

Up The Tobique River.

[By a Travelling Correspondent.]

In reviewing the lumber interests of the St. John river, in New Brunswick, prominence must be given to the work done upon one of its most important tributaries, the Tobique. Of the many streams and rivers flowing into the St. John, this river drains by far the greatest area of all.

The Tobique river proper, which flows into the St. John about 190 miles from its mouth, passes through the centre of Victoria county, and is just 60 miles in length, branching then into the right and left hand branches, themselves into streams of good length, which draw their head waters from Northumberland and Restigouche counties respectively. It is a stream well fitted for driving and rafting; a peaceful stream, without falls or rapids to speak of, with the exception, perhaps, of its famous narrows, two miles from its mouth. There the banks contract and transform to perpendicular walls of rock of great height, at the base of which the stream drives through with great velocity. All of the brooks and streams flowing into the Tobique are operated upon by lumbermen, and have been for years, with slight diminution in their lumbering value.

The Wapskehegan and Gulguc, the Odell and Otellock, Three Brooks and Sisson Rivers, contribute largely to the output of logs. At present the greatest output, in fact more than half of the total Tobique timber, is cut on the left hand branch and on the Sisson branch. Nearly all the rest comes from the Mamozskal, Gulguc and Serpentine.

The Tobique river is well settled for its whole length, the first thirty miles containing some flourishing districts with splendid farming lands. Riley Brook is the furthest settlement on the river, and is a flourishing little spot in a beautiful location. There are numbers of islands in the stream, some of which are covered entirely with the finest of ash trees of great size. One of these, Long Island, thirty miles up, is now being denuded of its growth, which is close and heavy, for the sole purpose of cultivation, there seeming to be, unfortunately, no paying demand for this lumber. In the valleys of the Tobique and its branches spruce and hemlock predominate. On their upper reaches there is much white birch. The poplar is not seen to much extent. On the high lands and ridges the growth of maple and birch is large and heavy.

The location for pulp mills could not be better than on the Tobique, and its openings for the manufacture of its own lumber are yet barely discovered. For years the highway up the river has been one of the greatest portages in the province, and the portaging and toting in fall and winter has been one of the greatest boons to the farmers. Now that a railway, a branch of the C. P. R., runs up the river for 28 miles, much of this business has been largely reduced, but from the railway's terminus the transportation of supplies still depends upon the teaming.

One of the prime objects in the building of the railway was the development and shipment of gypsum from the place now known as Plaster Rock, the terminus of the road. Gypsum of the finest grade exists at this point in inexhaustible quantities, its red and white cliffs stretching in great height for over a mile along the river banks. A large plaster mill with improved machinery and good capacity has been erected, but its shipments have so far not been as great as anticipated. Just at this point the waters of the Tobique are now held in restraint by a big dam erected last year by the Tobique Manufacturing Company. They have in view the manufacture of lumber on a large scale, and at some future date the erection of pulp mills. Already it is stated that Tobique real estate

has advanced from 40 to 50 per cent. The company is composed of the Hon. John Costigan, the Dominion representative of Victoria and Madawaska counties; Senator Baird, of Andover; Fred Hale, M. P., of Woodstock, N. B.; Geo. A. Murchie, of St. Stephen, and James Stratton, of Ottawa. They control all the railway lands on the Tobique and intend eventually to handle all the lumber above the mill's location. The Tobique Manufacturing Co. expect to make a decided profit by shipping their manufactured lumber by rail. The cost of rafting cedar, going through the Fredericton booms and towing to St. John, is about \$2.50 per M. With shingles this would be about 25 cents per M, as 100,000 feet in the log is about equal to 10,000,000 shingles. The rate by rail to Boston direct is 40 cents. This would give a difference of 15 cents per thousand in favor of sawing and shipping direct to Boston. So far all the Tobique lumber to speak of has been driven down the river to the booms. If this company carries out its expectations their work will be far reaching in its effects, as it means the transportation by rail of millions which now go the river route.

R. A. Estey, of Fredericton, has been engaged on the river about ten years, through Jacob Hazen worked for him in this locality for years before that. He will get out about 3,000,000 feet, all of which he will cut in his Fredericton mills.

Geo. Upham will get out 3,000,000 feet from the Wapskehegan, which will also go to his Fredericton mill.

Donald Fraser & Sons, whose mill on the Temiscouata Lake was described in the last issue of The Lumberman, are getting out 1,000,000 feet. They have a big mill in Fredericton on which cuts all this lumber.

Beveridge & Sons, whose cut extends partly over Salmon river, are handling 1,000,000 feet. They are located at Andover, at the mouth of the Tobique where they have a store and do a general business. Their operations extend back 12 yards, though the old Beveridge concern did business in the same line and location for as many years longer.

F. D. Sadler, of Perth, across the St. John from Andover, is now opening up in lumber, and has handled about 1,000,000 feet from his Rowena mill, five or six miles up the river. The aggregate cut on the whole river may be placed at about 26,000,000 feet, which is not, however, as great as in some years previous.

At Red Rapids Hilyard's mill is running this summer and will cut a good many shingles. It has also a rotary.

