

above that rate, if the competition from this country be done away. The prices in Quebec last season were not on an average above 7d. per foot for red pine, and 3d. for white or yellow pine. The market was no doubt rather lower than usual, owing to the large quantity brought into it, but the improvements going on, and in contemplation to reduce the expense of the conveyance of the timber down the rivers, will soon, if the trade be continued, enable the lumberers to sell at these prices with sufficient profit. It is needless to enter more particularly into the subject, nor does it require any calculation to shew that the additional expense, on the freight from Canada, of about 6d. per foot, may very soon be balanced by a rise of the price in the Baltic ports. The same loss, as it is called, or expenditure, would, therefore, not only be still on the business, but it would get into a most unfavorable channel for the interests of Great Britain. Instead of being given as freight to our own shipping, as it now is, it would go into the pockets of the merchants in the Baltic. So that the saving held out to the consumers in England, by going again for their supplies to the Baltic, is altogether fallacious.

Thus would Great Britain shut herself out from her own Colonies, place herself again at the mercy of the Baltic traders, and add still more to the riches and strength of the Northern Powers, without any compensation whatever for the ruin of this important part of her own dominions !

I believe there are some well wishers to Canada who do not strenuously oppose the present attempt from an idea that the lumber trade is not favorable to what they think her best interests. They view it as a hinderance to agriculture. But they do not consider that in adding to the means of employment, it