

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

AND MILLERS', MANUFACTURERS',
AND MINERS' GAZETTE.

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TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 30, 1880.

"Rome was not built in a day." Our patrons will kindly bear with the LUMBERMAN, for a few weeks until fairly under way. In the meantime send in the subscriptions. We have had to write out a number of receipts and enjoy the exercise.

A NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.

Mr. Finlay Ross, of Byng Inlet, has invented and patented a gang of circular saws, which will probably supersede the ordinary stock gangs of upright saws. Mr. Ross can, by a simple contrivance, arrange on one mandril any required number of saws, which may be taken off at pleasure, as easily as the ordinary gang by shifting a key and coupling, placed near a pulley at each end of the mandril. The inventor claims that his gang of circulars will cut a much larger quantity of lumber than the usual gang, and that the face will be smoother. Another advantage claimed by Mr. Ross is, that as the saws are arranged so as to run with the grain of the timber they will cut easier and make smoother work than the ordinary circular saw revolving against the grain of the log. Two logs are fed with press rollers in the ordinary way. There seems to be a mine of wealth in this simple invention, when fairly introduced.

A WARNING.

A writer describing the lumbering operations on the Penobscot river, State of Maine, refers to the City of Bangor, at the head of navigation on that river. He says, Bangor contains between 17,000 and 18,000 inhabitants, and it never can grow larger. In the past it has been noted for its immense lumber trade, but now that business is rapidly coming to a close. Up to 1872, lumbering was carried on briskly at Bangor,—now a large number of saw mills have discontinued operations, and the humming of saws, the puffing of tugs, the rafts of logs and the crowds of lumbermen which once frequented them, are sights and sounds which are seen and heard no more. Here was a region settled in the latter part of the 18th century, and lumbering had been its chief industry for about 50 years. The axe of the lumberman and the saw of the mill had done their work in depleting the forests of their grand old trees.

The river, for miles, was lined with saw mills. These mills so filled with animation, so liberally to their proprietors, are now gone into disuse. The haste and waste, with which the forests were cut down and the timber sawn into lumber, compelled the abandonment and brought the growth of the city of Bangor to a standstill.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

In every Province of the Dominion, discoveries are frequently being made of gold, silver, and a host of economic minerals. Nova Scotia has for years been celebrated for its gold bearing quartz. The latest special item from that Province is that a new bar of gold from the Yarmouth Greenport mine has been shown to a St. John Telegraph reporter by Mr. Henderson, the secretary of the company. It weighed 42 ounces—four ounces less than the last specimen from that mine exhibited, but is much purer—and is worth in the neighbourhood of \$800. The company intend shortly putting in machinery that will crush fifteen tons a day instead of three as at present; this can be done at but trifling cost, and with but few additional hands. The prospects of this mine are said to be excellent.

The Halifax Mail says: "The Tangier gold field is being rapidly developed, and promises to be one of the richest in the province. A few days since a son of Mr. Timothy Archibald, who owns and runs the line of stage-coaches that runs to the eastward, discovered a lead near Salmon River, in the Tangier district, which is thirty-three inches in width, and from the indications given by boulders on the surface, and by quartz taken just below, will prove of unusual richness. A company has been formed to work the new mine, and operations will be vigorously pushed. Another lead, thirty-six inches wide, has also been recently discovered in the same district. Surface samples that have been taken out, crushed, and assayed show an average yield of ten pennyweights to the ton. A handsome brick of gold, valued at \$1,100, was shown us to-day. It was taken from the mine at Moose river, owned by Messrs. J. R. Johnson and W. G. Cole. This mine is yielding very fair returns, and this last result is the result of thirty days' work for five men.

From Pitou six thousand and twenty tons of coal were shipped last week, making the total shipments to date 231,708. Following are the figures:—Halifax, 171; Acadia, 1,106; Intercolonial, 2,259; Vale Co., 2,482; total 8,020. Total to date—Halifax, 86,202; Acadia Co., 46,791; Intercolonial Co., 49,627; Vale Co., 46,682; total 231,708.

