

**The Gatineau River.**

This important river joins the Ottawa river from the north, a short distance below the city of Ottawa, and nearly opposite to where the Rideau river joins the Ottawa from the South. It has for many years been the outlet of a vast timber trade, and still operations are carried on towards its head waters very extensively. The principal firms now carrying on the lumber business "up the Gatineau," are Hamilton Bros., Gilmour & Co., and G. B. Hall & Co. The latter firm has a branch depot and farm on the Deserit river. The farm comprises 900 acres, of which 250 are under cultivation, employing 14 permanent farm labourers, under charge of Mr. A. Mooney. The saw mills belonging to the firm of G. B. Hall & Co. are complete and extensive, and are situated at Montmoroni Falls, below Quebec; the logs therefore have to be brought down the Gatineau, and rafted on reaching the Ottawa river—thence floated down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence to the mills at Montmoroni. Only the choicest logs are thus rafted, those of an inferior quality are sold for local consumption. About twenty six million feet of logs are annually sent on to the Montmoroni mills.

Messrs. Gilmour have extensive mills down the water at Chelsea, about 8 miles from the city of Ottawa and 9 miles from the confluence of the Gatineau with the Ottawa river, and also an extensive and complete steam saw mill on the west bank of the Gatineau river, at its mouth. This latter establishment is driven by a 250 horse-power engine, and has 3 slabbing, and 3 stock gates and one large circular saw for dimension timber, together with lath, picket and shingle machines. The capacity of the mill is about 130,000 feet per day. About 20 million feet of lumber are turned out during the season. A portion of the supply of logs are obtained up the Ottawa river and the balance come from the Gatineau. Most complete arrangements are made to prevent fire. A large Selby fire engine works in connection with a cistern, which is placed on a tower 50 feet high, and which supplies pipes laid through the lumber yard, with hydrants at convenient points. The docks are large and built on piles. About 10 million feet of lumber will be held over this winter. Of the Chelsea mills we shall have more to say at a future time. We shall also refer to the mills of Messrs. Hamilton Bros. at Hawkesbury.

**New Brunswick.**

We have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the nineteenth report of the Surveyor-General (Hon. M. Adams) of New Brunswick, for the year 1879. It is full of information—important and interesting to the people of the Province. The readers of the LUMBERMAN will be pleased to know that although, on account of the continued depression of the lumber trade during 1878 and 1879, which caused a large deficiency in the local revenue, a change for the better, as predicted by the Surveyor-General, in his report, had taken place and a great revival in this industry has produced the most gratifying results amongst the people. The renewals for licenses for cutting timber and the annual general sales for the year were small—the total number of square miles sold being only 107, at the rate of \$8 per mile. The amount paid in to the Government to renew licenses is given at \$15,016, being for 1877 square miles at the rate of \$8 per mile. The principal lumbermen, in New Brunswick, according to the official statement are as follows. The subjoined table shows the superficial contents of the spruce and pine logs cut by each of the largest operators—over 175, in all, as given in the official list:

	Pieces.	Feet.
Adams & Co. ....	47,265	4,203,576
Cushing & Clark,....	11,690	1,169,352
J. & S. Farloy,.....	19,164	2,079,488
A. Gibson.....	12,169	1,098,616
G. G. King.....	26,017	2,473,325
Alex. Morton.....	13,694	1,554,415
Wm. Mairhead.....	51,456	5,008,287
Alex. Morrison.....	15,070	1,746,001
Geo. McLeod.....	71,634	7,421,899
John McLaggan.....	19,075	1,514,549
Hugh McLean.....	17,482	1,762,146
J. D. Ritchie & Co.....	43,264	4,132,606
J. B. Snowball.....	158,123	17,940,680
Stephenson & McGiblin.....	36,595	3,108,600
P. R. Whitney.....	20,800	2,593,007
John Young.....	28,923	3,180,535
<b>Total taken out....</b>	<b>854,247</b>	<b>88,856,803</b>

Also pine timber, 1,010 pieces, equal to 869 tons; besides hemlock logs, 810 pieces, equal to 92,750 feet, and cedar logs, 38,323 pieces. The statement is certified to by J. A. McCallum and Edward Jack, Official Lumber Agents. It will be interesting to compare the statement of 1880 with the former year.

