

Applying Clark & Lyford's test of the twenty-five forties to Moloney's and Scott's estimates of the whole tract we have the following results:—

Estimate of James Moloney on the whole tract, Saw Timber, 1,573,175,000 feet, add 20¾ per cent.,	
326,433,812 feet; total	1,899,608,812 feet
Estimate of James Moloney on the whole tract, other timber, 349,696,050 feet, add 35.567 per cent.,	
134,376,394 feet; total	484,072,444 feet

Total feet, board measurement, James Moloney report with test measurement applied	2,383,681,256 feet
---	--------------------

Estimate of James Scott on eighty-two sections out of the whole tract of ninety-one sections, saw timber, 932,744,000 feet, add 161 8/10 per cent., 1,509,179,792 feet; total	2,441,923,792 feet
without the nine sections not reported upon which Moloney reports 70,064,000 feet.	

Estimate of James Scott on other timber, Poles, Posts and Pulpwood, 111,569,850 feet, add 881 per cent., 982,930,378 feet; total	1,094,500,228 feet
--	--------------------

Total feet, board measurement, James Scott report with test measurement applied	3,536,424,020 feet
---	--------------------

Estimate of E. L. Kinman on eighty-eight sections, upwards of 2,000,000,000 feet good Saw Timber at that rate ninety-one sections would be	2,068,181,669 feet
and large quantity of coarse timber in addition.	

Estimate of John Brophy on eighty-eight sections, 1,800,000,000 feet good Saw Timber, at that rate ninety-one sections would be	1,861,363,635 feet
and a lot of coarse timber in addition.	

Estimate of D. F. McDonald on eighty-eight sections, 1,408,000,000 feet first-class, high-grade lumber and timber; large quantity of coarse timber not estimated and trees under twenty inches not estimated: at this rate the quantity of high-grade timber on ninety-one sections would be	1,456,000,000 feet
to which a large quantity of other timber would be added.	

Clark & Lyford make a statement on page 154 of the large volume hereinbefore referred to, that the trees were scaled into logs by the B. C. rule, a thirty-two-foot log being taken as the standard, that this rule makes no allowance for taper in logs under forty-two feet in length, and the use of a sixteen-foot instead of a thirty-two-foot standard log would increase the log scale from nine per cent. to fifty-four per cent. as shown in the table they set forth on this page referred to. I think I can safely say that the average increase if scaled into sixteen-foot logs, which is a common length, would be fifteen per cent. This would increase the tested estimate of 1,899,608,812 feet by Moloney by 284,941,321 feet or a total of Saw Timber

2,184,550,133 feet

Which with coarse timber

484,072,444 feet

Would total	2,668,622,577 feet on the Moloney and Clark & Lyford basis.
-------------------	---