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nilways have not experienced vessel competition in the past, and hence they have pursued the policy generally exercised where monopolies gist. In all probability, however, the St. Lawrence canals will this season be deepened to fourteen feet. Lumber shipments from the Georgian Bay district to Montreal and the Eastern States will then be made largely by gater, and the pine manufacturers will, to a great extent, be independent of the railroads. For this reason, if for no other, the railroads should encourage the hardwood trade, and give as liberal freight rates as possible.

The statement is made that the C. P. R. will probably offer more equitable rates to Winnipeg in the near future. This is what the lumbermen of Northwestern Ontario have wanted for some time, but not until a competing railway was in course of construction was there any hope of securing it. In the meantime, trade which legitimately belonged to Canadians went to the United States, as instance the importation last year into Manitoba from Minnesota of thirty-eight million feet of lumber.

Any attempt on the part of the railroads to advance rates on lumber will meet with a just but bitter opposition from the trade, and, if carried to a termination, must result in restricting the business of the railways and crippling the lumbering industry of this country.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The importance to lumbermen of the Manitoba market is well illustrated by statistics of population which have just been prepared. According to the census of 1891 the population was then 152,000, while at the present time it is about 260,000, an increase in eight years of 108,000. In the next few years there is every probability of a still greater proportionate increase, due to the fact that the advantages of the western country are becoming more widely known abroad.

LUMBERMEN, we believe, considering the hazardous nature of their business field, are quite as successful as those engaged in other lines of industry. In taking a retrospect of the last two years, one is impressed with the few instances of financial embarrassment in lumber circles, and more particularly among the larger concerns. There have been, and alvays will be, some failures, either from unavoidable circumstances or from injudicious management. Perhaps the most common mistake made by the smaller manufacturers is to cut their stock at random, without properly enquiring into and studying the then existing and probable future requirements of the market. In this way much money has been lost. Instances could be cited where manufacturers have been unable to dispose of their lumber because of being cut to irregular and undesirable sizes, while it would have met with ready sale if greater attention had been given to its manufacture. Another certain advantage to manufacturers is publicity-let buyers know what you have to offer. From a representative of the Canada Lumberman who recently visited the Eastern States many enquiries were made as to where lumber, shingles and lath could be obtained in Canada, what mills could ship by water, and other particulars. This fact alone

proves the wisdom and benefit of placing before probable buyers, through the medium of the Canada Lumberman, particulars of stock for sale.

LUMBERMEN and the public generally are awaiting with much curiosity the final report of the Ontario Forestry Commission, which is now nearing completion. This Commission, as most of our readers know, is composed of Messrs. John Bertram, president of the Collins Inlet Lumber Company; E. W. Rathbun, president of the Rathbun Company; Thos. Southworth, chief of the Ontario Forestry Department; J. B. McWilliams, crown timber superintendent; and A. Kirkwood, chief le Jales and Free Grants, Crown Lands Department. Judging by the personnel of the Commission, by the preliminary report submitted a year or so ago, and by the admitted necessity of adopting some practical system of forestry, a volume of information and recommendations of much value will be placed before the government, and will, we believe, form the basis of the future policy of the Ontario government with respect to the preservation and cutting of timber. The Commission will, it is believed, again recommend the extension of the fire ranging system, and also that the cutting of logs be restricted to trees of not less than twelve inches in diameter. The report will be of interest to lumbermen, and will aid in removing the erroneous opinion that the principles of scientific forestry are opposed to the interests of lumbermen.

## AN OFEICIAL LOG SCALE.

THE National Hardwood Lumber Association, which has members in nearly every hardwood market in the United States, has promulgated a scale for the measurement of logs, designed to accomplish, as far as possible, uniformity in that respect. The scale adopted is of use to all manufacturers of hardwood lumber, and is presented herewith.

Leogth in Feet.

