

Summary of
timber and
saw logs
from Crown
and private
lands since
1826.

From 1826 to 1866 inclusively.

				Square Timber.		Pine Saw Logs (only).	
				Ontario.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Quebec.
White pine	-	-	-	3,048,382	1,739,094	4,084,258	2,230,056
Red "	-	-	-	1,714,412	978,064	—	—
Other wood	-	-	-	255,950	146,019	—	—
Totals	-	-	-	5,018,744	2,863,177	4,084,258	2,230,056
Deduct from private lands	-	-	-	1,074,418	612,931	874,349	498,804
Cut on Crown lands	-	-	-	3,944,326	1,751,246	3,209,909	1,731,252

From 1867 to 1881 inclusively.

				Square Timber.		Pine Saw Logs (only).	
				Ontario.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Quebec.
White pine	-	-	-	1,925,247	1,119,382	17,920,850	17,277,103
Red "	-	-	-	485,141	118,626	—	—
Other wood	-	-	-	238,874	63,319	—	—
Totals	-	-	-	2,649,262	1,301,327	17,920,850	17,277,103
Deduct from private lands	-	-	-	615,879	244,895	3,380,275	2,679,412
Crown timber	-	-	-	2,033,383	1,056,432	14,540,575	14,597,691

Total recorded product, Upper Ottawa Agency, 1826 to 1881, 30th June.

Ontario, 7,173,182 pieces pine.	494,824 other woods.	22,005,108 saw logs.
Quebec, 3,955,166 "	209,338 "	19,507,159 "
Total 11,128,348 "	704,162 "	41,512,267 "

Upper
Ottawa
territory—
continued.

It will be seen that the foregoing table gives a more complete exhibit of the yield of timber from the Upper Ottawa territories than I had the means of making for the other territories, owing to its being compiled from the records of my own office, and my transactions as agent for the two Upper Ottawa territories for upwards of 30 years, with the records of my predecessors for 26 preceding years, though imperfect. As the transactions and the revenue of the Crown Timber Office of Ottawa annually, are greater than the totals in the remainder of the two provinces taken together, and extend over a much longer period, and the Ottawa agency was more regularly systematised from the commencement, its records afford a more perfect view of this branch of the public service, especially as regards the effect of injudicious systems of settling lands for settle-
ment.

Advantage
of selling
land subject
to duties on
timber, if
adopted when
recom-
mended.

In illustration of which, I beg to refer to the line of quantities of timber and saw logs cut on private lands (of which proof was given) in the period from 1867 to 1881 at the foot of the foregoing table, by which it will be seen that there passed as private (free of duty) during these 15 years, 244,895 pieces of square timber and 2,679,412 saw logs from the Quebec side of my agency, and 6,815,879 pieces of square timber and 3,380,275 saw logs from the Ontario side of it, and that if they had been subject to duty at the rate of 1¼ cents a foot on the square timber, computing them at the minimum rate as averaging 50 cubic feet each, and the saw logs at the old lowest rate of 10 cents each (not 12½ cents, the ordinary average in Quebec) the duty on them accruing to Quebec would have been \$421,000³⁷/₁₀₀, and to Ontario \$722,921⁵⁰/₁₀₀, making together \$1,143,951⁸⁷/₁₀₀, which I am necessarily in condition to say decidedly was unnecessarily lost to the public. Had the principle of selling public lands at a reduced price, subject to the conditions that the timber cut on them should be paid for at the usual rates of dues to the Crown when it went to market, been adopted when officially suggested, and