

THE NEWS.

—Montana's first house is still inhabited.

—A. Price will erect a planing mill at Aylmer, Ont.

—The Sayward Saw Mill Co., Victoria, B. C., will shortly put in a band mill.

—Arthur MacGregor has started a sash and door factory at Middleton, N. S.

—Miller Bros. & Co., of Glen Miller, Ont., are putting another machine into their pulp mill.

—All the spool bars sawed at Richards' mill, Boiestown, N.B., have been shipped to Scotland.

—F. C. Dawson is offering his 44 horse power saw mill at Renfrew, Ont., for sale. Falling health is the reason.

—I. B. Caldwell, of Lanark, has bought the eight mile Russell limit at Trout Lake and will build a saw mill at Lanark.

—Thos. Pink, Pembroke, has put in machinery to make handles for lumbering tools. Its capacity is 400 handles per day.

—Messrs. Gilmour & Hughson's sawmills at Chelsea have closed down for the season as the supply of saw logs is exhausted.

—In the Deseronto cedar mill 1,000 railroad ties, 20,000 to 27,000 feet of lumber and 70,000 to 80,000 shingles, are manufactured every day.

—F. P. Buck, liquidator of the Royal Pulp and Paper Co., of East Angus, Que., has declared a first and final dividend of sixty-eight per cent.

—The Gattineau shanties are filling up rapidly. Messrs. Gilmour, Hughson and Edwards have sent large numbers of choppers to the woods.

—The Royal Paper Mills company have commenced work on their new saw mill at Angus. It is said that the new mill will cost over \$10,000.

—Messrs. McAuly & Bolter, of Lower Millstream, Kings Co., N. S., who were burned out some time ago, have their new mill almost ready for running.

—Mr. John McAdam, of Woodstock, has purchased for his new mill a superior engine and circular sawing machine, and will soon be at work again.

—The timber from which the masts of the yachts Valkyrie and Defender were made was cut in Washington territory. It was the best description of Douglas fir.

—Ald. John McGoldrick has purchased Messrs. Cowan and McGinty's mill near Indian town, N.B. He will remove the machinery and boilers and pull it down.

—Messrs. Goggin, of Penobscots, N.B., will start their steam mill in a few days. They have several hundred thousand feet to saw. This is the old Freeze mill.

—A quantity of good waney timber in the government boom at the mouth of the Gattineau refutes the statement of some lumbermen that no good timber remains on that river.

—Ernest Hutchinson has purchased from the St. Stephen bank the Todd lands on the Miramichi. There are three tracts, making in all 25,000 acres of good spruce land. The price paid was \$1.75 an acre.

—Regarding the prospects of Canadian trade in Australia, Commissioner Larke writes to the Department of Trade and Commerce that the saw-mill machinery of the colony is out of date and must soon be replaced.

—It is expected the new wood pulp mill at Eddy's will be ready in about a month. It will have four grinders and an output capacity of ten tons per day. The delay in completing it was caused by the breaking of some of the machinery on its way from the factory.

—Mr. J. F. Hamilton's new band saw mill, at Strait Shore, N. B., is in operation. The band saw has a speed of 10,000 feet a minute, and the mill will cut 2,000 feet per day for every man employed. At present there are 26 men. The machinery came from Ontario.

—The first shipment of lumber ever made from Fort William, Lake Superior, to Chicago, was recently sent to D. S. Pate & Co. It consisted of 654,000 feet, 354,000 of which was from the mills of Graham, Horne & Co., Fort William, and 310,000 from the Ontario & Western Co., Rat Portage.

—The Holland-Emory Company have sold part of the Township of Brown, with the mill at Byng Inlet, to the Byng Inlet Lumber Co., who are now operating the mill. At present they are cutting shingles, of which the mill's capacity is two hundred thousand per day. They intend taking out a stock of logs for lumber during the winter.

—The men working at Munro & Gordon's camp at Pogamasing had a somewhat unusual and dangerous experience during a recent storm. Lightning struck a rock near where they were working, knocking down fifteen of the men and three span of horses. The men escaped without serious injury, but two of the horses were badly stunned.

