

small quantities, owing to high steamer rates. In the absence of imports, stock of walnut logs are fast being reduced, large sales having recently been made.

The Montreal freight market for deals has opened at 60s per standard for steamers to Liverpool for one or two trips and several to London at the same rate. "It may hardly be necessary," says an exchange, "for us to again impress upon the saw millers of Canada the absolute necessity that exists for a curtailment of their productions. Most of the markets of this country are overburdened with stocks of pine deals, and they will only act prudently if they restrict their output to moderate limits, so as to give the markets here a chance of reducing the present heavy quantities under which they labor."

Several Quebec shippers are now on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is understood that several contracts have been made around on the Scotch coast, the business transacted is, however, not very extensive. Quebec freights are inclined to recede further, 23s to Clyde fails to find charters and ships are freely offering.

RAMBLING NOTES.

By Our Travelling Correspondent.]

MIDLAND.

Seventeen years ago, this now very thriving town of nearly 3000 population, with its mayor, corporation and fine public buildings, well laid out streets, etc., was almost a virgin forest. Midland and its district, however, has two histories—its present and its early Indian one. It was the stronghold of the once mighty Huron tribe; and here the early Jesuit fathers first planted the flag of christianity among them, and the Indian Legendary lore of the district teems with tales of suffering and eventually martyrdom which those heroic, well born, and educated men endured. The greater tribe of the Iroquois, however, eventually conquered and almost entirely wiped out the Hurons, and only a straggler here and there still remains to hand down to posterity the legends of the once mighty race, and the first to receive and accept the doctrines of christianity. Now the axe of the lumberman has changed the face of this once war-like scene; the white man has replaced his Indian brother, and towns small and great, are springing up with their fine buildings, elevators and railway tracks, and occupying the spots where the Indian wigwams for centuries had been pitched.

Messrs. Peters & Cain have been operating a steam saw mill here for the past six years with an annual output of about five millions. They ship principally to Toronto and West and to the United States. They report stocks as heavy, but recent enquiries give them every hope for a brisk spring trade.

Chew Bros. have been here also for 14 years, they have a steam saw and shingle mill. They report having quite two-thirds of last season's stock still on hand, and only intend to produce about half the usual quantity this season. Present demand is not great but prices hold their own. Hardwoods, oak and basswood are most in demand.

The Emery Lumber Company, of East Saginaw have an agency here, presided over by Mr. D. L. White, jun., the treasurer of the Company. They have three large limits and cut annually from 12 to 15 million feet of lumber which they ship to the United States for export. They have been operating thus here for past three years on account of the export duty on logs to the United States. Mr. White reports present trade as quiet without prospect of improving till spring trade comes in.

Last fall, as usual, cars of the G. T. R. were very scarce, but are plentiful now when useless. Shipments could not be made and in consequence stocks are much heavier than they ought to be, and less will be taken out this winter than usual. The Southern States yellow pine has been felt to hurt not only Canadian white pine but also that of Michigan.

The Ontario Lumber Company, whose chief offices are at Toronto, have a five million capacity steam saw mill located here under the management of Mr. A. Cadenhead.

Mr. A. M'iscampbell's is the largest steam saw mill

here. He has two circulars and a gang saw in operation, and last year cut about 17 million feet of lumber for the Emery Lumber Company and other customers.

VICTORIA HARBOR.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company is located here; have been established 19 years, and operate two steam saw mills, with an annual output of some 15 millions.

Mr. John McDermott's steam saw mill, with a capacity of two millions per year, has been located here for past ten years.

STURGEON BAY.

The very oldest saw and shingle mills in the Georgian Bay district are located here, owned and run by Messrs. Playfair & Co. They turn out some 10 millions per annum, shipping principally to the United States, and deals to Great Britain.

Mr. W. Tanner, has also a saw mill located here.

WAUBAUSHENE.

Here is located the headquarters of one of the largest lumber companies in the Dominion of Canada, viz: The Georgian Bay Lumber Company, Ltd., whose operations last year exceeded 100 million feet, 50 millions of which was actually manufactured lumber. Mr. Scott reports stocks as heavier than usual, and that they, like other firms, will take out much less this winter; but the only feature worth noticing is that reports from the United States indicate a brighter prospect for the coming season.

FESSERTON.

Messrs. Laking, Trask & Co., whose steam saw mills are located here, have just dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Mr. Laking being now the sole proprietor.

Mr. E. U. Wiffen has a circular mill located here with a capacity of three and a half millions. Having some one and a-half millions in stock, he does not intend to take out as much as usual this winter.

Messrs. John Campbell, Y. N. Brisley and A. M. Wood have also mills located here, but as they were shut down, and all away in the limits cutting I could not get any information this visit.

