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LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Newspapers of Town and Country Happenings
Gathered by Graphic Reporters.

CARD OF THANKS.
Joseph P. Delaney and family wish to thank their relatives and friends for their sympathy and kindness in their recent bereavement.

PROFESSIONAL.
Dr. A. Pierce Crockett, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist will be at the St. James Hotel, Campbellton, FRIDAY, MARCH 16th, where he may be consulted professionally. Mar. 8-2p

CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Chatterton wish to thank their many friends who so kindly and willingly helped and sympathized with them in their recent bereavement.

Mr. Harry Pritchard and family wish to thank the ladies of the W. A. C. of which Mrs. Pritchard was a member for their beautiful cross, and also wish to thank Mrs. T. Scott for the beautiful flowers and the many kind friends who showed sympathy during Mrs. Pritchard's illness and death.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mrs. F. M. Anderson and family wish to thank their many friends for the kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement, and also for the many beautiful floral tributes.

OMISSION.
In the list of floral tributes to the late F. M. Anderson, published in last week's edition an omission was made. Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Shivers.

CHRIST CHURCH, ANGLICAN.
A. BROCK HUMPHREYS, Rector.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion, 11 a.m.
Third Sunday in the month, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.
Matins and Litany at 11 a.m.
Second, fourth and fifth Sunday in the month, Matins at 11 a.m.
Every Sunday Evening at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Men's Bible Class at 8:30 p.m. Feb. 1-4.

Cutting Cut Glass

We are offering while they last a few items of Cut Glass. The prices have listed tell their own story.

- Out Glass Water Pitcher and Six Tumblers \$3.50
- Out Glass Berry Bowl with Six Berry Dishes 3.00
- Out Glass Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher 1.50
- Out Glass Large Bowl 4.00

The Patterns and Designs are original and very pretty. There are only a few of each item, that means you

H. R. HUMPHREY
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

PIUS MICHAUD ON FOREST PROTECTION

Introduces Resolution and Delivers Address in Parliament on Subject.

Forest Protection
Mr. Pius Michaud (Montreal) moved.
That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable for the purpose of the preservation of our great forest wealth, that the government of Canada should co-operate with the governments of the several provinces.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I have taken a special interest in the Canadian Forestry Association for many years, and have also read carefully all forestry reports published by that association and by the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior. I beg to congratulate and to thank the personnel of these two bodies for their splendid work. They have taken great pains to secure information on this important subject and I am more than thankful to learn for the facts which I have been enabled to obtain in connection therewith. We are told that a country without a forest is like a man without a heart. We have forests in this country, the estimated value of which is over two billion dollars, an amount sufficient to pay our present national debt. In 1922, there were over 4,000 forest fires in Canada, and Mr. Robson Black, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, has stated that these fires destroyed about 150,000,000 cords of timber or fifty years' supply, were destroyed by insects in the last ten years in the province of Quebec. In the same province 800,000 acres were burned over in 1921, and only a little over 1,000 acres were planted. And still millions of trees were exported from Canada to the United States in the same year. The Boston Herald, in connection with this great destruction, says:

What adds to the pity is the most of the timber destroyed by our woodland fires is so young as to belong to generations not old enough to protect it.

So far, I believe, the province of Quebec and New Brunswick have the most practical laws to protect their forest reserves. I have in my possession the Forestry Act of the province of New Brunswick. This was passed in 1918 and has been amended from time to time. I must admit, however, that in New Brunswick we have not to a certain extent legislation enacted by the province of Quebec. Let me acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, that the province of Quebec with its great forest reserves has given an excellent example to all the other provinces of how to take care of this natural wealth.

Reports, based on comprehensive surveys, have been published by the Commission of Conservation in regard to the forests of Nova Scotia and British Columbia and an inventory of the Ontario forests, commenced by that Commission is being completed by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The Forestry Branch has in my informed examination a very considerable area of the forest land in the Prairie Provinces and the forest services of Quebec and New Brunswick are collecting data as to the forest resources in their respective provinces, but the information available is still far from complete.

Of the species which are used for the manufacture of pulp, there are estimated to be 850 million cords of spruce, balsam and western hemlock and 400 million cords of jack pine, lodgepole pine, eastern hemlock, poplar and cottonwood; a total of 1,250 million cords. About 650 million cords of this is in eastern Canada, included in the pulpwood estimate is 700 million cords which is also saw material and will doubtless be used to a very considerable extent as fuel.

