

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1919

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 27, 1919.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in advance. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 303 Fifth Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

EVERY WOMAN, MARRIED OR SINGLE, WHO HAS ATTAINED THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS, IS A BRITISH SUBJECT, AND HAS BEEN A RESIDENT OF THE CITY OF ST. JOHN FOR SIX MONTHS, SHOULD GET HER NAME ON THE VOTERS' LIST BEFORE OCT. 6. IT IS A DUTY AS WELL AS A RIGHT.

THE STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

Having offered what it regards as a reasonable settlement of the grievances of the railway men, and all the country can afford at the present time, the British government proposes to fight the great strike to a finish. Demobilization of the military forces has been suspended, and there will be systematic organization to overcome as far as possible the effects of what one official has described as "a strike against the life of the community." If the miners and transport workers go out in sympathy with the railway men the situation will be infinitely worse. Such an upheaval as now seems inevitable, following so soon after the war, cannot but bring terrible hardship to millions, in addition to paralyzing the business of the country. However, the English people have weathered some very threatening storms in the labor world since the war ceased, and the sober sense of the majority will presently find a way out of the present trouble. The world is out of joint. There is unrest and dissatisfaction on all sides. In addition to the great steel strike in the United States there is a demand for longshoremen for higher pay, and minor strikes in many localities. Canada has been less troubled in this respect than any other country, and it may be hoped that good sense and moderation will prevail to the end that industrial disputes here may continue to be adjusted without serious disturbance of conditions.

CO-OPERATION AND PRICES.

A writer in the Toronto Globe presents the case in relation to high cost of products of the farm and garden with a directness and force that commands instant attention, but he does not anticipate much relief from royal commissions that boards of commerce. He contends that it is up to the farmers and consumers and relief can only be secured by their co-operation. His picture of conditions in Ontario would apply to other provinces as well, and it is worth quoting in full, as follows: "Let the facts be reiterated. The price of hogs on the open market is dropping so rapidly that the farmer is bewildered by its daily alteration, but the price of bacon shows no such reduction. Milk that is produced and sold in Grey county at eight cents per quart, with what the farmer deems a small margin of profit, sells in Toronto at fourteen or fifteen cents. Peaches sell on the same day for \$2.15 per basket in Guelph and for \$1.25 per basket in London. While the retailer in the city of Guelph charges the housewife \$1.65 for a basket of Bartlett pears, a farmer at Guelph Junction, a few miles away is glad to get rid of a finer quality of Bartlett pear at sixty-five cents per basket—one dollar less than the price in town. A butcher in a small village south of Owen Sound pays the express charges on a shipment of fresh meat from a Toronto packing house to his shop, one hundred miles, and sells it at a lower price per pound than is asked for the same meat on the street in Toronto on which that packing house is situated. While tomatoes in Toronto are at a price that makes them unknown to many families, they rot in thousands of bushels on farms a few miles distant from the city. The humble houses of city men. While the farmers up in the township of Benlinton turn their hogs into orchards where the choicest of Dutchess apples lie rotting, ankle deep, Dutchess apples sell in Montreal at \$6.50 per barrel. The hogs in Benlinton trample into the ground the fruit for which some poor child of the tenement longs with a longing that brings pain and tears. City workers leaving Toronto on any evening train hear the persistent call of the news agent: 'Pears and peaches. Finest California fruit!' while the very train that carries them is passing through orchards bearing apples such as California never grew, and for which the farmer is coolly offered by 'the interests' one dollar and a half per barrel. Though Ontario-grown fruit rots on a thousand farms, Toronto housewives hasten to buy, at five cents each, the inferior products imported from Washington and Oregon, set, as they are, in decorated windows or polished with the dirty sleeve of some huckster. Freight rates are high because freight cars are scarce, yet whole carloads of plums and crabapples cross a continent—from the Okanagan to Hamilton—to sell or spoil in the heart of the finest fruit belt in Canada."

The Globe writer points out that this is not a new condition, but has long existed, and cannot be improved by the present system of conducting city markets. His remedy for the farmers and the consumers is to organize and co-operate. In Ontario the farmers are already organized and he would have the consumers in the city "form some sort of buying concern, some civic market, some association, to which organized farmers can ship their products."

