which furnish the motive power in transporting logs to the mill and lumber to the railroad.

We can imagine the musical "gee," "haw" and "whoa" as these words sound and resound through the woods as the company's expert teamsters direct the faithful animals between trees and by heavy underbrush down the road to the mill.

Then in the mill is the hum of Disston saws as they reduce to lumber oak, gum, poplar, hickory, elm, ash and almost every kind of hard wood in the catalog of woods.

Mr. Browning, the company's master filer, surely knows how to get the most out of his Disston saws. As an evidence of his skill, we incidentally mention the fact that in the past two years he has been using respectively a 60" and a 66" saw, 9 gauge at center, 12 gauge at rim.

His cut when using these saws is something more than 15,000 feet in ten hours. Mr. Browning is so expert that he has had no miscuts when using these saws. Of course, the company is well pleased with Mr. Browning's achievement.

It is remarkable what can be obtained from Disston saws, if as in this case, the filer takes into consideration the kind and condition of the wood to be cut, the style of saw and shape of tooth best adapted to the work, and then file, swage, and gauge the teeth accordingly. We doff our hat to Mr. Browning, who says, "Disston saws give fine service in cutting our hardwoods." May his tribe increase.

### Lumbering in Argentina and Paraguay

Along the rivers and railroads of northern Argentina and Paraguay are found hundreds of lumber camps. Here logs for Buenos Aires and other city markets are squared by hand in the forest and only the choicest logs are shipped to the different markets.

The native labor is cheap, the Chaco Indian receiving only about 35 cents a day, but the distances are so great and handling methods are usually so primitive that the final cost of squared logs in Buenos Aires have, until recently, been too high for competition with imported woods.

American lumber is very well known to dealers and users in River Plate

(Continued on Page 71.)



To the left—Southern Star Lumber Co. Mill at McKenzie, Tenn.



To the right—Splendid teams of the Southern Star Lumber Co.

# SUGAR PINE LUMBER CO

Produces One Hundred Million  
Great Spiral Tooth Circ

**I**N the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, approximately midway between the great southern and northern cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco, surrounded by grape vineyards, fig gardens, and peach orchards, just outside Fresno, stands a new industry employing 1,500 men—the Sugar Pine Lumber Company.

The question immediately arises in many minds, Why a lumber plant out in the fertile agricultural region at some distance from the timber supply? The answer is, first, to afford the employees of the plant the best of home accommodations, school facilities, lodge and church connections, etc., readily obtainable in the city of Fresno nearby; and secondly, to have shipping advantages of two great railroad systems. The first, at least, is a distinct advantage over many mill towns, and is appreciated by the employees. Of course, quite a number are content to live at the town of Pinedale, which has grown up at the mill.

## TIMBER FROM THE SIERRAS

The timber supply of this new concern stands in the High Sierras, at an elevation of more than 5,300 feet above

sea level, about 60 miles from Fresno, and when cut is brought down over the Minarets and Western Railway, a fine logging line constructed for the purpose.

The great stands of sugar pine, white pine, white fir, and incense cedar are logged by the finest type of electric equipment, the woods operations continuing for eight months, *i. e.*, April to November, during which time the snow is off the ground. Oil-burning locomotives handle the trains of logs. The Central Camp of the company, in its logging operations, accommodates 450 men, the facilities being first-class in every particular—electrically lighted, steam heated, etc., with

cottages for married employees, dining hall, store, moving picture, amusement hall, etc.

## BIG NEW MILL AT PINEDALE

The area fenced at Pinedale for the mill site contains 559 acres, and on arrival from the woods the logs are dumped into a pond 32 acres in size, which will accommodate logs containing 12,500,000 ft.

of potential lumber. In and around the plant electricity is much in evidence; in

### OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

**President**  
Mr. Arthur H. Fleming  
**Director**  
Mr. Robt. C. Gillis  
**General Counsel**  
Mr. H. J. Goudge  
**Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.**  
Mr. J. P. Hemphill  
**Ass't Gen'l Mgr.**  
Mr. B. A. Cannon  
**Secretary**  
Mr. Clarence S. Fleming



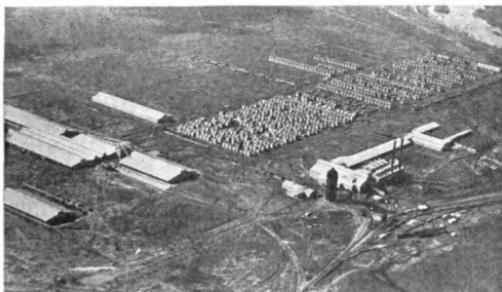
Sugar Pine Lumber Co., Fresno, Calif., and train load of sixteen cars carrying 100,000 feet of lumber

## NY AT FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

of Lumber Annually. Disston's  
s "Buck" the Great Logs

fact the entire plant, where feasible, is electrically operated. There are 4 boilers with a total capacity of 3,000 H. P., and 3 turbines with a total capacity of 3,750 K. W.

As the logs come up the slip they are "bucked" by a 96-inch Disston spiral



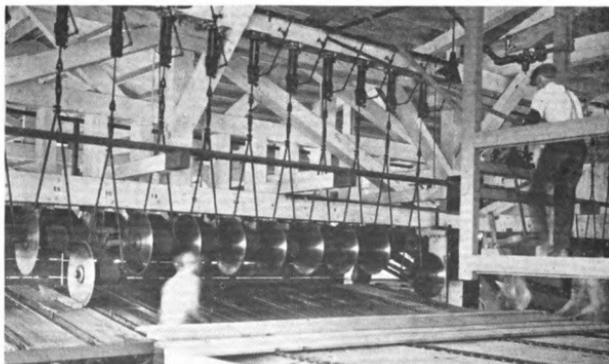
Bird's-eye of the Sugar Pine Lumber Co.'s Mill and Yard

circular saw or the large drag saw. The four head rigs or band saws make lumber at the rate of 9,650 ft. per minute, and are 53 and 60 feet in length. This plant changed saws 4,196 times during the season of 1924, and the average time lost in doing so was only 4 minutes and 55 seconds.

### DOWN LUMBER LANE

The green chain leading from the saw mill is 522 feet in length, and has 238 spaces for sorting the lumber.

The Sugar Pine Lumber Company is one of the largest producers of Sugar Pine lumber in the world, producing last year 52,000,000 feet of this specie, together with 48,000,000 feet of white pine, white fir, and incense cedar.



Southern Lumber Co.'s Slashers

The climate of Fresno is well suited for air-drying this fine lumber, and the three units of yard already constructed cover 100 acres, with a capacity of 90,000,000 ft. and are served by about 40 miles of tracks. In addition

the company operates 16 Northwest Blower type kilns, 120 feet long, with a capacity of 400,000 feet.

Electric locomotives, electric pilers, electric carriers and other modern equipment distribute and handle the lumber.

### PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY

The planing mill is 160 x 262 feet in size and has a daily capacity of 400,000 feet of finished lumber. The box factory has a capacity of 100,000 feet per shift, and both are completely equipped with modern machinery.

### SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS

The company is fitted to render 100% service to its customers. The loading dock has a capacity of 40 cars per day, and the stock carried usually runs about 45,000,000 feet of various grades and species of lumber.

(Continued on Page 70)

## MR. J. T. WRENN, FILER LITTLE RIVER LBR. CO., TOWNSEND, TENN.

**Says, "In Twenty-three Years as a Filer I Have Used Disston Saws Ninety Per Cent of the Time."**

Mr. J. T. Wrenn is filer for the Little River Lumber Company, Townsend, Tenn. He is quite an asset to the company because of his long and varied experience, and painstaking efforts in solving every saw problem which comes under his jurisdiction.

As a mere boy, Mr. Wrenn had the fortune to become a filing student of the venerable Frank VanTassel, a brief sketch of whose filing activities appeared in *THE CRUCIBLE* some time ago, and at which time Mr. VanTassel was one of the oldest active filers in the country. When a boy, fourteen years of age, Mr. Wrenn was capable of handling swage and shaper, and of giving considerable assistance in the filing room.

He has had extensive experience in the art of filing in different parts of the country. His filing log registers work in eight states and nineteen mills. This itinerary was principally in the first ten years of his trade, and his contact with other filers, various methods, different style mills, all kinds of saws, and hard and soft woods, proved a splendid course of



Mr. J. T. Wrenn

schooling in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Wrenn, however, gives "Uncle" Frank VanTassel, dean of the filing fraternity of this country, principal credit for his success as a filer. It was he who taught him as a boy, "never to lay down on the job" and that "all problems could be solved by solving them."

During the past five years Mr. Wrenn has been employed by the Little River Lumber Company, and is so well satisfied with his position that he expects to re-

main with the company as long as the job lasts.

Twenty-six years' experience in a filing mill and 23 years' experience as a filer is quite a record for a man only forty years old, and it would be mighty interesting to learn if any of his fellow craftsmen have a similar record.

Visitors to Mr. Wrenn's filing room are cordially received, and he is always ready to discuss merits of saws and methods of filing.

In the picturesque mountains of Tennessee, is his home town, Chattanooga, here Mr. Wrenn expects to spend the balance of his days.

### To Sawyers and Filers

**Who Desire to Work in Foreign Countries**

Frequently requests are received from our customers outside the United States to secure for them capable sawyers and filers.

Those who are willing to consider such positions should send us their applications and give complete and continuous record of past experience; also references. Address—

Manager, Export Dept.,  
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Sugar Pine Lumber Company

(Continued from Page 69)

Three thousand cars, or sufficient for a train 25 miles long, were shipped last year, the lumber being widely distributed from the Pacific to the Atlantic, some of it going to foreign shores.

"Do you know our new minister is just wonderful. He brings home to you things that you never saw before."

"Yeah, just like our laundryman."

—*The Hamlin Epworthian.*

## REDWOOD GROVE GIVEN TO CALIFORNIA

Another grove of virgin redwoods have been saved to the State and Nation through the donation by George F. Schwarz, of New York, of 137 acres of dense redwood forest 10 miles south of Crescent City, in Del Norte County. The tract was given in honor of Col. Henry S. Graves, formerly chief of the United States Forest Service, later dean of the Yale School of Forestry and now provost of Yale University.

Scenically, this grove is considered one of the finest in the redwood region, stretching along the fog belt of coastline from Monterey to the Oregon line. The trees will be left undisturbed with only here and there a path.

Since its organization in 1919 the Save The Redwood League has bought or been instrumental in buying more than 2700 acres of redwoods along the new Redwood Highway from Sausalito to Grants Pass, Ore. Most of the groves are in Humboldt County. In one place they stretch for 14 miles along the Redwood Highway.

The league announces approximately \$2,000,000 raised in pledges and cash to acquire more redwoods for the

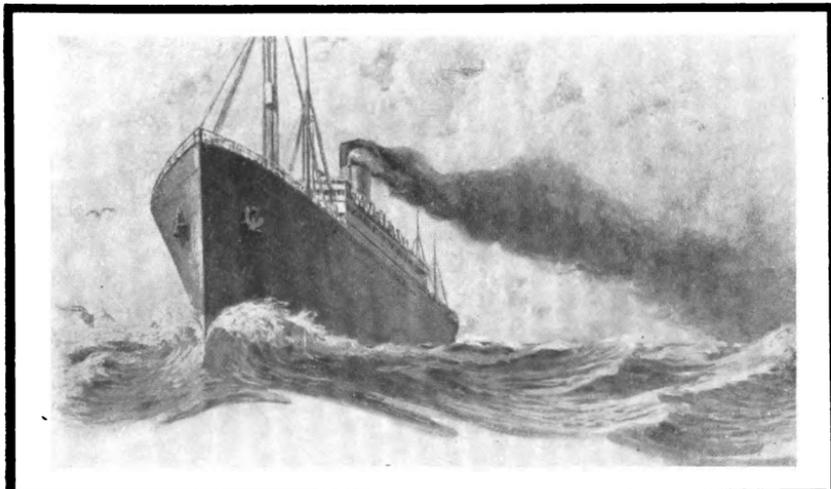
State. The redwoods saved by the league represent one-half of one per cent of standing redwoods. These are owned for the most part by lumber interests.

The new grove adjoins others saved by private donations of tree-lovers throughout the United States. Existing groves added in this way are the Franklin K. Lane, Edwin R. Kickey, Stephens, Richardson and Humboldt County memorial groves.—*Ex.*

### Lumbering in Argentina and Paraguay

(Continued from Page 67)

countries. The qualities of American pines, oak, ash and walnut are so well understood that in Argentina they form the standard of judgment for the native woods. Brazilian pine has apparently found a permanent place in the Argentina and Uruguay market in the replacement of Douglas fir and white pine for the more general and common uses. It is the most formidable competitive of the American white pine. Araucanian pine from Southern Chilean ports is also competing with the American white pine for the cheaper uses.



