

positive natural resources, the preservative influences and transportation facilities, but to call equal attention to the destructive forces, the neglect of by-products and economic waste and leakage. This negative aspect is disturbing to our complacency and embraces too large a variety of subjects for present detail. The shareholders as a body should however be reminded how much they lose by their carelessness in forest fires, by their insatiable demand for commodities which are neither useful nor beautiful, by the levelling of individual production and the combinations in restriction of competition, by the multiplication of retail stores and the neglect of co-operation in buying and selling, by the waste in advertising, commissions or graft, and all other needless "spreads" between producer and consumer, by the loss of by-products of coal, lumber, wood, or fish and by the exports of raw material for refinement and manufacture.

It is more soothing to devote space for the present to stock-taking and the care of what is perishable.

Canada has an area of 3,750,000 square miles, of which 3.37 is water. To develop this estate there is need of men, women and capital.

Deducting the 1,500,000 square miles of the Yukon and the Northwest Territory, which, though they can never be populous, have resources known or credible of gold, silver, copper, coal, oil, fur and fish, and are feeding grounds for vast herds of caribou, smaller herds of musk ox and buffalo, and in time for Siberian reindeer, the remaining 2,225,000 square miles have fewer than four persons to the square mile. The total population of Canada in 1911 was not quite as much as the present population of London.

Natural increase would take centuries to even sparsely populate the land. Immigrants of the right sort therefore are needed.

The managers of the Canadian estate are now wisely discarding the

dragnet efforts of a certain period in favour of careful selection of new blood. The attractions of Canada as a field for emigration have been brought home to the British Isles as never before; Canadian men and women have during the war unconsciously but most effectively increased the pace of the movement across the narrows of the Atlantic. Such influences added to the normal pressure of population in Britain and Scandinavia and to the inevitable decrease in fertile land in the border States of the U.S.A. must fill the needs of Canada for settlers quite as fast as they can be properly absorbed despite the very heavy migration from Canada to the south. It is as much as enlightened labour bureaus, settlement boards, and productive works can do to steer clear of the hard time of unemployment, and to-day the social organism rejects the idea of encouraging immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe or anywhere else for the purpose of keeping ready to hand a floating supply of labour to be used in times of great demand and flung aside at will. Imported live stock are not left by the wayside and human beings are now claiming a certain amount of care.

The growing wish of the most progressive countries is to have all its members healthy, happy and loyal. To attain this end Canada passes rigid alien immigration statutes and protects her patrimony from lunatics, degenerates, criminals, fanatical agitators and paupers. Nor is it only the state or the municipality that is caring for the physical and mental well-being of its units; several large corporations steel, pulp, coal and textile, are working on such ideal layouts as Ojibway, Kipawa, Cassidy and the Canadian-Connecticut garden city of Sherbrooke.

The policy adopted for the benefit of the returned soldier and through him for Canada as a whole is on similar lines. That policy is to settle the soldier on whatever available land