

digality, the adventurous Frenchman of the seventeenth century rejoiced because he believed his mission to call into light the hidden riches of the western land to add to his own and the world's wealth. The student macerating in his tubes different woods by various processes to meet the loud-voiced demand for the chemist's newspaper, performed for civilization a service scarcely less meritorious when he discovered that in the spruce wood of Canadian forests there was the needed combination of strength, abundance and cheapness the world for years had been seeking.

To run a mill capable of producing 25 to 35 tons of ground pulp per diem requires a motive power of from 2,500 to 3,000 horse power. The generation of such motive power by means of steam is a costly matter, and experience has demonstrated that pulp can be manufactured profitably only in those places where power can be supplied by water.

A glance at the map will show that Canada is one of the best watered countries on the globe. Everywhere there is water, and from the geological character of the country water falls are abundant.

Thos. C. Keefer, C.E., C.M.G., in the course of a presidential address before the Royal Society of Canada, says:—"An examination of any good map of our broad Dominion, reveals, as its most striking feature, an extraordinary wealthy and remarkably uninterrupted succession of lakes and rivers, suggestive of ample rainfall, the first great requisite in the occupation of any country. Over a length of several thousand miles, between Labrador and Alaska, and over a width of several hundred miles, there is an almost continuous distribution of lakes, lakelets and rivers; the lakes of varied outlines, dimensions and elevations above sea level, and many possessing facilities for the storage of their flood waters. In many places the outlet from the lake or the connection between a chain of lakes is a narrow cleft in rock where an inexpensive dam will hold back the water supplied by the winter's accumulation of snow."