"Ships from afar afforested the Bay,  
Within their huge and chambered bodies lay  
The wealth of continents; and merrily sailed  
The hardy argosies to far Cathay."—*A. Bierce.*



He started as poor as the proverbial church mouse 20 years ago. He now has retired with a fortune of \$50,000.00.

This money was acquired through economy, conscientious effort to give full value, indomitable perseverance, and the death of an uncle, who left him \$49,999.50.

The Jones' have a saxophone;  
The Jenkinse a radio own;  
A phonograph beguiles the Flynns;  
Revenge is sweet, we now have twins.  
—*Tid Bits.*

There is something about a wind-shield glass that magnifies a tack and makes a pedestrian seem small matter.  
—*Wooster Record.*

Required to tell what he knows about Sir Isaac Newton, the average person would reply that Sir Isaac was sitting under the old apple tree at Appomat-tox composing "Paradise Lost," when an apple fell

from the tree and hit him on the head. He jumped up, crying, "Eureka!" and immediately invented the steam engine.

Berry:—"There is no such thing as nothing."

"Bud" Sullivan:—"What's the thing that's in the gasoline tank when that 'old bus' lies down dead for want of gas?"

At a high school examination in England, the following definition was given to Anatomy: "Anatomy is the human body, which consists of three parts—the head, the chist, and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and the brains, if any; the chist contains the lungs and a piece of liver; the stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y.

Freshman:—"Our Latin teacher must be pretty old."

Soph:—"What makes you think that?"

Freshman:—"She told the class she taught Caesar and Cicero for five years."

**"The Disston Invincible Saw did fine work. I never in all my experience saw its equal in performance. We had mean stuff to cut, buried the saw a number of times and cut into nails and wire. The saw stood up fine under all conditions, cut clean and true, and never even warmed up."**

**LAWRENCE-GOODLING CO., INC.**  
Mobile, Alabama.

An old English lady looked out of a car window as the train drew into the station, and, hailing a little boy, said: "Little boy, are you good?"

"Yes'm."  
"Parents living?"

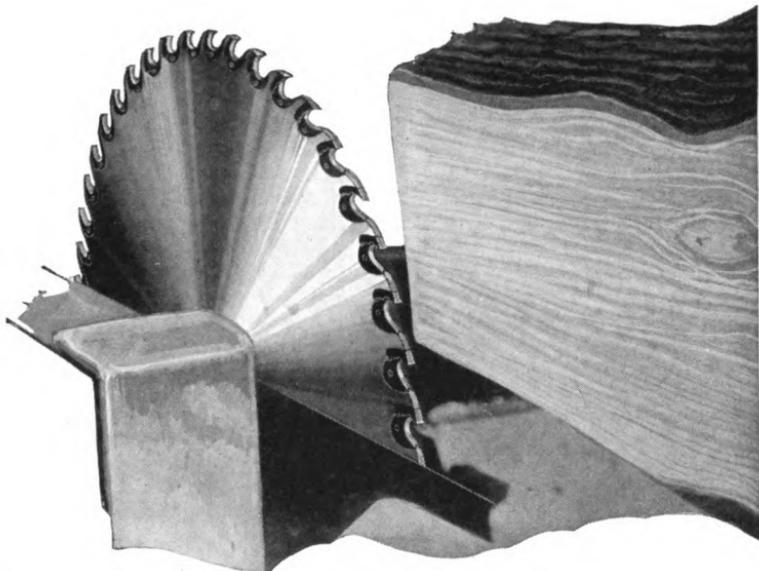
"Yes'm."  
"Go to Sunday School?"

"Yes'm."  
"Then I think I can trust you; run with this penny and get me a bun, and remember God sees you!"—*Exchange.*

Husband:—"It says here that the newest fad is to adopt a chicken for a pet."

Wife:—"Just let me catch you doing it!"

***Life is beautiful, and, for all we know,  
Death is just as good.—Roycroft***



You get

## PROVED PERFORMANCE with this new Disston Saw

After all, what you want to know about a saw is—will it cut more lumber, better lumber, and use less power?

If it does these things, you'll get more profit from your mill.

The new Disston Invincible Saw *proves* what it will do for you—before you install it.

Proves it by the experience of hundreds of mill owners. They have tried the Invincible Saw . . . on portable mills . . . on fast feed mills . . . on edgers—all over the country.

Results the same everywhere—more lumber with less power.

Because—the specially designed gullet cannot clog; every tooth is always clean, cutting free and easy. The saw runs cooler and takes a faster feed.

A Disston patent locks the bits in place. Strains that loosen ordinary bits only seat Invincible teeth more securely.

Send for booklet of "Invincible Performances" on other mills. They will show the results you, too, can get from this saw. Address Dept. O.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.**  
**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

*Study this list before buying any more tools.  
Every item is a Disston product and that means  
a tool that will give you complete satisfaction.*

**Back Saws**

**Band Saws for Wood and Metal**



Bevels  
Buck Saws  
Butcher Saws and Blades  
Cabinet Scrapers

**Chisel Tooth Circular Saws**

**Circular Saws for Wood,  
Metal, and Slate**

Compass Saws  
Concave Saws, Circular  
Cross-cut Saws  
Cut-off Saws  
Cylinder Saws  
Dovetail Saws  
Drag Saw Blades  
Edger Saws  
Files and Rasps  
Filing Guides  
Gang Saws



Gauges, Carpenters' Marking  
Grooving Saws  
Hack Saw Blades  
Hack Saw Frames  
Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws  
Hedge Shears



Ice Saws  
Inserted Tooth Circular  
Saws  
Keyhole Saws

Kitchen Saws  
Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge  
Knives—Circular—for Cork, Cloth,  
Leather, Paper, etc.  
Knives—Machine  
Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'  
Lock Corner Cutters  
Machetes

**Mandrels**

**Metal-slitting Saws**



Milling Saws for Metal  
Mitre-box Saws  
Mitre Rods  
Nest of Saws

**One-man Cross-cut Saws**

**Pattern Maker Saws**

**Plumbs and Levels**

**Plumber Saws**

**Post Hole Diggers**

**Pruning Saws**

**Rail Hack Saws**

**Re-saws**

**Saw Clamps and Filing Guides**

**Saw Gummers**

**Saw-sets**

**Saw Screws**

**Screw Drivers**

**Screw-slotting Saws**

**Scroll Saws**

**Segment Saws**

**Shingle Saws**

**Siding Saws**

**Slate Saws, Circular**



Squares, Try and Mitre  
Stair Builder Saws  
Stave Saws  
Straight Edges

**Sugar Beet Knives**

**Swages**

**Tools for Repairing Saws**

**Tool Steel**

**Trowels—Brick, Plastering,  
Pointing, etc.**

**Veneering Saws**

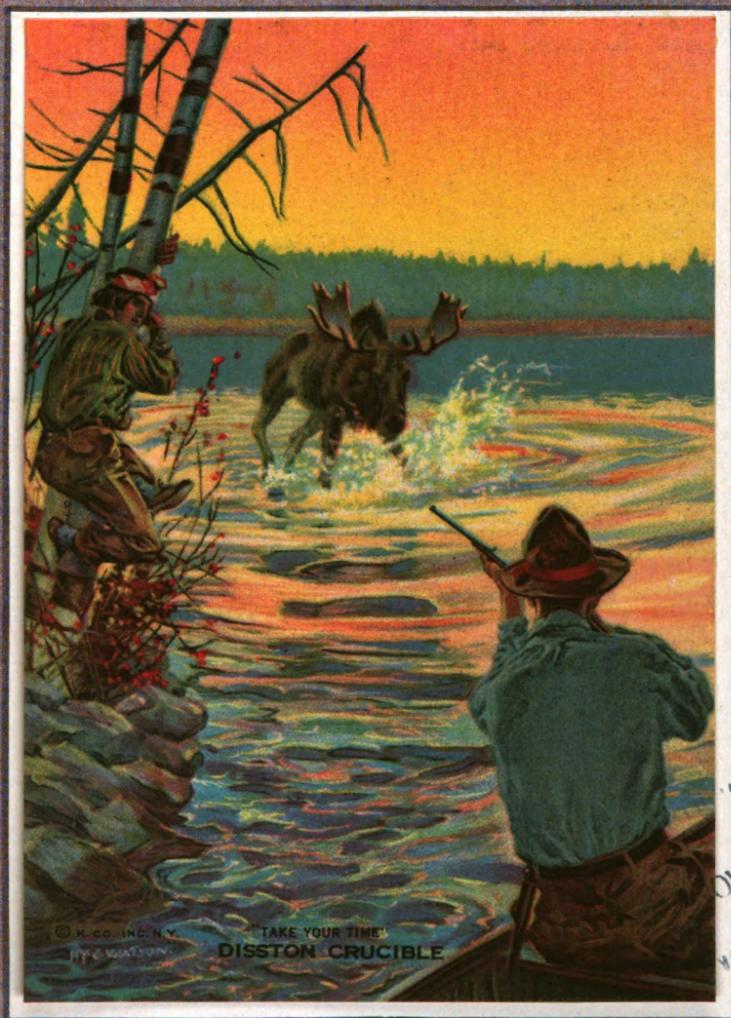
**Webbs—Turning, Felloe, etc.**



This is a partial list. There are thousands  
of items in the complete Disston line.

**DISSTON**  
**SAWS TOOLS FILES**

*The*  
**DISSTON  
CRUCIBLE**



**NOVEMBER, 1925**

# FOR FAST AND BETTER WORK USE DISSTON CROSS-CUT SAWS

No. 270 ZIP



The Zip is a medium width cross-cut saw, used for "felling" and "bucking" timber of medium size. "Two cutter with raker tooth" type. Ground five gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

No. 472 HENRY



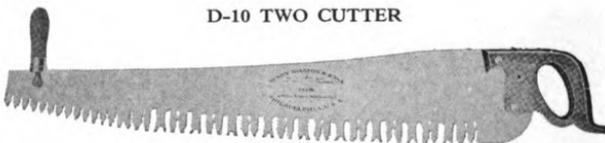
The Henry is a "four cutter with raker tooth" type. Medium width blade. Used for "felling" and "bucking" medium size timber. Ground five gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

No. 494 BEAVER—Hollow Back



The Beaver is a "four cutter with raker tooth" type. Designed for "felling" and "bucking" small timber. The blade is narrow and is cut with a "hollow" back in order to give sufficient "breast" or curve to the cutting edge. Ground three gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

D-10 TWO CUTTER



The D-10 is one of the best one man cross-cut saws in quality, workmanship and finish made by Disston. It is a two-cutter type and has long, slender, perforated teeth with extra wide gullets and special shaped rakers with "undercut" for clearance. Narrow blade, taper ground. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular lengths 3 to 6 feet; longer or shorter if desired.

IMPERIAL CROSS-CUT SAW FILE



The Imperial Cross-cut Saw File is made especially for filing cross-cut saws. It is known among filers everywhere for its long life and for its fast, clean cutting. The Imperial is parallel in width and thickness, and is made in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 inches.

No. 119 CROSS-CUT  
HANDLE

13½ inches long, 1¾ inches diameter at thickest part, heavy malleable iron castings, malleable iron bolt and nut.



CROSS-CUT BOOK FREE

The Disston Cross-cut Saw Book contains much information which is helpful to lumbermen. Write for your copy. Address Dept. O.

**Henry Disston & Sons,  
Inc.  
Philadelphia, U. S. A.**

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR LUMBERMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

NOVEMBER, 1925

No. 10

## A DISSTON HAND SAW PURCHASED IN 1843 Used in Sawing Veneer 14" x 4" x 1/16"

RECENTLY one of our salesmen made a trip to Rex, Ga., and called on Estes & Walcott Co., who are chair manufacturers, and who use Disston saws in their mill. While there he was shown the bookcase illustrated here, which was made by the present Mr. Walcott's father.

The rough lumber in this bookcase is Georgia pine and was sawed on a Muly or reciprocating mill on which Disston saws were used.

This bookcase is covered with finely-figured walnut veneer 14" x 4" x  $\frac{1}{16}$ ". The veneer was sawed with a Disston hand saw purchased by Mr. Walcott in 1843. This saw was also used in making the cabinet throughout.

