

## Wise cutting, not miserly hoarding ~ is sound conservation.

"Miserly hoarding is not conservation. In the case of the forests it is merely wasting something that might as well have been used.

"A forest is not destroyed by sound cutting: it is improved and made more productive.

"The proposed Embargo is not a reasonable regulation applied to resources in which you have a common interest. It is an arbitrary interference with Private property in which you have absolutely no right."

These striking statements, made by Ralph P. Bell, the chief public champion of the anti-embargo forces, are a forceful challenge to some popular misconceptions that have grown up around the Embargo controversy.

"Conservation," he says, "lies in sound cutting and utilization, not in miserly hoarding; and just as thinning and pruning and cultivating a garden, gives that garden a chance to thrive, so properly regulated cutting helps a forest; giving the young trees a chance to grow. If you properly manage your forests and cut the mature growth, the young seedlings will have a chance and in thirty to fifty years your land will produce its second crop. That is true conservation."

"The advocates of this Embargo," Bell continues, "tell us that ninety per cent of our annual forest consumption is a total loss from fire, winds, bugs and fungi."

By proper cutting we not only profit by the utilization of what we cut, but, while we are thus profiting, we are simultaneously saving a considerable proportion that might otherwise, through sheer waste, have been added to that ninety per cent loss.

### Whose Resources are they?

THERE has been much talk of the necessity of saving our forest heritage. "Why do so many of you people keep harping on that word 'our' all the time," Bell demands, "Our forests, those that we as a body of citizens actually own (and they form 85% of the total forest area of Canada) are already under Embargo so far as export is concerned. The forests that we are talking about now, in relation to the present proposed Embargo are those owned by individual fellow citizens of ours, just as you own your house and lot or your farm. And yet you join in the cry, 'Our forest—our land—Our national heritage.' Have you paid good money for these lots that you're all of a sudden so generously patriotic about? Have you slaved for them—suffered unbelievable hardships for them as some settler owners have? Every time the big paper companies mention their wood resources, they speak of 'the interests of our shareholders,' but when they talk about the wood of the man who owns a little plot of freehold forest land they talk of 'our' national resources. They aren't 'our' resources at all. They are his and only his; and neither you nor I have anything to do with them."

### Private Enterprises

"But," the ready objector interposes, "If the forests are cut down indiscriminately, all Canadians suffer."

"Yes," Bell retorts, "and if your big business gets itself into a jam, you are going to suffer, too. But you don't tell the owners that their business is a national resource, and that as such you have a right to interfere in its management. 'No, they are private enterprises,' you say. I tell you, these businesses are no more private enterprises, than the woodlot owner's trees are his private enterprise."

"As for that indiscriminate cutting that you talk about—Do you think the woodlot owner is a fool? Do you think he is going to throw away his capital? Not much! He was born and bred among trees. He has spent a lifetime in making them his. They are his business, and by and large he's taking better care of them than any other class of timber owner. You have no more right to tell him what he must do with his trees or where he may sell them than he

has to tell you how to run your private business. Its sheer presumption! An assumption that isn't supported by a shadow of right or justice."

### WISE CUTTING

It is asserted on the excellent authority of Dr. Clifton D. Howe, Dean of Forestry at the University of Toronto, that Canada owns young forests of over 50,000,000 acres. Dr. Howe maintains that under rigid fire protection and wise administration this 50,000,000 acres will supply Canada with adequate timber to cover future needs.

### WASTE ENERGY



Why waste time on the harmless little fellow when a big danger threatens Canada's forest wealth?

### Saved from Pulp but not from Lumber

BUT will the imposition of an Embargo prevent the woodlot owner from selling his wood?

"As pulpwood, yes, as lumber, no. And will a tree cut for pulpwood decimate our forest heritage more than the same tree cut for lumber?"

"The cases are not quite similar," someone says, "One is a manufactured product, and provides work for Canadian workmen, the other is an unmanufactured product."

### Pulpwood vs. Lumber

"A popular and perhaps natural misconception," Bell replies, "But erroneous nevertheless? An egg that is boiled is just as

much 'cooked' as one that is poached. A given piece of material may be just as much manufactured by hand labor in the woods as by machinery in a mill, and the benefit to the community depends, after all, upon how much money is expended in the process. Suppose we just examine this idea a little bit:

Two neighboring woodlot owners, can each cut from their woodlot logs scaling thirty-four cords. One sells to a pulpwood dealer by whom he has been offered \$8.00 rough or \$10.50 peeled. He has agreed to deliver the latter, and he and his sons cut, peel and junk their wood and earn the additional \$2.50 per cord over the price they would have received for their wood in the rough state. His neighbor takes his logs to the mill where they are sawed into rough lumber for which work he has to pay the mill, \$5.00 per thousand feet. When his 34 cords are sawed out, he only has 17,000 ft.,

for it takes two cords of logs to make a thousand feet of lumber. The cost of making those logs into rough lumber is, therefore, \$2.50 a cord, which the mill earns. The cost of turning the other fellow's logs into sap peeled pulpwood is also \$2.50 a cord, but in that case the owner earns it. The one is processed at home on the wood lot by hand; the other is processed in the mill by machinery. The expenditure is the same. The one is as much a manufactured product as the other.

### An Unreasonable Idea

"But this isn't all.—It takes two railroad cars to carry the 34 cords of pulpwood, while the 17,000 feet of rough lumber which required the same original quantity of raw material, fills only one car. The railroads receive twice as much freight for the pulpwood as they do for the lumber."

"So remember, that when you advocate imposing an Embargo, you are simply saying: 'You may not, from this on, sell your logs as pulpwood; you may not so secure for yourself and your sons, employment for an idle season. But you may cut your logs into rough lumber. You may throw away fifty per cent of the cubic content of those logs. You may load only one car, where you might have loaded two. You may not sell your wood to an American Paper Mill in short round sticks to manufacture into paper but you may sell it to the same mill in long flat sticks to manufacture into boxes in which to pack its paper.' Is such a proposition either reasonable or sensible?"

"If the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is sincere in its commendable desire for forest conservation, let them purchase in the open market the wood now going to the United States. Let them conserve their own standing wood instead of asking the Government to apply a regulation which would place Canadian wood-owners and producers at the mercy of a powerful industrial group such as the 'Newsprint Ring'. 'If their industry needs wood—why don't they buy it?'"

## Canadian Pulpwood Association

Temporary Address: P. O. Box 1081, Halifax, Nova Scotia

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Vice-Presidents: A. G. AUGER, of Auger & Son, Limited, Quebec, P. Q.; JAMES THOMPSON, of Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.; RALPH P. BELL, Halifax, Nova Scotia

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An Organization of Canadian citizens and companies engaged in the production of Pulpwood, which believes in the right of its members to sell their product in the best markets of the world.

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