

NOTICE.

The undersigned having transferred the CANADA LUMBERMAN to Messrs. Toker & Co., Peterborough, it will in future be published by them. The facilities possessed by this extensive and old established house, and the high reputation of the publishers, should be a guarantee that the LUMBERMAN will command a prominent position amongst the leading journals of the day. Those who should patronize it are a wealthy and influential class. The field is ample, and as the undersigned made the transfer above referred to with a view of improving the LUMBERMAN, he feels assured that it only requires the combined support of those in whose interest it is published to ensure it that success which was anticipated when he first established it.

All sums due for subscriptions must be paid to TOKER & Co., or their duly authorized agent.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

February 21, 1881.

The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription.

One copy, one year, in advance \$2 00
One copy, six months, in advance 1 00

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year \$0 30
Per line, for six months 50
Per line, for three months 30
Per line, for first insertion 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3mo's 05
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum 3 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's 00

Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.

Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

Travelling Agent.

MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. APRIL 1, 1881

OUR WOODS AND FORESTS.

In our introductory editorial of the first number of this paper issued from this office, we briefly sketched out the policy in regard to the conservation and management of our forests, which we proposed to advocate. We asserted that the responsibilities attached to this subject should be dealt with by a separate department of the Local Government, which might very properly be called the Bureau of Woods and Forests.

In comparatively new countries such as ours, there is a disposition on the part of the general public to over estimate the areas of timber lands and the quantity of the industrial woods upon them. This arises no doubt from the fact that so long as the required Government revenue is derived from this source, the diminution of forest areas by manufacture, by fires and by other destructive causes excites little attention. If there is any useful lesson to be learned from experience why should we not look for the causes which have demised European and other countries of their timber investigate their manner of dealing with the question—and adopt

the best methods which modern intelligence has brought to bear on the subject? It should be kept in mind that the prosperity of this country is, in a great measure, dependant upon the existence and the activity of the lumber trade—a trade that in this Dominion of ours gives employment directly, it is estimated, to 100,000 men and 20,000 horses, not to speak of the indirect employment it gives to manufacturers of woollen goods, boots and shoes, and other clothing, to axe factories, foundries and saw manufacturing, to railroads and their employees, to vessels with their crews, and to a host of others too numerous to particularize. It is none too soon to call public attention prominently to this, and to have investigations made to ascertain how long the forest resources of the country will stand the present drain upon them. It is none too soon to enquire what industry can be established to take the place of this leading factor in Canada's present prosperity, when it is exhausted.

So far we have only alluded to the immediate effect of losing this industry from the want of the raw material, and the most sanguine do not pretend that the period of exhaustion will be extended beyond twenty years. But we propose to look somewhat further and to ask if the study and promotion of arboriculture under Government auspices is not necessary to protect and foster even the agricultural interests of the country. The climatic influences of well distributed forests are only now being understood and appreciated. The effect they have in influencing the humidity of the air and soil—in mitigating the extremes of heat and cold—in preserving the equitable flow of streams—in retarding too sudden evaporation—in the hygienic influence upon the population—are not these matters which should command the attention of our legislators? We shall endeavor to call public attention to the subject by showing what progress other countries have made and the means they have adopted to repress and replace the ravages of the ruthless axe-man and the deadly incendiary.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

One of the eight schedules prepared for use in the taking of the census of the current year is devoted entirely to obtaining a return of the products of the forest for the twelve months ending the 4th instant, divided under the following seventeen headings, viz:—

1. Number of cubic feet of square white pine.
2. Number of cubic feet of square red pine.
3. Number of cubic feet of square oak.
4. Number of cubic feet of square or sided tamarac.
5. Number of cubic feet of square birch and maple.
6. Number of cubic feet of square elm.
7. Number of cubic feet of black walnut.
8. Number of cubic feet of other species of walnut.
9. Number of cubic feet of hickory.
10. Number of cubic feet of all other kinds of square or sided timber, including railway ties.
11. Number of "census standard" of pine logs.
12. Number of census standard of spruce and other logs.
13. Number of spars and masts, including telegraph poles.
14. Number of thousands of staves.
15. Number of cords of lath-wood.
16. Number of cords of tanbark.
17. Number of cords of wood.

*The census standard is 100 feet.

If the enumerators discharge their duty properly and the "getters" out of our forest products exercise a reasonable amount of forethought and care, in giving the information for which they are to be asked, much valuable information will thus be obtained with regard to this most important product of our Dominion. We trust that those who can alone furnish the information asked, will deem it their interest as well as their duty to take sufficient trouble to give the facts as they really are and not as they may estimate them in a haphazard sort of fashion—a little forethought is all that is required to do so.

The circulation of the CANADA LUMBERMAN is over 2,000 copies. Advertisers should note this.

CAPITAL OR REVENUE.

The Monetary Times of March 4th, in an editorial on Provincial railways subsidies has the following paragraph:—

"A sensible thing to do would have been to separate receipts, which properly belong to capital, from those which properly belong to revenue; otherwise, when the last acre of Crown lands is sold and the proceeds spent, an important source of revenue will have been dried up. The Crown lands might reasonably have been treated as a source of capital, and the net proceeds derived from them, less perhaps what comes from timber, formed a fund intended to be productive when these lands all become private property. A reserve of this kind, intended to meet a deficiency now dimly foreshadowed in revenue, would have been an intelligible provision for the future. An accidental surplus accumulated to-day and liable to be dissipated to-morrow, is more purposeless and less certain of permanence."

While we fully agree in the propriety of treating the land receipts as capital, we maintain that the still more important receipts from our forests should also be looked upon as capital—not revenue. Our forests are being rapidly destroyed and this valuable public property being thus made away with, it is common sense to admit that our capital is by so much diminished. If such a system were adopted as obtains in older countries, by which the forests are perpetually maintained unimpaired, the yearly produce might then fairly be looked upon and treated as revenue.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—ITS TIMBER, &c.

