

trees except along the rivers. A premium was offered to those who would plant a grove of cottonwood, or anything better. Nearly every farmer planted such a grove as was asked by the legislature of that State, and some planted quite a bit more where the land was not perfect to grow corn or other grain. Four or five years ago I visited that same country again, and, gentlemen, I was very much surprised to see those groves, planted with little seedlings and seed sown in the ground, changed into big trees serviceable for a great many purposes. We can do the same here all through Canada, I am sure.

Now, gentlemen, I am about finished. I thank you very much for your kind attention. And, let me tell you before I sit down that it is to the interest of every citizen of this country to improve the industry of forestry by planting the right kind of trees. Do not have anything to do with foreign seed or trees. We do not know them, and we all know that quite a few have bought and tried foreign trees and they did not prove a success. A notable example was "l'érable jiguère."

Our native trees are the trees that will grow always. Their quality is good enough, and their quantity will make them remunerative in time, even in our own days. Let us also encourage this industry by not putting any embargo on our exported wood in pulp or otherwise, in planks or any other kind, as long as the prices offered and paid by the foreigner will cover all expenses and leave a big margin for the wood itself. If we were to stop the export we might drive that industry elsewhere. It might go to Africa where the forests are immense, and where labor costs nothing. The white man is looking up places for the markets of the world for just the same industry that we have in our land. We can furnish the world for centuries with wood for paper and lumber, and keep our straw for manuring the land for more butter and cheese.