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COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The following notes regarding the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London, Eng., are taken from the *London Canadian Gazette* of June 10th:—

As is but natural, the agricultural trophy in the Canadian section continues to receive the special attention of visitors. "This is the best thing in the exhibition," is a sentence to be heard continually from their lips. The many questions asked of and fully answered by Mr. Cracknell further indicate the deep interest awakened, for the majority are not satisfied to look and pass on, but wish to be informed as to the locality and conditions of growth of the samples.

It is the hope of many that one result of the present meeting of Canadian and Australasian in friendly rivalry may be the creation of an interchange of commodities between their respective parts of the Empire. A step has already been taken in this direction by Messrs. Wallace, Warne & Co., of Western Australia. This firm, attracted by the excellence of the cheeses of Eastern Canada, have opened up negotiations with Mr. T. D. Millar, of Ingersoll, Ontario, for the importation of cheese from Canada to Australia, and that enterprising gentleman is now on his way to the Dominion to carry out the arrangement. There are many other commodities capable of taking part in a satisfactory intercolonial trade.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to be held at the exhibition on the 8th July, will, it is claimed, be the most important commercial congress ever held in any country. The parts of the Empire represented will be—Australasia with no less than 13 chambers, Canada with four, China, India, Indo-China, South Africa, with four, British Guiana, the West Indies with three, and the British chamber in Paris. The Canadian delegates will represent respectfully the Board of Trade of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton. It is to be regretted that Winnipeg and Victoria send no one to speak on their behalf.

The Leeds *Mercury* remarks:—"Pushing Canada comes out bravely with agricultural products, and with machinery and implements too, being singular in the latter display, as the other colonies do not show a score of implements between them."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* compares the Canadian with the Indian section. "India beams forth in all its eastern splendor; Canada comes to the front as a country capable of great things waiting for the development which capital and population can only supply."

FORESTRY CONTINUED.

The commercial aspect of Canada's forestry display at the exhibition is very obvious. Canadians are firmly convinced that the trade

with Europe in the hardwoods of their eastern Provinces may be largely extended. For the soft woods there is always a sufficient local demand, and Canada is not in a position to compete with the Baltic lumber so far as the soft varieties are concerned. It is therefore the hardwoods of Canada that best adapt themselves to export. At present England imports her hardwoods in immense quantities from the United States, a large number of factories being devoted exclusively to this branch of the trade. There are, however, important indications that the United States supply is fast falling off. A considerable importation does already take place: the United States from New Brunswick, and from Western Ontario, in spite of the present duty, and an agitation is in progress in the States for the free importation of the lumber of Eastern Canada, to prevent the destruction of the forests of the great Republic. On the other hand the supply of eastern Canada is, in many respects, ample. Authorities even declare that there is no perceptible decrease, generally speaking, in that of New Brunswick for instance; while the contemplated railway from Rivore du Loup across to the St John's river, will open up a large extent of country with very fertile soil though hitherto inaccessible. Thus, with extended effort on the part of the various Provincial Governments, no hindrance need arise in the development of the industry. The authorities of Nova Scotia have not found it necessary or desirable to do much at present in furtherance of this development of the industry. In Ontario a great part of the country is in the hands of the Provincial Government, but still the lumbermen have extensive limits, and husband the timber, cutting only a limited extent. The New Brunswick Government will shortly have the new districts under control, where ample maple, birch and pine are to be found, and they will, it is hoped, take every necessary measure for their proper use and preservation.

ENGLAND'S WOOD EMPORIUM.