On the drawer pulls are carved two leaves with a pear in the center.

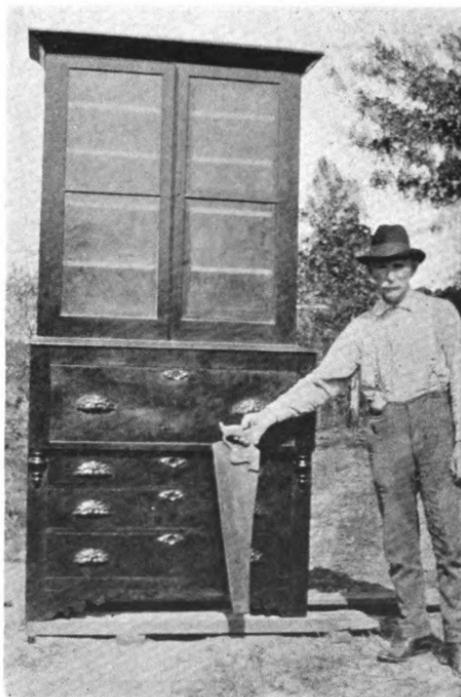
This bookcase has been moved about quite a bit and did not receive as careful handling as its real worth and uniqueness would warrant, consequently it was damaged some, but recently it has been reconditioned and now looks good as new. It is nine feet high, four feet wide, and twenty inches deep.

Here is a piece of master workmanship. Consider the steady hand which guided the Disston hand saw in cutting the veneer.

Probably it would help one to appreciate Mr. Walcott's skill were he to try to cut a piece of

walnut wood 14 inches long, 4 inches wide and  $\frac{1}{16}$  inches thick.

We have received many splendid examples of thin, straight and smooth cuts made by Disston hand saws, but Mr. Walcott's achievement eclipses them all.



Bookcase made by Mr. Walcott with Disston Saws

## THE LITTLE RIVER LUMBER COMPANY Townsend, Tenn.

**Mill Capacity 100,000 Feet Daily; Equipped Entirely with Disston Saws**

Down in the Appalachian Mountains of Blount County, Tennessee, in a hardwood district, is located the Little River Lumber Co. The officials of this mill are—

Mr. W. T. Townsend, President and Organizer.

Mr. R. A. Huffstetler, Gen. Manager.

These gentlemen are well qualified for their respective positions, which accounts for the constantly increasing business of the company, and their widely established reputation for high grade lumber.

The capacity of the mill is 100,000 feet daily. It consists of a double band saw and is equipped entirely with Disston saws.

Mr. J. T. Wrenn is the company's filer and is considered one of the best in the Appalachian district.

On one of the mills Mr. Wrenn has operated four 13-inch, 13 gauge Disston bands for two years and four months, and on the other mill, five 12-inch, 14 gauge Disston bands for three years. All of these saws are still running and giving very satisfactory service.

Mr. Wrenn is partial to Disston saws, and states that in his twenty-three years as filer, in nineteen different mills ninety per cent of the saws used were Disston.

The Little River Lumber Company owns a large tract of virgin timber from which they manufacture some of the best lumber in the Appalachian section.

Very much depends upon the efficiency of a filer in getting for his firm the most lumber at the least cost.

It is a well understood fact in lumber circles that even the highest grade saw must be kept in good condition to get the best results. Here is where Mr. Wrenn excels, proving himself a valuable asset to his company.

### Million Years Old

Wood a million years old has been found in California, according to Mr. C. L. Hill, of the District Office of Products, who sent a sample of the wood to the (Madison) Forest Products Laboratory where it was identified as belonging to the genus Sequoia. The undecayed wood of 3,500 years ago, found in Tutankhamen's tomb, is but a product of yesterday, comparatively.

This piece of wood was taken from 500 feet underground in a tunnel of the California-Hawaiian Development Company in Long Canyon, T. 13 N., R. 12 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian, on September 17, 1920. The log was buried in the gravels of a Tertiary stream bed about twelve feet under the lava cap of the great flow which terminated the Tertiary Period. It is,

therefore, at least a million years old and is remarkable in the fact that it has neither petrified nor disintegrated except as to the lighter springwood of some of the annual rings.



Mill of the Little River Lumber Co., Townsend, Tenn.

## Long-Bell Lumber Co.'s Reforestation Program

The importance of reforestation is becoming more apparent every day, and every day the large lumber companies are devoting their efforts more and more to the planting of trees as well as to reducing trees to lumber.

Now, along comes the Long-Bell Lumber company with a comprehensive reforestation program, including replanting of between 3000 and 4000 acres annually. This program has been announced by M. B. Neilson, president of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. The reforestation project follows months of study by J. B. Woods, forest engineer for the company.

In addition to the replanting of cedar, fir and hemlock, which are the native trees, experiments on a commercial scale will be made with species now foreign to this part of the north-west, including redwood, bigtree, Port Orford cedar and white pine.

A large forest nursery is being established near Ryderwood. The program provides for reseeding at a rate equal to the progress of cutting and following within three years after logging.

A unique feature of the program is the development of lines of broadleaf species to segregate the young growth into small areas, and protect them from fire. Alder and other broadleaf trees are to be planted along the abandoned logging spurs. In logging, all snags large enough to make a fire hazard are removed. Slash disposal is handled carefully, and a carefully organized fire patrol is maintained.

Under this oak I love to sit and hear all the things which its leaves have to tell. No printed leaves have more treasures in history or of literature to those who know how to listen.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Trees are indeed the glory, the beauty, and the delight of nature. \* \* \* Without trees how in the name of wonder could we have houses, ships, bridges, easy-chairs, or coffins or almost any single one of the necessities, conveniences and comforts of life?—*John Wilson.*

## A Public Square Curio

On a packing goods box as a pedestal this carved wooden dog occupies the place of honor in the center of the Indian village of Kitwanga, British Columbia. It is more than a mere monument—it is the shrine of the place, the god that stands guard against evil that might descend upon the "people of the Rabbitt." Two of the little rabbits appear in this snapshot, but under violent protest from the grown-ups who lingered nearby, for it is well known in Kitwanga that a camera man may "steal one's shadow." Nobody wants to have his shadow stolen—it causes no end of annoyance. The camera man didn't know about this until later and now feels dreadfully sorry about it. As a matter of fact he



*Ewing Galloway*

A God that Stands Guard Against Evils

was lucky to escape without being bashed on the head with a totem pole for his indiscretion. The slogan of Kitwanga is "may the sun shine in your face" (ojibaway). As yet, however, Kitwanga has no Chamber of Commerce.

Now the trees are sentient beings; they have thoughts and fancies; they stir with emotion; they converse together; they whisper or dream in the twilight; they struggle and wrestle with the storm.—*John Burroughs.*

Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good we often might win, by fearing to attempt.—*Shakespeare.*

# WEST VIRGINIA PULP AND PAPER

## Constructed in 1923 and Equipped

**W**E herewith present a view of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., the mill which is the source of supply of some of the best and highest grade spruce manufactured in the eastern part of the United States.

It is also a source of supply of one of the largest paper manufacturers with headquarters at New York City, office in Chicago, Ill., manufacturing plants at Covington, Va., Tyrone, Pa., Luke, Md., Piedmont, W. Va., Williamsburg, Pa., Mechanicsville, N. Y., Spruce, W. Va., and Cass, W. Va.

The mill at Cass manufactures lumber and pulp wood; the mill at Spruce only pulp wood and such bark as is suitable for extracts, which is turned over to the Company's extract plant which is a subsidiary of the pulp and lumber operations. Only the finest of spruce and hardwood logs are converted into lumber, there being ample requirements for all other timber in pulp wood.

### 90,000 ACRE LUMBER TRACT

Two plants furnish all of their paper mills located in West Virginia, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, where the pulp is made up and shipped to New York.

The timber hold covers approximately 90,000 acres, which stand is considered to be an almost, if not perpetual supply, as the timber which is left to mature after cutting over, will be developed to the extent of profitable cutting in twenty-five years. This is the estimated time to cover the acreage they hold.

### 125 MILES OF STANDARD GAUGE RAILROAD

The company operates 125 miles of standard gauge railroad. Huge locomotives ranging in weight from 150 to 60 tons, traverse this road in transporting logs and lumber. There is also a machine shop, where engines and track equipment are repaired.

This equipment is accompanied by the log loaders equal to requirements. In addition to these they work in the woods from eighty to one hundred head

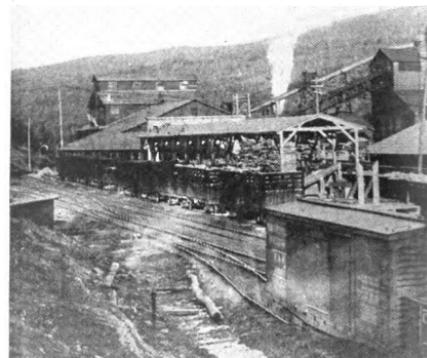
of horses, and have a cutting and logging crew aggregating 700 men.

### EQUIPMENT OF THE SPRUCE MILL

The mill at Spruce consists of one 72" cut-off saw, drag saws, bark mills, splitting machines, and two large tumblers for taking the bark off the cants after they are prepared by the sawing and splitting process. Approximately fifteen cars per day are shipped out of Spruce.

### THE CASS MILL MODERN THROUGHOUT

The mill at Cass is one of the latest developments in saw mills—consisting of double band, twin-engine feed electrical driver throughout, with, of course,



Mill of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.

PER CO., CASS, WEST VIRGINIA

and Exclusively with Disston Saws

the edgers and trimmers as well as two slashers with bark machines and two hogs for making fuel for power plant. The mill was constructed in 1923 and was equipped exclusively with Disston saws.

Mr. E. P. Shafer, General Superintendent of the operations of pulp wood, until recently, has now taken over other duties in the supervision of other plants, with his able assistants, Mr. George S. Graham and Mr. J. S. Mathews.

Mr. Hickman who is in charge of Pocahontas Supply Co. commissary, owned and operated by the above concern, handles a large volume of business and carries a stock equal to many stores in larger cities.

Cass is located on the Greenbrier River, on the C. & O. Railroad, 190 miles north of Ronceverte on the main line, off the Greenbrier River. It has churches, schools and a picture show. All of the boys connected are the type of fellows that makes one feel at home and appreciate the opportunity of visiting with them.

Mr. W. B. Martin, the filer, is and has been for a number of years, a very staunch supporter of Disston saws and he states they cannot be excelled.

A greater portion of the time the mill is operated both day and night—cutting in the neighborhood of 200 cord of wood per day, and from 10,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber—depending upon the run of logs as to whether it is profitable to put it in lumber or convert it into pulp wood.

When this pulp wood is converted into paper it is distributed to some of the largest publishers in the country.

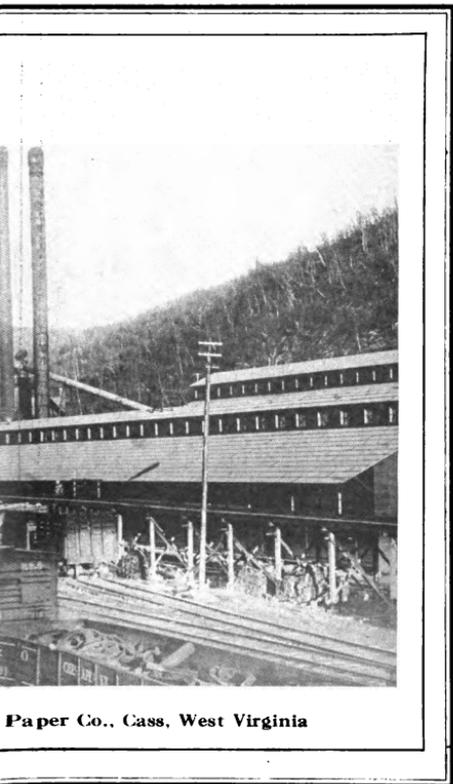
Disston saws and knives are put into use in cutting the paper and trimming the magazines printed on this paper, and which are read by millions of people throughout the United States and other parts of the world.

## The Romance of Mahogany

There is a romance about mahogany which makes it one of the most noted of cabinet woods. Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1597, undertook a journey to the then almost unknown Western World. Seeking materials with which to repair his battered vessel, he put into a sheltered bay in the West Indies. Trees from which timber could be secured were pointed out to him by the natives, and, when he set out on his return to England, mahogany for the first time served the needs of civilized man in the capacity of planks, forming the decks of his ship.

