

one step further in the direction of an absolutely limited formal monarchy than the constitution of the Motherland. As a matter of fact, the Governor-Generalship is possibly the very best and latest device in the history of politics for obtaining a constitutional chief magistrate at once sufficiently competent and dignified and purely formal. A King may be an infant in arms, a President may be a despot and tyrant, but the Governor-General of Canada can be neither.

At present the Governor-General is appointed by His Majesty the King upon the advice of his Imperial ministers who in turn usually act, I am told, upon the suggestion of His Majesty's Canadian ministers. Sometimes the Canadian people are quietly consulted by mentioning two or three alternatives until one is found which meets with distinct popular approval in Canada. Curiously but significantly enough, the fourth estate, the Press, acts as the agent of communication between the King and his people in this case.

Hitherto the Governor-General has always been selected from among the number of outstanding statesmen in the British Isles. There is nothing, however, to prevent His Majesty's ministers from designating a Canadian or an Australian or any British subject living anywhere to fill the office. Possibly there may come a time in the near future when all officers representing The Crown overseas, whether within or without the British Commonwealth, and all their civil servants will be chosen from the whole Commonwealth or Empire, whichever you like to call it, and not as now from the British Isles. Personally and without wishing to prejudice the case in any person's mind, it seems to me that some distinct movement in this direction is now due. The whole commonwealth is fast becoming the paramount entity. I hesitate, however, to suggest that a Canadian should be selected for the office of Governor-General. We must not forget that this office—as I have so often said—is purely formal and signatory in character. Some colour of detachment is, therefore, essential as in the Kingly office itself. No office of chief magistrate or any purely judicial office or office of form under the British Crown can be moved ever so little by party or private sympathies of any kind, and any movement in that direction would clearly be a step in the direction of disturbing the office of Governor-General under the Canadian system.



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Industries of British Columbia: V. Manufacturing

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Having reviewed the basic resources of British Columbia, it is now intended to deal with that industry the growth of which depends primarily and essentially on the proper development of those resources.

This province, as has been shown, occupies a position unrivalled in regard to the essentials of a great industrial area. With the exploitation of these essentials has come the establishment of manufacturing plants. First these factories which deal directly with

the raw products, and then an ever-increasing number of lesser industries.

British Columbia's expansion as an industrial province has begun only within the last few years, but the prodigious growth in manufacturing is shown by the fact that in 1910 there were 392 factories operating, with a production valued at \$19,447,778, while in 1922 there were 2,673 manufacturing plants the value of whose products was \$258,544,638. This province stands