Taking eastern Canada as a whole, there is therefore abundance of woods useful for manufactures—the three species of ash, two of elm, basswood, beech, three of maple, three of hickory, six or seven of oak, butternut, black walnut, buttonwood, three species of birch, and several others. And these are at present in extensive use in the manufactories of Canada. Among the Canadian exhibits—in agricultural and other implements, in machinery, in furniture, and in many other classes nearly all these varieties may be seen in actual use. There Englishmen may realize for themselves what Canadian woods are capable of; and pointing to these exhibits, Canadians naturally ask: What is to prevent England looking to us, as one of her colonies, rather than to the

United States, not alone for her raw material, but for the manufactured goods we are equally able to supply? In Quebec and Ontario alone, there are above sixty-five varieties of trees, of which more than four-fifths are in present use for manufactures in the country and for export. Here then is surely a good field for development, but many Canadians have themselves a lesson to learn. They must realize more fully that it is questionable prudence to cut down forests for the mere purpose of exporting the raw lumber. Indeed, in view of the immense importance from a climatic and general point of view of the forests to Canada, such a policy is unwise in the last degree. When land is being cleared for agricultural purposes, then export such lumber rather than burn it; but Canadians must remember the great value in years to come of the vast timber area, now too often so lightly thought of. If proper steps be taken to preserve the forests, there will still be ample material to develop to a hitherto unknown extent the wooden manufactures of the country, and bring England and Europe to realize that Canada may be looked to for the supply of much of the manufactured goods now obtained from the United States. And on this point, too, Canadians must not forget that while sentimental feelings and artificial encouragement may do something to extend trade relations with England, future development must largely rest with their own enterprise and with their readiness to meet the full requirements of European markets.

As to the export forest trade of British Columbia, most competent authorities believe it to be but yet in its infancy. The chief woods of the Province that lend themselves to manufacture and export, are the red and yellow cedar, Douglas pine, white maple, oak, alder, and dogwood. Of these prominence must be given to the first three. They are invaluable to the Province, growing to an enormous size, and producing an immense amount of the very best of wood for the almost every purpose. Considerable exports already take place to Australia, South America, China, and other parts of the eastern world, for few woods can equal those of the Province for bridges, railway ties, frames and shipping accessories. But the past record is as nothing to what the future is destined to show, not only in the raw material, but also in the highly finished manufactures to which the natural conditions of the Province so readily lend themselves.

The *Gazette* of June 17th says:—"Among the visitors to the Canadian section last week was a party of four farmers, formerly from the north of Ireland, and now settled near London, Ontario. They are now in England to take out a number of horses for agricultural work, the Canadian stock not being in their opinion at present so heavy and suitable for this purpose as English breeds. They report a very

early spring in Ontario, and a generally forward state of growth. Fall wheat promises to be excellent this year, though they find raising cattle for export more profitable.

TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The following order, issued by the land office in regard to cutting timber on the public domain took effect on the 1st inst. The order is issued in accordance with the act of June 3, 1878, authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to cut and remove timber for mining purposes:

1. The act applies only to the States of Colorado and Nevada, and to the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho and Montana, and other mineral districts of the United States not specially provided for, and does not apply to the States of California and Oregon, not to the territory of Washington.

2. The land from which timber is felled or removed, under the provisions of this act, must be known to be strictly and distinctly mineral in character, and more valuable for mining than for timber, or for any other purpose or use.

3. No person who is not a resident citizen or or bona fide resident of the State, Territory or mineral district shall be permitted to fell or remove timber from lands therein.

4. Timber felled or removed shall be strictly limited to building, agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes. All cutting of such timber for sale or commerce is forbidden. But for building, agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes, each person authorized by the act may cut and remove for his or her own use, by himself or herself, or by his, her or their own personal agent or agents only.

5. No person shall be permitted to fell or remove any growing trees of any kind whatsoever less than eight inches in diameter.

6. Persons felling or removing timber from the public mineral lands of the United States must utilize all of each tree that can be profitably used, and must cut up and use the tops and brush or dispose of the same in such a manner as to prevent the spread of forest fires.

Unenforced Tariff Resolutions.

The following letter appeared in the *Montreal Star*:—

SIR,—Much has been said and written by learned men through the press about enforcing the export duty on logs and shingle bolts, but it appears to be all talk so far.

It's a pity our country has to suffer so severely by our Dominion Government allowing capital to bury itself and they walk to the funeral. They pass acts to protect our resources, and let us wait for the day of resurrection to unearth them to be enforced.

Yours, etc.,

P. D. BYRAM.

Madawaska, N. B., July 2nd, 1886.