



Mr. E. B. Eddy's new sash factory at Hull will be ready for occupation in a short time.

Henry Ford had a finger severed by a buzz saw in Hobson & Wilson's saw mill at Huntsville, Ont., recently.

Gatthil & Fraser, lumber merchants, Emerson, Man., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Gatthil will continue the business.

The Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co. have a horse that weighs 1520 pounds.

The Midland *Free Press* says that more mills will likely be built up in that region.

J. A. Christie, lumber dealer, of Brandon, is able to be around again, after a serious attack of fever.

Mr. James Combee, M. P. P. S., steam mill at Port Arthur was totally destroyed by fire on the night of Oct. 14th. Loss will be heavy.

Messrs. Francis, Carswell & Co.'s sawmill at Calabogie, Ont., has been sawing timber for a new government dam near L'Esperance Rapids. The dam is to afford better facilities to lumbermen.

The planing mill and sash factory of Kearns & Kearns, Brockville, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 6th. Loss \$10,000. no insurance.

Owing to a break-down of some of the machinery the Midland and North Shore Lumber Company's steam mill has been closed down for the season.

Johnson & Eberts' saw mill at Palmira, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. It is believed that an incendiary set fire to the premises.

The lumbering season of 1885-7 has opened with considerable activity. Gangs of men are being sent into the Haliburton and Georgian Bay districts. Wages run from \$15 to \$20 a month.

On the night of Oct. 13th, Mr. J. A. Duvall's saw mill, shingle and stave factory at Grimsby, Ont., were totally destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about \$2,500. no insurance.

Alex. Cooper, who was injured in Hilliard's saw mill at Peterborough, Ont., a short time ago, is recovering. He has lost his right arm, it having been amputated close to his right shoulder shortly after the accident occurred.

The first consignment of lumber from New Westminster, B. C., has arrived at Calgary, N. W. T. The lumber is very clear stuff, and can be sold at about half the price charged formerly for this class of timber.

Among the species of wood found in the Canadian Northwest are: black poplar, cranberry, cherry, basswood, birch, willow, maple, spruce, cottonwood, plum, elm, black ash, tamarac and thorn.

In consequence of an arrangement between the Canadian Pacific railway management and the lumber firms in the Nipissing Valley, Ont., in regard to transportation rates, two large mills will soon be built at McLeod's Bay, near Sturgeon Falls.

Mr. J. R. Booth, the well known lumberer and mill-owner, of Ottawa, has purchased a timber limit on the Temiscamingue some 75 miles in extent, from La Banque Nationale, for which he paid \$77,500.

A party of Canadians have bought 50,000 acres of timberland on the Little Tennessee River, Tenn., and want to buy 100,000 acres more. Their object is to cut off the timber, develop the mines, if any, and settle the lands with Swede, Swiss and Scotch.

Reports from Parry Sound state that during the coming winter the cut of saw logs in that district will be the largest ever taken out. Already many camps have been established and active preparations for a big season's work are being made.

Messrs. Cozland and Adams, from Glasgow, Scotland, have arrived in Ottawa to look into the possibility of extending the timber trade between Canada and Scotland. They are favorably impressed, and several suggestions that have been made are likely to prove of great advantage to Canadian shippers.

While Mr. Wm. Thompson, tail sawyer in Knight's saw mill at Baldwin, Ont., was performing his usual duties a slab was caught by a moving belt and thrown against his stomach with such force that he was knocked insensible for a time. He is slowly recovering.

Dr. E. P. Roche, Maine, U. S., argues that some species of trees evade a resin which, after hardening for a short time, before becoming opaque acts under a hot sun as a magnifying lens or "burning glass" of sufficient power to set fire to the dry tinder-like undergrowth and decay close by, and thus start a forest fire.

The largest sale of pine land ever made in the Northwest was recently completed by the transfer of Mr. J. S. Pillsbury's entire possessions to the Grand Haven Lumber Company. The purchase includes 650,000,000 feet of pine lumber, most of it lying within thirty miles of Aitkin, Minnesota.

Squatters are making clearings in the heavily timbered lands of British Columbia by boring one large hole in the trunk, slanting upward, and another from a point well up the trunk and slanting downward, both meeting in the heart of the tree. Then the upper hole will be filled with any convenient combustible and ignited. The long hole acts as a chimney, and the fire burns furiously until the tree is destroyed.

One hundred and two thousand shingles have been shipped from Puget Sound to Port Moody for shipment across the Canadian Pacific to the east. The Vancouver *News* says: "This is only the beginning of a future great trade between the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts. Cedar grows here in abundance, and the shingles cut from the lumber are the most substantial in the world, tests having proved that, placed on the tops of buildings, they can with-

stand the rain and tempests beating down on them for 40 years. The shingles will not rot; the action of the weather wears them away, but decay never attacks them. Our eastern friends speak highly of the shingles turned out on this coast, and the first shipment of them over the C. P. R. is the beginning of an immense trade. The forests of cedar in the Atlantic States are well-nigh exhausted, but in British Columbia there are such immense supplies that a century will pass away before all the trees will have fallen under the unerring aim of the aveman."

