

Forest wealth of Canada.

TABLE 4 (c).

PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION LICENSES: AREA OF LIMITS, QUANTITIES CUT, AND RECEIPTS.

The area of limits in Ontario is understated in the provincial returns. This appears to arise from leases being in suspense at the beginning of the years for non-payment of dues. There is therefore added a column in the following tables showing the area as calculated from the rents at \$3 a square mile, which approximates very closely to the statement by the Ontario Crown Lands Department that 20,000 square miles are under license.

There is a similar though proportionately smaller understatement in the case of Quebec. A Crown Lands publication gives the area under license at 50,000 square miles.

In British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories, in addition to the timber limits, permits are granted by which cutting takes place on land not included in the leased area.

In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island there are no leases of limits, the lumbering being done on purchased land. These provinces publish no returns.

The scales for measuring saw-logs, to ascertain the board measure contents, differ in Ontario and Quebec. The discrepancy varies with different sized logs, but averages fully ten per cent additional by the Quebec scale.

The cut of spruce saw-logs in Ontario cannot be given separately, as they are included with "other logs." The whole amount is not large, and only a small proportion is spruce.

Spruce is similarly included with "other logs" in the Quebec returns. This whole amount is large and a great proportion is spruce.

In New Brunswick pine and spruce saw-logs are returned together, and cannot be given separately. The number of logs is not stated, but only the measurement.

In the returns from British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories, there is no discrimination between the kinds of saw-logs, all being given together, and by measurement only without the number of logs. In Manitoba and the Territories they are chiefly spruce; in British Columbia chiefly Douglas fir, with considerable spruce and cedar.

The province of British Columbia gives no returns for 1887.

The boom and dimension timber in the Ontario returns is chiefly pine (much of it red), as is shown by the returns for 1892 and 1893, where the pine is given separately.

In the Quebec returns boom timber is given by linear feet for 1887-90, and by board measure for 1891-93.

British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories do not report any square or dimension timber, though besides local use, some is exported from British Columbia, and some sent to other parts of Canada. A part may be cut by permit on unleased lands, and a part measured with the saw-logs and so returned.

A large part of the forest produce of British Columbia is from the railway belt, 40 miles wide by 500 miles long, belonging to the Dominion.

The receipts returned by the province of Ontario for 1892 included only a part of the large bonus from the sale of that year, more than a million dollars remaining unpaid, and swelling the receipts for 1893.

The tables giving the cut of pine in Ontario and Quebec by districts, show the location of that timber. In Quebec it will be seen that the bulk of the pine comes from the Ottawa valley, the St. Maurice being the only other district from which the amount is not trifling.

The table (Table 5b) giving the average dimensions of saw-logs and square timber shows a great falling off in the size of the pine logs in Ontario, while in Quebec the returns show an increase till 1893, when there was a considerable fall. The size of spruce has diminished in Ontario and increased in Quebec. In making comparisons, the difference of the scales used in Ontario and Quebec, giving, as already mentioned, a greater board measure for Quebec by about ten per cent, should be kept in mind.