

The slopes of the St. Lawrence, the St. Maurice, the Ottawa, the St. John, the Ste. Marie, the Fraser and the Qu'Appelle rivers are substituted for the Nile and the rivers of Europe. The eyes of commerce turn to the New World with confidence that there need not be a famine of paper while the spruce flourishes in Canada.

The centuries of the Pyramid-builders and the 20th century—the latest born—salute each other within the shades of Canadian forests.

Through the experiments of a student, working in the quiet of a German laboratory, untold millions have been added to the wealth of Canada.

The Cinderella of the forest trees of Canada takes rank with the best of her sisters and becomes the idol of popular interest, scattering largess among thousands of toilers.*

At what time in the world's history paper began to be used is a question surrounded with obscurity.

The Chinese appear to have employed the wood of the cotton plant reduced to a pulp in the manufacture of their paper. The first rude efforts in other parts of Asia to secure a material suitable for the purposes of man, as a record of his thoughts and transactions, can be traced beyond the Christian era back to the second century, B.C.

When the Arabs captured Samarcand, 704 A.D., they found the people skilled in the manufacture of paper from cotton and, learning the art, rapidly disseminated the knowledge throughout their empire.

The product of their skill thus acquired from the East became known as Charta—a specially fine quality being called Charta Damascena, from the fact of the best equipped factories being in operation in Damascus.

In Egypt there had been for many years a paper manufactured from papyrus, a member of the vegetable world which, like the palm, was employed for a great variety of purposes. From the stem of the papyrus were

*The Shawenegan Water and Power Company is less than a year old, but it has built up a prosperous village of 5,000 people where no one ever dreamed of living three years ago.