

British Columbia should be in a position to supply the greater half of the world with wood pulp, or, better still, with paper of every grade and quality and in every form in which paper is used in the industrial arts. While the pulp and paper mills of the Eastern Provinces may find markets in the Eastern States and Europe, British Columbia should stand without a rival in the rapidly developing marts of Asia and Australasia. In his admirable little work, "Pulp Wood of Canada," George Johnson, F.S.S., says:—

"EGYPT AND CANADA.—The first was the land of the early paper plant; the second is the country of the latest paper tree.

"Egypt was the land of the papyrus, from which the ancient dwellers on the banks of the Nile obtained the material on which to write those well-nigh imperishable records which, three thousand years after they were stored away, have been produced from their hiding places looking as fresh with their cuttlefish ink as though indited but yesterday.

"In modern times we have reverted to the ways of our ancestors and have gone back to the arboreal growth for the supply of paper to meet the world's marvellous demands.

"When, therefore, the chemist hit upon spruce and balsam and found them suitable in every respect for the production of the ideal cheap paper, and commercial men realized that these woods were comparatively cheap, quick of growth and well located for the needs of commerce—the world knew that at length, after all the centuries of seeking, the right paper, meeting all requirements, had been invented.

"It was soon earned that the material could be utilised for the manufacture of many other articles besides paper of various kinds, such as news, printing, writing, wrapping, millboard, etc. Among these are pails, dishes and other hollow ware, paper parchment,