

PIECE STUFF.

Napoleon Fateaux, who won for himself the sobriquet of "the Bonaparte of the Chaudiere" during the late strike still continues to inspect the town, as none of the mill owners will hire him. This is rough on Napoleon, but no more than he deserves.

A local paper makes the statement that the mill owners who were responsible for calling out the troops during the recent riots have decided to settle the little bill on their own account.

A report of Chief Young shows that the fire losses in the city since 1881 total up nearly half a million of dollars. Details of the nature of the fires are not given, but, there is no doubt that a considerable percentage of them is represented in the lumber trades.

Forwarders have been experiencing some difficulty in getting American boats to touch at this port, in consequence of the recent strike. Dealers have orders for the States but are troubled because of this want of shipping accommodation.

What is known as the little mill of Messrs. Buell, Orr, & Hurdman, situated close to the falls on the Hull side will be almost entirely rebuilt and made about as large as any mill in the locality. Three new saws and two patent gates are among the new machinery to be placed in it.

An experiment in cutting logs was made at J. R. Booth's mill at the Chaudiere on 7th inst., between the gangs of two patent gates, one of which was purchased by the firm this year. The men worked half a day and cut together 1,800 logs, which surpasses all previous records for that length of time. The men on the new gate cut five more than those on the old one. In addition to the two gates there were nine bandsaws at work the same afternoon, so that the cut all told must have been a very large one.

Mr. Robert Hurdman is on a trip to his lumber shanties.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held during the month, the following report was presented touching the late strike. It gives the men's view of the case:—

The struggle lasted just four weeks and three days and resulted in very material gain for the men engaged. There were about 2,200 men out and when the strike was declared off on the 16th by the committee the following was shown to be the result:—

Firm.	Previous hours.	Present hours.	Previous wages.	Present wages.
Mason....	11	10	6.50 to 7.00	6.50 to 7.50
Bronson ..	11½	11¼	6.50 to 7.50	7.00 to 8.00
Perley....	11½	11¼	6.50 to 7.50	7.00 to 8.00
Booth....	11½	11¼	6.50 to 7.50	7.00 to 8.00
Hurdman ..	11½	10	6.50 to 7.50	6.50 to 7.50
Pierce....	11	10	6.50 to 7.50	7.00 to 7.50
Shepherd ..	11	10	6.50 to 7.50	7.00 to 7.50
Ex. L. Co.	11	10	7.00 to 7.50	7.00 to 7.50

OTTAWA, CAN., Nov. 25th, 1891.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

The "Devil Club"—B. C. Fir and Cedar in Toronto—Shingle Cutting all Winter—A New Lumber Company.

[Regular Correspondence—CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

YOUR article in the October LUMBERMAN of "Trees that Sting," reminds any one acquainted with the woods in British Columbia of the "Devil Club." The effects of the two are alike and are both to be avoided, if possible.

I have just learned that quantities of B.C. fir and cedar have been used in the new Confederation Life

building, going up in your city. The opinion of the contractors re these woods would be valuable to a large number of your subscribers.

Mr. MacCaulay, of the Chemainus Lumber Co., has gone to Chili, and Mr. John Wilson, of the Brunette Saw Mill Co., has gone to Australia, both in the interests of their respective firms.

The Revelstoke Lumber Co. will cut shingles all winter and get out six million feet of lumber for 1892 cut. They will soon close down the main mill for the winter.

Elmer Ward's new side-wheel boat has made its trial trip, to the satisfaction of all interested; it will be principally used on the Fraser river.

The new mill at Barnet, Burrard Inlet, will be ready to start sawing early next spring. Nearly all the machinery is in place. It is a very complete mill of 330 ft. x 50 ft., two stories. The iron burner 120 ft. high, is provided with a water jacket extending 30 ft. up its base. A siding is built. The company have very good water works for fire protection.

The Smelter Co. at Pilot Bay, Kootenay, are building a wharf 700 feet long; 500,000 feet of lumber will be used exclusive of covering.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Company of New Westminster is seeking incorporation. The managing directors of the company, Messrs. Scott, McCormick, Allen & Port, have decided to fit up their mill with the newest and most improved machinery for lumbering, and their order, which is a very heavy one, is now being placed on the cars in the east and is expected to arrive here in a week or two. The mill is situated on the end of Lulu Island just west of Messrs. McGillivray & Co.'s shops, and was formerly owned by the North Pacific Lumber Company, now extinct. The plant at present in the mill is sufficient to get out lumber for the more extended premises which the Pacific Coast Company intend to begin the erection of at once. As soon as the new machinery arrives and the necessary powers are obtained the mill will be started and run at full capacity. All the directors are thoroughly practical men with large experience in the lumber business.

