

NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER LICENSES.

St. JOHN, N. B., August 24, 1903.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the recent conference of New Brunswick lumbermen with the Government, it may be of interest to your readers to learn some facts regarding stumpage and perpetual leases.

In the first place the stumpage charged is one dollar per thousand superficial feet, which

cut heavily until the end of the term and then resold to the highest bidder.

Yours truly,

A NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBERMAN.

PULP WOOD OPERATIONS.

The Lake Superior Timber Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., are conducting extensive operations in pulp wood on their property situated along Nepigon straits and adjacent

shipped by the company this year, aside from piles or cordwood taken to Port Arthur and Fort William.

The past season has been very dry, but only trifling obstacles were encountered. Considerable summer cutting was done along the shores. This is the last season, we are informed, that the company will attempt summer cutting, and next season with four camps, containing about 400 men, it is expected to get out and ship at least 20,000 cords of pulp wood and 25,000 tamarac and spruce piles. Mr. Edwin F. Bishop is manager of the company.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

[By our Special Representative.]

The sessions of the British Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce held in Montreal were of especial interest to the lumber trade.

A large number of the Imperial delegates were directly interested in Canada's timber resources, representing the largest corporations in Great Britain.

Both Lord Brassey, the President of the Congress, and Lord Strathcona, were present throughout the proceedings.

Amongst those noticed in attendance was Mr. Shen Paget, a delegate from the Keighley Chamber, and a member of the firm of Smith & Paget's Crown Works, Keighley, machinery manufacturers. This firm has been established over fifty years and largely consumes Canadian maple, pine, spruce and birch timber. Mr. Paget is not only an ex-Mayor but an alderman and a justice of the peace.

Mr. J. C. Batley, who attended the Congress as a representative of the Heckmondike Chamber of Commerce, was up to recently a joiner and timber merchant.

Mr. S. B. Boulton, J. P., F.R.G.S., etc., of Totteridge, Herts, was the delegate representing the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom. Mr. Boulton is of the firm of Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., of London, Paris and Riga, with the management of which business he has been actively connected for fifty years. The firm is engaged in the importation and sale of timber. He was vice-president of the London Chamber of Commerce for five years, and President of the West Ham Board for many years. His son, Mr. Harold E. Boulton, represented the latter board at the Congress.

Mr. Boulton was the founder of the Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom as well as the Federated Merchants' Freighters' Association (also connected with the timber trade), of both of which he was the first president. He advocates arbitration in labour difficulties and the closest practicable union between the colonies and the Mother Country.

Mr. Boulton is a well-known author, and a great con-

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC AND ONTARIO (SURINER) SCALES AND STUMPAGES PAID IN RESPECTIVE PROVINCES.

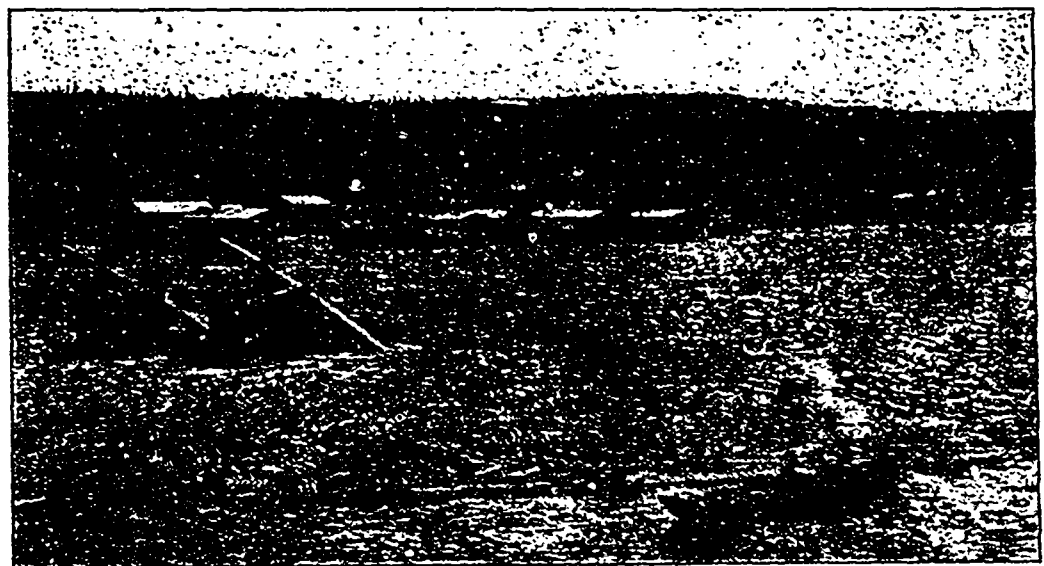
(Submitted by the N. B. lumbermen at the conference with the Surveyor General)

