

The export duties mentioned in the above table ceased in 1891. These were levied on certain products of the forest. The Parliament of Canada has, from the first, legislated in respect to the forest in the only way it could—namely, by imposing an export duty by way of restraint on production, Chap. 44, Schedule F, Acts of 1868, provided for the levy of duties on exports of shingle-bolts and stave-bolts, spruce logs and pine logs \$1 per M. feet b. m., and on oak logs \$2 per M. feet b. m. In Acts 1886, Chap. 37 and in Chap. 33 Revised Statutes Canada, section 6, the duty on exported pine logs was increased to \$2 and on shingle bolts to \$1.50, power being given to the Governor in Council to remove the duty altogether or to increase it on pine logs to \$3 per M. feet, in case public exigencies required a change in either direction. During the fiscal years ended the 30th June, 1887 and 1888, the duty on exported pine logs remained at \$2 per M. feet. During the fiscal year 1890 the duty was \$2, and during the fiscal year 1891 it was \$2, till the 11th October, 1890, when the export duty was abolished and has not since been re-imposed. In 1890 the United States McKinley Tariff (so-called) provided for certain rates of duty on imports of timber, hewn and sawn, into that country. A proviso in the Tariff prevented the application of the newer and lower duties in the event of foreign countries imposing an export duty on products of the forest designed for the United States market. The effect of this proviso was that when the United States tariff went into operation on the 6th October, 1890, the Canadian Government repealed the export duty by proclamation dated 11th October, 1890, and the United States import duty on white pine became \$1, instead of remaining at the old duty of \$2. Analysis of the export duty shows that since 1868 the total yield has been \$521,211, of which the sum of \$70,299 was obtained prior to 1871, in which year the amounts were separated so that they can be apportioned. This leaves \$450,911, and the amount was obtained as follows: Shingle bolts, \$43,034; stave bolts, \$6,912; oak logs, \$8,565; spruce logs, \$185,734; pine logs, \$206,666.

The Trade and Navigation Returns show that the export of pine logs from the 30th June, 1884, to 30th June, 1893, amounted to 291,770 M. feet, an average of 29,177 feet per annum. From 1884 to 1889 the export only amounted to 21,880 feet, or 3,647 feet per annum, the last year, 1889, having an export of 10,839, although the export duty was \$2 per M. feet for one-third of the year and \$3 for the other two-thirds. The next year, 1890, with the export duty \$2, the pine logs exported measured 32,144 M. feet. In 1891 the export was 36,699 M. feet, with the export duty \$2 imposed for 3½ months, when it was repealed. In 1892, with no export duty, the quantity exported was 73,963 M. feet; in 1893 it was 127,084 M. feet; in 1894 it had advanced to 279,707 M. feet, and in 1895 it was 212,251 M. feet. This analysis seems to indicate that the foreign demand for pine logs began in 1889, when for part of the time the export duty was \$3; that the demand increased rapidly in 1890, when three times the quantity of 1889 was exported, though the duty was \$2; and that in the last three years the demand has increased very greatly, 1894 showing an export nearly twenty-six times greater than that of 1889. Examination shows that an immensely preponderating proportion of this export of pine logs is from Ontario. Out of a total export of 772,687 M. feet pine logs in the period 1889-95, not