This is a remedy which has often been

suggested but for some reason has not been successfully developed in any Canadian city. There are city dwellers who individually deal with farmers to the satisfaction of both, and doubtless a more general co-operation would produce equally good results. Farmers in more than one part of New Brunswick have already demonstrated that co-operative buying and selling is good for them in the long run, and the like would perhaps be true in regard to buying by the consumers in a city. The Toronto Globe writer would not only have farmers co-operating with each other, and consumers working together, but would broaden the co-operation so that these two working together would make it impossible for middlemen to get exorbitant profits, and at the same time there would be less of the waste due to faulty distribution. This is a very important subject of consideration; for some means must be devised to reduce the cost to the consumer of the food that sustains life, while, at the same time the producer gets a fair return for his labor. Legislation may do much, but the best results can be gained by proper organization and co-operation between producers and consumers, each willing to be fair to the other in all things.

Adelina Patti, the prima donna whose death at the age of seventy-six years, is announced was one of the world's great singers. She made her debut at the Academy of Music in November, 1859, or nearly sixty years ago. Her father was a native of Sicily, and her mother a well known opera singer of her time. The future prima donna was born in Madrid. Her wonderful voice brought her fame very early in life, and her popularity grew with the years. She was three times married. For some years past she has resided at Casary-Nae Castle, in Breckshire, South Wales. She saw much of the world which she charged so long with her wonderful gift of song.

The price the Kings county milk dealers propose to ask per quart from city dealers is a slight fraction less than the interim price fixed by the board of commerce in Toronto. The latter fixes a little over 77 cents for eight quarts and the Kings county farmers ask 76 cents. The retail price in Toronto will average a fraction over fifteen cents per quart during the period in which the board's order remains in effect. Meanwhile the whole question is being investigated in Toronto to determine whether this interim price is justified. There is a big spread between the price the farmer gets and that which the consumer pays. With milk, as with other commodities, the price is dropping. The price of hogs on the open market is dropping so rapidly that the farmer is bewildered by its daily alteration, but the price of bacon shows no such reduction. Milk that is produced and sold in Grey county at eight cents per quart, with what the farmer deems a small margin of profit, sells in Toronto at fourteen or fifteen cents. Peaches sell on the same day for \$2.15 per basket in Guelph and for \$1.25 per basket in London. While the retailer in the city of Guelph charges the housewife \$1.65 for a basket of Bartlett pears, a farmer at Guelph Junction, a few miles away is glad to get rid of a finer quality of Bartlett pear at sixty-five cents per basket—one dollar less than the price in town. A butcher in a small village south of Owen Sound pays the express charges on a shipment of fresh meat from a Toronto packing house to his shop, one hundred miles, and sells it at a lower price per pound than is asked for the same meat on the street in Toronto on which that packing house is situated. While tomatoes in Toronto are at a price that makes them unknown to many families, they rot in thousands of bushels on farms a few miles distant from the city. The humble houses of city men. While the farmers up in the township of Benlinton turn their hogs into orchards where the choicest of Dutchess apples lie rotting, ankle deep, Dutchess apples sell in Montreal at \$6.50 per barrel. The hogs in Benlinton trample into the ground the fruit for which some poor child of the tenement longs with a longing that brings pain and tears. City workers leaving Toronto on any evening train hear the persistent call of the news agent: 'Pears and peaches. Finest California fruit!' while the very train that carries them is passing through orchards bearing apples such as California never grew, and for which the farmer is coolly offered by 'the interests' one dollar and a half per barrel. Though Ontario-grown fruit rots on a thousand farms, Toronto housewives hasten to buy, at five cents each, the inferior products imported from Washington and Oregon, set, as they are, in decorated windows or polished with the dirty sleeve of some huckster. Freight rates are high because freight cars are scarce, yet whole carloads of plums and crabapples cross a continent—from the Okanagan to Hamilton—to sell or spoil in the heart of the finest fruit belt in Canada."

The Local Council of Women of Toronto has declared itself in favor of a juvenile court in every town in Ontario, with women as judges. Women have proved successful juvenile court judges in the west.

SLAIN BY BOLSHIEVNIK.

London, Sept. 27.—A Bolshevik wireless despatch today reports the discovery of an anti-Bolshevik plot with ramifications throughout Russia, which led to the capture and execution on sixty-six men on charges of conspiracy. The plot is said to have originated in Moscow.

