

has completely removed all complaints about the lack of stability of title under the license system. Millmen can now enter into large contracts and carry on their business with greater security knowing that they can have their licenses renewed from year to year. Capital can now be secured and the result of this legislation has altogether proved most beneficial both to the lumberman and the lumber industry, and therefore to the people as a whole.

One of the most important features of recent legislation in British Columbia respecting the timber industry is that which was passed with a view of having British Columbia timber manufactured by British Columbia people in British Columbia. The shipping of British Columbia logs to the other side of the boundary line had reached formidable proportions, and our lumbermen were forced to look idly on, whilst their rivals from Puget Sound took their raw material from British Columbia, converted it into all kinds of lumber and supplied the settlers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba with British Columbia lumber at prices with which our millmen could not compete. This state of affairs worked a double wrong to the Province, for it not only deprived our lumbermen of all chance of profit on their investments, and our workmen from earning a livelihood, but threatened the depletion of the most valuable timber lands along the coast for the benefit of American millmen. The first step taken to put an end to this state of affairs was in 1901, when the Legislature enacted that all timber cut from leaseholds must be manufactured in the Province, otherwise the lease would be cancelled. This enactment has been kept on the Statute book, and in addition in 1903, a tax was imposed on all timber cut and not subject to the payment of royalty, that is on all timber cut from lands for which Crown Grants were issued prior to April, 1887, varying, according to the size and grade of the timber from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per thousand feet, board measurement, on spars and saw logs; from .01 to 2½ cents per lineal foot on piles and poles under 11 inches in diameter; and from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per thousand feet, board measurement, on piles and poles over 12 inches in diameter.

Then again at the last Session of the Legislature an Act, known as the "Timber Manufacture Act," was passed whereby all timber cut from ungranted lands of the Crown, or from lands thereafter granted lying west of the Cascades, must be manufactured or used in the Province and authorizing any such timber, or any steamboat towing the same, to be seized and detained when it shall be made to appear that it is not the intention that such timber is to be used or manufactured here. The action taken by the Legislature to compel timber cut from our Crown lands to be manufactured at home has been hailed with satisfaction, and the effect has been most beneficial. It may in a way