Accessibility is a most important factor in considering forest resources. It is difficult, however, to estimate the extent to which these resources may become commercially valuable since accessibility depends on changing conditions such as transportation facilities, methods of exploitation, market standards, price of products and cutting regulations. Under present conditions it is doubtful that more than one-half of the saw material and one-third of the pulpwood, exclusive of the prairie provinces, can be considered commercially accessible.

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used to a greater or less extent by the lumbermen, campers and others who frequent our forests. In this connection it is to be regretted that the government of Canada has not a United States forestry commissioner. In a report recently submitted to Congress—when, by the way, was read as a meeting of our Forestry Association held in Ottawa—concerning the damage to American forests, it is declared:

There is a lesson for Canada here. Experts have readily admitted that Canadian forests constitute one of the world's greatest reserves of timber. That they should be ruthlessly wasted by fire and other agencies is tragic and unnecessary.

While it is true that the government has done much to protect the forests, there is very much that yet remains to be done. The population of the consuming area tributary to our forests has increased fivefold during the past half century, but its wood consumption has increased tenfold or more. The natural resources of Canada are the envy of the world. To squander these resources is nothing less than criminal.

On reliable information it seems that about 150,000,000 cords of timber or fifty years' supply, were destroyed by insects in the last ten years in the province of Quebec. In the same province 800,000 acres were burned over in 1921, and only a little over 1,000 acres were planted. And still millions of trees were exported from Canada to the United States in the same year. The Boston Herald, in connection with this great destruction, says:

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when more authentic information is secured, that a large proportion of the timber can probably never be operated at a profit, that under the present system of exploitation a great deal of the timber is wasted, and that fire, insects and fungi are destroying many times the amount of timber used.

It was estimated that in British Columbia fire had destroyed twenty-two times the amount of timber cut prior to 1917, and there is reason to believe that similar conditions exist in the other provinces. The spruce bud-worm has destroyed, it is estimated, at least 100 million cords of pulpwood in Quebec and 15 million cords in New Brunswick during the last ten years. This is in equal to twenty-nine times the annual cut of pulpwood in the whole Dominion. Other insects are also destroying vast amounts of timber. No attempt has been made to estimate the damage done by fungi, but it would appear to be as great as that caused by either of these insects.

It is apparent to all who are familiar with the situation that the timber resources within reach of the established industries, especially in eastern Canada, are being depleted to such an extent that unless provision is made for the growing of new crops of timber, these industries are faced with the necessity of curtailment of production or entire abandonment of their operations. The constantly increasing cost of securing supplies for one saw mill and pulp mill is an evidence of this condition and has led to several of the pulp companies undertaking reforestation measures.

In addition, it must be pointed out that we must be prepared for a greatly increased demand for our forest products. Already the United States is dependent on Canada for two-thirds of its sawmill and our total exports of wood and wood products to the United States in 1922 were valued at over \$148,000,000. With the growth of population and increasing supplies of timber in the United States, we must expect increased demand for our forest products and we should be in a position to take advantage of this export and profitable market at our doors. Canada is the principal source of all kind of timber within the British Empire, and our exports to other parts of the empire and to the Orient are rapidly increasing.

With the growth of population in the Dominion our needs for home consumption are bound to be greater, for, in spite of the use of substitutes, the use of wood continues to increase.

Our immense forest area is capable of providing a very much greater output if handled with the view of maintaining production. This means protection from fire for both mature and young timber, control of insects, insects and fungi by establishing healthy conditions for growth, and the securing of reproduction by either natural or artificial means.

Dry weather will not prevent a tree from growing. Hail storms cannot destroy our forests; yet storms do not affect them; floods only stimulate their growth. Trees do not require cultivation in the sense that other products of the land require it. If the forests are protected from fires and if the timber is cut as it should be, forest products will be assured to us in large quantities for years to come. But in the East we have had some difficulty during the last few years in exporting our lumber, because, about the time we are ready to ship it, our friends in the prairie provinces are ready to ship their wheat, and every available car in the East is taken to the West for that purpose. I am one of those who like to see our friends in the West grow a good crop and export it to advantage, but we in the East have been handicapped for some years on account of this lack of cars. Especially was this the case last fall. We were glad to see the splendid crop that our friends in the West had, going out, as it did, to many different parts of the world, and we admired the splendid results of their efforts to produce much wheat as possible. Our lumbermen in the East, however, were making the request that at least a reasonable percentage of these cars should remain in our province in order to facilitate the export of our lumber. After the lumber is sawn early in the spring, it lies in the yards for three or four months until it dries, and that is about the time that it is shipped to different markets in the United States and other parts of the world. Thus our export season for lumber is the same as the export season for the wheat of the prairie.