Among the men who were executed were the former Duma members, N. N. Stehlikin, Professor Astroff and Volkoff, Prince Obolensky and General Kuznetsov and Machoff.

Others arrested were Prince Andrei-koff, Baron Stromberg and M. Rosenoff, the widely-known Menshevik leaders.

Folded Toy-makers.

London, Sept. 27.—Demobilized soldiers are entering into competition with Germany as toy-makers. Thousands of them are making toys of all kinds and are getting good prices for them from the large firms which already are laying in the supplies to meet the biggest Christmas rush since before the war.



BEATING THE COST.
Next year I'll rent a patch of ground, and plant string beans and morning glories, and laugh when neighbors come around with proffered hard luck stories. To old time methods let's get closer, let's try our fathers' thrifty plans, and quit this chasing to the grocer to buy our provisions in cans. When I was young, in distant ages, our garden was a sight to see, with succotash and pea-green gages, and cabbage heads in groups of three, and pumpkin vines grew on a trellis, and squashes glistened, glistened bright, until the neighbors came grumpy and jealous, and stole our melons in the night. And all the year we lived like princes on garden sass we raised ourselves, and always had reserves of quinces, and we killed the pig and smoked the hams, and for the proffering of a spud, a pumpkin or a prune, but to the grocer go careering, and stole our melons in the night. Oh, let's get back to old time and blow with him our last doubtless. Oh, let's get back to old time and raise the slow and things we eat, and show we're sane, and save our faces, and beat the High Cost and repeat.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

DETROIT IN BRITISH HANDS

Each summer thousands of tourists visit the beautiful United States city of Detroit. The most cordial relations exist between Canada and the citizens across the border—relations much more intimate since the two nations have fought side by side on European fields of battle. But once Canadians and Americans felt the city of Detroit as the prize.

That was in 1812 when the American city had come into the hands of the British. Gen. Proctor was stationed there to hold the city with a small force. He was a gallant officer who had won great fame as a fighter in the war of 1812-1814. Naturally the Americans were very anxious to recover the city and Gen. Harrison, for the States, was commissioned to lead the attack against the city. Proctor heard of his coming and when he was nearing Detroit he fell upon the Americans with great slaughter at Frenchtown. The success of the British ranked in the hearts of the vanquished and great preparations were made for a retreat but was bitterly opposed by the great Indian Chief Tecumseh. He was overruled and the march to Burlington Heights began. Harrison advanced rapidly and on Sept. 27 landed just below Amherstburg. He occupied Detroit where Proctor had burned the public buildings and a few days later he left Sandwich in pursuit of the British. He overtook the straggling army at St. Marys and the British left took place. The great Tecumseh was slain there on Oct. 5, and the army of Proctor was destroyed. Since that time Detroit has remained in the hands of the Americans and has grown to be the great city of the present.

ON A DEAD POET.

The hand that swept the falling lyre
With more than mortal skill,
The lightning eye, the heart of fire,
The fervent lip, are still—
No more in rapture or in woe
With melody to thrill,
Ah, nevermore!

But angel hands shall bring him balm
For every grief he knew,
And Heaven's soft hand his soul shall calm
With music sweet and true
And teach him the holy charm
Of Israel anew,
Forevermore!

Love's silver lyre he played so well
Lies shattered on his tomb;
But still in its music and spell
Points on through light and gloom;
And in the hearts where soft they fell
His words of beauty bloom
Forevermore!

—Frances Sargent Osgood.

LIGHTER VEIN.

They Had Him Going.

"What's the idea of sitting in the barn here all by yourself?"
"Well, answered Farmer Comstock, 'if the summer boarders aren't playing jazz on the phonograph they're quarrelling over the League of Nations, so I'm lingering out here with the cattle and resting my mind.'"

It Was All Right.

An English mistress had in her employ an Irish servant girl who frequently had visitors. Once after one of Bridget's callers had left, her mistress called her and said:
"Bridget, I do not approve of your entertaining your visitors in the kitchen."

"Oh, ma'am," said Bridget, "don't mention it. Sure, he's not me best boy."

"The kitchen's good enough for him, thank you, ma'am."

His Conscientious Objections.

