

The amount of capital invested, or to be invested in the near future, is between fifteen and twenty million dollars.

At present about one-fourth of the output is sulphite, or soda, pulp, and three-fourths mechanical pulp.

This development has taken place not only because it has been demonstrated that Canadian spruce is the very best quality for the purpose, but also because Canada is the possessor of the largest spruce forests in the world, and, in addition to quantity and quality of material, possesses advantages in the wide distribution of water power and in the conditions of the labour market, all of which, combined, give her undoubted pre-eminence for the production of paper.

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In Canada there is practically an unlimited supply of wood suitable for pulp of the highest character.

The area of Canada upon which the spruce grows is also continuous with the geographical boundaries.

Far east, the spruce grows along the shores of Hamilton Inlet and the northern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Far north, around Ungava Bay, and far north-west in Coronation Gulf, and to the mouth of Mackenzie River, the spruce matures and arrives at good size. Far west, along the fiords of British Columbia, spruce abounds, increasing in quantity as one goes north, and the Douglas fir, a good pulp wood standing midway between the spruce and the balsam, is widely distributed, towering 250 feet in the air and having a base from 30 to 50 feet.

The extent of the forests of Canada is only beginning to be viewed in its true proportion, even by the people of Canada.

In 1887 Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere made a report to the Minister of Agriculture, on the forests of Canada. In it he says :

“ Let us try and make an inventory of the timber resources of the Dominion, beginning in the West. On the Pacific shores of the Dominion, in British Columbia,