16 Feet Log.	SUPERFICIAL FT. PER LOG.			PIECES PER 1000 S. FEET.			STUMPAGES PER LOG.		
	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick, \$1. per M.	Quebec, 65c. per M.	Ontario, \$1.30 per M.
8 inches	40	32	16	25.	21.25	62.5	.04c	.02c	.02c
9 inches	48	45	25	20.85	22.22	40.	.048c	.029c	.032c
10 inches	64	59	36	15.62	17.	27.77	.067c	.038c	.046c
11 inches	80	67	49	12.5	14.93	20.4	.08c	.043c	.063c
12 inches	96	80	64	10.41	12.5	15.62	.096c	.052c	.083c
13 inches	112	100	81	8.93	10.	12.34	.112c	.065c	.105c
14 inches	130	120	100	7.69	8.33	10.	.113c	.078c	.113c
CONTENTS 100 LOGS.									
100 Logs 16 Feet.	New Brunswick Scale.			Quebec Scale.			Ontario Scale.		
	New Brunswick Scale.	Quebec Scale.	Ontario Scale.	New Brunswick \$1. per M.	Quebec, 65c. per M.	Ontario, \$1.30 per M.			
8 inches	4000 s. ft.	3200 s. ft.	1600 s. ft.	\$4.00	\$2.08	\$2.68			
9 inches	4800 s. ft.	4500 s. ft.	2500 s. ft.	\$4.80	\$2.92	\$3.25			
10 inches	6400 s. ft.	5900 s. ft.	3600 s. ft.	\$6.40	\$3.83	\$4.68			
11 inches	8000 s. ft.	6700 s. ft.	4900 s. ft.	\$8.00	\$4.35	\$5.37			
12 inches	9600 s. ft.	8000 s. ft.	6400 s. ft.	\$9.60	\$5.20	\$6.32			
13 inches	11200 s. ft.	10000 s. ft.	8100 s. ft.	\$11.20	\$6.50	\$7.53			
14 inches	13000 s. ft.	12000 s. ft.	10000 s. ft.	\$13.00	\$7.80	\$9.00			

the Government wish to increase to one dollar and fifty cents per thousand superficial feet. The lumbermen of New Brunswick claim that under the present scale they are actually paying more stumpage per thousand superficial feet to the Government than either Quebec or Ontario, as you will plainly see by the accompanying comparative statement.

In regard to the advantages of perpetual leases to the licensee, you are no doubt aware that the timber limits now held by lumbermen of this province were bought at a general sale at Fredericton, N.B., in 1893, and in some cases a number of miles have been purchased since for a term of twenty-five years, all of which expire at the end of the twenty-five years' term beginning at 1893. Now, if the holders of these limits are forced to give them up at the end of the above term, which has but fourteen years more to run, would it not be reasonable to believe that they will cut all the timber they possibly can, in many cases regardless of size, and they will not be so particular in protecting same from fire, etc., as they would if they had perpetual leases. I would further state that if they held the said limits under perpetual leases they would see that only the large trees would be cut, and that the forests in general would receive such protection that they would become of more value to the Government for the annual revenue derived therefrom than if allowed to be

islands. Their lands are held in fee simple and therefore the wood can be exported to the United States. The illustration herewith shows camp No. 1, with two loaders in the centre of the storage boom. The wood shown



CAMP NO. 1 OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR TIMBER COMPANY, SHOWING TWO LOADERS.

is all in the main boom, and is a fair sample of the size and quality of the spruce they are cutting. They have about 8,000 cords held up on the creeks by lack of rainfall, which is expected out this month. This will make a total of 20,000 cords, or approximately 70 cargoes,

tributor to scientific literature. In 1883 he obtained the Telford medal from the Institute of Civil Engineers for a paper on "The Antiseptic Treatment of Timber." He is 73 years of age and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Hertfordshire.

A number of other prominent delegates at the Congress were connected with the timber trade.

J. R. H.