That section of British Columbia west of the Cascades and including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, is, according to Professor Macoun, covered with, probably, one of the finest forests in the world. Chief amongst the trees is the Douglas Fir (*Abies Douglasii*), which is the chief forest tree, and which is used throughout the country for building purposes, and for export in the form of deals and spars.

White Cedar (*Thuja gigantea*) is another giant, and in the Valley of the Fraser and up the coast attains to an immense size. The Indians use this wood altogether in the construction of their houses, and in building those large canoes which are the wonder of the eastern people.

The other trees are a species of Yew, another of Alder, two species of Fir (*Abies Menziesii* and *Grandis*); two species of Pine (*Pinus contorta* and *monticola*); two species of Maple (*Acer macrophyllum* and *circinatum*); Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Mertensiana*) is a common tree on the mainland; while a species of Oak (*Quercus Gayrana*) is abundant on the Island, but has not been detected on the continent. An evergreen tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*) is quite common along the coast of the Island, and, both summer and winter, its foliage contrasts finely with that of the sombre-hued Douglas Fir.

In the second, or arid district, a Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) takes the place of the Douglas Fir of the coast, and is a very valuable tree, growing to a large size, with clean trunk, and resembling the red pine of Ontario very much. The tops of the lower mountains and the sides of the higher ones support a heavy growth of Douglas Fir, but it is far from being the beautiful tree of the coast.

The timber of the third region is not so good, and consists principally of Poplar and Black Pine (*Pinus contorta*) with occasional groves of Douglas Fir on the higher hills. Black and White Spruce with a little Balsam Fir make up the remainder.

The Island of Vancouver is about 300 miles in length with an average breadth of about 60, and probably contains 20,000 square miles. The soil is good, but the surface is so much broken by rock that it is altogether impossible to tell the amount of good arable land on the Island. There is no doubt the day will come when Vancouver will support a large population—partly agricultural, and partly engaged in mining, lumbering and fishing.

Burrard Inlet is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles from New Westminster. It is nine miles long—deep and safe. It is the port from which the lumber trade is chiefly carried on. It is very easy of access to vessels

of any size or class, and convenient depth of water for anchorage may be found in almost every part of it.

Various species of raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and blueberries are found throughout the country. The Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium* and *nerosa*) extends all the way from Vancouver to latitude 55° in the interior, and to Alaska along the coast. Apples and pears of a very large size are produced in such abundance that the former can hardly be sold at any price.

LONGFORD.

On Monday, the 14th instant, Mr. William Thompson, eldest son of Mr. John Thompson, President and Manager of the Longford Lumber Company, was presented with a valuable gold chain and locket, from the employees of the Longford Mills, it being the anniversary of his twenty-first birthday. Mr. John Thompson was also at the same time presented with a tray and elegant silver tea-service and liquor stand, accompanied by the following address from employees in his mills and shanties. The address was read by Mr. Stewart, engineer:—

To John Thompson, Esq.,

We, the employees of the Longford Lumber Company, desire to congratulate you and Mrs. Thompson on your safe return from your native land, hoping you have enjoyed yourselves, viewing the scene of your younger days. No doubt many of them were very dear to you, and you have met some of your relations and friends, who have drawn around you pleasant memories of the past. We take this opportunity of tendering to you our respectful recognition of your many excellent qualities, which you have shown in your dealings with us, your consideration of our faults, your ready sympathy in our troubles, and the special interest you take in our welfare, through a period extending from one to twelve years. We have felt like yourself many times, despondent at the financial depression prevailing through our country, in almost every occupation, but in your line of business particularly. But we are pleased that now a new era has dawned upon us and matters look more favorable, and we trust that during the coming years, you may have prosperity in every branch of your business, and we can assure you that anything we can do to make it more successful will be our delight. We wish to convey to you the esteem in which you and your family are held by us, and request you and Mrs. Thompson to accept this present as a token of our regard for you, hoping that an All Wise Providence will spare you both to enjoy many happy years together with your family.

Signed in behalf of the employees,

A. STEWART,
And 85 others

Mr. Maxwell Hall, accountant to the firm, on presenting the chain and locket to Mr. Wm. Thompson, read the following address:—

To Mr. Wm. Thompson:

DEAR SIR,—We, the employees of the Longford Lumber Company, felt as this is the anniversary of your twenty-first birthday, and having the very highest regard for you as the eldest son of our esteemed employer, would not allow this occasion to pass unnoticed. We therefore are delighted to congratulate you on arriving at your majority, the age at which one is supposed to leave the days of his boyhood, and reach forward and claim to be a man. The majority of young men on attaining manhood have very often to start out in the world with but small means, this, happily, is not your case, having at your command a large business in connection with your father, and having many of those sterling qualities, which compose the true man, and which we have all so much admired and respected in you. We can assure you that we hope you may long be spared to live a happy and useful life, and in your efforts to make your business a success you will have our warmest sympathies and assistance.

Signed in behalf of the employees,

MAXWELL HALL,
And 30 others.

The addresses were beautifully illuminated, and embellished with scenes associated with the life and business of a lumberman.

After the presentations, supper was partaken of in the spacious dining-room of the boarding-house in connection with the mills. The occasion was enjoyed by all present, and demonstrated the deep feelings of friendship and confidence existing between the employer and employee. Probably in but few business concerns in Canada, so large as this, does there exist the same degree of mutual good-will and cordiality as are to be found at Longford. After supper the dining-room was cleared and dancing kept up with great glee until a reasonably early hour in the morning.

THE average price paid for hemlock bark at Richmond, Que., is \$6.25 per cord.