A soldier is allowed to "change his religion," as it is termed, if he can convince his commanding officer that he has good reasons. On one occasion a man intimated his desire to "become a Quaker."

"Now," said the Colonel, "what are your reasons? Have you conscientious objections in regard to the matter?"

"The man continued the Colonel, 'what denomination do you wish to be transferred to?'"

Said the case-seeking Tommy: "I dismember the name, sir, but it's them as parades for church an hour later than the others."

A good story is told by J. A. Strahan in his "Bench and Bar of England," concerning a counsel who in the peroration of his speech said in a low, deep and most impressive voice—

"Gentlemen of the Jury, the Scriptures tell us that Pontius Pilate wrote on the outward and invulnerable wall of mighty Nineveh these terrible and tragic words: 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharis, which, being interpreted, mean—'

"The Scriptures," the judge snapped in anger, "don't tell that Pontius Pilate wrote any such words on any wall anywhere."

Counsel stared for a moment at the judge, indignant and amazed. Then he replied with great dignity—

"My lord, the Scriptures certainly tell us that somebody wrote these words on some wall somewhere; and whoever the writer was, wherever the wall, the principle is the same."

MILLIONS FOR ROADS.

(Bangor Commercial.)

When Maine voters, the other day, endorsed the bond issue for good roads, they took part in a movement that is not local to Maine, but one that is being carried on all over the country.

For many years the several states have worked for highway improvement but there were many difficulties in the way, waste and poor construction being especially noticeable.

The distance across the United States is standardized, the federal government is matching state appropriations dollar for dollar and a great gain in improvement is already being noted, a gain that bids fair to continue until poor highways are things of the past. Another forward step was taken the other day in congress when Senator Sheppard of Texas introduced a bill for the appropriation of \$400,000,000 to carry out the federal good roads act. This bill will certainly pass and the money thereby made available will be expended in further improvements from 1921 to 1924.

The distance across the United States is approximately 3,600 miles. In three years with the federal government putting up approximately \$400,000,000 for the states, 15,000 miles of perfect roadway have been constructed, or projects have been approved and will be carried out prior to 1921 in every commonwealth in this nation. Or by way of comparison, enough roadway to span the nation between oceans four times with something left over for a detour into Canada.

These 15,000 miles of roads—constructed up to August 31, 1919—have encompassed the boundary lines of the United States, running down the Atlantic coast from where New Brunswick adjoins Maryland, and the Florida peninsula along the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande river, along the Mexican border to the Pacific, up the coast to California, Oregon and Washington to the tip of Maine and down to the Atlantic once more.

The first chapter in the successful story of good roads construction was written in 1912 when congress voted an appropriation of \$800,000 for experimental purposes. This was expended in worth while demonstrations, and so successful were they that in 1916 little effort was necessary to get a bill through congress for an appropriation of \$75,000,000, to be expended in five years, together with \$1,000,000 a year for roads in national parks and forest reserves.

This sum was augmented this year, however, by a supplemental appropriation of \$200,000 for the states and \$800,000 annually for the parks and forests, carrying the work to 1921. This was a grand total of \$275,000,000 for the general work; and \$150,000,000 for the parks and forests.

But this appropriation has not been entirely expended. Up to August 31, 1919, the states and the federal government had contributed \$70,715,748.

AFTER CITY SUCKERS.

(New York Times.)

A city man got a very glowing circular from Chicago, the following company offering him ten acres of land in Florida for the surprisingly small sum of \$2,500.

"The circular," the city man called it, "a 'peanut unit' the circular said, 1,000 bushels of peanuts on his ten acres and could sell the peanuts—allowing for low prices—at \$2 a bushel. The city man was impressed, but he sent the circular to the Department of Agriculture with a query whether or not the investment was a good one.

Following are some sentences from the letter he got in reply: 'The literature is of the kind designed to deceive city people in the north and west who do not know anything about farming. 'The average return from ten acres of peanuts was not exceed \$200 to \$300. 'You would not exceed \$200 to \$300. 'You could buy a 100-acre farm in almost any of the counties of Western Florida, including the one mentioned in the circular, for the price these people ask for ten acres.'"

"The whole 'unit' system, whether it is peaches, peaches, figs, cane, peanuts or what, is simply a means of selling land at three to five times what it is worth to ignorant or unwary small investors. 'To pay \$2,500 for this ten acres of land would stamp you as a 'sucker' of the rankest class. 'All this is without reflecting in any way on Florida, for it is a good state and lands are comparatively cheap there."

