

getting much more costly to take out and deliver to the mill, and the depletion of the Eastern and Middle States will very much increase the stumpage of the West.

The forests of Washington were great, but the most accessible of this timber has been cut off and the Washington mill-owners are already turning to British Columbia for their logs. Lumbermen from all parts of the States and Canada have purchased holdings in British Columbia, feeling, as many express themselves, that they can invest in nothing which increases more rapidly in value nor in anything that will be a better legacy to their children than a few acres of British Columbia timber that is ever growing in size and value.

PULP.

There is no place in the world that has the amount of good pulp wood that can be as cheaply put to mill with a better climate or more cheaply developed water power than British Columbia. Her great white spruce belt, extending from Queen Charlotte Sound north to Alaska is wooded with the most economical and best of pulp woods. This large area carries from one hundred to five hundred cords per acre; and the temperate climate, the many water-ways and harbors (free from ice the year around), the great mountain-fed power streams, the excellent geographical position, which makes it possible to ship to any part of the world at a minimum cost, and lastly, her large amount of cheap pulp wood all point to a great future for British Columbia in the pulp and paper industry.

The new uses which pulp is continually being put to makes an ever-increasing demand, and the manufacture of pulp will doubtless be a large and growing industry with us for years to come.

North from Queen Charlotte Sound, Sitka or white spruce is very plentiful on all the islands and along the inlets and rivers that run to the sea, making it very easy to get the wood to the mill. It is estimated that for years