

APPENDIX I.

Mr. Alexander MacLaurin, of Montreal, made a study of conditions prevailing in Sweden in connection with the Lumber trade. The following is printed with his kind permission.

I visited Sweden during the month of February 1903; my idea in going over there was to see how they manufactured the lumber, how the mills were built, what kind of machinery was used and how they manage their forests.

The timber lands extend from the North of Sweden to within a few miles of Stockholm, the capital of the country.

There are only two kinds of timber there, viz., white wood, which resembles our white spruce in this province, and red wood, it is something like our red pine, but a little closer in the grain. There is an abundant supply of these two woods, but of small size; the average runs from 6 to 9 inches at the top end, 20 to 28 feet long for winter sawing. The large logs will average 8 to 11 inches diameter. These are sawed in summer; there is comparatively no 12 or 13 inches diameter timber.

Every farmer grows timber and markets a few trees every winter, just the same as a farmer here would market his oats and hay. Wood is a regular commodity of trade amongst the farmers; every farmer preserves a portion of his farm which is adapted only to the raising of timber for this purpose, and a Swedish farmer will never attempt to clear land or cultivate that which is stony, reserving it for forest culture. They cultivate the land close up to the forest and so soon as they reach the stony portion they reserve it for forest culture. The hills are all covered with timber, I only saw one hill which had been denuded of