Queen Elizabeth, invited by Sir Walter to inspect the vessel which had made so far a journey, admired the strange red-brown wood used to repair the decks. It is a matter of history that, quite as hastily as this gallant

(Continued on Page 78)



Paper Co., Cass, West Virginia

## A Cypress Knee

Did you ever hear of a cypress knee; or a pine, or oak, or hickory knee? No such animal? Yes there is, and at present he is domiciled in the office of Mr. M. L. Fleishel, Vice-president and general manager of the Putnam Lumber Co., at Jacksonville, Florida.

This cypress knee, which resembles a mountain goat is a perfectly harmless critter, but is evidently minus the voracious appetite and cast-iron digestive organs of his proverbial living mountain-side counterpart, as up to date the Putnam office force reports no mysterious disappearance of ink wells, pen-wipers, chair cushions, door mats, flannel shirts, etc. Well, there is a reason and here it is:

This cypress knot is a freak growth taken from the trunk of a cypress tree, near its base. It was found by a Putnam Company woodsman in one of their cypress swamps in Taylor County, Florida, and has attracted quite a bit of attention since becoming part of the Company's office fixings.



Cypress Knee in office of Putnam Lumber Co.

## Ten Commandments of Business

1. Honor the chief. There must be a head to everything.
2. Have confidence in yourself and make yourself fit.
3. Harmonize your work. Let sunshine radiate and penetrate.
4. Handle the hardest job first each day. Easy ones are pleasures.
5. Do not be afraid of criticism—criticize yourself often.
6. Be glad and rejoice in the other fellow's success—study his methods.
7. Do not be misled by dislikes. Acid ruins the finest fabrics.
8. Be enthusiastic—it is contagious.
9. Do not have the notion success means simply money-making.
10. Be fair, and do at least one decent act every day in the year.

It is pleasant to walk over the beds of these fresh, crisp, and rustling leaves. How beautifully they go to their graves! How gently they lay themselves down and turn to mould, painted of a thousand hues, and fit to make the beds for us living.—*Henry David Thoreau.*

## The Romance of Mahogany

(Continued from Page 77)

knight once spread his cloak, so did he now remove some of the planks from his ship and have them made into a table for the Queen.

From that time forward mahogany was a prized wood in the fashioning of fine furniture and interior cabinet work. Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton and other master furniture makers of days gone past worked almost exclusively in mahogany, and our own immortal Duncan Phyfe, Savery, Hendly and others have left us creations in mahogany that bring fabulous prices as they find their way, now and then, to the auction block from homes where they have been treasured.—*William Dana.*

## A Big Sequoia Tree in Pennsylvania

All the older boys and girls and many grown-up folks have heard about the big sequoia trees of the Pacific Coast, but few people know that a thrifty specimen is growing in southeastern Pennsylvania. It stands along a fence in what was formerly called "Painter's Arboretum," near Lima in Delaware County. It is 50 ft. high, 26 in. in diameter, and promises to live long. Probably it will never become 30 ft. in diameter and more than 4,000 years old as are some of its kin on the Pacific Coast, but it promises to develop into a big and wonderful tree.



What a familiar scene to many of our readers. Shall we call it "The Poetry of Lumbering"? Verily here is beauty of nature, here is action, here is tragedy. Here is sadness of the trees at the parting with their comrades; here brain, brawn, bravery and endurance is tested; here the iron horse trembles with nervous energy awaiting the command of his master; here the ingenuity of man is displayed in felling, dismembering, and transporting the spruce, the pine, the oak, the hemlock, while axe, and saw, cable and cant hook, blend their peculiar noises into a requiem. Yet—

*"If reverently done, for weal of man,  
The death of trees becomes another birth;  
A birth of use, of service—with a beauty  
Distinct in kind, yet of a broader worth."*—J. B. C.

## AUSTRALIAN LUMBER INTERESTS ASK INCREASED DUTY ON IMPORTED LUMBER

There has been a succession of representations to the Commissioner for Customs and to other federal ministers in regard to the Australian lumber trade, with particular reference to the competition of American redwood and Oregon pine. It is contended that there are Australian timbers that meet all requirements for which the woods named are specially favored, but that an increased duty is necessary to cause builders to recognize their virtues.

Builders, on the other hand, while declaring their patriotism, affirm that though Australian timbers are excellent, redwood is in a class by itself in ease of working, and equal to anything

in other respects. Oregon pine likewise has strong support in the trade, and it is affirmed that it is not merely price that is the determining factor in its use.

The milling industry in some sections is quiet, and irregular. Most of the good timber has been cut out, or burned off. The remainder is mostly in localities not easily accessible, a fact that necessarily adds to the cost.—*Ex.*

"Did any one comment on the way you drive your car?"

"Yes, one man made a brief remark—\$20 and costs."



We may live without poetry, music and art,  
 We may live without conscience, and live without heart.  
 We may live without friends, and live without books:  
 But civilized man cannot live without cooks.  
 He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?  
 He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?  
 He may live without love—what is passion but pining?  
 But where is the man who can live without dining?  
 —Lord Lytton.

hangin' outside yer shop and I was wonderin' how much it was really worth."—*The Mill*.

It takes about 1,500 nuts to hold an automobile together, but one can scatter it all over the landscape.

Sign on a certain Missouri bakery window reads: "*Ma's Bakery*."  
 Just underneath Ma's proud boast was lettered: "*Pop on Ice*."

Professor:—"Who was the greatest inventor?"  
 Student:—"An Irishman named Pat Pending."

Weary Willie slouched into the pawn shop.  
 "How much will you give me for this overcoat?" he asked, producing a faded but neatly mended garment.

Isaac looked at it critically.

"Four dollars," he said.

"Why!" cried Weary Willie, "That coat's worth ten dollars if it's worth a penny."

"I wouldn't give you ten dollars for two like that," sniffed Isaac. "Four dollars or nothing."

"Are you sure that's all it's worth?" asked Weary Willie.

"Four dollars," repeated Isaac.

"Well, here's yer four dollars," said Weary Willie. "This overcoat was

"Our mill superintendents and our mill filers are unanimous in their praise of the good qualities of the Diss-ton Invincible Chisel Bit Saws. We can very conscientiously say that the Diss-ton Invincible Saw is giving us the very best of satisfaction."  
 Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Mills,  
 Bellingham, Washington.

"Beware, my son, of she that taketh an interest in thy neckwear; its color, its cut—or the way thy shirts and hose are mended—for already, mine own son, she hath committed matrimony in her heart."—*West-hampton Press*.

The only shots that count are those that hit.

Conductor:—How old are you, my little girl?

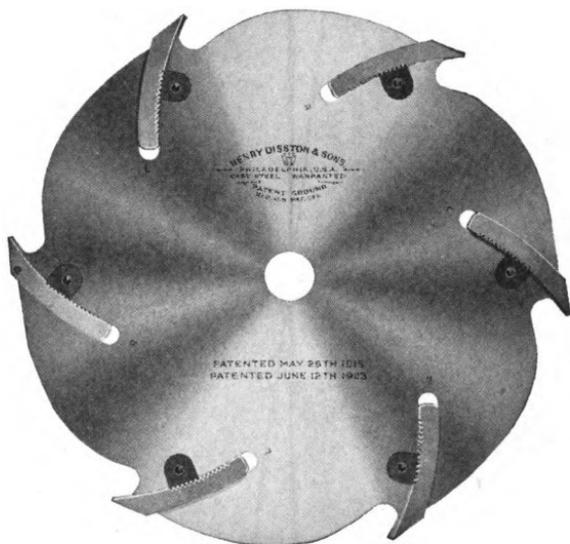
Little Boston Girl:—If the Railroad company doesn't object, I'd prefer to pay full fare and to keep my own statistics.

**Four million cubic feet of timber was used last year to replace wood destroyed by decay.**

*The New*

**DISSTON**

*Ideal Saw*



A new and better saw in which Disston employs the inserted tooth principle for the production of grooving, beading, tenoning, manufacturing moulding, etc.

A saw that will do any work a coping or grooving saw will do—and do it faster, more accurately, and at less cost.

If you are using a grooving saw you will want to know about the operating advantages of this new saw. Write us today for complete information. Address Dept. O.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.**

**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

# CO-OPERATION

In every mill there are times when fast work on repairs or new equipment means dollars and cents to the mill owner. Disston knows it. That's why there are thirteen Disston Branches in the best possible locations for this kind of service.

Their standards are Disston standards. Their workmen are Disston workmen.

They are yours to command night or day. Write, phone or wire the Branch nearest you.

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Chicago, Ill.

R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
116-118 Pearl Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

The Henry Disston's Sons Company  
Sixth and Baymiller Streets  
Cincinnati, Ohio

R. B. McKim Company, Inc.  
120-122 Exchange Street  
Bangor, Maine

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.  
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Mass. St., Seattle, Washington

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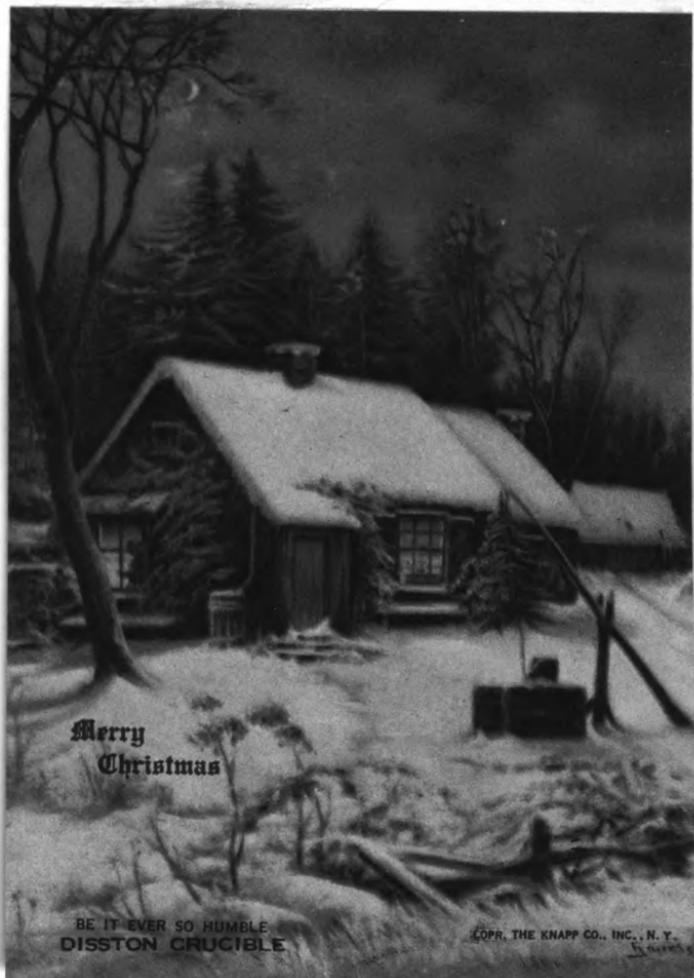
# HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY  
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

DI

Common 11, 15,

*The*  
**DISSTON**  
**CRUCIBLE**



*Merry  
Christmas*

BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE  
**DISSTON CRUCIBLE**

©OPR. THE KNAPP CO., INC., N. Y.

December, 1925

Google

# FOR FAST AND BETTER WORK USE DISSTON CROSS-CUT SAWS

## No. 1 CHAMPION



A good, medium priced saw used mostly by people who do not have constant use for a saw and where extreme speed is not important. Two-cutter with raker tooth type. Made of Disston-made steel. Ground four gauges thinner on the back than on tooth-edge. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet, longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 477 LANCE PERFORATED



A good, medium priced saw having four cutting teeth with raker. Some users prefer this type instead of a two cutter because when filing if one tooth in a section should be filed a trifle short there would be another tooth in the same section to score. Made of Disston-made steel. Ground four gauges thinner on back than on tooth edge. Regular lengths 5 to 8 feet, longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 286 TRIUMPH CHAMPION



A low priced saw having teeth of the same pattern as the No. 1 Champion shown on top of this page. This saw is made with coarse, medium, or fine teeth, as ordered. Made of Disston-made steel. Regular lengths 4 to 8 feet, longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 2 CHAMPION ONE-MAN SAW



A very good medium priced saw, popular with those who do not have constant use for a one-man saw and with whom ordinary speed in cutting meets the demand. Medium-width blade. "Two-cutter" type and has large grip handle. Made of Disston-made steel. Ground two gauges thinner on the back than on the tooth edge. Regular lengths 2½ to 6 feet, or longer if desired.

