

Conservation

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Forests not Growing as Rapidly as Cut

Governments and Lumber Interests
are Awakening to Need for Perpetuating
Wood Industries

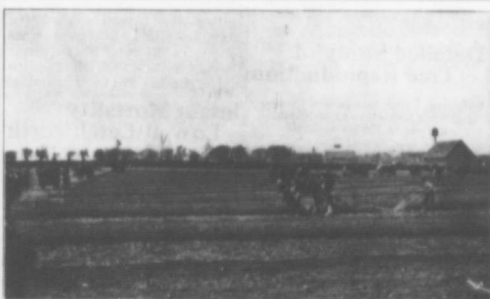
The forestry situation in Canada is distinctly more favourable than in the United States, due to the great bulk of the forests being on Crown lands, and thus subject to such cutting regulations as may be prescribed by the governmental agencies concerned, either Dominion or provincial, as the case may be.

The fact remains, however, that due to a comparatively small extent of the existing cutting regulations provide to anything like an adequate degree for the perpetuation of the forest on cut-over lands. Studies made by the Commission of Conservation show, for example, that in the pulp-wood forests of western Canada, present methods of cutting are resulting in the steady deterioration of the forest, and are rapidly rendering great areas relatively unproductive.

The demands for export material are steadily increasing. Not only does the United States take around 40 per cent of the pulpwood produced in Canada, but there is an export business of wood-pulp and paper, to the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries, aggregating over \$1,000,000 in 1917, and probably around \$35,000,000 in 1918. The exports of lumber add very handsomely to this total, and are becoming much greater through shipments to Great Britain and other European countries.

The value of Canadian forests, not only in maintaining home industries but in building up a great export business and thus under the balance of trade are so favourable, can scarcely be over-emphasized.

The necessity for recuperative measures, now found to be so urgently required in the United States, is rapidly becoming obvious in Eastern Canada, and merits the best consideration of the governmental agencies concerned. In addition to the investigations of the Commission of Conservation and the Dominion Forestry Branch, the Provincial Forest Service of Quebec and New Brunswick have the whole situation under very careful consideration.—L.



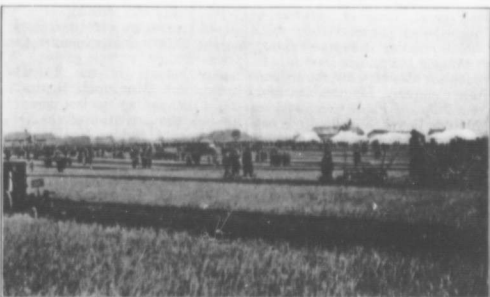
FARMER COMPETITORS SHOW THEIR SKILL IN PLOUGHING. Cut No. 194

PLOUGHING MATCH AND TRACTOR EXHIBIT

A very successful ploughing match and tractor exhibit was held at Ottawa on the 14th, 15th, and 16th October. In all 30 teams competed in the various classes and about 25 tractors gave practical demonstrations of their ploughing capabilities. There was also an equal number of various other kinds of farm motors, driving threshing machines, binders, milking machines, etc. A large crowd of farmers and other visitors was in attendance and a keen interest was shown in the various demonstrations.

The importance of better ploughing lies very largely in its reaction on other farm activities. It is in itself important, as ploughing is the chief operation in soil tillage. The farmer, who takes a pride in his ploughing, is likely to do all his other operations well, in order not to spoil the good job he has already done. Hence ploughing matches promote, not better ploughing merely, but better farming generally.

To intending purchasers of tractors, the practical demonstration of these machines would be of great importance. The exhibit at Ottawa provided a unique opportunity for farmers to see all the well-known makes in actual operation and thus select the one most suited to their special conditions.



MUCH INTEREST WAS TAKEN IN THE TRACTORS AT WORK. Cut No. 195

The above pictures show scenes from a ploughing match which was organized to stimulate production. But, in order that the farmer may have markets Great Britain must have credit, so BUY VICTORY BONDS.

Sole Antidote for High Living Costs

Increased Production is Sure, if
Gradual, Care for Present
Economic Distress

The high cost of living is the greatest material problem of our day.

For the man with a small income, it is a large-sized menace; even for the man with a comfortable income it is a source of continual worry.

The phenomenal rise in prices since 1914 is due to the scarcity of goods brought about by the suspension of production during the war. We have also wasted untold quantities of material for war purposes.

This shortage and this waste must be made good before the world can be again as prosperous as in 1914. Until they are made good, it is useless to expect that prices will materially decline or even remain stationary.

Recognising this fact, many people propose that we get over the difficulty by increasing wages, salaries and profits in the same ratio as the advance in prices. If this were possible, the effect would be the same as reducing prices to pre-war levels. Ultimately, this may take place, but certainly not soon.

The "day-light savers" realized that they could not get the public to perform every act of the day one hour earlier than usual, so they innocently deluded us by advancing the clock. It worked, because there was no fundamental law against it. But we cannot cheat ourselves over the cost of living in the same manner. Increasing wages without augmenting production sends up prices and leaves real wages unimproved.

What does the higher cost of living really mean? Sweeping aside the camouflage of prices expressed in currency, it means this: That we must now put forth greater effort and work harder to obtain the same satisfactions. There is no cure for it but economy and increased production.

It is not in the nature of the average human being to economize in what is lightly come by, nor to work any harder than is necessary to obtain a comfortable living.

Therefore, the high cost of living is not only natural, but necessary at the present time. Let us face this blunt truth bravely and apply ourselves patiently to work and to save—the only remedy.