

merchants, mechanics and workmen, than would be the bank accounts of all the American lessees of Canadian timber limits, and the short-lived operations of lumbermen cutting only that part of the forest that can be profitably marketed by making into square or board timber or sawing into deal and boards without the accompanying manufacturing plant for utilizing the coarse and waste products which must be taken out and used or utterly wasted.

Accompanying such waste are the increased dangers from fire which lumbermen know has in the past destroyed more timber than has been cut, and more serious still, has destroyed the young trees.

No system of operations could be more destructive of our present and future timber supply than those of the character outlined.

All I can say of pine applies to spruce, in fact even more so. There are monied interests in the spruce paper mills of the United States that far exceed those connected with mills manufacturing pine. Their proprietors should be valuable allies, for they, to a growing extent, are dependent on Canadian forests but we find they are passive. They own in Canada Crown licenses covering vast tracts of spruce timber. They have abundant forethought to know that even under an export duty they can profitably manufacture pulpwood in Canada. They know that spruce pulp is in growing demand and that they can retain and sooner or later control the trade of the ~~United States~~ *North* Canadian territory by Canadian mills and with Canadian workmen.

The spruce of Quebec and the Eastern Provinces yields excellent lumber. From the tops and butts of the logs, as well as from the refuse of the mills, large quantities of pulp can be profitably made. Great Britain is entering our market for wood pulp, the supply from Sweden and Norway being on the wane. Our statesmen should carefully consider the situation and provide for that industrial development and prosperity which the conversion of our raw materials by manufactures can alone accomplish.

Lumbering interests, while standing second only to those of agriculture, are yet superior to them in the climatic influence our forests exert and which very largely govern the results of soil culture.

The Canadian lumber market, excellent under normal conditions, with a \$2.00 American import duty on sawed forests products, would soon become glutted and unprofitable.

At the same time the American manufacturer, unless our Government equalizes the proposed discrimination by the application of an export duty on logs, will go on and profitably cut his Canadian limits, and owners of Canadian mills of that district would be immensely profited by removing to Michigan.

The value of the waste in sawing is, to the Michigan mills, worth nearly what it costs to tow the logs to them from the North Shore.

An export log duty should, in all fairness, not only be at the same rate per thousand feet as the Americans impose on Canadian sawed products, but at an additional rate to cover the lath, shingles, etc., that are obtained in sawing each thousand feet of lumber from that part of