A considerable quantity of lumber is being held at Minamichi ports for higher prices, according to a correspondent at Newcastle, N. B. It is believed that the amount shipped to Europe this season will not exceed seventy million feet, as compared with 117, 140, 108 and 87 millions in 1882, 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Following are the quantities rafted at the South West boom in these years: '82, 77,740,241 ft.; '83, 71,101,951 ft.; '84, 37,049,643 ft.; '85, 37,282,825 ft.; '86, 30,809,353 ft. Charters have ranged from 40 to 45 shillings per standard this year. Snowball's deals have been shipped up to date in 34 sailing vessels. No steamers have been employed this season. Most of the deals forwarded have been to ports in France and on the Mediterranean. Nearly all the deals cut by Richards & Hickson at Newcastle are piled up on their wharf, and Burchill, of Nelson, has only shipped two cargoes this summer. Scarcely any move has been made by operators as to next winter's work, and those spoken to seemed to be greatly discouraged over the continued depression in the European markets and the prospect of no decrease in the government stump age tax.

The Aurora *Boat* prints the following particulars of a shocking occurrence which took place in an old saw mill in that village a fortnight ago.—Mr. Baldwin recently decided to pull down the old dismantled saw mill in the rear of his grist mill, leaving the water-wheel still in position. Soon the lads discovered in this wheel a grand instrument for pleasure. It is twelve or fourteen feet across and nicely lined within. The shaft was oiled and many the happy ride was taken by the youngsters, a being used on the principle of a dog churn. Some, more courageous than the rest, had learned to brace themselves between the "spokes" and go clear around, which, of course, emboldened others, and not satisfied with this sport during the day, procured a lantern and followed it up during the nights. At about 7.30 on the evening in question the boys belonging to Geo. Russell, while sitting upon the veranda with a companion, heard a dull crash and surmised that something had gone wrong. They immediately visited the spot but found all quiet. Two or three lads then got within the wheel and proceeded to amuse themselves. One boy succeeded in making the circuit when Master Harry Russell, a bright young fellow in his 15th year, undertook the feat. Alas, however, his courage was not sufficient for the ordeal and while suspended head downwards he fell, his head reaching out sufficiently beyond the wheel to come in contact with the framework of the structure, which stood about six inches outside. The huge wheel was brought to a standstill with his head between one of the spokes and a beam, the result being that it was smashed in a most horrible manner. His companions extricated the unfortunate fellow and bore him home, summoned medical aid but all in vain. Mr. Russell returned home a few minutes before death in time to hear the young lad ask his forgiveness for visiting the spot, his father having warned him before going away. We might mention that the noise which drew the boys attention and took them to the spot was caused by a young son of Edward McMahon getting fast in the death trap. The boy was taken home and medical aid called. Fortunately, however, his injuries were not of a dangerous character.

Michigan men continue their purchases of timber limits in the Georgian Bay region of Ontario, says the *Lumberman's Gazette*, despite the threat of the Dominion authorities to raise the export duty to a point where it will equal prohibition of exportation. During the past week some five or six lumbermen of this city, who have had a man looking over some limits, stole away to the Spanish river country to have a look at the lands themselves before parting with their shingles. The intention has been clearly expressed by the Canadians not to allow the timber of the Dominion to be exported to the United States to be cut, and there is no doubt the export duty will be raised to a rate that will stop it. This is generally understood by the lumbermen and the continuance of purchases we take to be an indication that purchasers are not unwilling to proceed to the extent of constructing saw mills in the Dominion, if that shall be necessary in order to realize upon their investments. Many of the Michigan parties who have purchased berths are the owners of saw mills on this side and had in view the bringing the logs across the lake. This was the intention of the Emery Lumber Company, who have saw mills at Tawas and on the Saginaw river. They will have brought over some 12,000,000 feet the present season and intended to put in 15,000,000 feet for the same purpose this year. F. W. Whitney, who recently purchased a tract containing 120,000,000 feet of pine, expects to put in 8,000,000 feet this winter for export. Several parties at Alpena and Oscoda intended to operate in the same way. What were the expectations of those who went over this week we cannot say, but one of them is a saw mill owner at this point. Folsom & Arnold of this city have a tract on French River, but they built a mill there several seasons ago and are bringing no logs from thence. Some of the parties, no doubt, are buying on speculation, and if the export duty should be advanced will doubtless hold for the future. Big money has already been made in the sale of limits. One party bought a tract for \$50,000 and sold it for \$150,000,000. Reports say it has since changed hands for \$350,000, and is now held at \$500,000. As the big fortunes that have been made in the lumber trade in late years have come of fortunate purchases of timber lands, the expectations of purchasers of Canadian timber may be based on belief in the advance of value there, as much as upon the hope that they will be allowed to bring the timber across the line for cutting. There is one thing to be said, however. This is the best lumber market in the country, and it will pay to bring stock here for manufacture at considerable expense.

