

bonus, land and crown dues, etc., would be about seventy five cents per thousand feet.

In New Brunswick the ground rent is \$8.00 per square mile, and 60 cents per thousand feet cut, on all waters flowing into the St. Lawrence, and 80 cents on all other streams."

While pine lands are bought and sold by private owners at higher rates, it is well known that vast tracts are held as "limits" by lumbermen. For instance Mr. James Little, of Montreal, who makes a low estimate of the standing timber in Canada, is said to own from three to five hundred square miles of "land limits," so that his own supply is in no danger of early failure.

The Canadian government not only furnishes these "land limits" at low rates, and runs its own risk of loss by fire, but builds slides, booms and bridges. A report of the Minister of Public Works gives a list of seventy-one stations on the Ottawa and its branches, where government has built 5,000 feet of canals, 7,000 feet of slides, 62,000 feet of booms, thousands of feet of bridges, houses for keepers, etc.; thus expending large sums for the benefit of the lumbermen. Wages in Canada are from 75 cents to \$4.00 a day in mills, and \$12.00 per month in camps, or more than twenty-five per cent. lower than with us;—a difference which workmen from that country appreciate by seeking employment in our mills and forests.

Under these conditions, and with such favor from their government, the Canadian lumbermen prosecute their business, while in the United States we assume our own grave risk of loss by forest-fires, and pay the higher wages which American citizens require, our taxes and the higher prices for pine lands. Even if we can buy such land from the United States (and but little is left for sale, except in distant regions), the lowest we pay is \$1.25 per