

THE Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company
of Toronto, Limited

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL

The LUMBERMAN Weekly Edition is published every Wednesday, and the Monthly Edition on the 1st day of every month.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, One Year, in advance..... \$1.00

One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, Six Months, in advance..... .50

Foreign Subscriptions, \$2.00 a Year.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting a discussion by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 25 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

CANADIAN FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

THE Canadian forestry exhibit at the Paris Exposition was one that did credit to Canada and to the Exposition commissioners under whose instructions it was got together, but it is understood that a larger and more complete exhibit will be sent to the Glasgow Exhibition, which is to open on May 1st of this year and continue until November. Everything that was shown at Paris, with the exception of a few manufactured articles which will be replaced by new material, will be on view at Glasgow, and an effort is being made by the Minister of Agriculture to secure additional material from Canadian producers and manufacturers.

The value of such exhibitions cannot be over-estimated, and none of the objections made by manufacturers to exhibiting at Paris apply to Glasgow. Users of wood and articles manufactured from wood from all parts of the world will visit the exhibition, and Canadians who are interested in the manufacture of wood products can find no better advertisement for their products than will be afforded by this exhibition.

It is noteworthy that the international exhibition held at Glasgow in 1888 was attended by over six millions of people. It is only reasonable to suppose that at the forthcoming exhibition this number will be exceeded. The international character of the exhibition can best be shown by giving the names of the countries whose official support has been secured, in addition to the exhibits of the United Kingdom. They are:

Russia, Denmark, France, India, Australia, Japan, Morocco, Queensland, Mexico, British South Africa, Persia, South Australia and Canada. Canada is to have a special building, covering about 12,000 square feet, wherein to make exhibits.

MEANING OF BRITISH TERMS.

Two terms in general use in the British timber trade are "f. o. b." and "c. i. f." The former is commonly used in this country, meaning, of course, the delivery of goods on board a ship, car or other appointed place. The latter term is seldom made use of by the lumber trade of Canada, excepting by shippers to foreign countries. We have occasionally been asked to give the meaning of the term, and our explanation has been that a contract made on a "c. i. f." basis would provide for the delivery of the goods at the port named, the costs of the merchandise in the country to which it is exported, freight to port of unloading, and insurance being paid. To illustrate, we will assume that an importer in London, England, enters into a contract with a Quebec shipper to supply a cargo of lumber at a certain price c. i. f. London. The shipper, therefore, becomes responsible for the delivery of the goods at that port, and for the payment of all costs, freight and insurance until that time.

Notwithstanding that this term has been in use many years by British timber merchants, there still seems to exist some ambiguity of meaning, as well as regarding the obligations which it places upon sellers and buyers. This is illustrated by a recent occurrence. A Manchester merchant purchased a quantity of goods in Calcutta, to be shipped to Larnaca, in Cyprus, the contract stating that cost, freight and insurance was to be borne by the shippers. Owing to the plague in India the authorities at Port Said, where the goods were to have been transferred to a steamer for Larnaca, would not allow them to be landed, and they were taken to London. They were put on board a steamer for the East Mediterranean, and after some further difficulties and a second trans-shipment reached their destination. The question naturally arose as to who should bear the extra cost of freight incurred by the incidents above mentioned. The seller contended that having put the goods on board at Calcutta in good condition and paid the insurance premium and freight to the proper destination, his responsibility ceased. The buyer, on the other hand, held that the acceptance of the c. i. f. terms imposed upon the shipper the responsibility of assuming all the actual expense incurred to the port of destination. The dispute was referred to arbitration, and the award was finally given in favor of the shipper, thus making it incumbent upon the buyer to assume the extra expense.

The decision in this case has not been generally accepted by the timber trade, many of whom are strongly of the opinion that the shipper, in agreeing on the c. i. f. terms, accepts the responsibility of just such accidents as the one in question. The difficulty was encountered before the shipper had finally completed his contract, and it would seem unfair to place the responsibility upon the importer, who, according to the contract, does not come into possession of the goods until delivered at the port called for.

THE PRESERVATION OF CANADIAN FORESTS

UNTIL recently it could truly be said that no steps had been taken to preserve the forest supply of the Dominion. The Federal Government apparently had not recognized the necessity of providing for future needs in this respect, and of the Provincial Governments, only that of Ontario had shown a proper recognition of the subject. The recent action of the Ontario Government in creating a forest reserve of 1,400,000 acres in the vicinity of Lake Temagami, but following up the commendable policy of establishing such reserves which was inaugurated a few years ago.

It is a source of satisfaction to learn that the Dominion Government has now under consideration the adoption of a system of forestry, and that an effort is to be made to provide an adequate timber supply for Manitoba and the Territories. It is not generally known, as pointed out by the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry at a meeting in Toronto recently, that there are in the North-west, north of the prairie region, 1,100,000 square miles of timber lands under the control of the Dominion Government. This is a larger area than the combined territories of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia. Of course much of this territory is north of the height of land, and as the streams flow northward, the timber thereon can only be made available by the construction of railways. Nevertheless, these forests are an asset of great value, and should as far as possible be preserved from fire.

In the preservation of her timber Canada should profit by the experience of the older countries of Europe. Germany and France were among the first to apply scientific forestry. In 1740 Frederick the Great promulgated laws regulating the cutting of timber in Germany. He established rotations of seventy years, and also prescribed methods of thinning so that the young and healthy growth of trees would be better protected. He established forests under the care of wardens, forbade private owners to waste the cutting, and placed under the care of the State a portion of the forests in Silesia. Yet with these precautions, established at such an early date, we find that in 1899 Germany imported 36,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and forestry experts admit that the Empire will never be in a position to supply her own market.

The total area of state forests in France is 2,700,000 acres, which yield annually to the state a total of 96,100,000 cubic feet of timber, equivalent to nearly 46 cubic feet per acre of productive forest. The gross annual incomes £1,100,000, or about 10 shillings 6 pence per acre. The high trees are cut down at periods ranging from 120 to 150 years, the work being directed in a way that will insure natural re-forestation from the seeds that fall from the standing trees.

Great Britain, as is generally known, possesses no forests of any account. This is well demonstrated by the fact that last year her imports of hewn and sawn timber, not including manufactures of wood, reached in value \$125,000,000.

The United States has of late made marked advancement along the line of forestry, having established several important reserves. A bill is now before Congress providing for the purchase