



WOOD

LUMBERJACKS

Canada's largest export, Mr. Simpson told him, just as the industry that produced it was the leading one in Canada — in its exports, in the wages it paid and in the amount of capital invested in it.

"Does that mean," Paul asked, "that our newspapers in the United States are printed on *your* paper?"

"It does indeed," Mr. Simpson replied. "Four out of five pages that you read at home are printed on paper that comes from Canada's hardwood forests."

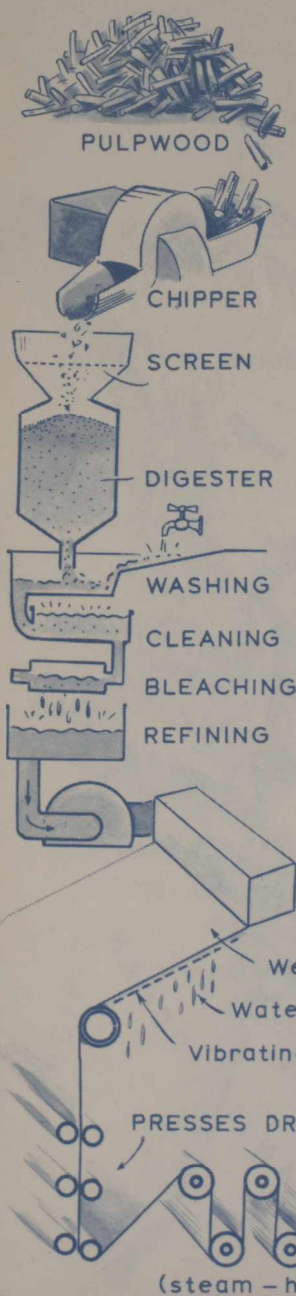
"Oh boy! I must see how it is made," said Paul eagerly.

Paul noticed the excellent English spoken by the mill's French-Canadian foreman. Before taking them through the two large factory buildings, the foreman first showed them the raw material they used, a great raft of logs moored on the surface of the river in front of the mill. He then pointed to a huge pile of logs near the entrance to the mill. These logs were being drawn up by jack ladder into the mill, where they were first sliced into pieces, then ground to a mass of chips that were afterwards dissolved into pulp by means of chemicals.

"There are four different ways of preparing pulp," the foreman said. "Here we use a sulphite chemical process."

Next they viewed an immense tank called a digester, in which the chips were cooking in an acid solution of sulphite until everything in the wood was dissolved except the fibres. The pulpwood fibres were then washed, chlorinated, bleached and pressed.

They also saw the pulp fibres being converted into paper. The dripping wet fibrous strips were carried over a vibrating wire screen, then passed through a series of



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