—James Wynard Steinhoff, David Alexander Gordon, Edward Kelle, all of Wallaceburg, Ont.; Joseph Atkins, of Cashmere, and Isaac Unsworth, of Florence, Ont., are applying for incorporation as "The Cashmere Manufacturing Co." to manufacture

staves, hoops and lumber, at Cashmere and Wallaceburg, with a capital of \$20,000.

—A New York lumbering firm talks of operating limits some 150 miles above Lake Teniscamingue on what is known as the Grand Lake, Victoria region. They are about three hundred square miles in extent, and are farther up the Ottawa than any lumber has yet been cut. The river is not improved above the Quinze, and it would be with great difficulty that logs could be brought down.

—The tug Meteorama, while towing a raft of logs containing over 3,000,000 feet belonging to Mr. Hill, of Michigan, from Wau-buno Island, in the South Channel, to Playfair's saw mill at Midland, was caught in the gale of Sunday night, 15th Sept., and had to let them go. They were driven ashore at Sandey Island, but the boom did not break and they were recovered without much damage.

—The Middleton, N. S., box factory has shipped this summer 10,000 pairs of barrel heads, of which the largest buyers were F. C. Anderson of Kingston, who took 3,000, and W. E. Palfrey of Lawrencetown, 2,000 pairs. Nearly 1,000 strawberry crates, 40,000 baskets, and stock for 90,000 baskets have also been sold during the past three months. Twenty cars of lumber have been received during that time.

—The mill property at Bathurst, owned by the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., has been sold by R. L. Allport, the representative of the trustee of the English bondholders, to the Sumner Company of Moncton for \$29,000. The property consists of a saw mill, 240 square miles of timber lands, stores, etc., and some 6,000 acres of wilderness land. The Bersimis property is yet to be disposed of. It includes some 780 square miles of timber lands, a mill, a number of shops, houses, etc.

—J. W. Munro, contractor, of Pembroke, and D. O'Connor of Sudbury, have purchased the timber limits known as the township of Broder, about four miles south of Sudbury. The latter has also received a contract from Messrs. Booth & Gordon for cutting about six million feet in the township of Neelon. This will be sawn at McCormack's mill, which will be kept busy fully two years. This means an expenditure of nearly \$35,000 yearly in Sudbury. Mr. O'Connor has now in his employ thirty-five men in the woods and thirty at the saw mill.

—The St. Anthony Lumber Company, which has recently constructed large steam mills at Whitney on the line of the Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound, have started work. The mill proper is 207 feet long by 80 feet wide, with a shingle and lath mill attached 48x50 feet, and storing shed 32x270 feet. The capacity is 250,000 feet a day, supplied by three band saws and one gang saw. Motive power for running the mill is supplied by a Corliss engine of 700 horse power. Sawdust belts carry a continuous supply of sawdust to the furnace.

CASUALTIES.

—A lad named McAfee lost three fingers in Stetson's saw mill at Indian town, N. S.

—A young man named Wm. Thompson was killed in one of the saw mills at Warren, Algoma district, last week.

—Harry Cowan, a clerk in Barker's mill at Randolph, N. S., had one of his hands severely injured in the machinery.

—Wm. Clement, an employee of the saw mill at Palliser, B. C., was killed by a freight train on the C. P. R. a few days ago.

—Frank Verlik, foreman of the Shawmigan Lake Lumber Company's camp, B. C., had both legs badly crushed a few days ago.

—James Gibertson was killed in Parter's saw mill at Perth, N. B., a fortnight ago. While holding a piece of scantling on the planer, it was caught by the belt and thrown against him, injuring him internally. He lived only half an hour.

While a party of some forty lumbermen were on their way from Montreal to Peterboro, to work for J. W. Howry & Sons, of Fenelon Falls, they became somewhat hilarious as the result of too much fire-water, and at Cornwall one of them drove his head through a pane of glass in the car window, cutting his throat so badly that he had to be left behind for medical treatment.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Burstall, of Quebec, has returned from England by the Numidian.

Mr. James McDonald, of Halifax, has been appointed timber and tie inspector for the Coast Railway Co.

Mr. John Wilson, president of the Brunette Saw Mills Co., New Westminster, B. C., is on a visit to Ottawa and eastern points.

