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Upon splitting a white oak tree recently cut down in Nevada county, California, there was found imbedded in the heart of the trunk, sixty feet above the roots, a granite boulder weighing about two pounds. Years ago, when the forest giant was a sapling, some aborigine must have placed the rock between the main shoot and one of its small branches.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Mich., says that in order to give our readers some slight conception of the future outlook we may simply state that R. H. Weideman & Co. are putting an extra quality of logs in the river at the city by rail and have refused an offer of \$17 per thousand, demanding \$30 for them, with a good prospect that their demand will be acceded to.

The *Chatham, N.B., World* says that Messrs. Whalen & Dunn, on the South branch, are getting out a large quantity of logs for the Hon. Wm. Muirhead. Mr. D. McLaughlan is also hauling a large quantity for Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co. Messrs. Daniel Sullivan & Wm. O'Brien are hauling for Mr. Robert Swim. Mr. B. N. T. Underhill and Mr. J. L. Murray are lumbering extensively on the Renous and Dunganvan for Mr. Snowball. There are, also, several smaller operators. Mr. McLaughlan has 180 men and 92 horses in his camps. It is estimated that the total haul will be nineteen millions.

PINE IN THE U. S. LAKE REGION.

There has recently been published a report by Prof. Sargent, of Michigan, on the States' forests in the neighbourhood of the Great Lakes containing matter of interest for Canadians as well as their cousins. It states that, according to the carefully digested estimates of the U. S. Census office, the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota contained in the spring of 1880 some eighty-two billion (82,010,000,000) feet of merchantable pine; and that the pine cut in these three states reached during the census year a total of over seven billion (7,035,507,000) feet. At this rate of destruction these States would be stripped of their pine forests in less than twelve years. It is admitted that some small and scattered lots may hereafter be discovered which may prove the above stock estimate to have been rather low. But there seems to be no doubt that in any event the stock cannot last longer than is anticipated should the rate of consumption increase in the future as it has done in the past. The total production during the last census year, including also hardwood, reached 7,145,969,000 feet, or an increase of eighty-three per cent. of production in 1880 over 1870. A much smaller rate of increase would leave no doubt of the consumption of all the remaining stock in a much smaller period than is supposed. The effect of the destruction of the forests, and with them of the lumber trade, of these regions cannot fail to be a serious

blow to their prosperity, to say nothing of the inconvenience to which the want of a similarly large supply must subject them. Chicago is now the greatest lumber centre the world has ever seen. More than one billion eight hundred million feet of sawed lumber entered it by rail and lake during 1881. Its shipments reach the Atlantic and to beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Chicago Lumber Exchange regulates the lumber trade of the Union; but if these statistics be correct, as there seems no doubt they are, it will not long do so. On the prospect to the States generally, the *N.Y. Nation* writes as follows:—

"An increase of consumption of eighty-three per cent in ten years, or even of seventy per cent. (which is probably nearer the correct figure), is alarming. Nevertheless, the rate at which these forests will disappear will, we believe, be much greater in the near future. The almost entire exhaustion of the pine supply of Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania; the greater facilities which the improvement of the rivers, and the general introduction of short logging railroads and tramways, afford for getting out logs from regions which ten years ago were still either entirely unknown or considered so remote as to be beyond the reach of profitable markets, indicate that, rapid as has been the removal of these forests, the rate of future destruction must be much greater. It is probable that the annual production of pine lumber in these three States will increase considerably during the next five, or perhaps eight, years, and that it will then cease suddenly, and almost entirely. We do not wish to be understood to prophesy that at the end of eight years no more pine lumber will be manufactured in Michigan, Wisconsin, or Minnesota. Pine in small quantities will continue to grow in these States, and pine lumber will probably be manufactured there always. What we intend to say is, that at the end of eight, or perhaps ten, years the pine forests of these States will have been so nearly exhausted that their production will have ceased to be of any national importance, and will not be available for more than mere local supply.

