



VOL. I.—NO. 1.

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 15, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INTRODUCTORY.

In bringing before the public a new journal, specially devoted to lumbering interests, and incidentally to milling, manufacturing and mining, as being kindred forms of the development of the national industry, there is little apology needed. As there are special branches in trade, so there are special departments in journalism. The daily paper, morning and evening, rushes forth without regard or respect for any interest, but with an intention well formed to treat all fairly; and the result is a little general information here, a little special pleading there, and a large mass of the general gossip concerning things that occur upon the streets or elsewhere, but have very little practical interest for the business man, no matter what may be the branch in which he is engaged.

It is for this reason that specialists in journalism have in many cases achieved such remarkable success. Not to speak of the religious journals, whose existence depends on the zeal of the sects, there are others, such as the *Bullionist*, the *Scientific American*, the *Grocer*, &c. &c., that represent special interests in trade and science, and they all receive a more or less generous support, from their own class—from those who are interested in the specialties they represent.

Though much attention has been given to the lumbering interests by the press of Canada, yet it is felt that a special organ, which would concentrate the views of those who understand the business, and present them to the public in a way in which they could be fairly discussed, with a full comprehension of the value of the vast interests involved, would not merely serve those who are engaged in the trade, and their employers, but also the country at large. Let it be remembered that the Lumbering interest is the second greatest in Canada—being next to the agricultural. Now, mining, milling and general manufacturing, naturally take a secondary and subservient position, as being dependent on the success and progress of the two great national industries—agriculture and lumbering. In proportion as they prosper, so will be the general prosperity of the country.

It would be out of place in this "Introductory" to enter into details as to the vast resources of Canada as a timber producing country. It has not unfrequently been sneered at as a "wooden country, and the

taunt is neither without foundation, nor is it one to be ashamed of. Canada is indeed a wooden country, but its woods are fast disappearing, and one of the prime elements of its early growth, being ruthlessly destroyed by the old style of management on the part of the government, and the reckless indifference of the people. It will be the duty of the LUMBERMAN to point out the injuries annually inflicted on the wooden wealth of Canada, by reckless tree-felling, and the still more reckless starting of forest fires, whether by sportsmen or settlers. Even in the latter particular, our journal may, by assisting in arousing public opinion, be the means of saving millions of dollars to the country in a single year.

But we are not ignorant of the great responsibility of starting this journal. Devoted as it is to a special class of operators, it must mainly look to them for support. It has not the whole of the reading community to appeal to directly, and hence must depend for success on the earnest and liberal support of those in whose interest it is published. Lumbermen, as a class, are noted for their public spirit and liberality, and we freely trust to their generous support as well as to that of lumber dealers generally. Nothing shall be wanting on our part to make this journal a full and complete record of the lumber business, and all that relates to the trade in Canada. To this end the latest market reports, the contributions of trustworthy correspondents, trade circulars, etc., will be freely used, to give our readers the best, the curliest, and the most reliable information that can be obtained, concerning the important branch of business to which the journal will be especially devoted; while the mining, the milling, and the manufacturing interests will receive attention proportionate to their great claims on the public.

In short, it will be our endeavour to make the LUMBERMAN worthy of its title in every respect; and, while giving special attention to the great staple industry to which it is devoted, it will also furnish a carefully selected amount of general reading that will make it a welcome visitor in every family.

Advertisers, especially those dealing in mill, mining, and lumbering supplies and machinery, will find the LUMBERMAN a very favourable medium of reaching their customers, as it will circulate among these classes, and receive more attention from them than they have the time or inclination to bestow on a general newspaper.

Watches.