J. A. McRae, lumber merchant, Niagara Falls, Ont., is in Winnipeg. He is interested in the Ontario and Western Lumber company, and will remain some time in the west.

Mr. Peter McKay, deputy reeve of Tuckersmith, who has purchased a tract of land in Algoma, is about to go to that district to build a saw mill. His brother will accompany him.

Mr. Margach, crown timber agent at Rat Portage, accompanied by General Wilkinson, Mr. Geo. Drewry, and Mr. W. G. Cameron have been on a successful fishing tour to Bass Lake. The lakes in that neighborhood are being stocked with bass in accordance with arrangements made by the Ontario and Dominion Governments.

FORESTRY IN NORWAY.

THE forest area of Norway is 19,288,626 acres, of which 2,314,635 acres are crown lands, \$97,659 belonging to municipal institutions, leaving under private ownership 16,395,322 acres. The per cent. of the area of Norway covered by forest figures at 24.53. This is only equaled in Europe by Sweden, Russia, Austria and Germany. Norway, with under 10 acres per head in forest area supplies her own wants and has a net export of \$4.10 per head.

The forest wealth of Norway has for a long time been steadily declining. Since 1866 the Government has bought about 100,000 acres of woodland in different sections of the country, but the aggregate forest land of Norway has diminished in an equal ratio by the destruction of private woods. The value of public and communal forests is estimated at \$4,000,000, and they occupy only 12½ per cent. of the aggregate forest ground of the country. In Sweden the public forest amount to 16 per cent., in Bavaria 51 per cent., in Lusatia 70 per cent., in Prussia 68 per cent., and in France 35½ per cent., the total forest land.

A royal commission was appointed as long ago as 1874 to examine the condition of private forests and the general wood supply of the country, and their report was quite alarming. It was estimated that the five southern provinces of Norway, which together embrace about 17,000,000 acres, consumed in 1875 401,000,000 cubic feet of wood, while the reproduction did not exceed 293,000,000 cubic feet, which gave a years deficit of 108,000,000 cubic feet. Forty years earlier forest statistics recorded a fair surplus of production over consumption, and in 1855 there was nearly a balance. The commission stated that the yearly loss, already so large, must increase every year, while the government has no longer any means to arrest the destruction of the forests.

The extensive purchase of private forest by the Government was recommended, although the commission did not expect great results from the adoption of this measure alone. The spread of knowledge of rational forestry can have but a limited influence, although the Government has now established a few forest schools in different parts of the country. The only means of protection now left will be a law restricting the disposal of forest property by the private owners, and forbidding the destruction of young forest trees. Such a law already exists in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland, and to a certain extent in Sweden. Its adoption in Norway was, in fact, proposed in 1882 by the government, but since then no further steps have been taken in the matter, public sentiment being much opposed to the projected restrictions.

The legislature finally took the matter in hand in 1889, and there are now many who urge immediate adoption of measures for preserving at least a part of the forests which still form an important factor of the national wealth and the principal resource of a large tract of the country. The forests have lately suffered the loss of many young trees of small dimensions, cut down either for exportation or for pulp manufacture at the domestic mills. The so-called cellulose wood, prepared from small trees and cut very short, to escape the export duty on wood, is at present in good demand in foreign markets, and is stimulating its destruction in Norway. Great Britain takes about two-thirds of the exports of Norwegian forest products. Australia also takes a large product, while the Cape of Good Hope and Port Natal have already doubled their consumption of Norwegian lumber, and at remunerative prices.

The pulp-wood business is developing into large dimensions in Norway. The export of wood pulp rose from 8,540 tons in 1875 to 26,055 tons in 1880, and 90,781 tons in 1895. The quantity of the exported timber was smaller in 1885 than in any of the previous five years, and was less by 49,000 registered tons than the average exports for the years 1881-5. The export of sawed and planed lumber have during the last years generally been somewhat over 480,000 registered tons, after having reached 502,000 tons in 1882, the largest quantity exported since 1873 and 1874, when it rose to 570,000 and 550,000 registered tons respectively. The exports of hewn timber have steadily declined, and amounted in 1885 to not much more than one-half of the average exports of the year 1875-80, and to one-third of the average exports of 1871-75. Also the shipping and mining timber and pit props were smaller than in the years immediately preceding.