

gether satisfactory to people in the East. Provincial representation in the House of Commons depends upon population, and a redistribution of seats follows every decennial census, which shows a change in the provincial ratios. The eastern provinces are thus to lose ten members and the West will gain seven, the Dominion as a whole losing three. The old and new apportionments are as follows:

	1891	1901	Loss	Gain
Quebec.....	65	65
Ontario.....	92	86	6	..
Nova Scotia.....	20	18	2	..
New Brunswick..	14	13	1	..
P. E. Island.....	5	4	1	..
Manitoba.....	7	10	..	3
British Columbia..	6	7	..	1
N.-W. Territories.	4	6	..	2
Yukon.....		1	..	1
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Dominion.....	213	210	10	7

Quebec has a fixed representation of sixty-five, and each of the other provinces is assigned "such a number of members as bears the same proportion to the number of its population as the number sixty-five bears to the population of Quebec." Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West have largely increased in population, but the electoral unit of Quebec, divided into the entire population of the Dominion, gives a total of only 210, and to provide for the increases in the West there must be a corresponding reduction in the representation of the East.

This mathematical method of constituting the House doubtless has the advantage of being exact, but it is one of the anomalies of so-called popular representation, that while the Dominion has increased in population by half a million, its total number of members, instead of correspondingly increasing, is actually decreased. In Canada's growing time the West is fully entitled to its seven additional representatives, but it is unfortunate that the East must have ten less. There was work enough for all. But now the question is, which will be the lost seats?

Another Advertisement for Canada

IN former issues we have spoken of various means of making Canada better known to the rest of the world. Advertising is as necessary for a young nation as it is for a tradesman, and must be kept up with equal persistence. Canada has been too long content to rest upon the good words of its friends, who, while fair and impartial, cannot always speak with first-hand authority. But Canada has now begun to do some advertising on her own account, and is already finding results. Trade agents, government literature, and immigration offices are among the best investments that Canada has ever made.

The latest method of national advertising is the appointment of forty progressive farmers from Manitoba and the North-West, who are to make a six-weeks' tour of Great Britain, visiting all the important agricultural centres and doing general campaign work for Canada. A programme has been outlined by the Department of the Interior, according to which the farmer-agents will visit one town each day. This is carrying the seed straight from the granary to where it may be expected to bear fruit. The English people are interested in Canada, but their information concerning this country has sometimes been of the crudest kind. A company of intelligent Canadian citizens who have themselves been very successful, can do much by a campaign of this kind to correct wrong impressions and awaken public interest of a practical kind. The result of this unique experiment should be a considerable increase of immigration from the mother country; and it might be applied also in other directions.

A Cry for Reciprocity

THE western American states want reciprocity with Canada. A strong League has been formed, whose purpose is to advocate a free trade policy with