Watches, by reason of their fragile construction, and the variations to which they are liable, can after all only obtain a limited perfection in their performance; therefore, we must not be astonished to find them subject to certain variations. These variations, which are easy to correct, need not prejudice the quality of a watch, as will be proved by the following example. Two watches, we will suppose, have been put to the same time by an excellent regulator. At the end of a month, one of these watches is a quarter of an hour too fast; the other is exactly right to time. To which of these two watches would we give the preference? Perhaps to the one which is exactly right. But in making such a choice, we nevertheless incur the risk of abandoning a good watch for a bad one. The first watch, had we assume, gained 30 seconds a day; and according to this rate, it has gained a quarter of an hour in 30 days. What must be done to make this watch go well? Alter the regulator inside from fast to slow, or get a careful watchmaker to do it for you, thereby altering its daily rate. Let us now admit that the other watch has been affected during a month by irregular going, which has occasioned it sometimes to gain, at other times to lose to a certain extent daily. It may easily occur that at the end of a month this gaining and losing compensate each other, and by this means the watch indicates the exact hour at the time we look at it. Such a watch can never be relied upon. The fact is that a watch which gains in a regular manner or loses in a regular manner is superior to any whose variation is uncertain, and where its variation comes to be familiar, the little companion may vie with the most delicately adjusted ship's chronometer. A skilful watch-maker one day thus reasoned with a customer who complained of his watch. "You complained," said he, "that your watch gains a minute a month. Well, then, you will congratulate yourself when you have heard me. You are aware that in your watch the balance, which is the regulator, makes five oscillations every second, which is 432,000 a day; so that your watch, exposed to all the vicissitudes which heat and cold occasion it, the varying weight of the air, and the shaking to which it is subjected, has not varied more than a minute a month, or two seconds a day. It has only acquired with each vibration of the balance a variation of the two hundred and sixteen thousandth part of a second. Judge then what must be the extreme perfection of the mechanism of this watch!" A watch cannot go for an indefinite period without being repaired or cleaned. At the expiration of a certain time, the oil dries up, dust accumulates, and wear and tear are the inevitable results to the whole machinery, the functions becoming irregular, and frequently ceasing to act altogether. A person possessing a watch of good quality, and desirous of preserving it as such, should have it oiled every two years at least. But care should be taken to confide this oiling or repairing to careful hands; an incapable workman

may do great injury to a watch even of the simplest construction.

The Earth's Population.

In the new issue (No. 6.) of Behm and Wagner's well-known "Bevölkerung der Erde" there are several points of fresh interest. Since the last issue, about two years ago, the population would seem to have been increased by about 17,000,000, the present population of the earth, according to Behm and Wagner, being 1,456,000,000, as against 1,439,000,000 two years ago. This, however, can not be set down to absolute natural increase, much of the addition being, no doubt, the result of new and more accurate statistics. The new issue has, for example, to take account of several new censuses, some of them in countries where the population has not been accurately counted for many years, if at all. We have, for example the census of Spain in 1877; Portugal, 1878; Greece, 1879; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1879; New Zealand, 1879; Peru, 1876; Denmark, 1880, besides several smaller places. The total population is divided among the continents as follows: Europe, 315,929,900, or at the ratio of 32.5 per square kilometre; Asia, 834,707,000, or 187 per square kilometre; Africa, 205,579,000, or 6.9 per square kilometre; America, 860,495,500, or 2.5 per square kilometre; Australia and Polynesia, 4,031,000, or 0.4 per square kilometre; the remainder, 82,000, belong to the north polar region, mostly Iceland and Greenland. Although the census of the United States has been taken some months since, and a few of the data cozed out in an irregular fashion, Herr Behm and Wagner have not made any use of the results, wisely preferring to await official statistics. They calculate that the census ought to give a result of at least 47,000,000. The editors have also given a fresh planimetric calculation of the area of Africa, yielding a result of 29,333,300 square kilometres. Of this area about six and a third million are forests and culture land, the same area savannahs and scattered woods, 1,600,000 bush, 4,290,000 steps; and 10,500,000 desert. This last item seems appalling, but it should be remembered that much of this desert may be reclaimable, and that it includes large areas of fertile oases. A new planimetric calculation of the area of South America yields the result of 16,732,123 square kilometres, differing greatly from the sum of the official areas given by the South American governments.

Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Ottawa, Ont., has taken a ten years' lease of the Lovejoy premises in Odgensburg, and will at once transfer them into a match and box factory. While there on Friday he let a contract of the value of \$1,200 to put the buildings into proper shape.

In E. C. Cane's mill, Gravenhurst, on Tuesday, Neil McMillen sawed, on one of Goldie & McCullough's machines, 42,600 of 16-inch shingles, within eleven hours. The shingles were jointed by Archibald McKinnon, and Edward Collis packed 32,900.