

## LUMBERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE south-eastern section of the province of New Brunswick is especially fortunate in having very fine facilities for getting logs and sawn lumber to the shipping port of St. John. Particular reference is made to the large number of navigable streams and lakes which are tributary to the River St. John, the principal of which are on the eastern side. First, the Kennebecassis, entering the St. John river five miles from that city, and navigable 20 miles, while logs are driven from 40 miles further; next, the Bellisle, entering the main river 20 miles from St. John, and navigable twenty miles, logs being driven 40 to 50 miles to this point; next, the Washdemack, entering the main river 40 miles from St. John city and navigable 40 miles, and logs being driven from 60 to 70 miles further up; and last, but not least, is the Jemseg, 60 miles from St. John city, the outlet of Grand Lake and Salmon river. The Jemseg river is six miles long, narrow and deep, the left hand bank forming an acute angle with the St. John river and consisting of interval land which is covered with water at high spring freshets and a deposit left which is valued for fertilizing properties, the consequence being that the land is always rich and good hay crops are assured. The right bank is high land with well cultivated farms.

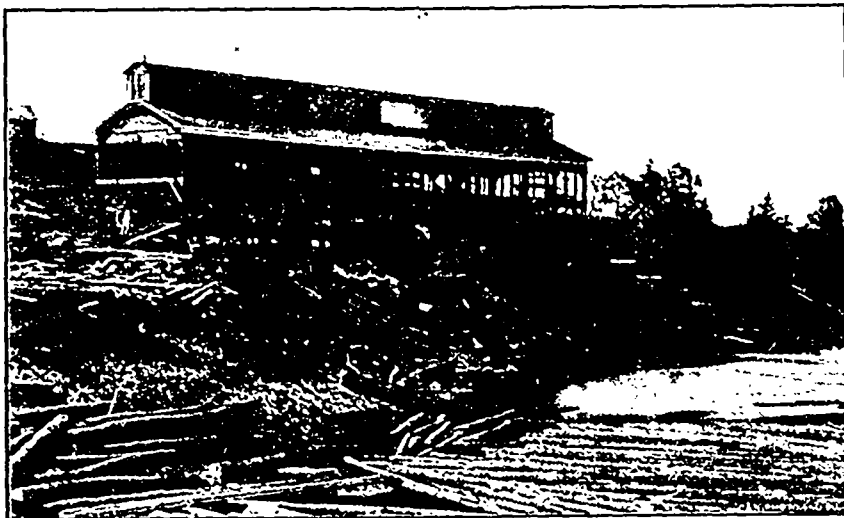
Grand Lake is about thirty miles long and eight or ten miles wide, with a large number of bays and points which make a trip on the steamer "May Queen" from St. John to Chipman one not soon to be forgotten. Upon arriving at the end of Grand Lake, Salmon river is entered and traversed ten miles, when the pretty little village of Chipman, the end of navigation on these waters, is reached. Chipman owes its existence to the energy and push of G. G. and W. C. King, the senior member of the firm having been the federal member for a number of years, and is now Senator. They do an extensive lumber and mercantile business in the village. Their saw mill is a double circular with patent edgar, lath machines, planers, etc., and is noted for doing an exceedingly fine class of work. They also keep some portable mills employed sawing for them. Chipman is at present the terminus of the Central Railroad from Norton on the I. C. R., thus giving an outlet by rail and water.

Three miles further up the Salmon river is the residence and business place of the chief log operator on the Salmon river, Mr. Hugh McLean. Mr. McLean has been selling his cut of logs in the St. John market, but decided a few months ago that a saw mill would be a good investment. He had the logs, a splendid situation for a mill, and the necessary capital, so operations were commenced, with the result that in a few days—or before this sees the cold type—the hum of the saw will be heard and the men will be employed in scowing the sawn lumber to the shipping port of St. John, instead of sending the logs down to be sawn there. This scheme will enable Mr. McLean to give continuous employment to a large number of men which previously

he could only utilize during the winter months taking the logs out of the woods.

Mr. McLean handles about ten million feet per year, and also carries on a large general store and farms on an extensive scale, raising a large proportion of the supplies required in his lumbering operations.

