

It was soon learned that the material could be utilized 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, cotton wool for hospital dressings, cotton yarn and cloth, silk yarn and fabrics, cigar boxes, medals, cornices, panels and other architectural details, picture frames, car wheels, steam pipes, water pipes, telegraph poles, electric conduits, roofing material, coffins, boats, cigar holders, carpets, mattresses, lead pencils, artificial straw, shoe heels, vases and ornaments, furniture, horse-shoes, spools and bobbins, tool handles, buttons, cycle bar handles, fruit cans, hats, pinions for machinery, pulleys, letters for signs, substitutes for building stones and for boards, piano cases, tiles, paving bricks, fibre chamois, etc. It has also been used for encasing broken arms and legs.

It was only necessary to find the land which had the best spruce and the best facilities for the production of the most profitable pulp, which at the same time filled the requirements of pulp users.

The land of the spruce tree, as of the pine, is Canada. In accordance with a great law of the vegetable kingdom that plants and trees attain their greatest excellence along the northern limit of their growth, the spruce of Canada was, naturally enough, believed to be the best. Experiments proved the belief to be sound.

The quality has been tested by the severest tests. The United States of North America have large spruce forests and a very large demand for wood pulp. The United States paper manufacturers have found it profitable to come to Canada for the wood, and in 1901 imported from Canada over \$2,300,000 worth of wood pulp and pulp wood.

In competition with the Scandinavian stores of woods, Canada in 1901 sent to Great Britain \$1,050,000 worth of pulp wood and wood pulp.