**Winnipeg.**

The Winnipeg Times gives an extended list of the building operations in the City of Winnipeg during the current year. The number of houses erected is stated to be 261; the cost of which amounts to nearly one million dollars. If counted by tenements the number would reach 400 dwellings and stores. The city covers a site of about 2,000 acres or nearly three square miles. The assessment in 1874 was a little over \$2,000,000, last year it reached the sum of \$4,600,160. The taxation rate is given at 15 mills on the dollar. After the Red River troubles had been suppressed, more than ordinary attention was directed to the North West, and a tide of immigration set in, which gave Winnipeg its first impetus as a rising city. Manitoba was constituted a Province, with Winnipeg as the Provincial capital. This gave a metropolitan character to its place. In November 1873 the city was incorporated, at which time the population did not exceed 2,000—now it numbers about ten thousand souls. In 1870 the place was known as Fort Garry, the chief trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a population of about 300, the majority of whom were half-breeds and Indians, employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The carrying trade of the country has increased immensely, consisting of general merchandise, agricultural implements, stock, furs, coal, wood, lumber, immigrants effects, and farm products of all kinds. A large amount of lumber has been towed in barges from the saw mills on a number of rivers that flow into Lake Winnipeg. Three brick yards have been established during the year, which with one previously in operation, must have manufactured 3,000,000 bricks this season. There are two grist mills, one foundry and machine shop, six steam saw mills and lumber establishments, two breweries, two malt houses, one distillery, two cigar manufactories, a soap factory, a biscuit factory, and thirty-four hotels. The principal contractors and builders in this city were Hugh Sutherland & Brothers.

**Belleveille.**

The latest from Belleveille is, that lumbering operations on the River Moira, are going on vigorously. The principal operators on the river are, H. B. Rathbun & Son, Mill-point; Gilmour & Co., Trenton; also Sutherland, Caniffson, and William Sutherland, of the Steam Mills, on the bay, two miles east of Belleveille. Messrs. Rathbun and Gilmour are also operating on the River Trent, and their cut of logs this season will make about twenty million feet of lumber for each. Messrs. Sutherland will each take out about three million feet.

The following quantities are reported as being shipped under the Customs' supervision this season, from the port of Belleveille, up to 1st Nov., viz.: Lath, 8554 M. \$2498; Hop Poles, \$264; Heading, \$1404. R. R. Ties, 6500 pcs, \$1815; Lumber, 11,393,000, \$110,828.

Mr. A. Waters, harbour master, reports that the barley shipped this season from Belleveille will over-run 600,000 bushels, whilst only 465,000 bushels were shipped in 1879.

**Trenton.**

The Customs report shipped from the Port of Trenton, up to 18th Nov. 1880, as follows:

Lath, 3,663 M. ....	\$3 494
Lumber, 23,190,000 feet.....	292 669
Staves, 1,171 M.....	3 809
Stave Bolts, 150 cords.....	450
Pickets, 31 M.....	230
Other woods.....	3 170

\$303 822

**Montreal.**

At the port of Montreal last week the season for lumber export was reported as about closing, yet a large quantity of lumber remained on the wharves at Hochelaga. There were four more ships to be loaded to complete the season's shipments. Two were loading at Hochelaga, and the other two are expected there daily. It is necessary, however, it is stated, that the balance of the lumber should be sent away to some more sheltered place than the Hochelaga wharves offer before the setting in of winter. The New York Lumber Company, to whom it chiefly belongs, are at present employing barges and like craft to convey it to New York. It was expected the lumber will be removed during the next two weeks.

**Napawee.**

Up to 1st Nov. 1880, the Customs report shipped from the Port of Napawee, which includes Mill Point, as follows:—

Lath, 23,189 M. ....	\$9 728
Plank, &c., 19,607,000 feet.....	163 708
Shingles, 3,420 M.....	6 060
Staves, 352 M.....	720
Stave Bolts, 390 cords.....	701
R. R. Ties, 75,913 pcs.....	15 723
Other woods.....	4 959
	\$201 599

**The Chaudiere.**

From Ottawa we learn that the last lumber barges for the season were loading on Monday, 8th inst. The Chaudiere saw mills are yet running, and will not close as long as the present soft weather continues. The stock of lumber on hand for wintering is comparatively small, and is principally sold. Next week we intend to give a short sketch of the extensive saw mills at the Chaudiere.

**Rice and Cheese.**

We all know that rice is very nourishing and wholesome; indeed, it is said to constitute the chief food of one-third of the human race. Rice and cheese cooked together are excellent. For this we take any quantity of rice—say half a pound. Wash it well, for if rice is well washed in the first instance it is not so likely to burn afterward. Put it in a saucepan with cold water to cover it, and bring it to a boil, then drain it and return it to the saucepan with a pint and a half of milk, a little pepper and salt, and a piece of bread and butter about the size of a fourpenny piece. Let it simmer gently till it is tender, and if necessary add a little more milk, but it ought not to be moist. While it is boiling prepare a quarter of a pound of grated cheese. Grease a dish with bacon fat; spread the rice and cheese upon it in alternate layers, the cheese forming the uppermost layer. Put a little more bacon fat over all, and put the rice in the oven to brown. Serve as hot as possible.

