

STOCKS ON HAND—WHITE PINE LUMBER, PRINCIPALLY:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| On hand Dec. 31, 1900 | 216,349,000 ft. |
| On hand Dec. 31, 1901 | 120,000,000 ft. |
| Increase for 1901 | 96,349,000 ft. |
| Of the stock on hand Dec. 31, 1901, there was sold waiting delivery | 92,109,000 ft. |
| Unsold | 124,240,000 ft. |
| In the year 1896 the stock at mills in pile (exclusive of Rail Portage) was | 406,000,000 ft. |

EFFECT OF THESE FIGURES ON PRICES:

Taking into consideration the large decrease in the United States mills, and also the fact that the increase in production is offset by the reduction of the output of Michigan mills hitherto supplied by Canadian logs, one naturally comes to the conclusion that workings of the law of supply and demand should tend to a maintaining of present prices firmly, if not an increase, particularly as it is likely that large demands on the source of supply referred to will be made from the English market.

TRADE OF 1901:

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|---|-----------------|
| In regard to the volume of next year's trade, the estimated production of 1901 is | 501,900,000 ft. |
| The production of 1900 | 476,000,000 ft. |

Increase..... 25,900,000 ft.

The following figures are given of the volume of trade in the United States:

NORTH WESTERN MILLS:

The highest year was 1892, the production being 534,322,802 feet.

| For the years | Production. | Stocks on hand. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1896 | 5,725,763,035 | 4,053,937,435 |
| 1899 | 6,056,508,000 | 2,728,271,000 |
| 1900 | 5,485,261,000 | 2,839,705,000 |

In regard to the hardwood trade, the information I have received is imperfect and not full enough to compile figures that would be a guide.

W. B. TINDALL, Secretary.

Mr. Bertram complimented the president upon his able address, stating that he was particularly interested in his reference to the forestry problem. It seemed to him that lumbermen should take an interest in the perpetuation of their own business. His observations had convinced him that if a sufficient quantity of pine timber was left standing to seed the country, pine would invariably grow, although the first growth was usually poplar and white birch. He urged his colleagues to give attention to the preservation of the young pine. He was also in favor of an import duty on United States lumber, contending that the conditions between the two countries should be equalized, and that Canadian lumbermen should be given fair play. Our lumbermen, he said, were not afraid of competition, but they should be allowed to sell their product in the United States if the manufacturers there were allowed free entry into the Canadian market.

Mr. Dymont said that he was strongly in favor of a duty on the American product. He had found great difficulty in shipping lumber to the United States at a profit.

Mr. J. T. Conlon also spoke on the duty question, urging the lumbermen to take a fair stand. He said they were not asking it as a matter of protection, but as a matter of equal rights.

The suggestions in the president's address regarding forestry and an import duty on lumber also met the views of Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P. He had been an observer of forestry matters, and was certain that pine would grow after pine. The poplar and white birch to which Mr. Bertram referred were peculiar to the northern districts. On the Moose river he had found sufficient small pine to reforest the land. Mr. Charlton strongly urged the employment of a greater number of fire rangers as an effective means of protecting the forests.

Messrs. M. Boyd, Robert Watt, C. Beck, William Laking, W. T. Toner, and Hon. John Charlton also spoke in sympathy with the movement to secure an import duty on lumber. Mr. Charlton said that the justification of the policy is that it would be an advantage to the country and give us proper protection. He pointed out that Canada buys three times as much from the United States people as she sells to them.

Mr. Bertram said that heretofore the lumbermen had not been organized in Canada to cut hemlock bill stuff; it had been taken out by the farmers and cut at small local mills. The situation was changing. The lumbermen find that on their land they have large quantities of hemlock, and if the United States hemlock was kept out of the Canadian market, it would be found profitable for Canadian lumbermen to manufacture the hemlock on their berths.

The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting:

"Moved by Hon. John Charlton, seconded by M. Boyd, that the address of the President be adopted by the Association and a copy forwarded to the Dominion and Provincial authorities and that the president be instructed to adopt such a course as he thinks fit to have a duty placed on lumber coming into Canada."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election Mr. John Waldie as president and Mr. James Scott as 1st vice-president. Mr. N. Dymont, of Barrie, was chosen as 2nd vice-president, and the following as the executive committee: D. L. White, jr., Midland; John Bertram, Toronto; W. A. Charlton, Toronto; J. B. Miller, Toronto; Robt. Laidlaw, Toronto; C. Beck, Penetang; R. Watt, Wiarton; J. T. Conlon, Thorold.