## DISSTON CANT OR LIGHTNING FILE



The Cant or Lightning File is principally used to sharpen teeth of cross-cut saws which are M-shaped, and to sharpen the raker teeth of cross-cut saws. It also is a favorite file for sharpening wood or buck saws.

### No. 101 TRIUMPH REVERSIBLE CROSS-CUT HANDLE

No. 101 Triumph Reversible. 12¾ inches long, 1¼ inches diameter at thickest part. Grey iron castings, malleable iron bolt and nut.



### No. 106 CROSS-CUT HANDLE

No. 106. Loop handle, 10½ inches long, 1¾ inches diameter. Malleable iron washer, loop rod and inside nut.



## CROSS-CUT BOOK FREE

The Disston Cross-Cut Saw Book contains much information which is helpful to lumbermen. Write for your copy. Address Dept. O.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.**

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR LUMBERMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

DECEMBER, 1925

No. 11



## “IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?”

### A Classic Alike Interesting to Children and Grown-Ups

On September 21, 1897, this question was written to the Editor of the New York Sun by eight year old Virginia O'Hanlon. The answer appeared shortly afterwards on the editorial page of The Sun. The Editor probably did not

realize that his answer to little Virginia would later be considered a literary gem. “Is there a Santa Claus?” has been compared with Lincoln's Gettysburg speech by a number of people who have come to know its phrases and to regard with affection its sentiment and teachings.

The answer to the question which Virginia O'Hanlon propounded to the Editor of The Sun follows:

*“Dear Editor—I am 8 years old.  
Some of my little friends say there  
is no Santa Claus.*

*Papa says ‘If you see it in The  
Sun it's so.’*

*Please tell me the truth, is there a  
Santa Claus?*

*Virginia O'Hanlon,  
115 West Ninety-fifth St.”*

“We take pleasure in answering at once, and thus prominently, the communication above, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of The Sun.

“Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's

are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

“Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no child-like faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The

eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

(Continued on Page 87)



## THE LONG-BELL LUMBER CO.

(Fidelity Division), Doucette, Texas

### Filer Whitman Patents Device for Taking Cross Twists Out of Band Saws

The Long-Bell Lumber Co. needs no introduction to the lumber world. Probably there is no other lumber company better known throughout the United States and foreign countries. But we do wish to turn the spot-light on their doings at the Doucette, Texas, plant.

Here the company's interests are well taken care of by—

Mr. J. H. Kenneson, Manager.  
Mr. Jesse Johnson, Superintendent.  
Mr. Oscar Pollard, Mill Foreman.  
Mr. W. E. Whitman, Head Filer.

These men are all well qualified for their respective positions, and besides their congeniality is quite manifest when visiting amongst them. Manager Kenneson was transferred from one of the company's plants at Woodworth, Louisiana, to Doucette, where he fits in as nicely as if made to order.

During the month of June their average feed in a twelve-inch cut was 24.6; in July 24.4; in August 24.6. In smaller cuts the average is about 32.0.

This record indicates that the Disston bands must stand up to it. When Mr. Whitman conditions saws they are ready for almost any reasonable test.

Filer Whitman is quite a genius in other lines as well as filing. He recently patented a device for taking the cross

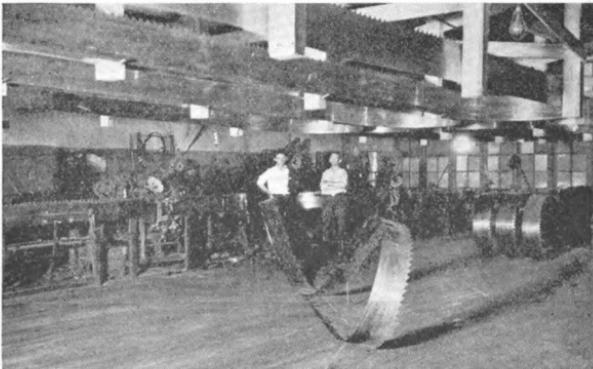
twists out of band saws. Mr. Whitman says this device saves much time and gives him satisfactory results.

The manager, superintendent, mill foreman, and filer are all Disston saw enthusiasts.

### Remarkable Organ Located in Philippines

One of the most remarkable organs in the world is the bamboo organ in the Catholic church of Los Pinas, a little town about five miles from Manila, in the Philippine Islands. This organ was built about 1818 by an old Spanish priest, who must have been an extremely patient and devoted worker, as he used more than 900 lengths of bamboo in the organ, every one of which was buried in the sand for at least two years in order to season it. Strange to say, although bamboo is a very soft wood, the old priest did his work so well that the organ is still in good condition after a century of use, and is used every week in his services by the Belgian priest in charge, Father Victor Declercq. Every part of the instrument is made of bamboo, and some very ingenious devices were included by its builder, who must

have found his work a labor of love indeed. While making this larger organ, the old Spaniard built a tiny model, a perfect copy of the big instrument. This he sent to the queen of Spain, who, in appreciation of this unique present, sent a number of valuable gifts to the church. Some of them still remain, and are almost as much treasured as the organ itself.—*Wide World Magazine.*



Filing Room of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., Fidelity Division

# The Modern Magi

## A CHAPTER FROM THE DIGEST OF UNUSUAL EVENTS

- ¶ Now in the year 1920 there were in the Occident certain magi (which by interpretation means "wise men") who frequently studied the business heavens for the purpose of discovering some sign which might portend new inventions for facilitating production and increasing profits.
- ¶ These magi were business astrologers of no mean ability, and one night while they were motoring along they suddenly observed a luminary of unusual design and brightness.
- ¶ Immediately, the magi concluded that this luminary indicated that there was born in to the business world, some where, some tool, machine or appliance which would, in the course of time, become a dominant factor due to its points of superiority.
- ¶ But they could find no cause for this phenomena, nor learn of prophecy concerning it.
- ¶ It was about to become a passing incident to them, when lo, and behold, one day each magi received from the largest manufacturers of a certain line, a pamphlet, which illustrated and described in detail the particular tool the luminary presaged.
- ¶ The magi read the pamphlets, were much impressed with the peculiar construction of the tool, the material from which it was made, and its reasonable price.
- ¶ True to their reputation, they purchased the tool, and put it through the severest test, after which time they journeyed by a certain route to the place of its nativity to do homage to the inventors and manufacturers.
- ¶ After sojourning with the inventors several days, they departed for their own section of the country where they were generous in their praise of this tool, and soon its merits became known from Dan even unto Beersheba.
- ¶ This tool has rapidly grown in favor, until today it is a dominant factor in its particular field as de-vined by the magi—daily facilitating production and increasing profits.
- ¶ A card to Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Tacony, Phila., U. S. A., will bring you complete knowledge of this tool.



## PLANTS

Five in Louisville  
Two in St. Louis  
One in Hickman  
One in New Orleans  
One in Winston-Salem  
One in Baton Rouge

## ORGANIZ

# THE MENGE

**The youngest of the Mengel Plants is at Baton Rouge, La. It is equipped with the latest dimensioning machinery, etc., occupy the full floor space. Two-story sawmill building Fully equipped**

**W**E have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a view of The Mengel Company's latest plant, which is located near Baton Rouge, La. The Mengel Company was organized in 1877 with a factory at Bank and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky. Colonel C. C. Mengel at that time supervised all manufacturing activities.

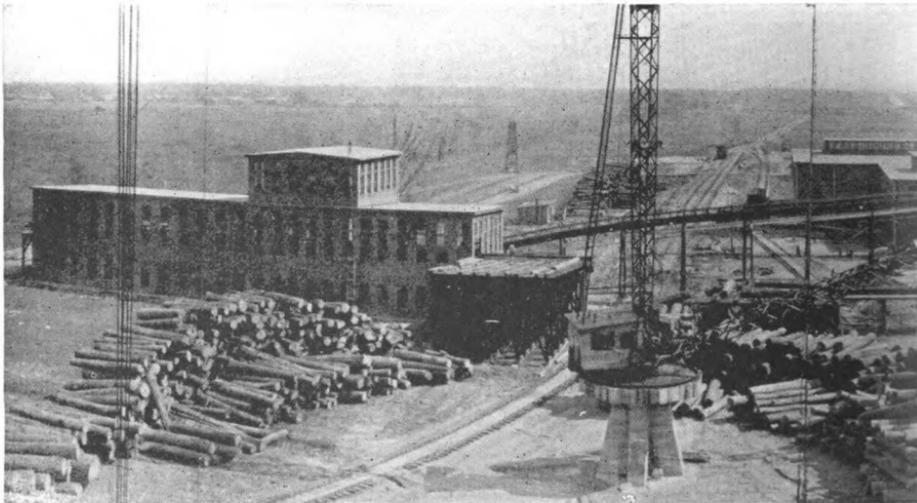
The company since then has grown to be the largest box and plywood manufacturing company in the world, and also one of the largest manufacturers of hardwoods and domestic lumber. They are also importers of tropical woods, especially mahogany, on a large scale.

The Mengel Co. now is operating five plants in Louisville, two in St. Louis, one in Hickman, one in New Orleans, one at Winston-Salem, one at Baton Rouge.

One of the plants at St. Louis and Louisville and the Winston-Salem plant manufacture all of the boxes used by three of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the United States. The other plant at St. Louis is now, almost exclusively, manufacturing toys, while one of the plants in Louisville is used in making paper boxes and cartons. Another Louisville plant makes a large quantity of boxes for storage batteries, the kind used on automobiles and radios.

Another plant in Louisville manufactures a high-grade mahogany veneer. The remaining plant in Louisville makes automobile bodies for one of the largest automobile factories in the United States.

The plant in New Orleans confines its production to mahogany lumber, veneer and fitches—receiving most of the company's imported logs, which are worked up by this mill.



Big New Plant of the Mengel Co. on 1

ED IN 1877

# L COMPANY

on Rouge, La.; consists of 95 acres. Veneer main building, which has 166,000 square feet 156 x 38 feet. Machinery electrically driven. With Disston Saws.

The plants at Hickman and Baton Rouge supply domestic woods in the form of lumber veneer, built-up panel stock, etc.

In the manufacture of boxes the company purchases its timber standing and transports the logs on their own river boats and barges to the mills, where it is worked up to the proper dimensions for boxes, and in turn delivers it to their other plants, where it is worked up into the finished boxes for the dealer in packing his wares.

Regarding mahogany, the company has its own organization in Africa, where they buy the African logs, supervise loading and shipping to their plants in the United States, where the logs are worked up with their own facilities into veneer. They also have their operations in Honduras, where the Central American mahogany is secured and handled as in Africa.

## PRODUCTS

The largest box and ply-wood manufacturing company in the world. Also manufacturers of hardwood and domestic lumber; importers of tropical woods.

In addition to mahogany, they secure from Honduras large quantities of Spanish cedar, which is delivered to their mills and cut into veneer and thin lumber for the manufacture of cigar boxes and other things for which this class of wood is used.

The youngest of the Mengel plants shown in the accompanying picture is located five miles from the heart of Baton Rouge. Their holdings at this point consist of ninety-five acres. The main building, which takes care of veneer machines, dimensioning machinery, etc., has a floor space of 166,000 square feet. Also on this site they have a sawmill building 156 x 38 feet—two stories.

All the machinery is electrically driven and fully equipped with DISS-TON SAWS. The electric current is furnished from their own power unit,

(Continued on Page 87)



Mississippi River at Baton Rouge, La.

## PHILADELPHIA TO BECOME LUMBER STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER

Negotiations for definitely establishing Philadelphia as one of the most important lumber storage and distributing centers in the East were completed October 7, 1925, with the completion of arrangements by the Unkel Lumber Storage Company of Philadelphia, with a Pacific Coast lumberman for the storage here of approximately 2,000,000 feet of Western lumber, on the company's lumber storage area, adjacent to the Philadelphia Tidewater Terminal, at the foot of Oregon avenue. The property was leased by the Unkel Company through arrangements with the Philadelphia Tidewater Terminal and the Shipping Board.

The lumber to be stored here now is on the Pacific Coast awaiting shipment eastward on the first available steamer. It is coming from the Puget Sound district and will be discharged at the Tidewater Terminal piers and then it will be transferred to the storage yard

on an interplant switching movement.

According to F. W. Unkel, president of the Unkel Company, the Pennsylvania System recently received a contract from the Shipping Board, through the Philadelphia Tidewater Terminal, for laying the switch which will connect the lumber property with the main lines entering the port of Philadelphia and the immense piers in the downtown section of the city.