R. O. D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR.

The red cedar (*Thuja gigantea*), of British Columbia, comes next in importance after the Douglas fir, but the time is rapidly approaching when it will be fully as well known and appreciated both in the home and foreign markets as the latter. For inside finish the British Columbia cedar is unequalled in color and beauty of grain, and some handsome and striking effects can be produced by the use of this wood. To-day some of the most palatial residences in Canada and the eastern States are finished in British Columbia red cedar, and with excellent effect. It is susceptible of a high polish, which, apart from its rare and beautiful grain, makes it all the more valuable for panel work and ceiling. It is durable beyond belief, and is exceptionally easy to work. In common uses it is manufactured into doors, sashes and shingles, and an extensive market has already been found in the Northwest Territories and the eastern provinces for these lines, and the demand is constantly growing. Shingles cut from red cedar are absolutely free from knots, and they neither curl, warp or split, and dampness has little perceptible effect on them. For the same reasons the wood is particularly adapted to the manufacture of sash and doors. Fort Nesqually, built by the Hudson Bay Co. in 1841, was covered with split cedar shingles, which are still sound. Roofs laid 30 years ago in Westminster, and for many years covered with moss, have never leaked and appear little the worse for wear. The red cedar has always been in great favor with the Indians, who hollow their canoes out of the wood, because it is so light, splits so true and works easily. The early inhabitants of Queen Charlotte Islands built their houses from the red cedar, they being able even with the rude tools then in use among them to split the logs to any thickness required. It is an invaluable timber for the many purposes mentioned, and it is bound to extend until it is found on every market on the continent.

An Excellent Thing for Journal Bearings.

This is about the time for building and repairing many different kind of machinery preparatory to next season's operations, such as steamboats, grist mills, saw mills, engines, mining machinery, line shafting, etc. The important thing for the successful working of machinery is to have good bearings made of the best box metal that can be had, as with good boxes you have a good working machine. The Toronto water works engines, on which Spooner's Copperine is used, have now been running two years, and at the present rate of wear, the boxes will last fifty years. Copperine is now admitted to be the finest metal in use for such purposes. It is much better than Babbit's metal of any kind as steel is better than iron. Any machinist seeing the engines referred to working would be delighted with it. Mr. Spooner is an advertiser in this journal, and in our rounds we have enquired from those who have used his Copperine, and without exception it is pronounced the best metal for wear of any in use. At the present time we should think Mr. Spooner would do well to introduce his Copperine, into the United States as they have nothing like it, and it would be a larger field for his energies.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Peter McLaren, of Perth, Ont., one of the wealthiest and most favorably known lumbermen in the province, has been called to the Senate. Mr. McLaren is chiefly known to fame from his connection with the suit that gave rise to the Rivers and Streams bill, which was time and again disallowed by the Dominion Government. Mr. McLaren will be quite an acquisition to the Senate as he has the reputation of being a very level headed man.

Mr. A. M'iscampbell, one of Midland's prominent lumbermen, paid us a short visit during the month.

CASUALTIES.

Wm. Cronin, of Moncton, N. B. was crushed to death by a log falling on him while at work in the woods.

Last month, a man working in Dunn's camp on the Spanish river, had his leg broken by a log rolling over it.

Neil Macdonald, a workman at the Glenrodden saw mill, Ont., was crushed to death by a number of logs rolling over him.

Francis Seguin, a shantyman from Ottawa, while at work on the Temiscamungue, had both his legs broken by a tree falling on them.

A young man named John Gorman, of Packenham, was killed Feb. 6th, while working in Ferguson's shanty, Mississauga, Ont., by a large log rolling on him.

Two young shanty teamsters from Glengary county named Robert and Donald McAllister, while crossing a small but deep lake on the Upper Ottawa, with two loads, broke through the ice. The men by almost superhuman exertion saved their lives, but both teams were lost.

John Hopkins, and Alfred Granston, not long in the country from England, went up shantying for a firm on the Du Lievre. They recently returned, Hopkins having both hands badly frozen and Granston his foot crushed by a heavy piece of timber.

Quebec Mines and Crown Lands.

A statement contained in a report of the Crown Lands Department just distributed in the House shows the value of the mineral produce of the Province of Quebec for the season of 1889 to be \$2,266,660. Mines of various kinds furnished employment to 2,664 people without counting those engaged in building, cutting wood, in the accessory workings, and those employed in the different matters connected with mining industries. If it be added that the more important of these industries are yet only in their infancy, and that others, such as those connected with iron, the employment of natural gas in the St. Lawrence Valley, that of petroleum in Gaspe, &c., are, so to speak, not yet in existence there will remain no doubt that the Province of Quebec has much to look forward to in the development of her mineral resources. The most valuable mineral output of the year was that of copper, which amounted in value to \$720,000. The phosphates produced \$460,000, asbestos \$352,260, building stone \$200,000, bricks \$200,000, slate \$70,000, and pig iron manufactured from bog ore \$120,000.