

located. In these regions we have spruce, hemlock, and fir, which have been shown to be as suitable for newsprint as the Eastern species. The forests of South-Eastern Alaska alone could probably supply one-half of our present newsprint requirements if means could be found for developing an industry.

"During the time that our own newsprint industry has been at a standstill the United States has become so dependent upon Canada that some consideration must be given the Canadian situation in connection with our own problem. It has been commonly believed that the supply of pulpwood in Eastern Canada is inexhaustible. There has been a remarkable expansion in the Canadian industry during the past few years, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to expand for several years to come. Unfortunately, the more that is known of the Canadian supplies the smaller they are found to be. **The best information available indicates that at the present rate of cutting they will be practically exhausted in the Eastern Provinces in 25 years and that the beginning of the reduction in output will be keenly felt by the American consumer within a decade.** The reduction, when it comes, will be felt first and most by the American consumer. The only Canadian Province where large expansion on a sustained basis can be expected is British Columbia, and even this may not be sufficient to offset the probable decline in Eastern Canada."

Mr. P. T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company, in an address delivered before the Inland Daily Press Association and printed in "The Fourth Estate," New York, March 13, 1920, said:

"The state of New York has an absurd constitutional provision requiring its vast forests to be held perpetually as wild forest lands. The cutting of a stick of timber is forbidden, the Forestry Department is a source of expense and the forests are not improving. Hundreds of thousands of matured trees, which should be cut and used and made a source of revenue to the State, are dying annually. There is not only the loss of this vast amount of wood, but the destruction of the younger timber by the falling trees.

"The States should make provisions for the cutting and sale of the matured timber under the control of honest and practical foresters. A large revenue could be obtained from the sale of the timber and the forest holdings increased and improved."

In the Atlantic Monthly for March, 1919, Mr. Arthur D. Little, an acknowledged authority, stated:—

"In the yellow pine belt the values in rosin, turpentine, ethyl alcohol, pine oil, tar, charcoal, and paper stock, lost in the waste are three or four times the value of the lumber produced. Enough yellow pine pulpwood is consumed in burners, or left to rot, to make double the total tonnage of paper produced in the United States."

The New York Times, of November 13, 1919, reported Mr. J. F. Kidd, of Lake, Miss., as telling the Southern Log-