OTTAWA RIVER TOLLS.

TARIFF OF TOLLS TO BE LEVIED ON TIMBER, SAW-LOGS, &c., PASSING THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT SLIDES AND WORKS UPON THE OTTAWA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

Name of River.	Name of Slide or other Improvement.	Per Slide or Improvement.				Rate to Clear to foot of Chaudiere.		Round, Flatted and Dimension Timber. — Also Railway Ties.	Special Rates.
		Red Pine, White Pine or Hardwood.			Math, Staves or Sawn Lumber, per crib.	Red Pine, White Pine or Hardwood.	Math, Staves or Sawn Lumber, per crib.		
		Per Saw Log.	Per Stick.	Per Crib.		Per Crib.			
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
	For passing through—								
Ottawa	Slides at Rocho Capitaino			1 00		1 50		Round, Flatted and Dimension Timber exceeding fifteen inches in mean diameter to be charged as square timber; and not exceeding fifteen inches in diameter to be charged half the rate of square timber on all works used.	Where no special rate is given for saw logs passing through Government improvements the tolls for Sidage or Boomage are to be levied on sixty saw logs as equivalent to a crib of square timber.
"	" St. Joachim Rapids			1 00	1 50	2 50	4 50		
"	" Calumet and Mountain Rapids			1 00	1 50	2 50	3 50		
"	" Portage-du-Fort			0 50	0 75	1 75	2 25		
"	" Chats			1 00	1 50	1 50	2 00		
"	" Chaudiere	1½		1 00	1 50	1 00	1 50		
"	Chenaux Boom	½ ct., less 1-5 to mill owner	0 06						
"	Chaudiere Boom	"							
"	Carillon Dam	0 02		0 75	1 00				
Petewawa	Passing dams, piers and booms between Cedar Lake and Memo. Rapids	0 01		0 75	1 00				
"	Slide near Lake Traverse	0 01	0 03						
"	Slides between Lake Traverse and Trout Lake	1-60th of respective crib rate.		1 00					Dumoine Lower Improvements excepted.
"	Crooked Chute to Ottawa River			1 75		4 25			
"	Bois Dur to Ottawa River			1 25		3 75			
Madawaska	Ragged Chute and High Falls slide and improvements	0 03½		2 00	2 50	3 50	4 50		
"	Improvements below High Falls to Arnprior	0 01½		0 50	0 75	2 00	2 50		
"	Slide at Arnprior			0 50	0 75	1 75	2 25		
"	Retaining booms and piers in Chats Lake at mouth of River	0 01		0 25		0 40			
Dumoine	High Falls slide to River Ottawa	0 01½	0 15						
"	Below High Falls (Lower Improvements)			0 75					
Coulonge	Slide at High Falls	0 02		1 50	2 00			Eight Railway Ties to be charged as equivalent to one ordinary piece flatted timber at half rate of square timber.	
Black River	Slides at Black River	0 02		1 00	1 50				
Gatineau	Booms	0 02	0 06						

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
Ottawa, 3rd May, 1882.

THE GEORGIAN BAY.

A special correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* writes from Midland as follows

On the west side of the bay is P. W. McLeod's mill (formerly Tait's). He will bring the lumber and dimension stuff sawn at his mill across to the railway platform in the steam scow Pocahontas. A new mill is being built near this terminal platform for the British Canadian Lumber Company. The building is 52 x 140 feet; boiler house, 35 x 54 feet; five boilers, two engines, 18 x 24 cylinder, 180 horse-power. The cutting capacity of the mill is estimated at 75,000 feet per day. No burner will be erected at present, as the waste material will be required for two years to fill up around the mill and level the piling ground.

It will be finished about the middle of May, will have two circulars—cost about $25,000. Another mill is to be built near the same site, also for the British Canadian Lumber Company, for cedar ties, cedar shingles, and posts. This mill is calculated to cut 2,000 ties per day; cost about $6,000. Further on, past the elevator, is Chew Bros., grist and shingle mill; next, H. H. Cook's mills, rebuilt. An engineer was taking a survey of the premises for the purpose of making a plan to send to Scotland for the inspection of the directors of the British Canadian Lumber Company. John Dollar's mills come next, outside the city limits. Then, near the old fort, on the river Wye, another mill belonging to the British Canadian Lumber Company. This firm will take out this season about thirty eight million feet. At Victoria harbour, still further east, are Power's mills; also John McDermott's; also the mills of Messrs. A. Cain, P. Christie, and W. Tanner before reaching Waubashene. The Waubashene mills, which were burned in August last, are being rebuilt, and will, when completed, be better than the former mills The main building is 126 x 70 feet, with file-room 16 x 30 feet, and lath-room 20 x 60 additional. The engine-room is 20 x 32 feet, and the boiler-house 38 x 41—both the latter stone and brickwork. The burner for waste material is combined with the smoke stack by a smoke-box from the boiler-house. The burner is of iron plate 28 feet in diameter by 125 feet high, with a hood of wire-work 15 feet high. The machinery, which is manufactured by Mr. W. Hamilton, of Peterborough, consists of one circular saw, one slabbing gang, one large flat gang, one patent span circular, which expands to size of log, from 7 inches to 26, worked by steam feed, a small slab gang, two edgers, two trimmers, and lath mill. The whole is driven by two engines, with four steel boilers, equal to 350 horse-power, made by Thomas Wilson, of Dundas. The work is under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. Else, who has been foreman at the mills for eleven years. The mill will be one of the most complete and extensive in the country, and will cost about $90,000 when finished. After leaving Waubashene, Fessiston mills are passed—next Josiah Cain's, stock 4½ million shingles, and J. Campbell, also about 4½ million shingles. At Coldwater are H. Lovening's shingle mill, stock 5 million shingles; J. Brown do., 3 million; John Green saw and shingles, on North river, 3½ million shingles and 1 million lumber; J. Smith, on Coldwater river, 2 million shingles; Messrs. Wylie & Tait, three miles east from Coldwater, on the Midland Railway, stock 2 million shingles; James Hadden, five miles from Coldwater, gang and circular, 2 million lumber; Thos. Overend, Uhtoff, seven miles west of Orillia, 2 million shingles; Tasker & Lakins, ¾ miles from Uhtoff, 1 million feet. Andrew Tait is a large operator in Orillia in sawed lumber and shingles; the Oro Lumber Manufacturing Co., also have a new mill at Orillia. Railroad facilities have developed an immense trade in lumber and shingles in this section of the country, and utilized a large amount of timber which would otherwise have gone to waste. Mr. Crossin's railroad car manufactory at Cobourg is largely supplied with car sills, and oak and maple dimension stuff from Midland. An excellent quality of oak is obtained in that region. The traffic over the Midland Railway in 1881 was:—Lumber, 104,461,000 feet; timber 739,341 cubic feet, shingles, 63,318,000; posts and ties, 698 car-loads; firewood, 370 cords; wheat, 443,388 bushels, flour, 25,351 barrels; other goods, making a total weight of 237,845 tons. The total earnings for the year 1881 amounted to $404,360, being an increase of $57,925 over those of 1880. The traffic for 1882 will show a very much larger increase.

