

and where was some of the best pine this side the Rocky Mountains, and that its worth to the government was \$25,000,000, even at the low rates at which they sell the timber.

In 1865, at a Commercial Convention in Detroit, Hon. James Skead of Ottawa said: "The extension of free-trade principles will enable those engaged in it (Canadian lumber) to enlarge it almost indefinitely. The question of supply can only be regulated by demand."

All this would indicate that Col. Wait has not made an over-estimate, although Mr. James Little, of Montreal, puts the total at two-thirds of this amount.

Imports of Canadian lumber to our markets, from Chicago to Boston, are constantly going on, and call up the question of the best policy in regard to this foreign trade. In 1867, by Report of our Bureau of Statistics at Washington, these imports, from Canada and the British Provinces on the Atlantic, were:—

Total of lumber of all kinds.....775,401,000 feet.

By the Canadian Reports for 1872, their exports to the United States were:

From Ontario, 557,188,000 feet,	valued at \$6,754,107 00
" Quebec, 134,711,000 "	" \$2,020,662 00
Total.....691,899,000 "	" \$8,774,769 00

In 1873, the same authority values the same exports to us at \$8,495,000.

The yearly Canadian product is estimated at 1,600,000,000 feet, or more than any of our States except Michigan, and with material to keep up and increase their operations long after our supply is exhausted.

Striking differences appear in the conditions and risks of the lumber business with us and in that country. In Canada great tracts of pine lands are controlled by lumbermen in the way of "limits," "permits" or "berths," as they are variously called, giving right from govern-