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PROSPECTUS.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN is now introduced to its patrons, and so far has met with a favourable reception.

Before its publication a large number of lumber and timber merchants and mill owners in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and manufacturers whose line is to supply machinery for mills, saws, axes, files, oil, bolting, sleighs, &c., were consulted in reference to the advisability of publishing such a journal.

Their opinion was that such a publication could be made highly useful to parties engaged in the various branches of trade above alluded to, as well as to those more directly interested in the mines and minerals of Canada.

Acting on their suggestions, THE CANADA LUMBERMAN has entered on this extensive and important field, with an adequate sense of the responsibility of the undertaking; and whilst craving leniency until fairly under way, we may repeat a portion of our introductory, viz: 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 earliest, and most reliable information that can be ascertained, 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 endeavor 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 those classes, and receive more attention from them than they have the time or inclination to bestow on a general newspaper.

The success of the LUMBERMAN must depend on the support it will receive from the classes above referred to; we trust, therefore, that they will overlook shortcomings at the commencement, and accord to the enterprise their generous and hearty support.

PRESERVE THE FORESTS.

The following is so applicable to the wooded portions of Canada that we consider it worthy of reproduction:—

"A great deal of interest is being manifested now-a-days in the preservation of the great forests of timber with which this country is overrun. The over-production of lumber each year is immense, and, if continued, will surely end in the disappearance entire of our forests. The question of how to prevent this misuse? is an important one and is worthy of much consideration. We certainly do not envy the position of the English people, as regards lumber, and before mill men and forest land owners leap they should think. We should have some proper safeguards for the preservation of timber and the question should always be considered, "How much lumber will be needed to supply the market this year?"

In some parts of the east there is no over-production, and oftentimes the supply of lumber is not large enough to meet the demand. At such times lumber dealers order many thousands of feet from the west, for they are aware of the fact that western mill-men do over-produce and are not so chary with their timber lands as they ought to be. There is one very good reason for this economy on the one side and wastefulness on the other. In the east the lumbermen have seen the forests of magnificent trees disappear; they have seen the mills shut down; they have seen the workmen leave for western parts. Hence it is that the second growth is being cut very sparingly, and what more is needed each year is sent from the western part of the country.

You all know what stringent laws are enforced in England and other European countries, relative to the consumption of timber lands and the felling of trees. And in the oriental countries many portions have become uninhabitable because of the disappearance of the forests, and are now given up to ruin and desolation. The great bulk of lumber, which goes into Europe, proceeds from North America. Canada furnishes large quantities to England and the English people much prefer to buy their timber from abroad than cut down the few remaining forest trees. On ships, which carry large loads of deals from this country to Liverpool, are all sorts of pieces many of which would seem utterly useless to the average Michigan mill owner, but uses enough are found for them in a country which can boast of no lumber production, and happy they are to get them.

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," which was held in Boston,

several days, beginning Aug. 25th, there was a striking and most excellent paper read on the importance of taking requisite steps to preserve and cultivate the woodlands of the country. The paper, or report, was accompanied by a draft of a memorial which invites the attention of state legislatures to the "great and increasing importance of providing, by adequate legislation, for the protection of the existing woodlands of the country" against "needless waste" and for the "encouragement of measures tending to a more economical use and proper maintenance of our timber supply." The report was to the effect that the forests of our country are being used and wasted to a much greater degree than their restoration by natural growth.

The committee recommended a law to protect trees planted along the highways, and to encourage such plantings by deductions from highway taxes; also the passage of a law which shall exempt from taxation the increased value of land arising from the planting of their trees where none were previously growing, for such a period as may seem proper, or until something shall have been realized from the plantation. This law may be enforced they think, by "appropriations of money to agricultural and horticultural societies, to be applied as premiums for their planting and for prizes for the best essays and reports upon subjects of practical forest culture, by encouraging educational institutions to introduce courses of instruction having reference to practical silviculture; by laws tending to prevent forest fires; by imposing penalties against wilful or careless lighting of such fires, and enlarging and defining the powers of local officers in calling for assistance and in adopting measures for suppressing them; by establishing under favourable circumstances model plantations, and by the appointment of a commission of forestry under state authority analogous to the commission of fisheries."

The action of the association on this subject is timely and sensible and it is to be hoped that the appeal will reach the eyes and ears of the legislators in this country. If there was a limit to the number of trees felled each year, there would be no over-production. As it is, a flooded market weakens prices and a light market strengthens them. Look at the subject from every point of view: it thus wastes gases on the extinction of timber will not only be the outcome, but it may work the ruination of the town or city in which you live. We hardly think that this extinction will come so soon as anticipated by many, but, at the same time, we feel it to be the duty of every man, to do whatever is in his power for the good of this country. Let your aim be to produce just as much as can be disposed of at a fair price and there can then be no such thing as fluctuation, and the end of the production will be postponed indefinitely.

It is quite safe to predict that many years will not elapse before the legislatures of the several states will pass laws limiting the timber cut to a certain number of thousand feet, by each mill, per year. It cannot be

otherwise. The newspapers are beginning to look into the matter, the wisest men of the country are beginning to investigate the subject and soon the mill men will see the folly of their ways. This is an age of progression.

SHADE TREES.

Our farmers make a great mistake when they neglect to plant young trees along the roads and their fences; and when they indiscriminately and ruthlessly cut down all the trees on the homestead. It is true that in clearing land, it is sometimes difficult to save any portion from the fire; yet groves should be planted in corners of fields, and fences, and roadsides should not be neglected. The Association of Agriculture and Arts granted a gold medal, this year for the best kept farm, to J. P. Carpenter of Townsend, in the County of Norfolk. The judges were so much pleased with the wooded portion of the farm which had been preserved, that they noticed it specially in their report as follows:

"Towards the back part it becomes undulating and gradually rising, finishes up with a magnificent piece of woods at the farm. This wood of twenty acres is beautifully kept and park-like, and forms a very attractive feature, running along a good part of the back of the farm, where the land rises to the highest point. It forms a background and a finish to what no doubt is one of the finest farms in Ontario. And fortunate it is that this property did not fall into the hands of some Vandal, who, by this time, might have had this, as well as the other two pieces of wood, which are equally beautiful, converted into so many barrels of potash, and thereby have destroyed what would require the cost of two or three generations to replace it."

WHITBY.

Last Wednesday the schooners Bentley with 500,000 feet, Adrianna with 150,000 feet, and Pakoly, with 140,000 feet of lumber on board, sailed from Whitby harbour, for Oswego, making the largest shipment of deals from that point, on any given day, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The lumber belonged to Messrs. Bigelow & Tronnce, Port Perry.

A lumber arm of Carleton Place is said to have paid \$14,000 to the Canada Central railway for freight on lumber during the past four months.

Shipping at Montreal is going on with all possible speed. Piles of lumber are rapidly diminishing. It is expected that the present stock of lumber will be all cleaned out within the next two weeks.