The mill, of which we give an illustration, is nicely situated on the bank of the Salmon river, and consists of a single gang, patent edger, lath machine and planer. It is the intention to put in a circular saw and some shingle machines during the coming winter. The mill building is a splendid frame structure, three floors, with monitor roof. The boiler house and engine room is a brick building, metal roofed, making it fire-proof. The engine was furnished by E. Leonard & Sons, of London, Ont., through their St. John representative, Mr. Geo. H. Evans, and is capable of extra heavy duty; the shafting and machinery by Waring, White & Co., of St. John; and the saws throughout by The James Robertson Co., Limited, of St. John. Mr. Thomas Quinlan has charge of the millwright work, and it goes without saying by those who know Mr. Quinlan's ability that the mill will be first-class in every respect.



MR. HUGH MCLEAN'S SAW MILL ON SALMON RIVER, N. B.

The photograph of the mill, as shown, was taken before completion, but a mill man can, together with the description, form an idea of its present appearance.

## FUNGIOUS GROWTHS.

A CORRESPONDENT lately sent us a formidable fungus, asking for a remedy, says the Illustrated Carpenter and Builder. While we gave him a few words of suggestion or advice, the subject, being of interest to many readers, receives here a more general treatment. Purity of air cannot be maintained in a house unless it is thoroughly dry. Setting aside the not inconsiderable quantity of water produced by our own breathing, and by the combustion of gas, oil, and candles, the air of a house is liable to be rendered unwholesome from excess of moisture—first, by absorption of water from the rock or soil below, and, second, from the porous stone of which the building is constructed. Not only is the air loaded with moisture from these sources, but it is rendered impure by the exhalations of fungous vegetation or dry rot, which at the same time destroys the joists and other carpenter work, and seriously affects the stability of the house. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that dry rot

attacks only the wood in the basement storey. It is a common occurrence for the ends of joists built into porous stone to become affected by fungous vegetation, and it is frequently seen in pulling down old tenements that the ends of the joists are quite gone, and that probably for many years the joists have been resting only on the plaster cornices of the rooms. The remedy is the use of "shoes" of glazed fireclay or other material, which are built into the wall, and into which the ends of the joists are placed. The "shoes" should be somewhat larger than the joists, which should be kept in position by wedges of wood, so that air can play freely around the ends of the joists. Such protected joists will last for hundreds of years if other circumstances are favorable.

## LUMBERING IN LABRADOR.

A PARTY of lumbermen, including Messrs. A. L. Curry, James Calder and Thos. Whitman, of Bridgetown, N. S., have recently returned from Newfoundland and Labrador, where they have been investigating the possibilities of successful lumbering operations. Interviewed by a reporter, Mr. Curry stated that their work was but the preliminary of a large enterprise which the persons represented hoped to establish in Labrador next year. They have made application to the government of Newfoundland for the right to cut timber on 370 square miles of territory on the Kennamore, Kennamic and Hamilton rivers, which flow into Hamilton Inlet, one of the coast waters of Labrador. These limits comprise spruce, pine and hackmatac, the trees averaging about 70 feet in height. The conditions of obtaining the timber are the payment of two dollars a year rental for each square mile, and a bonus not yet settled upon. A company will be formed to operate these limits on an extensive scale. Portable mills will be

used, which will be moved from place to place as the profitable lumber of each district becomes exhausted. It is intended to use steam power and to operate the mills the year round. The conditions prevailing in Labrador are such that for economic reasons the removal of the forests is a benefit even if the country were stripped bare. June is the season for stream driving. During March and April the snow falls to a depth of several feet, and as it melts swells the streams, rendering logging comparatively easy.

## ADVERTISING.

THE necessity for advertising, which, reduced to its simplest terms, means making a business announcement, was present from the earliest times. Pompeii and Herculaneum had their advertisements painted on the houses, a form of publicity somewhat similar to our street sign, which is really the most primitive kind of an announcement, since it influences but the passer-by. The town crier was largely utilized in Greece and Rome. It was not until the advent of the newspaper, however, that the art began to show that there existed within it possibilities of growth and development. The newspaper furnished at once a natural advertising medium, a medium that could be carried home by the reader, and which did effective work because it was read at the fireside or in the study, instead of being painted on a single house or being hawked forth indistinctly by a crier.—Oscar Herzburg, in July Lipincott's.