

113. A marked feature of the export to the United States is the great increase in the number of pine saw-logs they take from us. This may be seen by taking periods of four years :

Period.	Feet B.M.	\$	Average.	\$
1882-85... ..	4,335,000	37,943	1,033,750	9,483
1886-89... ..	20,526,000	171,856	5,131,500	42,964
1890-93... ..	269,868,000	2,282,802	67,467,000	570,700

In the fiscal year 1893, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, these logs amounted to 127,000,000 feet, B.M., of the value of \$1,056,355.

114. The wood-pulp industry with a rapid growth has attained large proportions. By the census of 1891 the product of pulp wood was 261,155 cords, but as it was then recorded for the first time, there can be no comparison with the previous decades. Pulp mills did not appear in the census of 1871 ; by that of 1881 the invested capital amounted to \$92,000, the wages to \$15,720 and the product to \$63,300 ; by the census of 1891 the invested capital had increased to \$2,900,907, the wages to \$292,099 and the value of the product to \$1,057,810.

115. There has been a similar great increase in the exports of wood-pulp. The article did not appear in the Customs returns of 1889 ; in 1890 its export was valued at \$80,005 ; in 1891 at \$188,198 ; in 1892 at \$219,548, and in 1893 at \$386,092. The export of wood for making pulp also made great strides, amounting in 1890 (its first appearance in the returns) to \$168,180, in 1891 to \$280,619, in 1892 to \$355,303, and in 1893 to \$455,893. As to this export of wood for pulp, the Hon. E. J. Flynn, Quebec, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his report presented to the Legislature in the session of 1894, says : "I deem it my duty to observe that it has come to the knowledge of the department that some of the persons holding licenses to cut cedar, ship their lumber to New Brunswick and to the United States to be made into shingles. To prevent this occurring again, and not to deprive our workmen of the benefits of an in-