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"Get McCoy's the original and genuine."

Porquis Junction Man Hits Nail on Head in Embargo Plan

"The Best Embargo to Put on our Pulp is for the Canadian Mills to Pay the Same Price as the American Mills," says Mr. John Rowlandson in Letter to Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, M.P.

In one sentence Mr. John Rowlandson, of Porquis Junction hit the nail so well on the head that it just about clinched itself in regard to the proposal for a pulpwood embargo. Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum has for years been carrying on an agitation for an embargo on Canadian pulpwood. He has a clever line of argument, but Mr. Rowlandson's sentence upsets all the fine theories.

"The best embargo to put on our pulp is for the Canadian mills to pay the same price as the American mills," says Mr. Rowlandson. There is the whole remedy in a nutshell. If Canadian mills would pay the price for pulpwood, the American market would not get any pulp from this country. The fact is,—however, that the settlers have to cut pulp to clear their land. They have to sell the pulpwood at a fair price to keep go-

ing. Half the time they are not able to sell at a fair price to Canadian mills, and sometimes they can not sell their pulp at all in Canada. The settlers are just as anxious to help Canada and to keep Canada's resources in Canada as Mr. Barnjum, or anybody else. But the settlers simply have to sell their pulpwood or quit being settlers. If they can not sell to the Canadian mills, they are forced to sell elsewhere. If the Canadian demand were sufficient to take all the pulp cut at a fair rate, there would be no pulpwood sold outside of Canada. The Advance has consistently opposed the proposed embargo, because it would injure the settlers without reason. "The best embargo to put on our pulp is for the Canadian mills to pay the same price as the American mills."

The discussion between Messrs Rowlandson and Barnjum is a very interesting one.

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these new industries but to industries already established—industries whose securities are held by the Canadian people in all walks of life, industries whose supply of raw material, on their own holdings, has in some cases even now reached the vanishing point.

The Canadian paper companies have agreed to provide a market for all wood cut by bona fide settlers and farmers, and in any event the settler and farmer can be protected through legislation or co-operative marketing of his wood; consequently our politicians can no longer hide behind this worn out bogey.

Please tell us, Mr. Politician, the real reason for this extraordinarily inconsistent discrimination between power and pulpwood.

Yours, etc.,
FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
To this letter Mr. Rowlandson made the following reply:—
Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq., Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:—I note your letter in The Mail and Empire re Embargo on Pulpwood. You say, "Why not prohibit the export of pulpwood?" I take from your letter that you are interested in the paper industry in some way, and I take the liberty of asking you if you are in the market to buy rough and peeled pulp in 4 ft. lengths at the sidings on the T. & N.O. Ry. on a five-year contract and what you could pay per cord for both classes of wood. If your price is satisfactory we might do some business, as this contract would carry me over until the United States mills got operating in Canada.

I have looked into this matter in a small way, and have decided that the best embargo to put on our pulp is for the Canadian mills to pay the same price as the American mills.

I am satisfied that the Canadian mills would find us Canadians at all times if this was the case.

Yours truly
JOHN ROWLANDSON

To the above letter from Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. Barnjum made the following reply:—
To Mr. John Rowlandson, Porquis Junction, Ont.

Dear Sir:—I have no mills in Ontario or Quebec. I have two pulp mills in Nova Scotia and am just about building a 200-ton paper mill here which will make a market for all the farmers' wood that is cut in this Province (Nova Scotia), and I intend to buy all that is offered before cutting a stick on my own land, so that no wood may be exported from this Province in an unmanufactured state.

Why don't you send a circular letter to all the mills in Ontario and Quebec with your offerings of pulpwood. I know I am only too glad to have an opportunity of buying farmers' wood, and I cannot see any reason why they should feel any differently.

Very truly yours,
FRANK J. D. BARNJUM

It is only fair to say that in the past few years the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. has actually gone out of its way to buy pulpwood from some of the settlers in the district who were in bad circumstances. In the desire to "help out" the Iroquois Falls concern has inconvenienced itself and perhaps lost some money. At least it has made no profit from this part of its business, though it has been of material service to the settlers. However, the fact remains that there is not enough demand from the Canadian mills to take up the supply of pulpwood, and until there is, the proposed pulpwood embargo would be most undesirable.

There is already an embargo on all pulpwood from Crown lands in Ontario. With this embargo it has been

found necessary in some cases to grant permits for export because there was no demand for the wood here.

Conditions may be different in Nova Scotia, where Mr. Barnjum is in business. But in Ontario, an embargo on pulpwood would be nothing more nor less than an injury to the settlers. Mr. Rowlandson suggests the one type of embargo that would preserve Canadian pulpwood for Canada's advantage—the buying by Canadian mills of the pulpwood at fair prices. Canadian settlers would prefer to sell to Canadian mills.

INFLUENCE OF MINERALS ON CIVILIZATION AND ART

Deputy Minister of Mines at Ottawa Touches on Interesting Theme in Recent Address.

More than passing interest has been roused by a recent address by Mr. Chas. Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa. Mr. Camsell enlarged upon the idea of the profound influence upon civilization and progress in the world that was exercised by the discovery and use of minerals.

It is a theme upon which little has been said during recent years, even in places like Timmins, where the importance of the mining industry is self-evident. There is, of course, a more or less general tendency to consider the mining industry from its immediate and material aspects. It is easily recognized that mining, by the very nature of the industry, is of great importance to a country, and that it is a very material factor in progress and prosperity. Most people, especially in mining areas, understand this quite clearly. The importance of the mining industry upon history and civilization is not so self-evident. But a study of history and various countries will show the effect of the discovery and use of minerals upon the general progress and upon the finer arts of civilization. Mr. Camsell mentioned the comment of Professor de Launay, the noted French geologist, concerning the civilizing power of the discovery of gold, that "it is the labor of the mines that prepares the way for the wagon."

