

GILMOUR'S MILL AT TRENTON.

Since the burning of the old mill, Messrs. Gilmour & Co. have been doing their best to rebuild as soon as possible, but were greatly hindered in their operations by the unnecessarily long time occupied by the different companies in settling their insurance, which after much delay was finally fixed at \$48,000. As soon as this was done a number of men were set to work to tear down what was left of the mill and boiler house, nearly every vestige of which was removed.

As soon as the plans for the new mill were prepared, the contractors for the stone and brickwork at once commenced work on the foundations, which were built of huge blocks of stone, the lowest course of which was built on the solid rock. When these were finished, the boiler and engine houses and the new smoke stack were next commenced and pushed forward rapidly, and are now very nearly completed.

The engine house, which is situated a few feet west of the mill, is built of brick and will contain two new engines, the cylinders of which will be 32 inches in diameter and the length of stroke 48 inches. These engines will be connected to a fifteen inch driving shaft and will exert together over one thousand horse power.

A few feet west from the engine house is the old smoke stack, and close against this and to the west of it is the boiler room, which is built of brick, with a heavy iron roof, and is 100 feet long by 32 feet wide, and will contain sixteen tubular boilers, each of which will be four and a half feet in diameter, and fourteen feet long. The furnaces will face the bay, and will, we understand, be fed automatically with sawdust.

The new smoke stack is built close against the western end of the boiler room, and is about the same size as the old one.

The frame of the mill, which is made of heavy timbers, framed together with great neatness and exactitude, is now up and sheeted all around. The roof is on and is covered with heavy sheet iron painted over with a brownish paint. The main body of the mill is 172 feet long, by 85 feet wide, and will contain two twin circular saws, one single circular saw, three twin gangs, two stock gangs, edgers, slash tables, and a large amount of other machinery, of which we will give a more detailed account as soon as it is in running order. At the northwest corner of the mill there is a wing 75x36 feet, which will be devoted to the lath machinery, and directly opposite this, on the other corner, there is another wing 30x125 feet, in which will be placed the butting table and machinery for assorting the lumber.

The small mill is now running night and day and cutting (considering its size) a large quantity of lumber, besides giving employment to from 150 to 200 men. The capacity of this mill will be greatly increased, as soon as it shuts down for the winter, by the putting in of several of the boilers out of the old mill, together with a much more powerful engine than that used at present.

A number of alterations have been made in the planing mill and machine shops. A new boiler house 46x26 feet has been added to it. This contains a 75 horse-power engine and four large tubular boilers, which greatly increase the capacity of the shops. The small engine which was formerly used here will still be left in its place, and will be used for pumping water to supply the large tank in the yard and also to drive the necessary apparatus for lighting the entire mill with electricity. The apparatus will soon arrive, and we will furnish a detailed account of it as soon as possible. We believe it is the Company's intention to build a large sash factory in connection with the planing mill, which is now over driven on account of the large local demand for planed lumber.

The mill will be ready for operation before the opening of navigation, and will give employment to about 700 men, so that this enterprising firm will pay out in wages alone during the summer months fully \$14,000 per month, which amount will doubtless nearly all go into the pockets of the local business man.

I am indebted for much of the above information to the ever courteous and affable engineer of the establishment, Mr. R. D. Gilmour.—*Bellefleur Intelligencer.*

THE GALE OF OCTOBER 14.

In the November issue of the *Journal of Forestry* there appears a very interesting and instructive record of the terrible and almost unprecedented effects of the late storm upon trees and plantations. The editor of that periodical distributed circulars, inviting short accounts, to ascertain the general effect caused by the gale, and the fact that the replies fill some seventeen pages of the magazine demonstrates how severely the memorable storm was felt throughout the whole country. As some of the worst disasters occurred to old historical trees, that have stood for centuries on spots well known to our readers, we make the following brief extracts:—

In Windsor Park and Woods the oldest trees have suffered most, particularly the beech and elm. The pollarded oaks near Forest Gate, supposed to be from 600 to 800 years old, have been much broken in the heads. The number of trees blown down was 961, and total damaged 1,074, making in all 2,038 trees wholly or partially destroyed. At Eton, two of the fine old elms in the playing fields were blown down. These trees were planted, our contemporary says, by Provost Rouse, a Speaker in the House of Commons in the time of Cromwell. In the Forest of Dean one large old oak, 220 years old, was broken off about half way up, being decayed; and two large beech trees, about the same age, suffered similarly. In the New Forest a considerable number of decayed beeches and oaks were blown down. An ancient ash in Ashurst Wood and a notable old poplar at Boro both suffered. At Stamford an accident befell a noted old lime tree, 300 years old, and planted by "good Queen Bess." The trunk was divided into four parts about seven feet from the ground; each part as large as an ordinary tree; three of these were blown off, taking part of the trunk with them, leaving only one large and a few small branches remaining. In all parts of London the gale played sad havoc with the Park trees, as well as doing damage to buildings, &c., as reported in the daily papers. On the Work-sop Manor Estates, about 600 trees were blown down, at an estimated value of £491. Of these 100 were oak from 25 to 60 years old, and 15 elm, from 70 to 90 years old. At Birdsall, York, Lord Middleton states three of the great limes in Birdsall Avenue fell. One, though denuded of its head, measured 80 feet. In Scotland, on the Langton Estate, Dunso, the number of fallen trees reached 5,000, and a clump of magnificent beeches which had weathered the storms of 200 years at last succumbed. In Dalkeith Park, Edinburgh, a correspondent writes, it will take three months of continuous work to dissect the trees, blast or bury the roots, and repair the broken fences. On the Tynninghame Estate, Maddington, 30,000 or 40,000 trees were blown down, approximately valued at £15,000. One remarkable old beech, named the Trysting Tree, was over 300 years old. The total damage done to this estate reaches £50,000. At Floors Castle, Kelso, 800 of the finest trees were uprooted, and 200 otherwise damaged. Within a radius of four miles round Kelso some 3,000 large trees were uprooted, valued at £6,000. In Ireland, some fine old ashes and elm fell in the grounds of Antrim Castle; and in Wales many old and valuable trees were uprooted or damaged at Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, and other well known seats. "It is difficult," remarks the editor, "to point to any district where trees have not suffered severely from the effects of the gale."

