

ceive \$5,200,000, manufacturers and mechanics \$3,870,000. In Pennsylvania \$18,600,000 is paid as wages to lumbermen, of which \$4,440,000 goes to manufacturers, while farmers receive in all \$6,400,000; all this on the basis of the United States Census Report.

Our total exports of breadstuffs and provisions to Great Britain in 1873 were \$60,000,000, and our like exports to all countries in 1872 were \$170,000,000. Over half as much farm produce is consumed by our lumbermen as the total exports above given to Great Britain, and in many years of smaller exports the proportion is larger in favor of this far more profitable home market, opened by the industry which we represent. All the profits on our exports and imports to and from Canada, and on our fisheries on their sea coasts, are of much less value to us, as a nation, than the payment, expenditure and accumulation in our own land of even half the wages of our stalwart army of lumbermen.

Our farmers may well bear in mind, too, that with free trade with Canada they not only may lose a large share of the home market our lumbermen furnish them, but will also find Canadian farmers their competitors, with low prices for farm products which they can send to their very doors.

Canadian Lumber—"Reciprocity."

On our northern borders, separated from us only by the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, are the great Canadian pine forests. Of their extent it is not possible to gain an accurate estimate. Col. Wait sets down their total amount of standing pine at 100,000,000,000 feet. A statement made in 1872, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Provincial Parliament, showed that the Ontario government owned 5,700 square miles or 3,650,000 acres, in the Ottawa region, on which not a tree had been cut,