

templated in the regulations. The dues at the last sale, at \$2 a thousand, would amount to \$2,000,000 at least, and it may be more. We think it will but I am trying to be on the safe side. Then we have dues coming in on timber now under license previous to that sale, which are very large areas and gave us a return of dues during the last three years ranging from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 (App.) That will continue for a good many years to come. To show what the increased dues at the last sale mean I may say that it will make an increased revenue to the people of the Province of \$375,000.

Now Hon. gentlemen opposite have admitted—at least I so understand, and am subject to correction if I am mistaken—admitted that the last sale was a good one. No fault has been found, and I have watched the press carefully and have been unable to find any adverse criticism with respect to it. Some Conservative papers have even said some very kind things in reference to the sale, believing it to be a good one and excellent in every respect from the standpoint of the interests of the people.

We now find, if there is something the Government does that the Opposition cannot possibly find fault with, they claim that it was their policy and for that reason it was so successful. We have had that illustrated in the discussion on free text books, although the Conservatives cannot find anything to bear out their contention on the Journals of the House, nor any motion up to the present time. Now, they tell us that the last timber sale was a good one because we adopted their policy. As far as I am able to construe their meaning in this contention it is this: That some of the berths sold were small berths and more readily saleable because of that fact. If they will take the trouble to go back over the last two or three sales they will find that this is a policy which has been in operation for some little time. Sale by small berths has been on the increase, because, as the country opens up it gives an opportunity to small

dealers to supply local requirements, and this method of disposition is preferable to the issue of permits, which we do not wish to do if timber can be supplied to the local men at public sale. In order to see whether this statement of the Hon. gentlemen opposite was correct, or not, I had the Journals of the House searched from Confederation down to see if a resolution or motion could be found in which the Opposition put itself on record that small berths were desirable, and that timber ought to be disposed of in that way, and I have failed to find either resolution or motion in reference to that question from the Hon. gentlemen opposite. If I have overlooked anything I have no doubt my attention will be drawn to it.

The Pulpwood of the Province.

Now, pulpwood is of some importance to the people of the Province and a good deal has been said of pulpwood and pulp policy. I would, therefore, like to take a few minutes to deal with that question from the standpoint of supply, and the revenue to be derived therefrom. From our exploration reports, and from information which we have, we feel absolutely certain that there are at least 300,000,000 cords of pulpwood standing in the Province upon Crown Lands. At 25 cents a cord, to put it at a low estimate, that would net \$75,000,000 to the treasury.

Mr. St. John:—Will the Hon. gentleman give us some idea where the location of this is?

Mr. Davis:—I will refer my Hon. friend to the report of the colonization parties that went out in 1900, and if he will read that he will find nearly that much accounted for in that year, and a great deal more has been found since. I should think Hon. gentlemen opposite would be delighted rather than annoyed to hear of our immense forest wealth, and I can assure them that the figures I have quoted are under rather than over the estimate. In addition to this pine and pulpwood we have large bodies of hemlock timber standing in the Crown, and