

their owners. They could not pay expenses, even with free trade and while the stock upon which they were working was much better than the stock of pine now remaining in the County available for export in the log. Not one of these mills resumed operations after the imposition of the Export Duty in 1866, because it was, and still is, impossible to pay the expenses attending the manufacture and export of the great bulk of the coarse pine remaining in the County of Norfolk from the proceeds of the sale of the lumber, even though the timber cost nothing upon the stump. It possesses no commercial value except for export in the round state, and an export duty of one dollar per M simply makes a large portion of it worthless, and compels the settler to burn it when clearing, while that portion which does not have its stumpage value completely absorbed by the Export Duty, is taxed at the rate of from \$10 to \$15 per acre, or from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more, in most cases, than the original cost of the lands.

#### REASONS WHY SAW-LOGS OF COARSE QUALITY PAY TO EXPORT.

Because saw-logs and round timber, ranging in length from twelve to seventy feet, command a higher price per M in Western New York than sawn lumber from the same stock would do, thereby enabling the Canadian owner of the log to save more than the cost of manufacture, by exporting the timber round. The logs exported are used for various purposes: chiefly for conversion into bill timber for the supply of local consumption in Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, and the towns, villages and rural districts of Western New York. The mills in the towns and cities sell slabs, bark and sawdust for enough, in most cases, to pay the prime cost of saw-bill. It costs money to get rid of the same offal in Canada. Bill and dimension timber is sold at from \$3 to \$8 per M higher than yard prices of common lumber, and the consequence is that the mill-owner is enabled to pay the Canadian log-dealer a remunerative price for a class of logs that can be made profitable in no other way. A large proportion of this stock, however, leaves a margin to the dealer which the Export Duty so nearly covers that its stumpage value must be reduced one dollar per M, greatly to the loss of the owner of the standing pine, while the coarsest