

with foreign papers and would bring into being other industries in paper products not now in existence, such as special kinds of stationery, paper boxes, and utensils made from paper and wood pulp, which are constantly being put on the market in countries whose paper industries are more highly developed than Canada's.

Thus, if Canada's pulpwood were all manufactured at home, industries would arise whose annual value would be millions of dollars, and yet all this could be accomplished while still so regulating the cutting of trees as to maintain the present rate of reproduction, and so conserving the value of our forests forever. Countries like Germany, France, Austria, etc., by scientifically treating their forests, have been able to restore depleted timber tracts and maintain present forest reserves, deriving from them a perpetual revenue which is a source of benefit to the whole nation.

The Saw wood may be predicted upon the history of the lumber manufacturing relations of Michigan and Ontario. When the lumber
Log Act of manufacturers of Michigan found the timber supplies of their
of own State becoming depleted they bought timber limits in
Ontario. Ontario and rafted the logs across Georgian Bay and Lake

Huron to Michigan where they were made into lumber. This kept the lumber industry of that State active while the same business languished in Ontario, until the Ontario Government prohibited the export of logs. The Michigan mill owners had claimed that they were not dependent on Ontario logs to keep their mills running, but as soon as the Act was put into actual effect they at once began to move their mills to their Ontario limits, and the lumber industry of that part of Ontario has been in a thriving condition ever since, while the establishment of these new mills has also caused a development of general trade outside of the lumber business itself.

What The steps best designed to secure to our country the great
to national inheritance of its forests are;—first, the prohibition of
Do. the export of pulpwood and other woods that now go out of the country in an unmanufactured state; and second, the creation of forest reserves on lands which form the chief water sheds of the rivers—especially rivers containing water-powers—and the gradual establishment of forests on those lands which investigation would show are better suited for timber growing than for agriculture. Large areas of such lands now exist in the country where, owing to the steadily increasing value of timber in recent years, tree growing will pay better than grain growing.

The pulp and paper industry has been cited as an example showing the advantage, from an industrial point of view, of prohibiting the export of pulpwood. But the creation of a great Canadian pulp and paper industry is only an incidental advantage in such a policy—the greater purpose is national self-preservation. When our forests are despoiled, our water-powers are crippled, our agricultural regions put in danger by alternate drought and deluge, our great dairy and stock-raising indus-