

CHINESE SAW MILLS.

The accompanying illustrations of a Chinese saw mill and planing mill are reproduced, by permission, from the Scientific American. If these are representative of the wood-working industry in China, we may expect a wonderful revolution in the event of the division of the country by the European powers.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO FORESTRY COMMISSION.

The final report of the Ontario Forestry Commission, appointed by the Ontario govern-



A CHINESE SAW MILL.

ment to report on the subject of restoring and preserving the growth of white pine and other timber upon lands in the province, has been issued. This commission, which presented a preliminary report in the spring of 1898, is composed of Messrs. John Bertram, E. W. Rathbun, Thomas Southworth, J. B. McWilliams, and Alexander Kirkwood.

Accompanying the report is a map prepared by Mr. M. J. Butler, C.E., showing the location of the arable and forest lands of the province.



CHINESE CARPENTER PLANING A LOG.

The general principles of forestry are first explained. It is stated that the problem of reforestation is greatly simplified when it is understood that all that is really required to be done in most cases to secure a certain, if somewhat tardy restoration of the original forest growth is to allow the reproductive energy of Nature to have full play, with immunity from fire. Then follows a description of the three forest divisions of the province, with such suggestions for reforestation as seem to be demanded by the peculiar conditions of each. The report con-

cludes with the following summary of recommendations:

1. A large portion of the central division of the Province is more profitable from the standpoint of public revenue as forest land than under cultivation for farm crops, and as in addition to this it contains the head waters of all our principal streams, all that part of this division found upon examination to be not well adapted for farming should be added to the permanent Crown forest reserves.

2. All licensed and unlicensed lands held by the Crown where tourists, lumbermen or prospectors are permitted, should be patrolled by fire rangers, and these rangers should be controlled directly by the government.

3. Suitable regulations should be enforced to prevent too rapid or too close cutting upon lands under license.

4. No license in arrears for 'ground rent' should be renewed, but the territory, if not suitable for agriculture, should be added to the forest reserves.

5. Fire notices in the English, French and Indian languages should be posted along the canoe routes throughout the territory north of the height of land.

6. License holders should not be allowed to cut any trees for logs smaller than will measure twelve inches across the stump two feet from the ground, except by special permission from the Department of Crown Lands and under the supervision of the district forest ranger.

SUCCESSFUL LOG CULLERS.

At the examination for cullers held recently by the Ontario government at Arnprior, there were sixty-three candidates, fifty-two of whom were successful. They were: Arch.

Milne, Patrick McClary, Wm. Cuthbertson, Thos. J. Armstrong, John A. Yuill, John McIntyre, Patrick McCart, Francis Learmonth, George Bremner, E. J. Pountney, John Graham, John Carty, Wm. Mulvahill, A. E. Price, John A. Carpenter, A. Trowse, Jas. Lindsay, R. J. Duff, Webster McCallum, Arnprior; Patrick Gorman, Eganville; Wm. Ryan, Killaloe; John A. Yuill, J. H. Findlay, Donald Carmichael, Braeside; Conelius Scully, John H. McGonigal, Whitney; Angus McNab, Burnstown; Arch. McNab, Jas. Donlevy, Jas. L. Lagree, Calabogie; Chas. Duvall, Half Way; Arthur Murphy, Ottawa; Eutrope Savoy, North Bay; C. H. McColgan, Quyon, Que.; James Fraser, Renfrew; John Pigott, A. C. Brown, Fitzroy Harbor; Daniel Thompson, Portage-du-Fort; Robt. E. McCagherty, Ed. A. Taylor, Westmeath; Jacob Mayhew, Northcote; Samuel Bromley, Geo. A. Griffith, C. L. Russell, Henry Kenning, Pembroke; J. F. Pressley, Ashton; Michael Labelle, Waltham, Que.; Henry Richards, John Lagree, Dacre; Julius Berlanguet, Opinican, Que.; C. T. Young, Harvey; Jas. Sullivan, Aylmer, Que.

THE ST. PETERSBURG STANDARD.

The Lumberman was recently asked to give an explanation of what is known as the "Petersburg Standard," the unit of lumber measurement commonly in use in Great Britain.

