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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 free discussion by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy material 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 anyway 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 15 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.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who may change their addresses on the 1st of May are requested to advise us of the fact, and send us promptly their new addresses, thus insuring correct delivery of their papers.

THE FORESTRY MEETING.

The recent forestry convention at Ottawa, of which a report appears in this issue, marks another step towards the adoption of practical methods for the preservation and perpetuation of our timber supply. The meeting was of a most successful character, and the proceedings of a nature to interest lumbermen and the public generally, as well as scientific foresters. The Association is to be congratulated upon the presence at the meeting of an experienced scientific German forester, in the person of Dr. Schenck, now principal of the School of Forestry at Biltmore, North Carolina, and superintendent of the forestry interests of the Vanderbilt Estate. Dr. Schenck proved beyond a doubt his able grasp of the forestry question, and his views were well received. He pointed out that scientific and practical forestry were identical, and showed himself to be the friend of the lumberman, and the object of forestry to be an ultimate advantage to the lumber industry.

The papers presented were of a most interesting character. Those having perhaps the most interest for our readers were by Mr. Bertram on the "Economic Management of White Pine," and by Mr. Langelier on "The Pulp Industry." In Mr. Bertram's opinion the various types of forests require special treatment in each case. He offered a system of management for five different

kinds, namely: 1st, where white pine is the predominant wood, but well mixed with other kinds; 2nd, where pine is the chief timber, but mixed with conifers and a sprinkling of hardwood; 3rd, a forest mainly of hardwood, but mixed with large pine trees; 4th, a forest where the timber is all within fifteen or twenty years of being the same age; 5th, chiefly a hemlock, spruce and balsam forest, but mixed with some hardwood and a moderate quantity of pine.

Much interest centred in the discussion regarding the growth of timber. Mr. Bertram advocated that in a preserved pine forest a crop should be gathered every twenty years, without reducing the total growth of the forest per annum. It was stated that the growth of spruce in Ontario, according to experiments made extending from Ottawa to Rat Portage, was about one inch in diameter in five years. In the Maritime Provinces the growth seems to be more rapid, inasmuch as the method of lumbering employed by Mr. Snowball has been to cut over the ground every five or seven years, and this without reducing the annual cut. No explanation was offered as to the great difference in the rapidity of growth of spruce as between Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. As the quality of spruce found in Ontario resembles very closely that in the eastern provinces, the annual growth would be expected to be about the same.

The deduction made Mr. Langelier, based on the census' figures of 1891, was that at the present rate of cutting 840 years will be required to deplete our spruce forests. While these figures may be above the mark, they show that our spruce supply is practically inexhaustible, inasmuch as spruce is said to reproduce itself in from twenty to thirty years.

A DOMINION EXHIBITION.

THE Dominion Government is said to have appropriated large sums of money to cover the cost of Canadian exhibits at the Glasgow and Pan-American Exhibitions. A large sum was spent for this object at Paris last year. We are not disposed to question the wisdom of these expenditures. It is good business policy to advertise to the world the character and extent of our capabilities and productions, thereby inducing increase of our population and investment of capital. Why should not this be supplemented by the holding of a Dominion Exhibition in Canada and the effort to induce foreigners to come and actually see for themselves the kind of country we have and the greatness of its resources? We cannot hope to carry out an exhibition on the scale of those held at Chicago and Paris, nor should the attempt be made. Our natural development has reached a stage, however, which should warrant us in entering on an undertaking of this character on a properly proportioned scale. The Dominion Government last year refused to assist such a project, perhaps because of the large expenditure that was felt necessary to secure adequate representation at the great international Exhibitions at Paris, Glasgow and Buffalo. Next year when these shall have passed out of sight the subject of a Dominion Exhibition should receive practical consideration, and the Federal and Provincial Governments, which for many years have been spending money on Exhibitions got up by and largely for the benefit of other countries, should

make a liberal appropriation towards a Canadian Exhibition to be held in Canada, which the mother country, our sister colonies and our neighbors across the line should be invited to visit and send exhibits to. We have the nucleus of such an Exhibition at Toronto, and in connection with the proposal to erect new buildings the larger project should be kept in mind. It is doubtful if the property owners of the city whose approval must be obtained will sanction the proposed large expenditure for new buildings, the just cause of complaint with the management of the Exhibition shall be remedied. If the project of holding a Dominion Exhibition in the near future is to be proceeded with, it would be desirable to defer action with regard to new buildings in order that a comprehensive scheme adapted to the larger requirements might be formulated.

THE COMMERCIAL POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FOLLOWING closely upon the announcement that Russia has increased its tariff on United States goods, comes a despatch from London that as an outcome of the inroads of American manufacturers upon British trade there is being formed the National Federation of Master Associations and Trades Unions to educate the minds of employees and employers in respect to the expansion of British trade, to devise means to meet foreign competition, to send joint deputations of capital and labor abroad to enquire into the conditions of other countries, and to provide a federation where employers and employees may meet on the same plane. This movement is under the leadership of Mr. John Lockie, a conservative member for Devonport, and is said to have the approval of the present British government.

The United States have not only become a strong competitor for the foreign trade of Great Britain and other European nations, but have also invaded the British market, and are securing a large share of the home trade. It is stated that in one industry alone (the manufacture of boots and shoes) Great Britain's trade last year was less by \$5,000,000 than in the preceding year, notwithstanding that the firms engaged in this industry are said to be among the most progressive and enterprising in the way of adopting improved machinery and other manufacturing facilities. The American manufacturer takes infinite pains to adapt his goods to the requirements of the particular market in which he seeks to sell, and by liberal advertising and persistent push keeps their merits before the notice of prospective buyers. In Great Britain there are many long established businesses which have descended from father to son. This has in many instances induced the idea that the system of management and character of goods that have been successful for so long a period may safely be continued. Rapid and startling changes are, however, taking place throughout the world bringing changes in methods and requirements of the people. The nation that studies most carefully these changes, and constantly adapts its products to the new conditions, is the one which will obtain and maintain commercial supremacy. In this regard the United States seem to stand foremost to-day among the great commercial nations of the earth, hence the states