

their workers. This is mostly new money since 1890.

Over 350 million dollars of invested capital has been attracted to date and this does not take account of five new mills in course of construction.

And let us make good note of the fact that paper making in Canada is no exotic coaxed into activity by a tariff hot-house. Eighty-five tons out of every hundred manufactured here are shipped to the United States. Newsprint today is the ace of our industrial exports. It is the finest thing we do because it defies world competition, without an ounce of government bonus or any other quack medicine by which home industries sometimes are made to look big when they are only puffed up with taxpayers' sacrifices.

Is it, after all, the pulp and paper mill that accounts for all this transformation of the wooded wilderness, this placing of new population where only the trapper walked before?

Is not the paper mill the sub-agent of the Forest? The whole of the development is in consequence of

forests and water powers. The mills came because forests were available and mills will depart when the forest ceases. Population came **because raw material called it.**

Grand Mere and Kenogami and Iroquois Falls would never have existed but for the magnet of the forest.

Farmers and Factories

The visitor to the Canadian forest community, whether lumber town or paper town, is struck by a second fact. He finds each forest industry the core of a farming population, attracted there and sustained by the ability of the town to absorb all farm production. He inquires at Iroquois Falls, Ontario, the home of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, where the farm products come from and is informed that the surrounding settlers cannot commence to feed the towns people who import most of their vegetable foods from Toronto. Thus is the forest industry not alone transmuting timber into negotiable wealth, promoting employment, and pouring out traffic onto the railways,

but it furnishes the sole reason for the entry of farmers into the patches of fertile soil that otherwise would never produce a penny.

Without the forest industry, supplying the market, however, most of such farms would be counted out as business propositions. The vast non agricultural northland (which means more than two thirds of the area in the case of Ontario and Quebec) will never be really "peopled" except by those who come seeking timber or mines. And those who seek mines are ultimately counted as transients in a country to the extent that most mines are transient producers. Only the forest assets can, under a proper forestry system, be counted as self perpetuating assets reproducing the "gold of timber" without diminution, generation after generation.

The one and only major "value", except mining, on eighty acres out of every hundred in this Dominion is the Green Forest. On all except ten or fifteen per cent of our national area it is the sole colonizer, the sole bidder for new Canadians.

Tree Growing Miracle on the Prairies

The accompanying plates graphically present the miracle of tree growing on the prairies. Mr. Alfred Johnson, Strathmore, Alberta, planted the trees shown in the picture in 1911, securing the cuttings from the Indian Head Nursery. The results will be regarded by most of our readers as truly remarkable although they are by no means abnormal.



Mr. Johnson, in sending the photographs to the Forestry Association, remarks, "I like the Canadian Forestry Magazine very much and hope that it may long continue to give the utmost satisfaction that it has done in the past."