This is said to be the biggest move made in local territory in years to reduce the cost of lumber in this district to retailers and wholesalers. Pacific Coast lumber merchants also will be materially benefitted through being able to ship lumber here on their own account and distribute throughout the territory in a manner more satisfactory than now pursued. It will also enable Pacific Coast lumbermen to enter the Philadelphia territory's "spot lumber market."

## A RIGHT-HAND TURN IN SIDON

No, the heading does not relate to traffic rules, but to turning a lathe with the right hand, as here illustrated.

Scene: A carpenter shop in Sidon, well-known to history students as the ancient seaport city of Phoenicia. Bible students also are familiar with the cities of Tyre and Sidon. The modern name of the place is Saïda.

Actors: Syrian carpenter and wood turner.

Tools: Primitive, but ingenious. With a rod and string, two blocks upon which are receptacles for holding the wood, the Syrian has constructed a lathe. The planes, turning chisels, back saw and hand saw are more modern.

Method of operating lathe: The string on the stick is wrapped once around the piece of wood that is being turned. As the man moves the rod

to and fro, the wood turns. The chisel controlled by the right foot and left hand does the cutting.

Results: Style and finish remarkable considering the crude methods.

Apparently time is not an important factor; neither production.



Carpenter Shop in Sidon

**"Is There a Santa Claus?"**

(Continued from Page 81)

"Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

"You tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

"No Santa Claus! Thank God! he lives and lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood."

**The Mengel Company**

(Continued from Page 85)

which is fired by refuse from the mill.

With the Baton Rouge mill in full operation, their consumption of logs is 2,000,000 feet per month. It is supplied from their holdings up the Mississippi River, which are delivered by boat and barge to their docks immediately adjoining the mill, where they are unloaded by cranes, piled where they can be conveniently picked up by a traveling crane, loaded onto the conveyor and delivered to the saw.

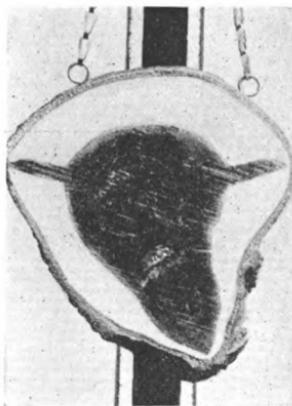
Disston saws are extensively used in all the Mengel plants.

Four billion cubic feet of timber was used last year to replace wood destroyed by decay.

**Will Some One Please Name It?**

Recently Professor John B. Cuno, Associate Wood Technologist of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture sent us the photograph from which our illustration was made. He wrote:

"You, of course, will note its resemblance to a calf's head. Some may liken it to the head of a dissipated mule. Perhaps his ears are too far apart, but the nose makes one liken it to the latter critter, commonly known to be so pessimistic he interprets 'Giddap' to mean 'Whoa there!'



Freak Discoloring of the Heart-wood of a Conifer

"The dark area represents the heartwood of the wood of what is presumably a conifer (needle-leaf tree). The records do not indicate what species it is.

"The ears and nose of the animal were formed by the development of branches at these points. The ears are sections of small encased branches, while the nose is the section of a large encased branch, so large that at the particular point where cut off it has caused a change in shape of the trunk of the tree.

"If interpreted to be a mule, we have in the picture the personification of stubbornness as a 'wooden mule.'"



One Sunday two lovers went to church. When the collection was being taken up the young man explored his pockets, and finding nothing, whispered to his sweetheart, "I haven't a cent, I changed my pants."

Meanwhile the girl had been searching her bag, and finding nothing, blushed a rosy red and said, "I'm in the same predicament."

A soap manufacturing company advertised a contest for slogans. They also made perfume. Here is a slogan that came in which they could not use. It read: "If you don't use our soap, for heaven's sake use our perfume."

"I hear you gave a party last night, old chap. What was it to celebrate?"

"It was for my wife. It was the tenth anniversary of her 30th birthday."

Sweet sixteen admiring her brother's new tie—"My isn't it cute; how I would like to have a dress made of it."

As a man is judged by the company he keeps, so is a company judged by the men it keeps.

"Do you know who I am, my little man?" asked the new minister.

"Yes, I do," said Billy. "Don't you?"

"Mother, don't the angels wear any clothes?" asked a little girl of her mother.

"No, my daughter."

"None at all, mother?"

"None at all."

"Well, then, where do the angels carry their pocket handkerchiefs?"

"How is Roger?" asked Hughie Young of Mrs. Lumbard. "Well," said the good lady, "He is a bit feverish. Last night he was muttering in his sleep and tossing about. First it was about kings and queens, and later on he was talking about some old auntie who had raised him."

Teacher (in grammar class):—"Willie, please tell me what it is, when I say: 'I love, you love, he loves.'"

Willie—"That's one of them triangles where somebody gets shot."

"Paw?"

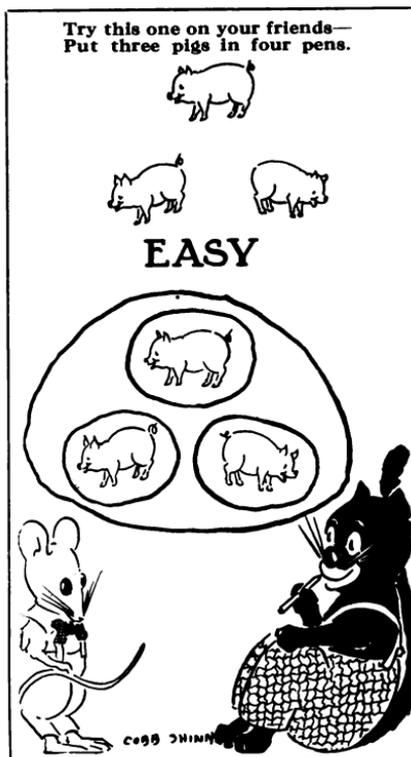
"Now what?"

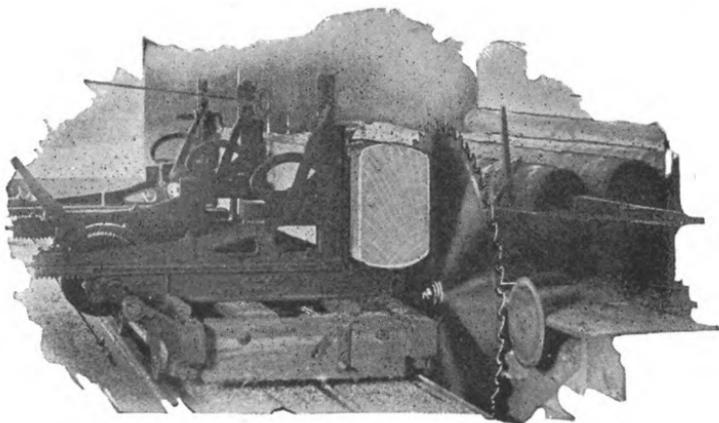
"Why didn't Noah swat both the flies when he had such a good chance?"

"You go to bed, young man."

First Lady—"The papers are horribly full of scandal nowadays, aren't they?"

Second Lady—"Yes, it's dreadful. I can't get to my housework till 11 or 12 o'clock."





## Mill Costs Go Down Your Production Goes Up— *When you buy an Invincible Saw*

That is not theory, but experience—the experience that hundreds of mill owners have had with the new Disston Invincible Saw.

Here is the substance of hundreds of letters:

“We cut more lumber.”

“We cut better lumber (less miscuts).”

“The Invincible runs easier and cooler, taking a faster feed.”

“We save power with the Invincible.”

“We never lose bits or holders.”

And here are the Invincible features, developed by Disston that made possible those results:

A new shape of gullet discharges all saw dust. Teeth are never clogged; always cutting. No friction. Saw runs easier; feeds faster; saves power—cuts true.

A Disston invention locks the teeth in place. This keeps the saw always round—always in line. Saves the loss of bits and holders. Insures better cut lumber.

Bits of special Disston Steel hold their edge. Less filing needed. Saw stays in operation. Production is steady.

You can get the results that others do. Write for booklet of “Invincible Performances.” Department O.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.**

**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**



## A Xmas Gift for a Man!

We wonder why more people don't give men tools for Christmas. A man gets as much fun from a keen tool as a boy from a rifle, and, if the tool is well made, the fun lasts. We suggest that you surprise your pal this year with a Disston tool, and then watch his pleasure in it. Select the tool from this list.



### A List of What Disston Makes

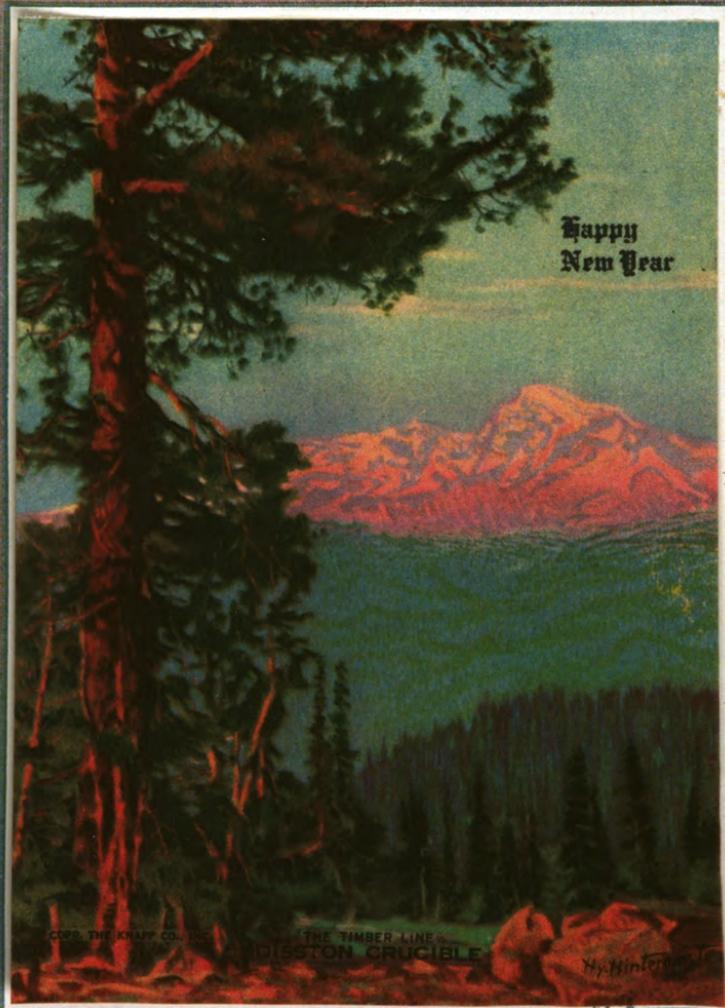
And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in

*"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"*

- Back Saws
- Band Saws for Wood and Metal
- Bevels
-  Buck Saws
- Butcher Saws and Blades
- Circular Saws for Wood, Metal and Slate
- Compass Saws
- Cross-cut Saws and Tools
- Cylinder Saws
- Drag Saw Blades
- Files and Rasps
- Grooving Saws
- Gauges—Carpenters' Marking, etc.
- Hack Saw Blades
- Hack Saw Frames
- Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws
- Hedge Shears
-  Ice Saws
- Inserted Tooth Circular Saws
- Keyhole Saws
- Kitchen Saws
- Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge
- Knives—Circular for Cork, Cloth, Leather, Paper, etc.
- Knives—Machine
- Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'
- Machetes
- Mandrels
- Milling Saws for Metal
- Mitre-box Saws
- Mitre Rods
- One-man Cross-cut Saws
- Plumbs and Levels
- Plumbers' Saws
- Pruning Saws
- Re-saws
- Saw Clamps and Filing Guides
-  Saw Gummers
- Saw-sets
- Saw Screws
- Screw Drivers
- Screw-slotting Saws
- Segment Saws
- Shingle Saws
- Slate Saws—Circular
- Squares—Try and Mitre
- Stave Saws
- Sugar Beet Knives
- Swages
- Tools for Repairing Saws
- Tool Steel
- Trowels—Brick, Plastering, Pointing, etc.
- Veneering Saws
- Wets—Turning and Felloe



The  
**DISSTON**  
**CRUCIBLE**



January, 1926

DEC 25  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

# FOR FAST AND BETTER WORK USE DISSTON CROSS-CUT SAWS

## No. 1 GREAT AMERICAN



The Great American is made with all cutting teeth, no rakers. This type of saw is used mostly for cutting seasoned lumber and for cutting diagonally across the grain of wood. Made of Disston-made Steel. Ground five gauges thinner on the back than on the tooth-edge. Regular lengths 4 to 8 feet, longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 1 TENON



Like the Great American the Tenon is made with all cutting teeth, no rakers. The cutting teeth however are different in shape, space and depth. Made of Disston-made Steel. Ground four gauges thinner on back than on tooth-edge. Regular lengths 4 to 8 feet, longer or shorter if desired.