The Deputy Minister of Mines said that the finding of placer gold in British Columbia in 1860 and later had laid the foundation of permanent settlement in a large section of that Province and the development of agricultural resources. Similarly, the Sudbury nickel deposits had opened the Chelmsford basin to agricultural settlement and the exploitation of the silver mines of the Cobalt district had been followed by colonization of the area about Lake Temiskaming.

Mr. Camsell recalled that there was not a soul twenty-four years ago in the territory now known as the Porcupine gold fields. In the past twenty years mines in that territory had produced gold and silver to the value of \$150,000,000, and were now supporting directly or indirectly a population of about 25,000 people. In addition, the operation of the mines was stimulating the development of agriculture in that part of the Province.

"In considering the opening up and settlement of our northern wooded lands, especially in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba," Mr. Camsell said: "I do not think we have appreciated sufficiently the lessons to be learned from our earlier history and the influence that minerals can and must have on settlement. In those areas contrary to the condition in our western prairies where agriculture was the first industry to develop, mining, along with forestry, is the pioneer industry. It is not difficult to understand why this is so. The opening up of mines and the establishment of mining communities furnish a market for products of the farm. The opportunity to supply that market is an incentive to the settler to undertake the cultivation of land in the vicinity of mining towns.

The exploitation of mineral deposits may lead also to the erection



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and operation of refining plants and factories in which raw minerals are worked up into finished goods. Mr. Camsell himself has pointed out that Canada exports raw minerals of great value and imports articles made from minerals to a still greater value. He has estimated that Canada had an unfavorable balance of trade in mineral products to the amount of \$170,000,000 in 1924.

If that unfavorable balance were overcome by expansion of industries in Canada, the mineral resources of the country would exert a still greater influence upon its development. It is recorded that in 1924, the primary mining industries of the dominion, producing raw material, much of which was exported, employed 65,573 workers, paid \$82,692,189 in wages and had an output value at \$194,747,644. Industries that work up the raw minerals employed 131,000 workers, paid \$165,605,325 in wages and sold goods to the value of \$684,339,984. Expansion of these secondary industries would employ more workers in Canada and enlarge the Canadian home market for commodities produced on the farms.

TO DISCUSS FURTHER SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION

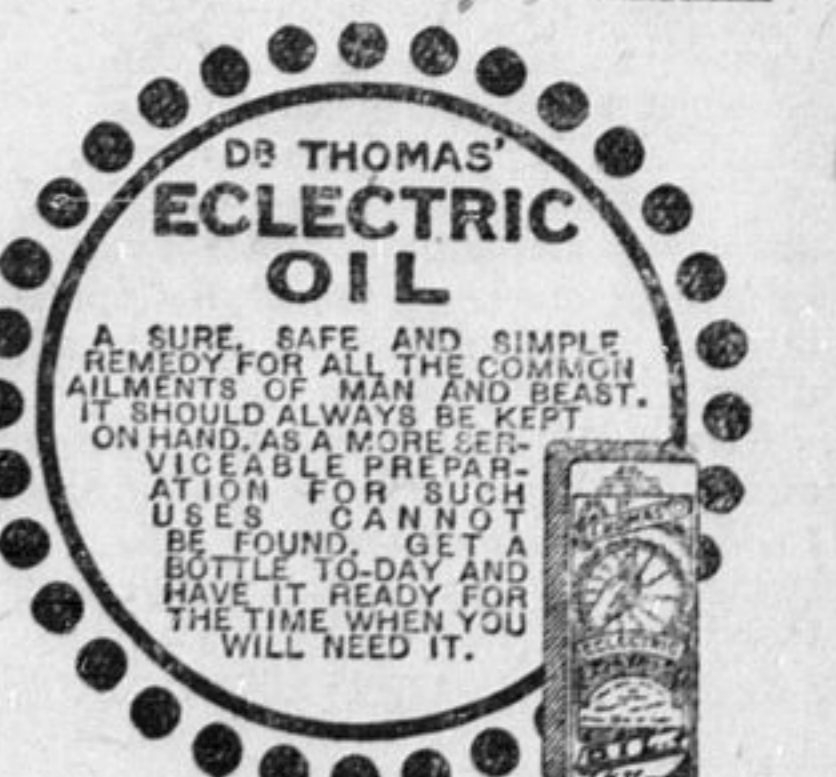
The matter of further school accommodation for Schumacher is a pressing one at present, and a meeting of the public school ratepayers of the section (S.S. No. 2, Township of Tisdale) has been called for Tuesday evening, May 25th, at 8 p.m., in the Schumacher Public School to discuss the question. All public school supporters are urged to attend this meeting and to voice their views.

MATHESON MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE WHILE OUT OF WORK

A despatch from Matheson last week says that becoming depressed over the loss of his job at the Blue Quartz mine, Geo. Hornby, a widower, and the father of five children, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to his bed in his home here. His semi-conscious body was discovered between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning by his children who heard gasping and choking sounds coming from the direction of his room. The body was suspended by a shoe string, one end to which was tied about the neck and the other end attached to the head of the bed. Help was summoned immediately and Dr. Dawson rendered medical assistance.

Hornby is a middle aged man and has lived in this section for more than five years. His eldest child is a girl of eighteen years. He had been employed as a miner and on losing his job it is thought the responsibility of his family and the prospects of financial difficulties were sufficient to unbalance his mind. He is held in the local jail pending his trial which is to be held Saturday. The charge is one of attempted suicide.

Mr. Morris Solman, of Montreal, spent a few days in town last week.



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