

ripe the Government took action in compelling the home manufacture of lumber from Crown Lands, and the time for action was so chosen as not to inflict more injury on the lumbering industry than the injury resulting from the export of logs.

Good Value for Our Timber.

Not only these, but the Government had so managed the sales of our timber, that they had secured the best possible value, and therefore, Mr. Stratton said, he wished to give an illustration which might serve as an object lesson respecting the more profitable management of Ontario's timber interests. The total bonuses received by the Government of the Province of Quebec from the year 1843 down to and including 1900—a period of nearly sixty years—for the whole of the Upper Ottawa district (the very best white pine region in Canada) amounting to 21,520 square miles, was \$418,804.98.

In contrast compare one sale in the Province of Ontario. In the Ontario Timber Berth sales of 1892, when only 618 square miles were sold, they brought \$2,308,475, or an average of \$3,700 per square mile, while the average price per mile obtained by Quebec from the sale of what might be called gilt-edged white pine timber berths was only \$19.10.

To widen the contrast, another example might be given. One berth of eleven and three-quarter square miles was sold by the Ontario Government for \$205,625, or \$17,500 per square mile, a sum nearly

A Thousand Times Greater

than Quebec got per square mile, or, in other words, at this sale the Ontario Government got a sum for 11 3-4 miles nearly half as large as the Quebec Government got for an area nearly 2000 times greater, or 21,520 square miles of the finest white pine timber in the world. (Applause.)

Another contrast. The Ontario Government sold one berth in the Township of Morgan, of 35 1-4 square miles for \$376,650, or nearly as much as Quebec got for 21,520 square miles of the best pine in the world.

In the sale of 1892 the Ontario Government sold only the pine, reserving the spruce, cedar, tamarac and all other woods, while the Que-

bec Government sold every tree of all kinds.

The Crown dues on the timber at the Ontario Government sale of 1892 were \$1.25 per 1,000 feet, board measure, and the Quebec Crown dues are \$1.30 per 1,000 feet, or 5c more.

The Province of Ontario has no favourites to bestow timber limits on, at less than a cent per square mile, for at the timber sale in the Township of Morgan in 1892, the 35 1-4 acres which were sold for \$376,650 were held by the purchasers for seven years and then sold for \$250,000, thus showing that the Government of Ontario gets the highest available price. (Applause.)

Our Pulpwood Interests.

As an integral part of their Timber policy the Government dealt with our splendid pulpwood resources, and the same carefulness was exercised, the same policy pursued, of preserving them, realizing their value and making them an element in contributing to the Provincial revenue, promoting industrial enterprise, furnishing employment and promoting settlement. Mr. Stratton pointed out that our pulpwood resources were of such great extent and magnitude that at the price now charged by the Government, 40 cents per cord, there was sufficient Pulpwood, 288 million cords, to yield a provincial revenue of millions of dollars to help carry on the administration of provincial affairs, and to postpone the visit of the Opposition bogey of direct taxation a century. (Applause.) The Government had granted six pulp concessions. These concessions, which had been so blindly opposed and denounced by Mr. Whitney and the Opposition, gave only the right to cut pulpwood, they gave no right to the land, they did not interfere with the rights of the settler, or prevent the Government from locating settlers on the area granted for cutting, and securing to them all the rights that settlers had in other parts of the province. The working out of these pulp concessions required, as a condition of the grant, the expenditure of millions of dollars in erecting factories, and required the employment of hundreds of workmen. The supply of the machinery, water wheels, etc., for these concerns would give employ-