The question of the number of hours which mill employees should work was brought up. On the south shore of the Georgian Bay it is ten and one-half hours, and on the north shore eleven hours. The opinion of the meeting was that it is a question which must be governed by local conditions.

Mr. J. L. Hotchkiss was introduced to the meeting as an American who had come to reside in Canada. Mr. Hotchkiss has assumed the management of the lumber interests of Pitts & Charlton at Victoria Harbor. He stated that the resolution which had been adopted in favor of an import duty on lumber was one which appealed to him as proper. He did not think that the interests of the inhabitants of Manitoba would suffer thereby, as there was an immense supply of timber tributary to the Rainy river which could be drawn upon.

Before adjourning the members were addressed by the president and secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, inviting the association to join that organization. The matter was left to the executive committee.

SOME USES FOR OLD FILES.—There are many uses to which old files can be put. A good flat scraper can be made from a flat file, a half round scraper from a half round file, and from a three cornered file a good centre scrape can be made for use in scraping centre of work in order to make them run true. Drill drifts, cutters for arbors, etc., can also be made. When it is desired to remove a pipe nipple that has been broken off close to the threads, grind the corners of a square file sharp and drive down into the broken nipple. Unless it is rusted in very tight, it can be unscrewed. Broken cap screws can be removed this way, first drilling in hole for the file.

THE USE OF EMERY WHEEL.

The following advice to users of emery wheels will be of interest to many. Too great a variety of work should not be expected from one grade of wheel. If the amount of grinding will warrant it, several grades can be profitably employed, each carefully selected for its particular purpose. Wheels should be kept perfectly true and in balance. In order that they may not become in the least out of true an emery wheel dresser should be used to dress up the wheels a little each day, or as often as they require it.

In mounting emery wheels never crowd them upon the arbor. Use flanges at least one-third the diameter of the wheel. Flanges should always be concaved and fitted with rubber washers between the flange and wheel. Have wheels slip easily on the arbor and screw flanges only tight enough to prevent wheels from slipping. Stands on which wheels are mounted should be heavy and strong, and solidly bolted to a firm foundation. Keep machine well oiled, so that arbor will not become heated, otherwise there is danger of wheels breaking from expansion of arbor.

Users of wheels are particularly cautioned not to run wheels on shaky machines, or on machines in which the arbors have become loose in the boxes from wear. See that rests are properly adjusted in relation to the wheel, otherwise accidents may occur owing to work being drawn between the wheel and the rest. Never run wheels at a higher speed than the maker recommends. Don't try to grind malleable iron with a wheel that was made for brass, as no one wheel can be made which will be just right for grinding all kinds of metals.

To obtain the best results, emery and corundum wheels should be run at a surface speed of 5,500 feet per minute. Wheels, if run too fast, will heat the work and glaze, and if run too slowly will wear away rapidly and do but little work. The same speed should be maintained as the wheel wears down, and the speed of the spindle should be increased correspondingly as the diameter of the wheel is decreased. Where there is a different amount of grinding to warrant the use of more than one machine, this can be accomplished by transferring from the first or larger grinder to smaller ones as the wheels wear down, otherwise by means of cone pulleys.

SAVE YOUR OLD FILES.

The Globe File Mfg. Company, Port Hope, have recently added to their large manufactory a re-cutting department, which will enable them to re-cut and make equal to new promptly, files of any make or size at low prices. They have a special price list for this work which they will mail to any large consumer of files on application. The output of their factory is 600 dozen new files daily, which are shipped from Halifax, N. S., to Victoria, B. C.

The current (January) issue of the International Monthly, published at Burlington, Vt., is one of unusual interest. Emile Reich, of London, writes on "England at the Close of the XIX Century." He gives a comparative and most interesting study of the true status of Britain's interests, military and diplomatic. Bernard Bosanquet, of London, writes on "The English People": Notes on National Characteristics, the first of a most interesting series of papers on the national characteristics of the greater nations. Prof. Geikie, of Edinburgh, the geologist, describes "Mountain Structure and Its Origin." Dr. F. H. Williams, of Boston, writes on "The X Rays in Medicine," Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, on "The Public Library in the United States."