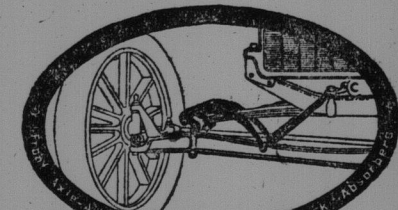
"COMMON SENSE" NEEDED.

Poking out the evil effects that were bound to ensue from the modern tendency to destroy for the sake of destruction, George Barnes, M. P., the labor politician in the British War cabinet, recently made a plea for more "common sense" in trade unionism. Mr. Barnes continued:—

"There are those who want to pull down the pillars of the state, on the off-chance that something more to their liking will arise. I have worked for the workingman always but I have never believed that the materialistic doctrines of rancour and ill-will can put things right. This is what is now believed by an increasing number."

"I believe that common sense must assert itself over the materialistic forces that have been gathering in the past few years. I have seen improvements during the past few months. Six or eight months ago I was alarmed by a feeling on waking up in the morning that anything might happen during the day, but we have now got over the worst."

Another speaker at the same labor conference, deplored the "profligate spirit" that prevails among the workingmen who think that happiness can only be found in the desire to get as much as they could and give as little as they could.



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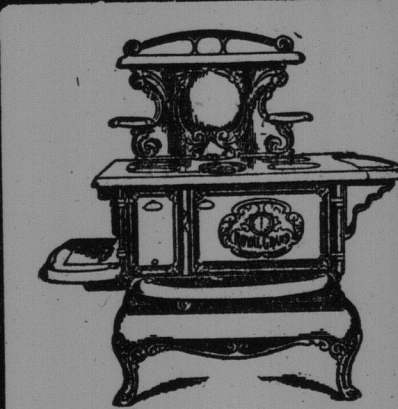
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CANADIAN FORESTS

CANNOT SUPPLY PULP

AND PAPER FOREVER

Within a Few Years it May be

Necessary to Substitute Straw

—One Chicago Paper Eats up

Thirty Acres of Forests For

Each Edition

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The world, in a few years, may have to fall back for its supply of news-print paper upon the straw of wheat and other grains which is now largely wasted, if the rapid destruction of Canadian pulpwood forests continues.

This was the statement of C. Price-Green of Toronto, industrial commissioner of the Canadian National Railways, at the fifth annual exposition of Chemical Industries here. Mr. Price-Green addressed the convention on "Canadian Fields for Industrial Development."

"The newspapers of Chicago alone," said Mr. Price-Green, "consume daily more than 5,000 spruce trees of average size. One edition of Chicago's largest newspaper (The Tribune) requires the spruce of thirty acres of forest."

"With but one-fifth of the world's population, the United States consumes one-half of the world's production of paper. At the present rate of consumption and destruction by fire, insects and fungus growths, one is forced to the conclusion that the time is not far distant when a substitute for spruce in the making of news-print paper will have to be found and one of the most likely sources of supply is to be found in the vast quantities of straw from the grain growing areas which at the present time is being wasted."

Mr. Green said that Canada has the largest forest area in the British empire and its pre-eminence as a paper producing country lies in its possession of 350,000 square miles of pulpwood forests, which it is estimated, will yield a thousand million cords of pulpwood. Upon these forests, the United States depends largely for its print paper.

"The more important of these forests," said Mr. Price-Green, "lie along the Canadian National Railways, in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and support the leading manufacturing industry of the Dominion. In 1900, Canada's export of pulp and paper products amounted to only \$120. In 1918, they reached a total of \$71,000,000."

NOW BECOMES THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE

London, Sept. 26.—(Canadian Associated Press)—The C.P.O.S. liner Empress of France, formerly known as the Allan liner Albatross resumes her place in the Liverpool-Canadian service today after a fine war record.

The Albatross rendered invaluable service as the flagship of the North Atlantic cruiser squadron during the war.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Sir George Burdett, formerly manager of the Bank of Canada, will succeed Sir Herbert Ames as chairman of the War Savings Stamps Committee and director of the activities of the campaign hereafter.

LA TOUR FLOUR

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