

the directors, have long desired the Government to permit it to do with silver what it is now said will be conceded. The announcement of the National Review contains nothing intrinsically improbable, and the known relation of that organ to the Government makes it tolerably certain that the information it gives is correct.

PUSH IMMIGRATION.

Now is the time to push immigration.

Now is the time to let people abroad know more about Canada.

All over the British Islands in these Jubilee rejoicing days the folk are talking about the colonies; but somehow when they talk or write about "the colonies" they think first of Australia and New Zealand, and possibly second of this Dominion. We must change this, and place Canada first. There is an excellent chance now, thanks to the "boom" started by Private Stewart and continued by Mr. Laurier. But we have to cure the old country folk of their wrong notions about Canada, and we must carry our efforts over to the continent.

Hundreds of thousands of copies should be sent across the Atlantic of the admirable pamphlet issued by the Western Canada Immigration Board. We have sometimes thought that Ontario and the Dominion might take a lesson from the Quebec authorities in making their immigration literature attractive, but this pamphlet, modestly headed "A Few Facts," appeals to the eye with colored illustrations, photographs and maps, and gives facts and figures about life, progress and happiness in Western Canada under the hands of settlers themselves—Danish, English, German, Irish, Russian, Scotch, American and Canadian.

A great merit of the publication is that it testifies the advantages offered by Western Canada in the language of the settlers themselves, in their own hand-writing (*fac simile*), and virtually in their own characters. Thus the intending emigrant, say, from Europe, is addressed directly by those who have had experience of this country, and he is assured by them that he can make no mistake in casting in his lot with persons who have found the conditions so favorable to success.

Nor is this a farmer's pamphlet only, inviting people to farm lands only. There are pictures illustrative of towns, railway elevators, shipping, mining, smelting, fishing, lumbering. It would appear that the selection of the illustrations has been sensibly made with a view of demonstrating that each section of the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific has its own peculiar advantages. Altogether the reflecting reader of this interesting pamphlet must arrive at the conclusion that Western Canada is a country of varied resources and of great promise.

Something of this kind has, we feel sure, been often desired—we mean a mass of testimony from settlers themselves, which could be submitted as the genuine unprejudiced opinion of those who have no motive to mislead; but until now no one has collected this opinion and experience in a practical form, and presented it in so novel and attractive a shape. The Minister of the Interior, under whose authority the pamphlet appears, and the Western Canada Immigration Association, are to be congratulated on this excellent specimen of immigration literature.

FORESTERS' JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.—This bulky volume of 200 pages contains an account of the proceedings at the eighteenth annual meeting of the High Court of Canada, Canadian Order of Foresters, which was held this year at Niagara Falls, Mr. H. Gummer of Guelph, High Chief Ranger.

CANADIAN SPRUCE FOR PAPER MAKING.

Canadian pulp wood is likely to find market in France, according to the opinion of Mr. George Wagner, of Paris, who is now in Montreal. This gentleman represents several large paper manufacturers, and proposes to give contracts for the supply of one cargo of pulpwood as an experiment. France is a large importer of pulpwood for making paper, its supply coming mainly from Norway and Sweden. But the spruce of those countries, as of others which produce the spruce, is inferior to the Canadian, in the estimation of paper-makers who have made a study of the matter. Our spruce is preferred, at even a higher price, it is said, because it is freer from knots, longer in fibre, and mills better than that of other countries. United States paper-makers recognize this, and acknowledge the superiority of our spruce to theirs in this respect, while they lament the limited extent of their supplies of that wood compared to ours.

It is only in recent years that Canadians have begun to realize that the wood pulp industry is full of promise to this country. The forests of Canada contain a bountiful supply of wood suitable for the manufacture of pulp, and with the exhaustion of supplies in other countries the prospects for the Canadian trade improve. Capital is being invested in this industry in various parts of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, and with the establishment of mills containing the most improved plant, the pulp industry of Canada will soon become of national importance. The exports from Canada of pulp and wood for the purpose of making pulp for paper manufacture in the year 1896 reached an aggregate value of \$1,305,500. The exports during the past five years are shown by the following table:

	Wood pulp.	Wood for paper pulp.
1892.....	\$355,303	\$219,458
1893.....	455,893	386,092
1894.....	547,836	393,260
1895.....	590,874	468,359
1896.....	675,777	627,865

The United States is Canada's best customer for both wood pulp itself and wood suitable for pulp manufacture, taking in 1896 no less than 88 per cent. of our total exports. England takes the balance of our exports, with the exception of a small shipment made to France. These figures fall far short of representing the real importance of the wood pulp industry to Canada. The Canadian commercial agent at Liverpool, in a report made in 1894, writes: "It is a generally expressed opinion now among paper-makers in the north here that Canadian pulp is distinctly superior to that of Norway, and still more so compared with Swedish pulp. Much of the superiority we believe to be attributed to the nature of the wood itself. The fibre seems to mill better and is certainly of a tougher, as well as finer texture." The commercial agent of Canada at Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, writes to the Government, January, 1897, as follows: "The representative of a leading stationery house in this city has just expressed to me his surprise that while Canadian paper and pulp-makers appear to be earnestly striving to get an entrance into the English markets, no attempt is made by them to secure the Australian." Australia is a large consumer of commodities made from wood pulp, and with superior transportation facilities Canadians should be able to control that market.