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

At the Forestry Convention held in Cincinnati recently one of the papers read was submitted by Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and was exceedingly well received. A summary of it as follows appears in the *Globe*.—

In South Australia the Government, under its Woods and Forests Board, have begun the conservation and replanting of the country most vigorously. In 1878 they passed "The Forest Tree Act" with special reference to the encouragement of tree planting. By its provisions the Governor can proclaim parts of the country to be "forest districts" for the purpose of inclosing and planting. A bonus of ten dollars per acre is given to owners for successful establishment of clumps during two years, not less than five acres, and if in strips, not less than 100 feet wide. A Conservator of Forests has been appointed. In five years they have enclosed and planted 2,617 acres at a cost of $100,000. The success is most gratifying. Seeds are collected; a number of nurseries are kept at convenient points; they have an experimental department; the various methods of seeding broadcast and in rows, of regular planting at various distances apart, and by natural reproduction. Weather records are kept; much of the success is attributed to the thorough use of the plough and cultivator; plants are given to owners of lands on certain conditions; several arboretums are being established; thinning and pruning are systematically attended to; "fire breaks" are ploughed in proper season; and last year the Government distributed free to settlers a treatise on tree cultivation, got up by the Conservator, and their annual report is very interesting and valuable.

I have pleasure in laying on the table a copy of the Conservator's latest report and his Treatise on Tree Cultivation.

AN EXAMPLE OF REVENUE FROM SCOTCH PLANTATIONS.

There is always some value to be gathered from the experience of others, even when conditions differ very much, and while Scotland will compare favorably with it, America as regards moisture, being propitious for the life of certain kinds, it can not do so with reference to rapid growth through climatic and soil conditions.

The writer had the management for ten years of a Highland property extending to 135,000 acres, which embraced every possible condition of plant and animal life, from good wheat production up, or down, to the lowest form of lichen, four thousand feet above sea level.

I have often thought that were the Americans aware by actual personal experience of the difficulties that surround most branches of British rural economy there would be less quarrelling and more stay at home amongst us.

The cultivation of trees in Britain, while a matter of mark in her history, has been, and still is, one of expense, and the knowing how to labor and to wait.

In Scotland, especially, the reclothing has been very extensive and successful. Land that fetched only 8d an acre for sheep grazing, or 1s for a deer forest, has been, under skill and capital, brought to produce a clear annual revenue of fifteen times these amounts—by tree crops.

Beginning in 1855 I planted annually, on an average, for fourteen years, one and a half million larch and Scotch pine, among the heather and granite of Banff and Aberdeenshire.

Our process was simply to enclose with wire fence from three hundred to one thousand acres, in districts where direct shelter, ornament, and climatic amelioration, with the best chances of economic results, were necessary and most likely to be secured. Drainage was thoroughly done where required. Planting carried out by day labour, never by contract, under skilled foremen, one man, under average conditions as to soil and size of plants, notching as many as one thousand a day. Trees were sized according to height and exposure of the ground, and not less than three thousand per acre—aiming at four feet apart all over. Pitting was necessary only with the larger hard and Scotch pine, or with hardwoods. We always had the best success with small plants, seedlings, with conifers on the exposed parts, and not more than two years transplanted in any case.

Thus the Highlands of Scotland are to-day in possession of many thousands of acres, producing a handsome revenue that twenty years ago made a poor show on the rent rolls; average cost, £3 1s. per acre. I submit a printed statement of six years' revenue from the older plantations of a highland property.

The above was illustrated with a printed table, many copies of which were on hand. The same gentleman also read a short tract containing "Suggestions concerning a Text-book on Forestry," presenting with it the table of contents printed, such as he thought it should have.