

servation. On the contrary we have conclusive evidence in published statements of the exponents of this policy that the real motive is to hamper the industry in the United States in order to build it up in Canada. The movement is supported by the Canadian paper and pulp manufacturers, who desire to increase their output and to secure a market for it in the raw in the United States. In other words, they wish to with-hold from us the raw material which we desire, and force us to take the manufactured product.

"Although the Province of Ontario has actually prohibited the export of pulpwood cut from the Crown Lands, and the Province of Quebec discriminates against us by charging 25 cents more per cord for stumpage on pulpwood if it goes to the United States than if manufactured in the Dominion, it seems improbable that either the Canadian people or the Government will ever sanction so unfriendly and unusual an act as placing a general prohibition or embargo upon the exporting of pulpwood.

"It would seem, however, to be only the part of prudence for this country to prepare itself should hostile action be taken. We advocate, therefore, that the countervailing duties provided for in section 393 and 396 should be remodelled so as to make their application more sweeping in case Canada assumes an aggressive attitude. Should your committee desire our views more in detail as to how this should be done, we shall be glad to submit them."

I would also quote from Dunn's Bulletin for December 10th, 1908:—

"FORESTS MUST BE PROTECTED.—Those Americans who are contending for free trade in lumber between Canada and the United States, says the "Monetary Times," do not attempt to hide the fact that they would denude the Dominion of her forests if they got the chance, and this would happen if they were given unrestricted entrance. Last week a deputation of the Pacific Coast Lumbermen conferred with the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, and Gifford Pinchot, on the Lumber Tariff.

"In the course of a lengthy conference Champ Clark, representative in Congress from Missouri, openly stated that free trade, would tend to prevent devastation of American Forests, and it did not matter if Canada was denuded of hers. The Tariff fight in the United States has developed into a contest between the mill owners of the Pacific Coast and the owners of timber, who live south of the boundary, but whose limits lie north. These latter see how they can cut for their own market if given an opportunity and go through the forest as fast as fire; as they did in the vast areas of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which were once wooded. Present riches are all that are sought and Canada should assist British Columbia to prevent the ruthless cutting of timber."

I have made these quotations to bring forcibly before your minds the value of our forest product and the necessity for conserving it, and also to show that the Americans want our wood to save their own.

I hope that our discussions will be as profitable as usual and will conduce largely to the advantage of Canada, in so far as her forest wealth is concerned.

The agitation started by this Association in a small way has now grown to great proportions, and if the Association has not done anything more than awaken public opinion in regard to the preservation of our forest, it has performed a great service to this country.

"GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."—Great credit is due those who dropped the little acorn in 1900, as we already have a great tree that is spreading its branches over the whole Dominion.