## No. 499 BUCKING



The No. 499 is one of the best cross-cut saws made for Western timber. Full width saw of the "four-cutter" and raker tooth type. Made of Disston-made Steel. Ground four gauges thinner on back than on tooth-edge. Made in especially long sizes for large timber. Made in lengths 6 to 16 feet.

## No. 498 FELLING



The No. 498 is a narrow-blade saw designed to give best results in felling large timber. "Four-cutter" with raker tooth type. Made of Disston-made Steel. Ground four gauges thinner on the back than on the tooth-edge. Made in lengths 6 to 16 feet.

## DISSTON GREAT AMERICAN FILE



The Great American File, while excellent for filing all cross-cut saws, is especially adapted for the Disston Great American Cross-cut Saw shown on the top of this page and the Disston Great American One-man Saw.

## No. 103 CLIMAX CROSS-CUT HANDLE

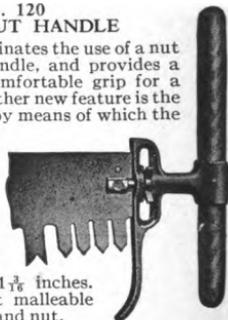
No. 103 Climax Reversible. 13½ inches long, 1¾ inches diameter at thickest part. Grey iron casting in front and back. Malleable iron bolt and nut.



## No. 120 CROSS-CUT HANDLE

This design eliminates the use of a nut at the back of handle, and provides a good easy and comfortable grip for a direct thrust. Another new feature is the "Sprocket Nut," by means of which the handle is quickly and firmly attached to the saw.

No. 120 Made of selected, thoroughly seasoned hardwood, well finished. Length, 12 inches, diameter at thickest part, 1¾ inches. Extra heavy, best malleable iron castings, bolt and nut.



**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.**

# DISSTON CRUCIBLE

A MAGAZINE FOR LUMBERMEN

M. S. MEREDITH, EDITOR

VOL. XIV

JANUARY, 1926

No. 12

## A Happy New Year to All!

"If solid happiness we prize  
Within our breast this jewel lies,  
And they are fools who roam;  
The world has nothing to bestow  
From our own selves our bliss must flow."—*Cotton.*

**H**AIL, 1926! May it be the happiest and most prosperous year our CRUCIBLE readers have ever enjoyed. Should it be within our power we would contribute more than a mere wish to this end.

We, however, are converted to the thought expressed in the verse above, that the jewel of happiness lies within our own breast. It comes from within. It cannot be applied externally, neither can it be handed to one on a silver platter.

Happiness is a state of mind which can be cultivated, and cultivated to such an extent that it will become second nature to be happy.

Of course the faculty of happiness carries with it the possibilities of sadness, especially in sympathy, when the hand of affliction lies heavily upon a friend or brother.

Happiness is quite an asset to any one. Someone has said: "What ripeness is to an orange, what sweet song is to the lark, what culture and refinement is to the intellect, that happiness is to man."

It is obvious that happiness is essential to one's best efforts. Experiment shows that unhappiness retards progress; doubt and fear never won a battle; discontent never produced a song or poem, and that a gloomy disposition makes work drudgery.

Many people destroy what would otherwise be considered a commendable character by an explosive temper. And what can enervate a system and cause bad blood quicker than such outbursts.

It is well known that many people ruin their lives and mar their happiness by lack of self-control. This leads to the fact that happiness, generally speaking, depends largely on good health, yet we know invalids who have the sunniest of dispositions.

True, the slightest disturbance of nerves or brain usually involves mental depression, for which allowance must be made. If we search out the secrets of a happy life of a fairly normal person we find it is the conviction

that happiness is possible despite unfavorable environment or untoward conditions.

(Continued on Page 91)



## THE CHERRY RIVER BOOM AND LUMBER CO. Richwood, W. Va.

### Recently Installed a Great Leather Belt

A belt not so remarkable for its size as for its strength was recently installed in the mill of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Co., Richwood, W. Va.

This belt is 48 inches wide, 3 ply, and 117 feet long. It shows a breaking strength of more than 5000 pounds per square inch of cross section. To break this belt it would probably require a pull of 100,000 pounds, about the weight of a carload of coal.

To make this belt it required the centers of 175 steer hides of the best quality. In all, the belt contains 304 pieces of leather, each about 4 feet long and of a width to match up so as to be properly staggered to prevent one joint coming on top of another.

At a speed of 5000 feet per minute

this belt is capable of transmitting over 1000 H. P. and for overloads for short periods considerably more.

We can imagine the hum of the Disston saws in this mill, as they cut their way through timber with the motive power transmitted by this giant belt.

The officers of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Co. are:

Jas. W. Oakford, President.

Fred L. Space, Vice-President and Treasurer.

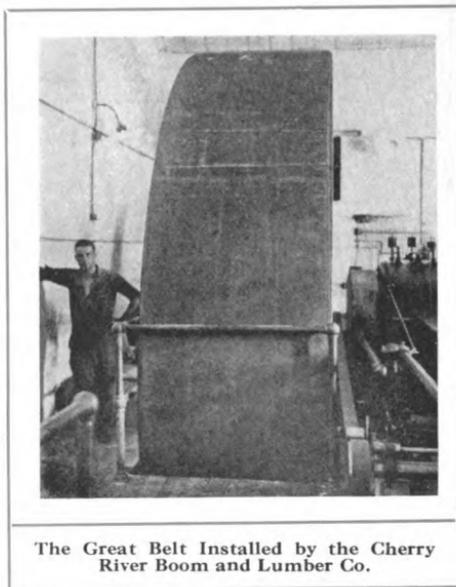
Walter Briggs, Secretary. All of Scranton, Pa.

H. W. Armstrong, General Superintendent.

Henry S. Smith, Superintendent.

In addition to the Richwood,

W. Va., mill, the company operates a mill at Camden-on-Gauley, W. Va., on the B. & O. R. R.



The Great Belt Installed by the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Co.

## OREGON MILLS OPERATE LONGER THAN USUAL

Double-shift all-winter operations will be attempted this year for the first time by the Eqauna Box Company of Klamath Falls. The main camp will run until sometime in December, later than ordinarily, if weather conditions permit. At present there are approximately 8,000,000 feet of logs in the boom and it is intended to increase this amount to 14,000,000 feet before the camp is closed.

The K. & C. and Topsy Lumber companies propose to maintain logging operations all winter. This win-

ter logging, though more costly than other methods, can be carried on in the Klamath district. It was tried out with success a few years ago. Logs cut during the winter are decked near the log hauls.

With a cut of more than 6,000,000 feet, the largest in its history, the K. & C. mill ceased in October operations for the season. The mill has averaged 48,000 feet per shift during the season. Nearly 5,500,000 feet of pine and approximately 800,000 feet of fir have been cut this year.



## DISSTON'S AUSTRALIAN FACTORY AND OFFICE IN NEW AND LARGER QUARTERS

Australia is rich in forests. Near these forests are hundreds of well-equipped sawmills, employing many men who are kept busy supplying the home demand for lumber, as well as the export trade, which runs into millions of dollars annually.

The peculiar character of some of the woods in Australia necessitate special forms of teeth, and saws of unusual durability. Disston has carefully studied the woods of Australia and manufacture saws that are best suited for their peculiar qualities.

In 1910 Disston opened a salesroom in Sydney to better accommodate their growing business in Australia. The business grew rapidly and it soon became apparent that to give our trade the very best facilities it was necessary to establish a branch, and carry a full line of sawmill goods and accessories, machine knives, etc.

May, 1914, "Henry Disston & Sons, Inc. (Australia) Ltd.," was incorporated and registered under the "companies act" of New South Wales. Then they moved into commodious quarters at No. 80 Sussex Street, where they had a well-equipped repair shop, and where they kept in stock a full line of mill saws and sawmill supplies, knives, etc.

The trade has outgrown these quarters and in accordance with the

company's policy they have moved to a new two-story building and installed a larger factory and sales office at Camperdown, Sydney, N. S. W.

This new building is equipped with up-to-date machinery for manufacturing and repairing purposes. The office in the same building affords close touch with the factory work. The office and factory co-operating at such close range cannot help but facilitate the firm's ever increasing business.

Mr. Sydney W. Batty is Disston's Australian Branch Manager. He, with his able field force, are constantly on their toes in the trade's interests.

### A Happy New Year to All!

(Continued from Page 89)

A sage of Biblical fame has said:  
"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

So the object of this New Year's greeting is merely to suggest that:

**"They themselves are makers of themselves"**

by virtue of thoughts which dominate.

"Mind is the master-weaver, both of the inner garment of character and the outer garment of circumstance," says James Allen, so with this suggestion we repeat again: "Health, happiness and prosperity during the Year 1926."

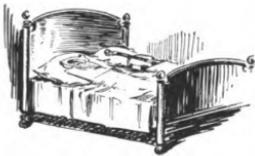
Page 91

# DISSTON HAND SAW IN SAW WORLD W

## Each Recognized as the Highest S

**Y**ES, it is true, a Disston hand saw and a Stradivari violin are strange bed-fellows, but there are some things in common about them which makes interesting comparison.

Mentally, hang a Disston hand saw and a Stradivari violin on pegs before



Disston Hand Saw and a Stradivari Violin are strange bed-fellows

you, and what do you see—respectively a piece of steel with a serrated edge to which is fastened a hard wood handle, and a maple box

with extended neck on which four strings are stretched by means of wooden thumb screws.

Both saw and violin are nicely finished and symmetrical, making them attractive in appearance.

The master carpenter takes the Disston saw in hand, looks pleased as he takes hold of the comfortable-grip handle, remarks about the proper hang, and tests its flexibility. Then he gives it an actual test. It cuts rapidly and true and each stroke produces the z-i-n-g, z-i-n-g that is real music to his ears.

A Paganini takes up a Strad, examines it carefully, tunes the strings, places it in position and draws the bow. Immediately it seems to become a living, vibrating, pulsating creature, responding to the master's touch with tones of inimitable color which conveys to the trained ear of performer and auditor that here indeed is an instrument extraordinary.

Now the Disston hand saw and the Strad are much like other saws and violins in appearance, so the question arises, "whence the superiority?"

This is a pertinent question, as probably no particular points of excellence are visible. *Quality* and *workmanship* would properly answer the question, yet these two elements cover such a vast scope they cannot be fully comprehended without going into detail.

Some one has said: "The violin has no history. When Stradivari made the perfect fiddle, its history was begun and ended in the same breath."

This is a most eloquent tribute to the skill and genius of Antonio Stradivari, but it has additional significance when we become acquainted with the minute detail involved and the finesse of workmanship necessary to the completion of a "perfect fiddle."

The selection of woods for violin-making is an indication of the scrupulous care and nicety of distinction requisite in making the king of movable instruments.

The woods used for making the backs of violins are maple, pear-tree, or sycamore—the first mentioned being generally considered the finest. For their bellies—Swiss or Tyrolean white pine is preferred, of even grain, fine, but not too close.

The master will use only the wood taken from the south side of the trunks of trees growing on the southern edge of the forest, that the tempering by sun and air may be the more perfect. He will cut his wood only from a small space at a certain distance between the bark and the heart, and between the boughs and the roots. The season of the year in which the wood is gathered is important—the months of December and January being considered the best time.

Seventy to eighty pieces have to be fashioned and fitted together for each violin, all in absolute harmony and complete balance.

The peculiar shape of the various parts—a bend here, a curve or swell in other parts all have their significance to the master, which means nothing to the eyes and understanding of the layman. Then the "mystic" varnish, which figures so prominently in the perfect fiddle. Who knows its ingredients or the mode of its application!

The Disston hand saw is conceded to be the "Saw Most Carpenters Use" and used because of its superior qualities. Like the violin it is necessary to know something about the eighty-two pro-



Hang a Disston Hand Violin on a peg before you.

# IAT A STRADIVARIUS IS IN VIOLINDUM tandard in Its Respective Sphere

gressive operations through which the Disston hand saw passes from the steel mix to the perfect saw, and the many delicate touches of the master saw-makers before the user of the saw can really appreciate its real worth and know why it is superior.