-		12 (	£4 .	16 1	18 1	20 (	22 1	24
ŀ	-10	27		30	-1	- 16	63	
1	-:-	37	43	+2	- 55	61		73
ı	-12-	48	56	u	72	80	83	96
1	13	61	71	81	91	101	-111	122
	14	7.6	88	100	112	123	137	150
	15	91	106	121	135	131	166	151
- 1	16	703	126	266	162	180	193	216
- 1	17	126	144	169	190	211	232	254
į	18	147	171	196	230	216	769	224
- 1	2	169	197	23	:63	220	309	238
ľ	20	192	224	256	458	3.30	352	384
	21	217	253	229	325	361	897	433
	22	243	233	324	364	404	415	486
Inches	23	271	313	359	406	452	496	541
핗	24	300	350	400	450	500	350	600
드	25	331	3:6	411	192	550	cas	662
.2	26	303	433	454	31	605	665	726
- 1	27	397	463	530	396	661	726	791
꾑	28	435	100	582	- 65°	725	800	673
Diameter	29	457	333	609	633	761	833	914
3	30	423	575	£37	739	821	901	956
	-31	532	622	710	797	855	976	1065
- 1	32	632	611	736	828	230	1012	1104
- 1	33	589	636	751	₹82	950	10.9	1176
ı	34	8	710	500	900	1000	1100	1200
- 1	35	637	766	576	935	1005	1204	1314
- ;	36	G/2	807	923	1008	1152	1268	1350
,	37	772	901	1029	1158	1267	1415	1544
- 1	35	801	934	1068	1201	_1322_	1463	1602
- 1	39	840	20	1120	120	1400	1500	1680
- 6	40	903	1053	1204	1334	1505	1655	1806
	41	354	1113	1272	1631	1590	1749	1905
	42	1007	1175	1343	1511	16;9	1546	2014
	43	1016	1222	1396	1571	1745	1918	2072
1	44	1110	12.5	1460	1665	1850	2035	2220

The above rule is a combination of the Doyle and Scribner rules. The Doyle rule is used on all logs 27 inches and under in diameter, and the Scribner rule is used on all logs 28 inches and over in diameter.

## ONTARIO TIMBER LANDS.

FROM the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario, it is learned that the revenue from woods and forests for the year ended December 31st, 1898, amounted to \$981,186.45. Of this, \$159,698.74 was on account of bonuses, and \$65,053.37 on account of ground rent, leaving the net revenue from timber dues \$756,434.34. This is a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$345,953.63. Of this, \$325,620.22 is in crown dues and \$31,220.16 in bonuses, while there is an increase in ground rents of \$10,886.75. It is explained that the revenue from timber dues for the year 1897 was abnormally large, the sales of lumber having been stimulated by the desire to reach the American market before the \$2 import duty took effect.

The Commissioner states that the Department obtained information from its rangers and the lumbermen as to the probable cut of logs for export in the winter of 1897-1898, these figures indicating that from 156 to 160 million feet would be cut. The actual quantity of logs taken out for export is shown to have been, in round figures, 211 millions, or 51 millions more than was anticipated by the Department. It is a fact which attests the accuracy of the Department's estimate that the parties who were cutting for export at the time the estimate was made exported only 15 millions more than was anticipated, the balance of the excess, 36 millions, arising through Canadians who had always sawn in Canada being induced to sell for export.

The effect of the prohibition of the export of saw logs has been to materially reduce the cut of the past winter, and it is estimated that there will be from 160 to 200 million feet less taken out than last winter. The exports this year will probably not be more than 40 to 50 millions, made up of some 15 millions cut on the areas excepted from the prohibitory regulations, and quantities cut under authority of last year's licenses which were stuck in the streams and in the bush. When the report was submitted it was thought that there would be 50 million feet taken out last winter by parties who formerly exported. These 50 millions will have to be sawn in Canada, either at the existing mills or at others to be crected.

The Ontario lumbermen, the report states, have come to regard the position with a feeling that the future is with us in respect to raw materials. We possess large quantities of white pine, which is daily growing more valuable, and it would appear from information in possession of the Department that the Hudson's Bay slope -a few years ago regarded as being destitute of timber of commercial worth has immense forests of spruce, which timber is daily increasing in value, and it may be that that region will in the end prove our most valuable timber possession. Bearing this in mind and remembering the ability of our merchants to exploit markets afar when those near at home are denied us, the people of Ontario need not fear any stagnation of their timber industries.

Following is a comparative statement for two years of the principal kind; of timber cut on Crown lands:

	1897.	1848
		544,457,139 feet B.M.
Other saw logs		
Boom and dimension timber, pine .	26,084.717	25 (40,239 11
n n n other .	706,860	
Square timber, white pine	1,977 400	
<ul> <li>ii ii birch, ash, oak, elm, etc.</li> </ul>	28,00	
Cedar	254,144	161,860 lineal feet.
Railway ties	278,055	1,152,713 Neces.
Teicgraph poles	593	7,9% 11
Stave and shingle bolts	1,466	1,E95 cords.
Stave and shingle bolts Pulp wood	46,338	