Word comes that the Lake George, N. B., Antimony Mining and Smelting Co. have struck a large vein of silver ore, the specimens shown being very rich. This mine is employing from 25 to 50 persons, and has made two shipments of very pure ore to Great Britain lately; and that Mr. Hibbard's mine has been sold to the Hibbard Antimony Mining Company for \$200,000, one half paid in cash and the other half in the stock of the company.

A large mineral belt has been discovered in Cape Breton, between Marble Mountain and Malawatch, in which gold, silver and copper are found.

In the Province of Quebec, the discovery of a gold nugget weighing six ounces is reported from the Delery concession, River Gilbert. Mr. Delery has formed a new company to work the precious metal, under the name of the East Branch Gold Mining Company. Copper mining is also profitably carried on in the Province.

A glance at the Ottawa Valley shows, according to a sketch recently furnished by Mr. Garret, a trust-worthy geologist residing at Ottawa, that a very large number of economic minerals are found in that valley. He first refers to Apatite (phosphate of lime) which is found in abundance in that region, and as an economic fertilizer has developed itself to such an extent as to claim the rank of a staple and indispensable mineral. Year by year it continues to be developed, and the promise for the future is bright and substantial.

Felspar is abundant. Mr. Garret thinks, that as the grey variety which is important in the manufacture of porcelain chinaware, manufactures might be established with profit, for the production of ceramic materials.

Plumbago, in large deposits has been discovered and worked. The ores are rich in pure and "dissiminated" quality. Liberal capital, labour and patience have been expended to carry forward this valuable enterprise, to perfect the manufacture, and it is acknowledged, in pencil work particularly, equal, if not superior to the best European stock.

Molybdenum—a new species of graphite was recently discovered in the County of

Renfrew and is now being brought into a commercial position for export. The market is limited and only for exportation, at \$1,000 per ton. Its localities for location is mostly confined to the neighbourhood of iron and plumbago.

Mr. Garret, also mentions as products of the Ottawa Valley, nickel, (oxide), manganese, baryta, (sulphate of lime), asbestos, bog iron ore, iron pyrites, antimony, celestine or stentia, copper, iron ore, silver, gold, soap stone, syenite, or granite, mica, marble, peat, and marl. Mining in the Ottawa region gives employment to a large number of men.

Iron mining is becoming a large industry in Madoc, Marmora, and further westward in the range of townships extending toward Lake Superior.

Gold has been discovered near Perth, which yields \$123 to the ton. The mine is situated on a lot of one hundred acres, about seven miles from the town, and is the property of W. Hicks, who, with several other gentlemen, are arranging to develop it.

The Lake Superior region is well known to be rich in silver, gold and copper.

From the region near the Lake of the Woods, it is reported that Mr. E. Faye, an engineer lately in the employ of the Pacific Railway has found specimens of rich gold bearing quartz. Some of the nuggets were as large as peas, while in much of the quartz the "flower gold" showed the glittering particles profusely all through. Mr. Faye reports the discovery of silver, copper and asbestos. The mineral is found chiefly on the rocky islands, which are interspersed throughout the lake.

These discoveries were made near Rat Portage. Mr. Faye has obtained 25 cents' worth of gold from three-fourths of a pound of ore, which is equal to \$666 per ton, and there is every reason to believe that the gold mines in the that section will pan out fully as well as its discoverers are led to believe.

In the North-west Territories coal is found in abundance; and towards the Rocky Mountains, gold in sufficient paying quantities has been already obtained. Passing on to British Columbia—that Province is rich in gold, silver and other valuable minerals.

When to this is added our salt and petroleum springs, it is evident that the Dominion of Canada has, within itself, enough mineral wealth which only needs development, to add immensely to the producing industries of the country.

NOTES FROM GEORGIAN BAY.

