

M. feet to produce lumber. That lumber is being sold for \$10.00 to \$12.00 per M. feet, the loss being from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per M. feet.

It is said that the lumberman's dollar is the world's best traveller—.40c going to transportation; .35c to labor; .15c to merchants; .10c for interest on capital; or, as Mr. Raphael puts it—"A careful estimate of the expenditure during normal times for one year (exclusive of shingles or factory work), is as follows:

Wages	\$11,025,000
Food supplies to Operators only	3,353,000
Mills and Logging Supplies	1,575,000
Towing, Coast	800,000
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	\$16,753,000

In British Columbia, the carrying cost of the 150 billion feet of timber alienated by the Government is about .1c per M. feet per annum, on an average stand of 25,000 feet per acre, and a royalty when cut, of .50c. This timber so held is not subject to further taxation.

For the year ending 31st March, 1915, the lumbering industry contributed to the Provincial Treasury \$1,881,541; in 1914, \$2,556,000; in 1913, over \$2,500,000; in 1912, over 2 1-3 millions. The estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1916, show that the industry is expected to net the Treasury \$1,880,000, made up as follows:

From Licenses and Leases	\$1,435,000
From Royalties	400,000
From Timber Sales	45,000

With an industry such as this, with timber as one of our chief resources, with nearly half the mills idle or running on part time, with the millmen losing money, with no means of marketing our surplus cut overseas, is it not time that some means should be adopted to stimulate this trade, of which 50 per cent. of its value is distributed to the workmen and to the merchants?

True, that prior to the Bye-elections, the Government appointed Mr. Tisdall to obtain information touching this very complex question. Information more important than any Mr. Tisdall could gather at that time (purely for election purposes) was in