

the home demand without a self-defensive tariff, and such a tariff is not only lacking now, but foreign competition is encouraged by the absence of even a drummers' license. It is manifestly unfair.

An Industry that Should be Fostered

CANADA'S pulp business is a case in point of an industry which would be materially strengthened by efficient protection. It is an industry for which Canada is naturally adapted. The total export of wood pulp to England and the United States in 1901 was \$1,950,000, or about 56 per cent. of the whole make of Canada. The total output was 265,000 tons, of which 40 per cent. was required for home consumption. Forty per cent. does not, however, represent all that Canada needs for her own use. Large quantities of manufactured paper are imported from the United States, to the value last year of \$1,800,000. If Canada first provided for her own necessities the percentages of reserve and export would at least be reversed. The larger the surplus then, the better. But not only does Canada export wood pulp in its semi-manufactured form, but she sends away the raw material. Last year pulpwood to the value of \$1,282,800 was imported into the United States from this country and there manufactured into pulp, Canada losing thus the benefits of an industry rightfully her own. Export of raw material is a most unwise policy for any country, and especially such a country as Canada to adopt. It is true that there are not at present enough mills in Canada to supply the demand of England alone, while the United States has the mills but a scarcity of wood. The import from Canada is therefore a natural consequence. But there is no sufficient reason why there should not be more mills in Canada and why all of the raw material should not be manufactured in our own country.

The remedy is protection. Some

approach to protective legislation has been made in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the former prohibiting the export of all timber cut on Crown lands and the latter reducing the stumpage duty from sixty-five to forty cents a cord when the pulpwood is manufactured in Canada. Evidently in retaliation the United States has imposed an additional duty of twenty-five and thirty-five cents a ton, the policy of that country being to foster its own industries and to meet trade restrictions imposed by other countries with the stern justice of retaliation. In the present case the natural result should be the establishment of more mills in Canada, which would more certainly follow if the Dominion Government enacted still stronger protective measures. An adequate export duty would confine the manufacture of pulp and paper to our own country and build up an industry which might easily take rank among our most important.

A Good Way to Advertise Canada

A PARTY of British journalists visited Canada this last summer, and toured the provinces with ready eyes and open note-books. They were not merely tourists, but were sent out by their papers to study the country and write about it when they returned home. Having thus spied out the land, their reports of it, which will be widely circulated, can hardly fail to attract attention and to make the English public more favorably acquainted with Canada, its greatness, its wealth of resource, and its all-round desirability. Such advertising is to be encouraged. Some system of attracting experts to our country and facilitating their investigations while here might well receive the attention of the authorities. Advertising is quite as necessary for a nation as for an individual tradesman.

A surprising ignorance concerning Canada and things Canadian has had its serious and its ridiculous sides. Our