

by the younger brothers of the wood-using industry, pulp and paper, are not so well understood.

Ontario possesses 16 paper mills, 9 pulp mills, and 13 combined pulp and paper mills, a total of 38 establishments out of 99 in the entire Dominion. They represent a capital investment of \$95,281,000 out of a total of \$264,581,000. They give employment to 8,571 persons, exclusive of woodmen. They distribute in wages and salaries \$11,666,000 a year, out of a total of \$32,323,789 for the whole of Canada.

Two of Canada's greatest paper producing mills are in Ontario: the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills with three plants at Sault Ste-Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls, having an ultimate annual output, when new machines are completed, of 200,000 tons of newsprint paper, 10,000 tons of surplus groundwood pulp, and 13,000 tons of surplus sulphite pulp and 10,000 tons of box boards; the Abitibi

Power and Paper Co. of Iroquois Falls, one of the largest and most efficient paper mills in the world, with an annual capacity of 120,000 tons of newsprint, 18,000 tons of board and 18,000 tons of chemical pulp.

Too much emphasis cannot be given to the influence of Ontario's pulp and paper plants upon agricultural settlement. Each industrial unit creates a municipality of thousands of people paid at high wages and demanding for more farm produce than the settlers in their immediate neighborhoods have yet found it possible to supply. Markets near at hand and the first essential to land settlement in Ontario's northerland and such markets are being supplied by the pulp and paper towns and to a lesser degree by the mining camps. The Forests of Northern Ontario, therefore, must be regarded not only as a creator of prosperous municipalities in what was yesterday's wilderness, but equally as the builder of markets without which the pioneer farmer would find conditions hopeless.

The House Jack-Pine Built

By T. K. D.

Who is Jack Pine? What is Jack Pine? Where is Jack Pine?

From the investor's standpoint; from the pulp and paper producers' standpoint and from the national standpoint, Jack Pine is quite a big fellow in his own particular way.

For generations of tree life, jack pine has been a sort of poor relation. It has been the reckling of the timber breed. But henceforth it will be quite an important member of the forestry family. Heretofore, jack pine has had a very indifferent place in the assets of the producing companies; it has had no place at all in the active operations. It has been used for the extraction of certain chemical properties, for railway ties, and for kraft wrapping paper — not a big market as timber markets go. And there are scores of millions of cords of jack pine. The woods are full of them, so to speak.

Jack Pine, alias Banksian, alias Cypress, in the past has been a stubborn and reluctant servant of the pulp and paper mill; so much so that the expert woodsmen and mill operators deliberately ignored it as a means towards the end of pulp and paper making. Operators occasionally, inadvertently or with aforethought, put jack pine into the stewing pot with the more respectable spruce

and balsam, and always there was trouble — mostly pitch trouble. Jack pine, being a self-confessed culprit, was relegated again and again to the tall timbers.

Jack pine, it will be observed, has had a very bad name, and as a consequence was not invited to the daily dance of the woodchips, or the jamboree in the mill digesters.

Jack's reputation improves

Now we find that Jack Pine is not at all the sort of chap we thought he was. He has been exclusive, that is all. He can go into the digester, unaccompanied, and come forth a one-hundred-per cent. specimen of sulphite pulp, equal to the best composition requisite for the making of good and sturdy newsprint.

And this is the point: Most of the companies in which investors are interested have supplies of jack pine to the extent of 15 to 35 per cent. of their standing timber areas. Most of these companies, in appraising the value of their physical assets, write the jack pine timber at, perhaps, less than one-half the value placed upon the timbers ordinarily used for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

My information is to the effect that in the Abitibi and the Mattagami companies'