THE NORTH WESTERN LUMBERMAN.—We have pleasure in referring to this excellent journal, and propose to make it a model for the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Of course it will take some time to come up to this standard, but it is best to "aim high." Our big brother says, that for 1880 it will more than ever merit the title of "the first trade journal in the world." So mote it be. "The Lumberman's Directory" is the title of a useful book compiled and published by W. B. Judson Esq., editor of the "North Western Lumberman." It locates every saw and shingle mill, of any account, in the great white pine districts of the North West, and South of the Ohio river. This work must prove of great value to all connected with the lumber trade in those regions. A similar work is much needed in Canada.

THE four best shots in England, outside of professionals, are the Earl De Grey, Lord Walsingham, Lord Huntingfield, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh. Lord Dacre, Lord Leicester, Lord Henniker, Lord Ripon, and Lord Hartington are also regarded as good shots.

**MINING NEWS.**

**THE HIBBARD ANTIMONY CO.**

A company bearing the above title has recently been organized in New Brunswick, with a capital of \$500,000 divided into 130,000 shares of \$5 each, and \$100,000 in the treasury.

Among the shareholders of this company, says an exchange, may be found some of the most influential capitalists of Boston. Hon. W. B. Fowle is President, Hon Francis Hibbard of New Brunswick, Lewis Coleman, Stephen N. Stockwell and Thomas F. Temple of Boston, Directors, and J. W. Kimball, of Newton, Secretary and Treasurer.

The company has completed the purchase of the valuable mining property formerly owned by the Lake George Antimony Company, situated in the parish of Prince William, York County, N. B., and the title deeds have been passed and placed on record. The President and Directors have just returned to Boston from a visit to the mine and express themselves as greatly pleased with the developments and prospects of the company.

The property of the company consists of 900 acres of land, on which there are extensive deposits of antimony ore. The buildings, machinery and other improvements have cost over \$70,000. Although this property is fully equipped with all necessary machinery for doing a large mining business, the new company is removing everything which falls below the present standard, and are replacing the same by the latest and most improved inventions, among which is one of Bradford's celebrated concentration works, which will be in operation in a few weeks, and is guaranteed to concentrate 30 tons of ore in 10 hours.

No less than six shafts, or slopes, have been sunk on the property, ranging in depth from 40 to 130 feet, all of which develop very rich ore in great quantities. The veins are true fissure veins, dipping to the north at an angle of about 45 degrees. At the surface they are from three to four inches thick, and increase in thickness and purity as they descend, till, at a depth of 130 feet, the vein or lode is 36 inches thick and of remarkable purity, assaying 75 per cent. pure metallic antimony.

Two of these veins have been opened about 75 feet apart, and have been traced on the company's property for considerably more than a mile in length. Four gangs of men are now at work in the shafts, taking out very rich ore, and, after some further preparation, the company expect to employ over 100 men.

The property is situated in the midst of a large farming district, where supplies of every kind are abundant and cheap; hard wood can be bought, laid down at the mine for \$1.25 per cord, and the usual price of labor is \$1 to \$1.25 per day.

The mine is three miles from navigable water on the St. John River, and only six miles from railway communication by a levee road, now in course of construction. The ores or smelted metal can be shipped from the port of St. John, N. B., to any port of the United States or England at a trifling cost. The supply of antimony for the past 50 years has been derived almost entirely from the Island of Borneo, but this supply is now running short, while the demands and uses for the article are increasing on every hand, so much so that this company has received no less than three inquiries from large dealers in England, wanting to know if they could obtain anything like a large supply of antimony in this country. A written offer has been received from one of these parties, the largest smelter and dealer in the article in the world, offering to enter into a contract for 500 tons of antimony ore per month for a period of three years, on a basis of about \$110 per ton for such ore as this mine will produce, payable in cash on delivery; and, when it is remembered that this ore can be mined and laid down at the port of delivery at less than \$30 per ton some idea can be formed as to the immense profits that will accrue to the stockholders of this company. Another very important feature in this enterprise is that it has passed through all the experimental stages of uncertainty and doubt, and has now become an assured fact, a reality that can hardly fail to produce the most gratifying results.

**CAPE BRETON OIL REGIONS.**

The Cape Breton Oil and Mining Co. is thus referred to by the Port Hawkesbury Beaconman, who has been visiting this location. He says: "The Cape Breton Oil and Mining Company"—of which Major Smith is