Last week we intended visiting the saw mills at Midland and vicinity before they closed down for the season, but found that time did not permit the trip to be extended farther than the Waubaushe and Severn mills. The latter mills closed on Thursday, the 21st inst., to allow the men to go to camp for winter operations. The past season's work at the Severn mills has been satisfactory. There is yet on hand in the mill yard about 6 million feet of lumber. Probably about 3 million feet of this will be transferred to Waubaushe docks before the close of navigation. The Waubaushe mills were in full operation, and likely to continue at work for two weeks yet or longer, as a further supply of logs is expected. The mills are situated at the mouth of Matchedash Bay, on the Midland Railway, which has six tracks running through the mill yard, and a leading track extending along the dock, where barges unload lumber intended to be conveyed by railway from the Severn mills, about four miles distant.

This extensive and complete establishment, which gives employment to over 150 men, during the summer season, is a pattern of neatness and convenience. A church and schoolhouse have been erected by the Company (Hon. W. Hodge & Co., New York,) for the accommodation of the workmen. Similar accommodation is provided by the Company at the Severn mills, which also gives employment to over 150 men. The Company have also erected a large building, with 26 bedrooms, for the use of parties having business to transact at the mills, as well as for transient travellers. This is named "The Dunkin House," which, as its name indicates, is a temperance hotel. The temperance principle extends over the whole

Company's works, it being a stipulation with employees, when engaged, that they shall abstain from intoxicating drinks while in the Company's service. The present landlord of "the Dunkin House," is Mr. Perkins, measurer and culler. He keeps an excellent hodge, at the ordinary charge of \$1.00 per day.

It may be noticed here that the Waubaushe establishment is head quarters of several extensive saw mills on the East coast of the Georgian Bay, incorporated about ten years ago, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Dodge, of New York, and others, under the names of the Collingwood Lumber Co. (at present under the management of Mr. D. G. Cooper) the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., (including the Waubaushe and Severn Mills, under the management of Mr. T. W. Buck;) the Parry Sound Lumber Co. (mills at Parry Sound, since sold to J. C. Miller, Esq.,) and the Maganotawan Lumber Co., under the management of Mr. J. H. Beck. The general supervision of the whole concern is vested in Mr. T. W. Buck, Waubaushe, who has proved himself a very capable manager. We had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Buck on this trip.

Besides the powerful propeller Maganotawan and the tug Hayes, the Company have a handsome steam yacht, which when in port is protected from the weather by an enclosed shed built alongside the dock. Preparations are being made to have another steam tug, 90 feet keel, built this winter.

Each establishment belonging to the Company is provided with a well-appointed machine shop, so that everything is kept in the very best repair. The manager's residence—a handsome mansion—is built on a rising ground, a short distance south, commanding a complete view of the bay and mills. The office and general store are near by the mills, and together with the workmen's residences, make quite a village. Every branch of the work is thoroughly systematized, so that, for instance, if a sale of lumber is made, the manager can tell, from the reports sent in to him, where a certain pile stands, its quality, etc., without leaving his office.

To give some idea of the extent of the business done at this place, it may be stated that one day lately there were one hundred and six cars of lumber and square timber in the yard consigned to points over the Midland Railway, principally for eastern markets.

Wages during the summer range from \$4.50 to \$35 per month—paid, the workmen say, promptly and regularly. In the woods at present, wages range from \$15 to \$18, so that the rate during winter, with board, is equal to the summer rate, without board.

Towards Midland, along the railway, are Tanner's mills and Christie's mills, each of a capacity of turning out 25,000 to 30,000 feet per day, and Power's mills,—capacity 75,000 feet per day.

On the Midland Railway, towards Orillia, is Mr. Ross's mill, at Fesserton, about two miles east of Waubaushe. This mill has a capacity of about 25,000 feet per day.

At Coldwater is the shingle mill of Mr. Lovering, and (that of Messrs. Hall & Co. They turn out a large quantity of shingles each year.

At the Alma station, another mill has just been put up by Messrs. Wyly & Tait. When it is completed, which it will be in a month or six weeks, its capacity will be 25,000 feet daily, besides two shingle machines, capable of cutting 40,000 per diem. There is also a lath machine attached. Mr. Wyly will have the management of the working of the establishment, and as there is a good supply of timber convenient, will be likely to make the concern pay well.

A little farther east is Mr. Haddin's mill, and at Utoff station, another mill, run by