

process. I do not say that this happens in the province of Quebec, but I know it is reputed to be the practice in northern Ontario.

Now, my idea is to "play cricket", as we say, that is, not to work hardship on anybody, not even on the Americans who have established their plants across the line for the manufacture of our pulpwood. I would say: After January 1, 1928, not one stick of pulpwood shall be exported except under a duty of four or five dollars a cord. In other words, I would impose what practically amounts to an embargo. That would give the Americans a year and a half to get ready to transfer their plants to this side of the line. Then to meet another phase of the argument, that the settler would be at the mercy of our pulp and paper manufacturers, I see no practical reason why the government should not appoint a buyer of pulpwood in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. With the government at his back that man would be able to make better terms with our pulp and paper manufacturers for pulpwood than the individual farmer can arrange to-day. I am sure such a plan would work out satisfactorily. But although I have been preaching this doctrine for the past couple of years, I do not seem to get anywhere. I do not know why. I have noticed lobbyists around this building. This week and last, one of those gentlemen has endeavoured to interview me respecting the exportation of pulpwood to the United States. I do not imagine they are doing it just for the sake of doing it. Possibly the pulp and paper men of the United States are behind them; I would not blame them if they were, but I blame our people for being so credulous and simple as to fall for such a thing.

The capital invested in the pulp and paper industry in Canada, according to the latest figures, is \$500,000,000. That shows the immensity of the business, and we are still building mills. In British Columbia there is another big pulp and paper industry in process of re-organization, financed by the McCormick people of the American side. We welcome these Americans to British Columbia; we want them to come, but we want them to play the game with us; we want them to buy the stuff we manufacture in Canada; we want to see that they do not evade taxation, and we are willing to let them take their legitimate profits out of the country. If we cannot get our own people to embark in business we want them to come here, and surely we can protect ourselves against those who do come.

As I said, the capital invested in the pulp and paper industry in Canada is \$500,000,000,

and if we manufactured in Canada the pulpwood which we export, it would justify an additional expenditure of \$140,000,000. What would that mean to builders and other artisans engaged in the erection of mills for treating that pulpwood? The total number of employees in the paper industry in Canada last year was 27,627. If the pulpwood exported was manufactured in Canada, a further 8,000 men would be employed, which would mean a population of at least 20,000. The total salaries and wages paid in the pulp and paper industry was \$37,649,528; and there would be an additional \$10,241,867 if we manufactured all of our pulpwood in this country.

Some people say that we have plenty of pulpwood and timber in this country, but what has the pulpwood commission to say on this point? The commission reported that the point of ultimate exhaustion of our pulp and paper material will be reached in Ontario and Quebec in fifty-one years, and in the Maritime provinces in thirty-one years. That estimate does not take into account loss by fire, by insects and other natural causes, and I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that next to man the greatest enemies the forest has are the inhabitants of the forest, the bugs and insects that feed on the forest trees. Since 1920 the pulp and paper industry has increased by just 50 per cent. The industry has been increasing by leaps and bounds, and that of course brings the time of exhaustion still nearer. Fire and insect pests, which account for 40,000,000 feet a year, also contribute to cut down the time when we look for ultimate exhaustion. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, we have not enough pulp and paper material in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces to keep our present plants going full speed ahead for twenty years. Long before the period of ultimate exhaustion is reached, supplies will have fallen off here, there and everywhere, except for the mills that have great limits of their own. So we should look towards the future. As I said to the House a year ago, I have been privileged to have lived in other countries and to have seen them denuded of their timber, and their people bewailing their reckless haste in cutting the timber. I have seen this in Michigan, in Wisconsin, in California and in Virginia. Go into any of those states to-day and they will tell you how foolish they were to have cut down their forest so recklessly. It has affected adversely their climatic conditions, and in addition they have now to import lumber which they would not have had to do but for their recklessness in the past. In British Columbia we are tearing down our forests, tearing through them like a destroying