Thinking that other readers might be interested in the subject, we will explain that the proper expression is the "St. Petersburg Standard Hundred," the standard being a piece of wood of certain arbitrary dimensions, a gross hundred (120) of these making up the standard hundred. Locally, however, and in trade usage this standard means the amount of material equivalent to that contained in 100 of the standard pieces. The basis of the Petersburg Standard is a piece

of wood 12 feet long, 11 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches thick. This contains in American board measure 16 1/2 feet, so that 120 pieces, or a gross hundred of them, contain 1,980 feet, board measure. This latter is easily committed to memory. It lacks but twenty feet of being 2,000 feet board measure. The St. Petersburg Standard, however, is not the only standard, so-called, and to illustrate this matter we print the accompanying table showing the different standards in use.

Name	No. of Pieces	Dimensions	Equivalent in Feet B M
St. Petersburg Standard	1	12 ft. x 11 in. x 1 1/2 in.	16 1/2
St. Petersburg Standard Hundred	120	12 ft. x 11 in. x 1 1/2 in.	1,980
London or Dublin Standard	1	12 ft. x 9 in. x 3 in.	27
London or Dublin Standard Hundred	120	12 ft. x 9 in. x 3 in.	3,240
Christiana Standard	1	12 ft. x 9 in. x 1 1/2 in.	10 5/16
Christiana Standard Hundred	120	12 ft. x 9 in. x 1 1/2 in.	1,260
Drammen Standard	1	9 ft. x 6 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in.	12 3/16
Drammen Standard Hundred	120	9 ft. x 6 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in.	1,476
Quebec Standard	1	12 ft. x 11 in. x 2 1/2 in.	27 1/2
Quebec Standard Hundred	120	12 ft. x 11 in. x 2 1/2 in.	3,300

We do not know the exact proportion, but the Petersburg standard is applied to the measurement of by far the largest portion of material coming from this side of the water. It is, however, used only for boards, deals and plank, timber being reckoned by the cubic foot or by loads or tons, a load being fifty cubic feet and a ton forty cubic feet, determined by string or caliper measure, the latter being a disadvantage to the buyer of from 4 to 9 per cent. American Lumberman.

HIGHEST AWARD FOR SCHOOL DESKS.

A great honor has been conferred on The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Limited, of Preston, Ontario, by the award at the Paris Exposition of a silver medal for school desks. The exhibit was made at the instance of the government to supplement the educational display. The silver medal is the highest award which could be given by the judges, and the fact that a Canadian firm has secured it is a matter of congratulation. The desks shown by the firm have attracted general attention, and, in consequence, a number of applications for price lists and samples have, we understand, been received from all parts of the world.

THE GRAND PRIZE.

Mr. Carl Zeidler, the well-known importer and exporter, of Toronto, has received advice to the effect that his exhibit has participated in the Grand Prize awarded to Canada for the best display of natural woods at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Zeidler had a most attractive exhibit of polished woods suitable for the manufacture of pianos and other like purposes. They were tastefully arranged in a case, and consisted of eighteen pieces, including hard maple planed, bird's eye maple, soft maple, soft elm, white and black ash, quarter cut and plain white oak, quarter cut and plain red oak, white and brown basswood, red and curly birch, cherry, butternut and white pine. That his exhibit attracted much attention is proven by the fact that Mr. Zeidler has received several communications from European firms asking for quotations on stock, and referring at the same time to his exhibit at Paris. One of these enquiries comes from Belgium, another from Germany, and another from England. Among the stock asked for is maple, 24x6x6, to be used for rolls for mangle machines, and white maple and other hardwoods for making small woodenware.

In the seven months ended July 31, 1900, the United States imported wood pulp to the value of \$1,654,383, as against \$387,042 for the corresponding months in 1899. It will be seen that there is a remarkable increase in the imports of pulp.

The August number of the "Timber News and Saw Mill Engineer," of London, England, was a special issue devoted to the forestry exhibits at the Paris Exposition. The exhibits of the different countries are described and illustrated, making a number very creditable to the publishers.