

went to Great Britain, \$2,397,448 to the United States, and the balance to France, Mexico, Japan, the West Indies, and Italy.

The exports of Canadian-made paper in the nine months of 1907 were valued at \$1,657,740, besides \$20,412 of wall-papers. Great Britain was the largest importer of paper, the amount sent to that country in the nine months being \$920,272, to Australia \$333,326, New Zealand \$139,687, and to the United States \$109,273. This is a large increase in recent years, the exports for the whole of the year of 1903 amounting to less than \$900,000, including wall papers.

L. C. Glenn, of the Vanderbilt University, reports on his observations while employed by the North Carolina Geological Survey: "I travelled over most of the South, studying the waterways. I found that most of the rivers, great and small, are filling up with silt and gravel; the dams are being destroyed, while gravel bars are forming to the detriment of commerce. The great Ohio River is being seriously affected. The Government is spending millions in dredging out these channels, but its work is largely neutralized. Silt and gravel are descending from the mountain sides faster than they can be dredged from the rivers.

The cause is the cutting of forests from the Appalachian Mountains. The effect is felt directly by those who navigate the streams or use lumber or water-power; it is felt indirectly by investors or by users of Southern products, wherever they may live. The only remedy is in Government ownership of the forests, controlling the sources of the streams."

Theophilus Parsons, representing New England manufacturing interests, says: "New England is largely dependent upon her factories run by water power. The flow of the rivers furnishing this water power is growing yearly more uncertain. Both floods and droughts are more frequent. It is plenty or famine. This situation is due to the pernicious cutting of woods along the head waters of the New England rivers."

Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester for the United States Government, on returning to Washington in November 1907, from a six months' tour of inspection, in which he travelled 5,000 miles, issued a statement to the press, in which he said:—

"In twenty years the timber supply in the United States, on Government reserves and private holdings, at the present rate of cutting, will be exhausted, although it is possible that the growth of that period might extend the arrival of the famine another five years." In sounding his warning, Mr. Pinchot urged that the danger in the situation be not underestimated. He said that the United States uses more timber than any other country, and that every man, woman and child will be affected.

This warning has all the more serious import to Canadian as well as American citizens when we remember that estimates compiled as late as 1905 gave the forested area of the United States at 500,000,000 acres.