LOSS BY FOREST FIRES.

The Dominion Government employs what are denominated "bush rangers," who take care of the government's timber limits. Since the great fires of last summer, bush rangers and agents have been ordered to, as nearly as possible, ascertain the amount of damage caused to timber by these conflagrations. Estimates have already been made of the loss in the Ottawa Valley, and it is placed at \$5,000,000. In the territory bordering on the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, and thence eastward to the township along the Ottawa, little or nothing is yet known of the amount of loss. In the Muskoka and Parry Sound regions, great belts, twenty miles or more in length, and from one to five or six miles wide, were burned over, and it is asserted that the smoke of forest fires ascend-

ed from every square mile of territory from Lake Nipissing to the Severn. The loss must therefore have been great, and probably quite equal to that in the Ottawa district. Some are inclined to place the amount of loss over this wide stretch of country at only \$1,000,000, but that estimate is doubtless much too small, and may be even four or five times below the actual damage. The total loss over the entire Province is roughly estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

The great endeavor will now be to cut the scorched timber and get it into the water before the borer begins its work. Much may be saved in this way, or much may be lost by delay.

This has not been an entirely exceptional year as regards forest fires in the Dominion. Nearly, and perhaps every, year there is a heavy loss. The surveys of the new townships of Bonfield and Boulter reveal a condition of their forest lands which is common almost every where from the Georgian Bay to the Ottawa. Two-thirds of Bonfield was burned over at one time, and a portion within recent years, while one-third of the forests of Boulter have been swept away. The same story is told of all other parts of the pine country by the surveyors who have traversed them.

Taking into consideration the destructive effect of forest fires, and the settlement of the new lands for farming purposes, it is feared that in twenty years the lumber business of Canada will be a thing of the past. Already only the limited tract along the west side of the Ottawa, it is asserted, from Mattawan to Lake Temiscanuingue, the wilderness, rapidly diminishing in area, that lies between the County of Peterborough and Lake Nipissing, and a portion of the north shore district, are unbroken by settlement. Half of this area contains no pine of commercial value. Under the present system of waste, one of the leading industries of the country will be crippled by its competition with districts more favored by abundance and easy access. For this reason, those interested in preserving the forests of the Dominion are calling for legal protection of the standing timber.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

FENELON FALLS.

MR. JOHN D. SMITH, the well known lumberman having removed with his family to Port Hope, after a residence of fourteen years in this village, a number of their friends resolved to present Mrs. Smith with a piece of plate. The presentation was made at the Mansion House, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, by Mr. H. W. Greene, Reeve of the village, who expressed the regret of the donors at the departure of herself and her husband, and their sense of the loss that would be thereby sustained by their little community. Mrs. Smith responded in suitable terms. There was subsequently a supper given to Mr. Smith at the McArthur House, in which seventy-five persons participated, including the leading men of the village and neighbourhood, the Reeve being in the chair. There were present a number of Mr. Smith's employees, thus testifying to their mutually satisfactory relations. Mr. Smith will be greatly missed from among us.

Interesting and Valuable.

The *Montreal Shareholder* says the CANADA LUMBERMAN explains by its name the special interest it devotes itself to serve. This periodical, published semi-monthly, is very ably conducted, and full of interesting and valuable matter connected with the lumber trade and the wood bearing portion of our national domains. Everyone interested in lumber should take it.

J. DAVIES & Co.

46 Church Street, Toronto.

Sells all sort of Lumber on Commission. Advances on Consignments. Prices given on application. Whole Stocks disposed on very low Commission. 12x16

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The subscriber being anxious to concentrate and consolidate his business, on account of his age, will sell at very low prices—

1st. His Mills and Farm near the Bradford Station, Northern and No. 1 Western Railway, together with Limits in Ridout and Sherbourne.

2nd. The Portage and Canal connecting Black River with Lake St. John, and Lake St. John with Lake Couchiching, in the Township of Rama.

3rd. Eight million feet of saw-logs now in Black River.

4th. About 4,000 acres of land in different townships. If not sold at private sale, the above will be offered to the highest bidder at some future time to be named, as I intend to close all out and concentrate in Michigan, where I now have mills.

All and any information can be had from Thompson Smith & Son, Toronto, or James Durham at Bradford Mills. 4x25

THOMPSON SMITH.



Department of Crown Lands,
TORONTO, 6TH OCTOBER, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, UNDER AN ORDER IN COUNCIL,

TIMBER BERTHS

In the undermentioned Townships in the

MUSKOKA and PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS,

Will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Department of Crown Lands at twelve o'clock noon.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next,

viz.:—Townships of Mowat, Blair, McConkey, Hanly, Patterson, Mills, Sinclair, Bethune, Proudfoot, Gurd, Macfar, Strong, Joly, Laurier, Pringle, Lount, Nipissing and Himswoorth.

The area to be disposed of in the above Townships as Timber Berths is upwards of 1,400 square miles, and to suit all classes of purchasers each Township will, as nearly as practicable, be divided into four berths.

Sheets containing conditions and terms of Sale, with information as to Area and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth, will be furnished on application personally or by letter, to the woods and forests branch of the Department, or to the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa, Belleville and Quebec, and the Office of T. E. Johnston, Esq., Parry Sound.

T. B. PARDEE,
COMMISSIONER