In conclusion, I would ask the government to co-operate as much as

possible in the preservation of our forests so that they may be made the national asset that they can be if they are conserved as I have suggested.

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SAWMILL OUTFIT FOR SALE.
Consisting of 1, 14 H. P. DeLaval gasoline engine with clutch pulley, 1 sawed with 36 inch inserted tooth saw, complete, 1 16 foot carriage with 4 log seat, cable drum and 80 feet steel track; 1 trimmer complete with saw and belt. Offered for \$750.00. Apply to MADAME JENINGCO, Creek Terms, cash. Offer is good until May 1st, 1923. Anybody interested come and see or write to M. SMEARER, Archibald St., N. B. Mar. 15-1p

LOST—Between skating rink and Cemetery Road, a gold wrist watch. Finder kindly leave at this office. Mar. 8-1-pd.

FOR SALE—1 shoe shining outfit, consisting of four chairs, three beautiful signs, 1 large stand and brushes. Apply to MADAME JENINGCO, Creek Terms, cash. Offer is good until May 1st, 1923. Anybody interested come and see or write to M. SMEARER, Archibald St., N. B. Mar. 15-1p

TO RENT—Large front bed-room. Hot and Cold water. Apply to MRS. JAS. McDONALD, Duke Street, Town. Mar. 8-1p.

SALESLADY WANTED, must speak both languages. Experienced person preferred. Apply at S. Rosebush's Store, Water Street, Campbellton, N. B. 1-wk.

HURON ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED—Limited quantity. Grown from O. A. E. seed, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Original bushel cost last year \$120.00; price now \$18.00 per bushel, \$9.00 per 30 lbs. F.O.B. Trenton Ontario. Full information on inquiry. Apply to J. C. HENNINGTON, R. R. No. 1, Hillton, Ont. Mar. 8-1-wk.

FOR SALE—600 barrels Extra No. 1 Certified Green Mountain Seed Potatoes at \$2.00 a barrel. In bags, 15c extra. BENJAMINE D. HAMILTON, River Charles, N. B. Feb. 8-1-pd.

PICTURES WANTED.
The Graphic invites its readers to send in photos of any unusual happening which may take place in their locality. An ordinary snap shot print will be sufficient. If these pictures are of general interest they will appear in subsequent issues of the Graphic. In sending photos give a few details of object photographed. Jan. 29-4t.

EXPERT DEVELOPING—If you want still "BETTER PICTURES" mail us your films. Our "RESULTS" are the kind you want but cannot get elsewhere. Campbellton Agency at A. McE. MacDonald's, H. V. HENDERSON, West Bathurst, N. B. Oct. 26-4t.

DOMINION NURSERY CO. MONTREAL.
Trees, new shrubs, roses, phlox, peonies, vines, hedge plants, dahlias, gladioli for home and cemetery. Call or phone to see varieties. Sending spring orders now. MRS. D. McBEATH, Local Agent Feb. 8-2-pd.

FOR SALE—Sand and Gravel, promptly delivered to any part of the town. A large stock always on hand. Get my prices before buying elsewhere. Apply to BENJAMINE LARSEN, Ramsey Street—Appl. 16-1t. Phone 281.

PULPWOOD—I will buy any quantity of pulpwood two feet rosted or four feet peeled from 100 to 5000 lbs. Subject to inspection before loading. 100% cash with Bill of Lading. Write or wire how much you have and I will send inspector. GEORGE S. KERR, Campbellton, N. B. July 20-1t.

TO CHANGE THE RULE OF THE ROAD IN NOVA SCOTIA.
Halifax, March 6—Premier E. H. Armstrong introduced a bill in the local house of assembly today amending the rule of the road and Motor Vehicle Act, conforming to the traffic rule prevailing in all other provinces of the Dominion which have adopted the "drive to the right" policy. There was no discussion.

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Dr. J. Fergus Donnelly, Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, 1907. Late Captain of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, London, England. Campbellton, N. B. Office at H. P. Doyle's Library Stable

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