No steps have ever been taken to preserve or perpetuate these forests. Their destruction has been wanton, short-sighted, and stupid. The goose which has laid so many golden eggs, and has built up cities and fleets and great traffic lines, is dying. There can be no future for much of the immense region from which these pine forests have been removed, and it must remain a desert until generations of humbler plants shall have made another crop of pine upon it possible. Nature is slow to forgive any infringement of her laws, and the great-grandchildren of the men who have destroyed these forests will not live to see the shores of the great lakes covered again with pine forests fit for the axe. A wiser policy and a different manage-

ment might have secured permanent supply, with greater, or as great, individual profit. The north-western lumberman in his march to the north has made a clean sweep before him. If any tree escaped his rapacity, the fires, which have every where followed in his wake, destroyed it, and destroyed, too, the ability of the soil to produce pines again. Had he selected only trees of a standard size to cut, leaving all young trees to grow up and sufficient old trees to furnish the ground with seeds for new crops; had he excluded fire from the partially-cut woods, these pine forests might have been preserved indefinitely, and been made to yield crop after crop, and far greater aggregate returns than have now been obtained from them."

Now here is a lesson for Canada. Lumber is our great staple, and the destruction of our forests would leave us in a still worse position than the destruction of the western forests will leave the Western States. It is confessed distinctly that their destruction has been the fruit of the policy which leaves every man to do "that which is right in his own eyes," in full confidence that the result will be to the general good. With such an admitted failure of the system before us, it is time that we should turn aside from it in the case of our forests, as we have been forced to do in the case of fish and game. Let some system of inspection be established whereby young timber will not be destroyed, and whereby a new growth will be secured on lands fitted for no better destiny than forest lands; and, if it be practicable, let some precaution against fires be taken. If we mistake not, these things have been done in European timber-producing countries, and if so they can be done here, if our rulers will turn to the work with a view to help their country, to assist each other in discovering the truth, and to put it in practice. The lumber trade has always been Canada's golden egg; and it must grow in value if we can only save it from the fate which apparently awaits that of our neighbours.—
Mail.

MIDLAND & NORTH SHORE LUMBERING COMPANY.

Public notice has been given that, under the "Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act," Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Ontario, bearing date the seventeenth day of February, 1882, incorporating Dalton Ulyott, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Ontario, Lumber Manufacturer, George Albertus Cox, of the same place, President of the Midland Railway of Canada; Alfred Passmore Pousette, of the same place, Solicitor, one of the Managers of the Peterborough Real Estate Investment Company (Limited); Robert Charles Smith, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham, Lumber Manufacturer; and John Augustus Barron, of the Town of

Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Barrister at Law; for the purpose of the acquiring of pine timber limits and lands in the Province of Ontario, by purchase or otherwise; the conducting of the business of lumberers and timber merchants, including the purchasing, preparing, manufacturing, transporting and selling of timber, lumber, shingles, lath and pickets, broom handles, matches, pulp, doors, sashes and blinds, pails, tubs, and wooden ware, furniture, agricultural implements, mouldings, boxes, railroad and other cars, ties, cordwood, fence rails and posts, telegraph poles, staves and barrels, axe handles, waggons, carts and lumber dryers; the building of vessels, ships and boats, docks and piers; the planing and dressing of lumber and the erecting and purchasing of mill privileges, water powers, mills, saw mills, buildings, machinery, coves, booms, booming-grounds, utensils, horses, cattle, boats, vessels; the making and working of roads, tramways, and channels of water; the conducting of the business of flour and grist-milling, foundry, machine, and blacksmith's shops, farming, stock-raising, horse-breeding, and the purchasing of lands and buildings necessary to carry on such business; the manufacturing of oat and other meals, lime burning, and the erecting and purchasing of flour and grist mills; the manufacturing of axes and tools, and the erecting and purchasing of shops therefor; the conducting and carrying on of the business of a general wholesale and retail store; of mining for gold, phosphate, and other minerals; and of the quarrying for stone and smelting of ore; and of cotton, woollen and carding mills; and of the right to subscribe to and take stock in booming and river driving, companies and associations; and owning or leasing of railroad cars for transportation purposes; and the right to purchase and do everything necessary for the conducting and carrying on of the said business; the borrowing on the security of their own debentures, or otherwise, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the carrying on of said businesses, and that with or without security; the purchasing and selling, making and endorsing of bills of exchange and promissory notes; the investing in the security of mortgages on real estate in the Province of Ontario, or upon the debentures of any municipal corporation in the Province of Ontario, or upon the debentures of any company incorporated by any special or general Act of the Dominion of Canada or the Province of Ontario, doing business within the Province of Ontario, or any part or portion of the profits arising out of the said businesses, for the purpose of repayment of the capital invested; and do all other things whatsoever incidental to the aforesaid business, by the name of "The Midland and North Shore Lumbering Company," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.