Murphy Bros. have a small clapboard mill on the headwaters of Three Brooks. Carter Edgar has, at the mouth of this stream, a mill which manufactures shingles and spruce. About a half million is being cut on Three Brooks this year. At Burnt Land Brook Martin Watson has a small shingle mill, and at Riley Brook is Tapley's shingle mill. He also has a rotary which cuts a few deals. Gosline Bros., in Tilley Settlement, have a shingle mill and get out about 2,000,000 feet annually. Fifteen miles above the mouth of the Tobique the Salmon river enters the St. John. Two miles from its mouth are situated the mills of the Stevens Lumber Co. This mill does a large business and turns out in total about 15,000,000 feet per year. Most of its deals are shipped to St. John, where the firm is now filling a contract for several millions. The equipment is a rotary, a lath machine and six shingle machines. All the lumber manufactured is drawn from the Salmon river. Owing to their location, over two miles from the railway, they are put to an expense of about \$30 a day in delivering. The headquarters of the firm are at Stevensville, near Fort Fairfield, Me., about ten miles distant, where they have a larger mill. Mr. Frank Murchie, manager of the

# Eczema Tortured A Child.

About three years ago I had to leave school with sore hands. My teacher said it was Salt Rheum or Eczema and told me to see the doctor.

Mother got some medicine, but it did me no good.

After I had suffered with the itching and burning about three months, mother thought she would try Burdock Blood Bitters.

I only took two bottles, when my hands got completely cured. —Emma Sheridan, Parry Sound, Ont.

Murchie mill at Edmunston, reports good business and satisfactory prospects. His mill cuts long and short lumber, having an equipment of a rotary, lath, and seven shingle machines. Last year he cut about 17,000,000 shingles, 3,000,000 feet of long lumber and about the same amount of laths. They ship to Boston, via St. Stephen. They also have a large local trade and sell to the Temiscouata and Canadian Pacific railways. The mill has just been opened after an overhauling and the installation of some new machinery. About 60 men are employed. The Murchies operate also a mill at Milltown, Me., which contains two gangs and a planer; a rotary mill about 15 miles from McAdam, N. B.; a mill at Benton, containing gang and rotary, and one at Cabano, Que., having two shingle machines.

Octave Le'Stalen, of St. Rose, in Quebec, near Edmunston, has put another shingle machine in his mill from the factory of Connell Bros., Woodstock, N. B.

The butter factory at St. Basil, 'Med. county, has been supplied with about \$1,300 worth of machinery, furnished by the Canadian Dairy and Supply Co., Montreal, including a 10 h. p. Leonard engine and boiler.

Jos. Hayes is considering the erection of a mill 15 miles below Edmunston.

Wages for stream drivers are unprecedented, and hundreds of men are being engaged on the Tobique and upper St. John at \$2 a day, while \$2.50 is given in some places, and occasionally \$3 has been offered. —A travelling correspondent in the Canada Lumberman.

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Yours truly, RICHARD JACKSON,

Hartland, N. B., Aug. 30th, 1899.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

### C. P. R. TIME TABLE.

In effect October 2nd, 1899.

DEPARTURES—Eastern Standard Time.

(QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.20 A MIXED—Week days—for McAdam, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Saint John and East, Bangor, Portland, Boston.

8.35 A MIXED—Week days—for Arrostook Junction, Presque Isle, etc.

11.28 A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.

1.55 P MIXED—Week days—for Fredericton, M. etc., via Gibson Branch.

3.20 P MIXED—Week days—for Bath and M. intermediate points.

4.18 P EXPRESS—Week days—for Saint M. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John and East, Vancoboro, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and there with IMPERIAL LIMITED for all points West, Northwest, and on the Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

8.05 P MIXED—Week days—for Debec Junction and Houlton.

## ARRIVALS.

7.40 A. M.—MIXED—Week days, from McAdam Junction.

11.28 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Boston, Montreal, etc.

12.15 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.

1.30 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Presque Isle.

4.18 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.

5.40 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton, etc.

7.40 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Bath and intermediate points.

9.40 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from St. John, Portland, St. Stephen, etc.

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Of all the tortures that disease can inflict upon man perhaps there are none more agonizing than Rheumatism, and its kindred ailments, such as Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Sciatica—and these are no respecters of persons—they attack the old and the young alike.

The active, irritating cause of Rheumatism in all its phases is Uric Acid, a poison that collects in the blood. It is the waste or effete matters of the system, which, from various causes, are not carried away through the natural channels; the joints and muscles become affected; they swell, stiffen and inflame; and the pain and torture of it none can describe but those who have passed through the ordeal of suffering that Rheumatism entails.

In its more acute and inflammatory form it oftentimes attacks vital parts, such as the

mony it is believed that many cases of sudden death that are today diagnosed as heart failure have really been caused by Rheumatism of the Heart, and it behooves rheumatism sufferers not to dally with so powerful and relentless a foe. It is a relentless disease, but so common that in many cases the suffering is borne unheeded when the patient may be within a step of death.

South American Rheumatic Cure is no respecter of cases. It is a never-failing specific—a panacea for rheumatic sufferers—it enters quickly into the circulation; it drives out the foreign and irritating matter; it starts in its work of purification, and in a trice its healing power is felt, and, as if by magic pain disappears, joints are reduced to the normal, natural size, stiffness of the muscles makes way to suppleness, and where was a few hours or days at most, all suffering and torture, is the calm of peace that comes after the great struggle. South American Rheumatic Cure has a thousand times made heart, and on the evidence of expert testi-

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