

As a matter of fact the Gatineau River and Valley is far superior as a timber producer to the Swedish river both in size and possible quantities and variety of timber. Where the Swedish country only produces two varieties the Gatineau country furnishes white and red spine, pruce, cedar, birch, not to speak of the hard woods, which are of considerable value. If the Gatineau Valley had been treated in the same way as the country tributary to the Angermann it would supply fully as great a number of milling establishments as the Swedish River.

At the head waters of the Angermann the timber becomes very small, which is not the case with the Gatineau River. I am familiar with the country tributary to the Gatineau River and have seen thousands of pines in the burnt district destroyed. In fact, in the Ottawa country there is more Brulé than standing forest. In Sweden they do not re-plant, they trust to natural reproduction, that is to say, the seeding from the standing trees. There are always trees left sufficient to produce fresh seed and to re-seed the forest naturally.

The system of cutting in sections serves the purpose of reproduction by lapse of time. It is a well-known fact that for every tree of 12 inches diameter cut in the forest there has got to be a sapling growing to fill its place ; it becomes a question then of preserving the sections sufficiently long so that that sapling will become a 12 inch tree before the forest section is again lumbered over.

There is a record kept by the Government of every section cut, and the date of cut. Time is given for the reproduction of the forest. It is under this system alone that the perpetual supply of forest products can be obtained and perpetuated ; There is no middle course. No system of preservation will be perfect unless some such regulation is adopted and effectively enforced.

Timber does not grow as fast in Sweden as it does with