

dustry which can be easily established in our midst, I recommended the Executive Council to order that in future no holder of a license to cut timber could cut any of that kind if it were not to be made into shingles in the province of Quebec. An Order in Council based on the recommendation, was passed on the 22nd September, 1892. The same question arises with respect to spruce for conversion into pulp, and it is now under consideration."

116. The value of forest products consumed per capita may be estimated approximately. The value of our product, calculated from the census returns of 1891, was \$80,071,415. For the fiscal year 1890-91 our import of wood articles amounted to \$3,132,516, while for the same period our exports were \$27,207,547, leaving for consumption in Canada \$55,996,384, or a value of \$11.59 a head. With respect to quantity used, the census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year. About 30 per cent of this is exported, leaving 1,431,551,150 cubic feet for the annual home consumption. This is equal to 296.2 cubic feet per head of the population. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that the per capita consumption of the United States is about 350 cubic feet annually.

117. The carriage of forest products forms a considerable proportion of the business of the railways and vessels engaged in inland navigation. It is estimated that the Canadian railways carried the following wood goods in the year 1892:—lumber of all kinds, 3,338,854 tons, and firewood, 895,522 tons, a total of 4,234,376 tons, or nearly one-fifth of the total weight carried. The forest products paying tolls on the canals in 1892 were as follows:—lumber, &c., 856,116 tons; firewood, 135,885 tons, a total of 992,001 tons, or two-fifths of the total freight.

118. Forests on the Crown lands are leased to lumbermen by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the timber is sold with the land, there being no lumbering leases. In Manitoba, the Territories and the railway belt in British Columbia the Dominion owns the Crown lands, and timber leases are granted by the Department of the Interior. Some leases are also issued by the Department of Indian Affairs for Indian lands