

ment to cut the timber at very moderate cost, and government still holds large tracts to dispose of in the same way. By the "Crown Timber Regulations" of the Crown Land Department at Toronto, dated April 6, 1869. "Timber Berths" are valued and sold at auction to the highest bidder, the price paid for choice being a bonus to the government, added to the rents.

All "berths" so purchased pay in advance a yearly ground rent of two dollars per square mile, and on the timber cut must also be paid "crown dues," as follows:

Black Walnut and Oak, per cubic foot.....	03
Elm, Ash, Tamarack and Maple, per cubic foot.....	02
Red and White Pine, Basswood, Cedar, Buttonwood, Cottonwood and Boom Timber, per cubic foot.....	01½
All other wood.....	01
Red and White Pine, Basswood, Buttonwood and Cottonwood saw logs, per standard of 200 feet, board measure.....	15
Walnut, Oak and Maple logs, per standard of 200 feet, board measure.....	25
Hemlock, Spruce and other wood, " " " ".....	10
All unmeasured cull logs to be taken at the average of the lot, and charged for at same rate.	
Staves, Pipe, per mille.....	\$7 00
" West India, per mille.....	2 25
Cordwood, hard, per cord.....	20
" soft, " " " ".....	12½
Hemlock Tan-bark, " " " ".....	30
Railway Timber, Knees, etc., 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	

All timber cut is to be paid for as above each spring, and the sworn reports of holders of limits are accepted vouchers for the amount.

The editor of "The Lumber Trade," Henry Symonds of Boston, Mass., says: "In Ontario and Quebec a timber 'limit' is an area of about fifty square miles, and if on a stream reaches five miles along its course, and the same distance back on both sides. The right to cut timber is sold for twenty years, with a proviso that if actual settlers buy any part of the land, the owners of the stumpage have three years to clear off their timber. * * *

A good judge says that the cost of stumpage, including