

## ONTARIO FOREST LANDS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year 1899 has been issued. The report states that the revenue of the woods and forests branch was \$2,848,644. Of this \$296,752.79 was on account of bonus, \$69,713.44 ground rent, and \$20 transfer fees, leaving the net revenue from timber dues \$726,362.41. The gross revenue was larger than that of 1898 by \$111,002.19. The receipts from timber dues were less by \$30,071.93, but there was an increase in bonuses of \$137,054.05, and in ground rent of \$4,000.07.

The year was the first under the legislation requiring sawlogs to be manufactured within the province, and the figures submitted show that the new order has been beneficial to the province.

In previous years no charge has been made on the transfer of a timber license from one person to another, but a regulation was passed on December 1st, 1899, fixing a bonus or fee of one dollar per square mile on all limits transferred after that date.

The export of logs in the summer of 1899 is shown to have been 29,000,000 feet. According to the opinion of the Commissioner the increase in the cut of logs in the winter just closed would be about 300,000,000 feet greater than the cut of the previous winter.

The number of licensees having fire rangers on their limits during the year was 73. There were 90 rangers employed on licensed territory, who cost the department for wages \$17,795.33, and for expenses in connection with extinguishing fires \$1,060.40, and the licensees like amounts. There were twelve rangers employed on Crown territory in Rainy River and the Temagaming country, which latter region is well timbered and is becoming a favorable resort for tourists. The fire service, it is stated, continues to meet with the approval of all those who are acquainted with the valuable work that is being done. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the service should be extended on lands of the Crown and efforts put forth to see that rangers are employed on all licensed territory. It is not fair that large sums should be expended by lumbermen to protect their timber, when this expenditure may be rendered useless by fire running over from territory on which the licensee was either too careless or too penurious to employ rangers. Litigation having arisen between individuals as to the payment of rangers and involving their duties and powers, it is recommended that the service should be placed on a statutory basis, so that such doubts may be set at rest and the service itself strengthened and more efficiently organized.

The statement of timber shows that the following quantities were cut on Crown lands during the year:

Pine saw logs.....	498,607,068 feet B.M.
Other saw logs.....	15,396,393 "
Pine dimension timber.....	29,361,695 "
Other dimension timber.....	2,189,098 "
Square white pine timber.....	1,723,274 cubic feet.
Birch timber.....	13,384 "
Ash.....	1,238 "
Elm.....	18 "
Maple.....	134 "
Tamarac.....	297 "
Cedar.....	88,230 lineal feet.
Cordwood.....	18,067 cords.
Tan bark.....	1,267 "
Posts.....	3,079 "
Shingle bolts.....	2,024 "
Pulp wood.....	29,238 "
Railway ties.....	453,855 pieces.
Telegraph poles.....	3,231 "

## THE LATE A. T. WHITE, M.P.P.

Andrew T. White, member of the Ontario Legislature for North Renfrew, died suddenly at his home in Pembroke, Ont., on May 15th last. Although it had been apparent for the past year or two that Mr. White's health had been failing, no one expected that the end was so near at hand.

The late Mr. White was born on December 3rd, 1835, in the White homestead in which he resided at his death. He was the third son of the late Peter White, one of the pioneers of Pembroke. Settling in Pembroke, he while a young man engaged in lumbering, and followed that occupation all his lifetime. For many years he did much to develop the timber resources of the Ottawa Valley. In 1858 he formed a partnership with his brother, Hon. Peter White, under the firm name of A. & P. White, a name which has been the synonym in the lumber trade for honest dealing and business uprightness. The firm has existed for 42 years, and is still doing a large local and export trade. Mr. A. T. White was also a director of the Pembroke Lumber Co., one of the largest lumbering concerns



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in the Ottawa Valley, and he was closely associated with the industrial development of Pembroke and vicinity.

Besides being a lumberman, Mr. White was one of the foremost agriculturalists in the north riding of Renfrew, having an excellent farm on the borders of the town of Pembroke.

Mr. White entered public life in 1884, when he was elected reeve of the township of Pembroke. That he continuously held that office up to the time of his death is an evidence of his great popularity. In the general elections for the local legislature in February, 1898, he was elected as the representative of the Liberal-Conservative party by a majority of 153. He gave every promise of a useful career, and his death will prove a distinct loss to the party.

Personally Mr. White was very much esteemed. Broad-minded and deeply interested in everything that tended to help his fellow-men, he enjoyed an unusual measure of public regard and affection. His charities were unostentatious, while his free easy manner made him a great favorite with the masses. He was a member of the Methodist church. In 1871 Mr. White married Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Ranson, Deux Rivieres, who survives him, together with a family of four daughters and five sons. In his

death the town of Pembroke loses one of its best citizens and the lumber trade an esteemed member.

## QUESTION FOR LUMBERMEN.

"Woodman," Guelph, Ont., writes: Would you kindly inform me as to the correct method of measuring sidings 6 inches and wider, 1 inch thick, 10 to 16 feet long. I have been taking tally and classifying them into lengths and widths, making a total of the number of pieces of each length and width and extending that into feet. Some people, however, assert that the proper way is by rule, and marking down the number of feet in each piece. Please state which is correct, also what is the correct method of measuring a piece 1 x 7 x 11 feet, 1 x 8 x 11 feet, 1 x 11 x 10 feet, 1 x 9 x 13, etc., by rule. I will give an illustration of the two methods. By rule one piece 1 x 7 x 10 feet long 9 feet, and 40 pieces would be 360 feet, but to take it the other way and extend, the 40 pieces 1 x 7 x 10 feet = 373 feet. Again, one piece 1 x 8 1/4 x 10 feet measured by rule equals 11 feet, and 40 pieces 440 feet, but in measuring the other way this would be put down as 40 pieces 1 x 8 x 10 feet equals 427 feet. It has been customary with me when measuring boards of various widths to put any board measuring under the half inch as the inch below, that is 7/8, 7/4 and 7/8 inches wide would be called 7 inch, and those above the half inch 8 inches. But here all lumber is sold of an even width, as 1 x 6, 1 x 7, 1 x 8, etc. The 8 1/4 inch board goes as 8 inch, but I am not allowed to put in a 7 1/4 inch board as an 8 inch.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN asks its readers to give their views as to the correct method of measuring sidings.

## SAW MILL PRACTICE.

A correspondent writes to Modern Machinery as follows:

I need the advice of a practical man on the subjects of "Back Drafts from a Furnace," and "Damper Regulator for a Saw Mill Plant." I am in charge of a plant where shavings and sawdust are used for fuel. Occasionally the fireman gets what we call a "back draft," which fills the fire room with smoke, and as the flames are forced out of the furnace there is danger of serious accident.

(1) Can you suggest the cause and a remedy?  
(2) Will it improve matters if a deep combustion chamber is excavated back of the bridge wall?

(3) Is it practical to use a damper regulator where shavings are burned?

(1) It is caused by putting in too much fuel at once, so that the fire is partially smothered, then when the draft is put on it begins to burn and form explosive gases, and when they ignite and explode, they cause the trouble you mention. If you never put on enough fuel to cover the fire, but always leave some flames in sight, you will have no further trouble.

(2) No, it will not. This has been tried to the extent of making it seven feet deep, without curing the evil.

(3) There is no reason why a damper regulator should not be used where shavings are burned, and if it is used it will save fuel there as well as elsewhere. It may be necessary to prevent the damper from closing tight, for that might fill the room with smoke, but it may be closed tight enough to control the fire.