arrivals themselves. At the same time they have seen their own people, the strongest and brawniest of their own sons, following in the same direction and moved by the same desire to "get west." And now, though somewhat late in the day, there is an evident purpose among the easterners, if we may judge from some of their newspapers, to even matters up by iniviting immigration to the east as well as to the west.

There is room in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for new settlers, and very good possibilities in the way of industrial openings. The wonderful resources and fertility of the west cannot, of course, be matched; yet the annual reports of these eastern provinces reveal a far greater variety and volume of production than we are accustomed to suppose. The natural facilities are there, and old though the country may be as compared with the west, there still are tracts of land and acres of forest waiting for development. The east is by no means exhausted yet. What is needed in the Maritimes, however, is some of the western spirit. Natural resources will never accomplish anything without enterprise, and men of enterprise and spirit are wanted down east. It would seem as if a portion of the stream of immigration might very easily be attracted to Nova Scotia and its sister province if a systematic attempt were made. So far, practically, no effort has been put forth in that direction, and as a result, Canada, in the minds of most outsiders, means Manitoba and the North-West. The tide will continue to flow mostly westward, but there is room for some of it in the east. Why should we not have a great East as well as a great West?

Our Savings

IN a recent issue reference was made to the growth of the savings idea in Canada. Some figures which have been made public since then show even more conclusively that Canadians are a money-saving people, and that they rank in this respect among the thriftiest in the world.

There are about a million and a half savings depositors in Canada, and their aggregate deposits amounts to no less than $420,000,000, or over seventy dollars per inhabitant of the entire population. This includes the government, chartered, and special savings banks.

A grave injustice was done to Canada in the last report of the United States Department of Commerce, where these figures were reduced to one-seventh. In that report the savings deposits in Canadian banks were given as $60,000,000, which is less than the amount shown by the post-office and government banks alone. As a matter of fact, however, the great bulk of Canadian savers make their deposits in other banks than these, and to base a report upon such incomplete statistics is manifestly unfair, the more so because it will have a wide circulation. It is, however, considerable satisfaction to Canadians themselves to know that they have the saving capacity so well developed.

To Keep out "Alien" Money

ONE of our Canadian M.P.'s proposes that the circulation of American money in this country be made a criminal offence. His purpose is to force out especially the American silver which circulates in considerable quantities throughout Canada. It will be remembered that only a few years ago, during the silver scare in the United States, the American coin and silver-certificate money then passing in Canada was subject to a heavy discount; when the scare subsided, however, the money once more went at its face value in the ordinary channels of business, and a considerable amount of it is now in circulation, especially near the border. At the same time, Canadian money is still discounted in the United States, and great inconvenience is sometimes caused by the refusal of hotels and business houses to accept it at par. Should we continue to submit to discrimination of this kind, while taking their money as freely as we use our own?

The proposition to make the circulation of this "alien" money a criminal offence is, however, somewhat extreme. We have not yet reached so independent a stage but what we are willing to receive the cash