Also, like the violin, much that constitutes the Disston hand saw is invisible. For instance, the eye cannot discern the fine quality of the Disston-made steel. To fully appreciate it, it is necessary to know of the untiring efforts, and heavy expenditure of money by Henry Disston and his corps of expert metallurgists in producing a steel which met the critical and exacting requirements of Mr. Disston; the chemical tests which were and are continuously conducted with the aid of delicate instruments—and especially devised apparatus, to secure steel of uniformity, free from flaws and seams; a steel stronger than the steel beams that support great buildings; tough as the armor-plate that protects a battleship; that sharpens to a razor-keen edge; that is hard, like a bank-vault's door; springy as the main spring of the finest watch; and polishes like a precious metal.

Then the rolling of the plates, the trimming by massive power shears to form and size; the sorting of the plates by weight for various size teeth; the hardening, tempering, grinding, tensioning, glazing, blocking, polishing, stiffening, etching, setting and sharpening the teeth, handling up, etc.

Many and complicated operations are required to produce the symmetrical, finely finished Disston hand saw handle, with its comfortable grip. The hardwood logs are first sawed into 1½ inch planks, which are placed in large "steam boxes" and steamed before being piled into the lumber yard. After being properly air-seasoned the lumber is placed in a drying room and thoroughly dried. Then follows a series

of operations, the more important of which are: cross-cut sawing, rip sawing, planing, marking, sawing to shape, oiling, jimping, filing, belting, honing, varnishing, slitting, boring, sanding, polishing.

Making the screws which fasten the handles to the blades include a series of operations, from the wire and sheet-brass to the finished product which are most interesting. Machines with almost human motions play an important part. Many expensive dies—engraved and plain—are used. Each pattern of screw—bolt and nut—requires its individual die, which must be formed to the thousandth part of an inch.

Some of the operations are: Plain bolt—cutting wire to size, heading, trimming, slotting, threading, topping, various cleaning and polishing baths. Nuts—cutting wire to size, heading, drilling, slotting, topping, trimming, several cleaning and polishing baths. Embossed screws—cutting stem from wire, punching head from sheet-brass, stamping, threading, dipping, burnishing.

True, the Disston hand saw and the Stradivari violin may not be unlike other hand saws and violins in appearance, but it is obvious there is a vast difference somewhere or they would not have won their enviable reputation.

The few details of their making which we have outlined may help you to understand why they are different.

Eighty-two progressive operations are necessary in making a Disston Saw, and it is only because of the great quantity produced that a saw can be sold at the price asked for them in the stores.

Both Antonio Stradivari and Henry Disston became apprentices at about the same age, and both



Stradivari congratulates  
Disston across the  
abyss of time

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## NEW ZEALAND FORESTRY AND LUMBER

"New Zealand leads in state forest dedication, in afforestation practice, in timber-sale administration, in the extent of communal forestry, in forest taxation, and in the expression of the national forest consciousness," reported the Director of the State Forest Service on his return from the British Empire Forestry Conference, held in Canada during 1923.

New Zealand's native forests provide durable timber suitable for house-building, bridge-building, wharf-construction, ship-building, tramway and railway cars, motor bodies, machinery parts, household implements, wheel-wright's work, paving blocks, boxes, cases, casks, sporting and athletic goods, and all manner of furniture and cabinet-making. Hardwoods for special purposes have to be imported at present from Australia, but the State Forest Service is confident that the Dominion will be self-reliant eventually for supplies of hardwoods.

### 12,552,000 Acres of Forests.

Evergreen forest covered about 62,000 square miles of New Zealand when organized settlement began in 1840. The remainder today is estimated at about 19,000 square miles. The "National Forest Stock-taking Inventory," completed in 1924 showed that New Zealand possessed in that year nearly 30,000,000,000 superficial feet of milling softwoods and 23,000,000,000 superficial feet of hardwoods, a total of 62,000,000,000 feet, growing on 12,592,000 acres including 7,433,000 acres of State forests.

### Exotics Make Rapid Growth.

The State Forest Service is very busy with a policy of conservation and regeneration in respect to the native forest, and is making remarkable progress with the planting of exotics in suitable areas. These introduced trees, thankful for the favorable climate and soil, make much more rapid growth here than their kindred do in their native countries.

### 15,000 Acres Planted in 1923.

"The year 1923 marks the record year in the area of the new State plantations formed in New Zealand, and perhaps in any other country in any one year," states the annual report of the Forest Service. "Including the experimental planting, 7,207 acres were planted with 5,035,457 trees. The greater proportion of the area established was formed at a cost of 1 pound, 13s., 7d. per acre as against a cost of 4 pound, 5s. for planting for the previous year. The Service is now in a position to carry out an annual plantation programme of 20,000 acres on an efficient basis.

Happily the planting habit is spreading through the whole community. In 1923 the planting, including the States activities, covered 15,000 acres.

### A Pioneer Industry—The Dominion's Largest Employer.

From the early days of colonizing, sawmillers have been pioneers for farmers and settlers. Today the Dominion has more than 300 sawmills and about 80 sash-and-door factories, employing altogether about 9,500 men. The value of the products in 1924 exceeded 5,000,000 pounds. Excluding thousands of carpenters, the sawmills and the principal wood-using industries employ about 12,000 men, and the annual value of the products (including sawn timber) was about 8,000,000 pounds in 1924.

The following table shows the reported output in superficial feet of various species of timber from the Dominion's sawmills during the year ended 31st of March, 1923:—

Species	Sup. Ft.	Per Cent
Kauri.....	22,460,759	7.38
White Pine.....	66,088,219	21.72
Rimu.....	155,627,936	51.13
Totara.....	20,843,718	6.85
Matai.....	23,747,049	7.80
Beech.....	5,227,018	1.72
Pinus Radiata.....	7,683,602	2.52
Other.....	2,673,576	0.88
Total.....	304,351,877	100.00

During 1923 the Dominion exported 48,094,000 superficial feet of timber, valued at 474,000 pounds, including 35,000,000 feet of white pine (329,000 pounds), 7,575,000 feet of rimu or red pine (60,000 pounds) and 3,011,000 feet of kauri (60,000 pounds).

The imports in 1923 amounted to 36,147,000 superficial feet, valued at 639,000 pounds, including, chiefly, 8,081,000 feet of Oregon pine (77,000 pounds), 7,828,000 feet of Australian ironbark (125,000 pounds) and 4,791,000 feet of Australian jarrah (69,000 pounds).

**ITO MOKKOJO KABUSHIKI KAISHA**  
**(The Ito Lumber Mill Company, Ltd.)**  
**Naeho, Sapporo, Hokkaido**

Mr. Kametaro Ito, proprietor of the Ito Mokkojo, is one of the most prominent business men in Hokkaido and for many years has paid the largest government tax of any one in that large section. His main business has been along civil engineering and big construction lines, and his concern enjoys an enviable reputation throughout all Japan for this work.

The growth of the Ito Mokkojo since about 1906 has been phenomenal, and has made this company one of the most powerful agents in the development of Hokkaido, a land of promise to all Japanese.

Four good-sized sawmills are constantly in operation to fill the current requirements. These mills are situated in Sapporo, Hamatombetsu, Nakatombetsu and Oketo, all in Hokkaido, and are well equipped with planers, gang, circular, and band saws. The machinery is of the latest and most improved type.

The major portion of their output is being consumed in Mr. Ito's construction work, while the balance is shipped to the mainland, Manchuria, and large quantities to Europe.

Mr. Hisatoshi Nishimura, managing director of their lumber mill, has become a strong advocate of Disston quality and performance. As Mr. Nishimura uses many saws during the year he has determined to use only the best. Recognized throughout the territory as a very capable man and an authority on lumber production methods, his word carries great weight. Disston prizes Mr. Nishimura's approval of its saws.



Mr. Hisatoshi Nishimura

Mr. Nishimura purchases his Disston supplies from Nakayama Shoten, Sapporo, exclusive distributors for that important section of Japan.

Mr. Nakayama and his staff deserve a great deal of credit for the fine work they have accomplished in Hokkaido, the Road to the North Sea.

**Disston Hand Saw in Saw World What a Stradivarius is in Violindum**

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men were apostles of the doctrine that long experience and practice were valuable assets in producing superior products.

Stradivari lived to be ninety-five years of age. Other men try to hide their age; he was proud of his. On his priceless labels he put, after "Antonius Stradivari," his age—eighty, eighty-five or ninety—as much as to say: "This is what the veteran of veterans can do!"

That the superiority of the Disston saw is consistently maintained is due to the fact that many of Disston's craftsmen have spent their whole life in the Disston plant making saws as Henry Disston taught their fathers and their grandfathers to make them, thus they are verifying what the founder of the greatest saw works in the world said years ago:

"If you want a saw, it is best to get one with a name on it that has a reputation. A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value as well as its cost and will maintain it."



"During a business trip to the Southwest," says a traveling man, "I had occasion to call upon a grocer in one town. I was watching a rather languid man do up a pound of butter, and for want of anything else to say at the moment, asked:

"How long has that clerk worked for you?"

"About four hours, I should say," was the unexpected answer.

"I thought from his manner that he had been here longer than that."

"He has," said the grocer. "He has been here for four months."

Flossie Gay—You'll never catch me again going out to dinner with an editor!

Her Friend—Was he broke?

Flossie—I don't know whether he was broke or not; but he put a blue pencil through about half my order!

Diner—"Waiter, I'll have pork chops with fried potatoes, and I'll have the chops lean."

Waiter—"Yes, sir, which way?"

Everett—"My wife is like an angel."

Stanley—"How's that?"

Everett—"She's always up in the air, always harping, and never has anything to wear."—*Exchange.*

"What makes your daughter so talkative?"

Old Gent—"I think she and her mother were both vaccinated with a phonograph needle."

"When will there only be 25 letters in the alphabet?"

"I'm sure I don't know. When?"

"When 'U' and 'I' are one."—*Cougar's Paw.*

First Bright Lad—"Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels?"

Second Ditto—"Unquestionably."

"What is it?"

"I've just told you."

Lady to neighbor, beamingly—"Fred and I will celebrate our fifth wedding anniversary tomorrow."

Neighbor—"Hugh! From the arguments you two always are engaged in you should have pronounced it anniversary."

He (in motor car)—"The lever here controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in an emergency."

She—"I see, something like a kimono."

"Jack was held up last night by two men."

"Where?"

"All the way home."

When the clergyman at the colored couple's wedding read "love, honor and obey," the groom stopped him, remarking:

"Pahson, read those word over once mo', so de lady kin get the full meanin' of 'em, cus I'se been married before."

"Have you ever met a man whose touch seemed to thrill every fiber of your body?"

"Yes, once."

"Ah! and who was he?"

"The dentist."

A city and a chorus girl  
Are much alike, 'tis true;  
A city's built with outskirts,  
A chorus girl is too!

City Feller—"Say! Is that bull safe?"

Rustic—"Well, he's a dang site safer'n you are!"

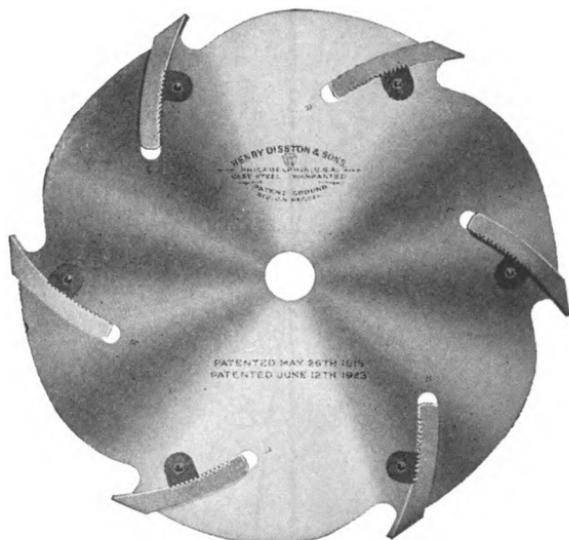
Here lies the body of Charlemagne  
Chew.

One raisin too many was in his home  
brew.

Wife—"Didn't I tell you to watch for the time the stew boiled over?"

Henry Peck—"I did. It was just half past three."

# Every User of a Grooving Saw Should know the advantages of the New Disston Ideal Saw



Fill in the coupon below for your copy of the Disston Ideal Saw Booklet—just off the press.

It describes a new and better saw in which Disston employs the inserted tooth principle for the production of grooving, beading, tenoning, manufacturing moulding, etc. A saw that does better work at lower cost. A saw so simple that anyone can adjust it.

*Fill in ——— Tear off ——— Mail to-day*

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

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