

with the added danger from the enormously increased fire risk. If all land owners are required to burn their slash, it will be no hardship as every one will be on the same basis and the cost will simply be passed along or added to the sale price of the product, whether it be pulp wood or lumber. As this is one of the most effective measures in prolonging the life of our forests, no one should object to its adoption.

The Canadian pulp and paper companies should—

(1) Reduce the cut on their own lands as near one-half as possible;

(2) Insist on an embargo or an export tax of not less than \$10.00 per cord on fee land wood, so as to save for the mills of Canada the large amount of wood that is now being shipped out of the country, and with the immense amount of capital invested in Canada in the pulp

and paper industry this is imperative;

(3) Insist on more and better fire protection;

(4) Insist on the burning of all slash;

(5) Insist on the utilization of every inch of the tree that is cut down;

(6) Improve present wasteful logging methods; and

(7) Insist on reforestation on a large scale.

The most serious question to consider in this connection is what we are to do for a wood supply for our mills between the time of the exhaustion of our present stand, some fifteen years hence, and the time when the seedlings we are about to plant grow to the minimum size for pulp wood, some forty years hence.

Increase in Consumption.

Very few writers figure on the enormous increase in consumption of all kinds of wood that is going on on this continent through increase in population. This increased consumption, together with the enormous destruction caused through fire, bugs, wind, and waste in every logging operation, is usually overlooked in computing the duration of our present wood supply. They simply take the estimated stand, which is always very wide of the facts, and then compare this with the annual cut, which is always much larger than is reported, leaving out of consideration entirely the very much larger elements, namely, increase in consumption and the tremendous loss through waste.

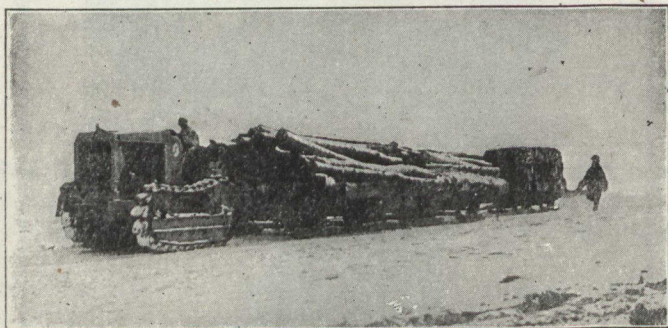
Even the annual shipments of Christmas trees from the State of Maine increased in twelve years from 600 to 1,750,000 trees. I merely cite this as an example of the enormous increase in consumption in only one small branch of the wood-using industries.

In this connection I should like to call attention to Bulletin No. 835, entitled "Wood for the Nation," written by Colonel W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester of the United States, and published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is one of the best written and most comprehensive articles that has come to my notice. This Bulletin should be read by every one who takes any interest in forestry.

There should be no further expansion of the pulp and paper industry in the East, from the standpoint that there is not the raw material to feed them. Any new mills that are built in the East will simply be taking the raw material away from the mills which are already operating and which have very large capital investments and upon which whole towns and cities are depending for their existence.

This year we shall, of course, see the same high prices, proportionately, for wood that obtained a year ago, and personally I have always felt that high prices

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