H. G. R.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Nov. 18, 1891.

TRADE NOTES.

To get the best is the policy of a shrewd business man always. It is an especially sensible rule to follow in the purchase of an article connected with machinery. The poor thing is sure to go to pieces at the time one is busiest, and will give trouble when trouble is least wanted. The record of the Friction Grip Pulleys, manufactured by the Watrous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont. appears to be one of unqualified satisfaction in all quarters. Seldom it is that a manufacturer can give to the world such a list of first class references of an article of machinery as is published in the LUMBERMAN for this month, of the Grip Pulley and Couplings of this company. A rather unusual, but very practical test of the strength of the Grip Pulley, was shown in the case of an accident a few days ago on the Sandwich, Amherstburg and Windsor Electric Railway. Something gave way and everything connected with the make-up of the train felt the force of the accident. The dynamo did not even escape, but an examination afterwards showed that the Grip pulley remained undisturbed and its natural strength in no way abated by the strain that had told on all the other parts. The Watrous Co. will be pleased to furnish particulars of these celebrated pulleys.

CHIPS AND BARK.

Makers of certain lines of wood goods complain that sawmill men are not careful enough in their cutting and grading—and which is often too true.

A handsome maple would be considered the last of all trees to need to blush for anything, but it is generally the first to turn red.

There is just as much difference between precept and example as there is between a horn which blows a noise and one which blows a tune.

A "crank" is now defined as a brainy yet impractical man who has spent his life turning fortune's wheel for other men to draw prices therefrom.

Nothing but a stump now remains of the weeping willow which for so many years marked Napoleon's burial place at St. Helena.

City life is a severe trial. One man is struck with dry rot; another develops season cracks; another shrinks and swells with every circumstance. Few men stand the drying out of the natural sap of their greenness in the artificial heat of city life.

A Georgia editor, who is also a dealer in timber and pastor of the village church, was recently called upon to perform the marriage ceremony. He was in a great hurry—in fact, the couple surprised him in the middle of a heavy editorial on the tariff. "Time is money," said he, without looking up from his work. "Do you want her?" The man said, "Yes." "And do you want him?" The girl stammered an affirmative. "Man and wife!" cried the editor. "One dollar. Brink me a load of wood for it—one-third pine, balance oak."

BITS OF LUMBER.

The woods chiefly used by the Greeks and Romans were the cedar, ash, oak, yew, lotus, citron and ebony.

A Saginaw lumber firm exhibits a white pine board 16 feet long by 40½ inches wide, containing one knot the size of a nickel.

The smallest tree that grows in Great Britain may be seen on the very top of Ben Lomond. It is the dwarf willow, which at maturity, reaches a height of only two inches.

On the farm of Mr. E. Boughner, lot 6, con. 13, Windham, Norfolk Co., there is an apple tree having a girth of 9 ft. 1 in. One of the branches measures, 6 ft. 6 in. in circumference. The tree is 60 years old and is still flourishing.

Examinations of mounds in Jersler parish, in Northern Jutland, by archaeologists, have led to the discovery of oak coffins dating from the Early Bronze Age, about 1,500 B.C. Hitherto such oak coffins have only been found in Southern Jutland.

The systematic replanting of the Malagan forests is urged in a Kew bulletin, or gutta percha will disappear. Fifty years ago gutta percha was unknown in Europe. Now the annual consumption amounts to 4,000,000 pounds, with a constantly increasing demand, and the trees where it is obtained in the East Indies cover a very limited area and are being rapidly used up.

Dwarf trees, only two feet high, exact productions in miniature of sycamore, oak, cedar and apple trees, have for 200 or 300 years been raised by the Japanese. The mode of producing them is a well guarded secret, but some French gardeners have, within the past five years, almost equalled the Japanese in the production of these dwarf trees.

It has been generally asserted by the weather-wise that we are to have a cold winter with plenty of snow, but old Indians, who are accredited with a fair knowledge of weather indications gathered from nature, assert that the cold and snow will come early and go quick, and will be followed by an open and mild winter. Some lumbermen, much as they dislike the prediction, are prepared to gamble on the red man as a weather prognosticator against his white brother.

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