The supply of hemlock in New England and Lower Canada will

be exhausted, so far as a practical supply is concerned, much sooner than most people think. The supply of spruce will last much longer, while that of sapling white pine is of such rapid growth that it will always be the leading lumber crop in New England. It is a fact not known to the average reader that the supply of hemlock in the Eastern Townships, or Canada East, so-called, is practically exhausted. Notwithstanding the immense hemlock forests which existed there twenty-five years ago, the ruthless hand of the destroyer has levelled those great hemlock forests. Very little of lumber was marketed at the time the bark was peeled, as it would not pay the transportation bills. Hence, millions upon millions of hemlock logs have rotted on the ground in Canada during the past twenty-five years. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Cutting, of W. Chester, who was the pioneer in the bark business for the supply of tanneries in this section, brought in the first carloads of consequence from the Eastern Townships into Massachusetts. At that time he only paid \$1.50 to \$2 per cord for bark peeled, dried and hauled to the line of the railroads in Canada. This was a very low figure, and afforded the buyer more profit to the carload than can be made from half a dozen carloads now. It seemed at that time as though the hemlock forests of that part of Canada could never be exhausted, but to-day the great tanneries erected there twenty years ago are idle and are rotting down, merely because a supply of bark cannot be procured. When the great tanning firm of E. Shaw & Co., established its tannery at Waterloo, Can., they bought thousands of cords of bark delivered at their tannery at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cord. Thus, of course, gave them a great advantage over those tanneries operated at a great distance from the best of hemlock supplies, but that advantage is fast vanishing, and but a limited number of tanneries can be run in Canada at the present time. Even the great hemlock extract companies, which were located in the heart of the hemlock districts, have been closed, with the single exception at Upton. Never was a great hemlock forest fooled away at no profit to any one as was the case in the Eastern Townships of Canada. The French habitant who felled his hemlock trees, who peeled his bark, who piled it to dry, and who the subsequent winter hauled it to the railroad, getting only \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cord, did not realize twenty-five cents per day for his own labor. The supply of available hemlock is so small at present that the subject is really one of startling importance, both to tanners and owners of hemlock lands. A thorough investigation of the subject is necessary and important. The area of hemlock lands was never nearly so large as that of spruce or pine, and the bark is an article which can only be transported by teams or railroad. It cannot be marketed as ordinary log can, by rivers and streams. The days of nine dollar bark in Boston and vicinity are evidently numbered, and \$11 to \$12 will probably be the price for next year.—*Manufacturers' Gazette*.



Indians entered over sixty exhibits, chiefly of wheat and potatoes, at the fair at Regina, all being very creditable.

Brampton streets are to be illuminated by electric light on and after 1st November next.

The coal production of Nova Scotia last year amounted to 1,400,000 tons.

The antimony mines at Central Kingsclear, N. B., are now being vigorously worked.

The Record Foundry & Machine Co. of Moncton, N. B., have raised the wages of their employees 10 per cent and are also adding largely to the number of their employees.

The English Consul at Hiogo, Japan, reports that in the importation of iron machinery and plant on Japanese Government orders, a transfer of business has of late taken place from British to German firms, and probably, along with this, a transfer to some extent from articles of British to articles of Continental origin. In connection with this there has been also a similar transfer of private business in these articles.

The production of copper throughout the world last year is estimated at 221,715 tons, as compared with a corresponding production of 217,483 tons in 1884, and 153,057 tons in 1880. The largest copper producing countries last year were: Australia, 11,400 tons; Chili, 38,800 tons; Germany, 15,250 tons; Japan, 2,000 tons; Spain and Portugal, 45,949 tons; and the United States, 74,050 tons. Canada's copper production will have to be taken into account by statisticians in future.

It is reported that a rich mica mine has been discovered in the township of Methuen, County of Peterborough, and has been acquired by Mr. William Martin, of Kingston, and Mr. Seth Welch, of Wollaston. About two tons have been blasted, and one piece of pure metal weighing thirty pounds has been obtained. This has been sent to New York for examination. It is pure and white, and the promise is very good. Six feet of depth has been explored, and the mica is found to be better as the workmen go down. The mine is believed to be ten acres in extent.

Nitro-glycerine and dynamite do not, when exploded, exert such a force as is popularly believed. To speak precisely, the power developed by the explosion of a ton of dynamite is equal to 45,675 foot-tons. One ton of nitro-glycerine similarly exploded will exert a power of 64,452 foot-tons; and one ton of blasting gelatine, similarly exploded, 71,050 foot-tons. These figures, although large, are not enormous, and need not excite terror. Seventy-one thousand tons of ordinary buildingstone, if arranged in the form of a cube, would measure only 90 feet on the side, and, if it were possible to concentrate the whole force of a ton of blasting gelatine at the moment of such explosion on such a mass, the only effect would be to lift it to the height of a foot. The foregoing figures are derived, says the *Engineer*, from experiments made at Ardeer with an instrument which gives accurate results in measuring the force of explosives.