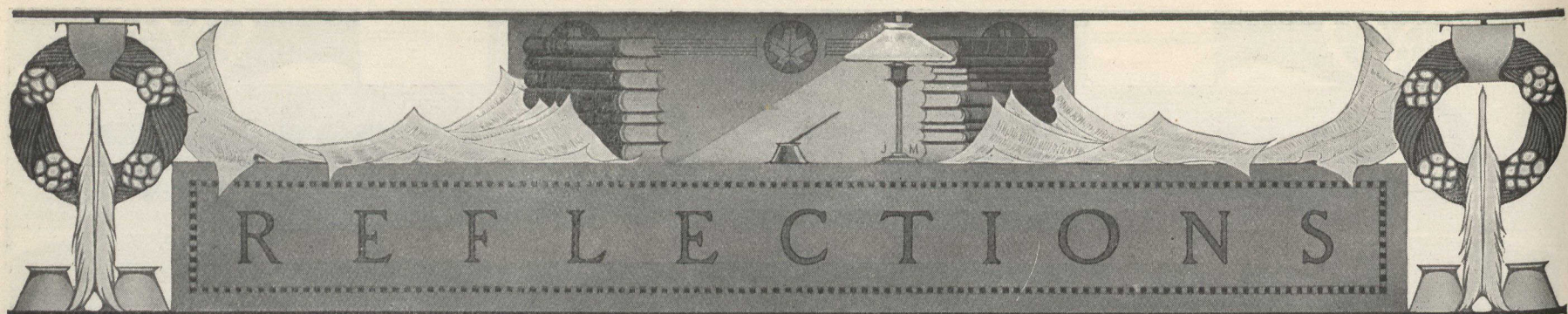




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THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT SLACKENS

SO far as Europe and America are concerned, the Westward movement of population has slackened. The immigration last year into Canada from Europe was less than in the previous year, although there is a large net gain in the movement. In the United States, on the other hand, there has been a net loss, more having gone to Europe than came from that continent. Strangely enough, the British and Canadian immigration into the United States is the only portion to maintain a fair average. In October, 8,334 Britishers crossed the Atlantic and entered the Republic, and 6,501 persons from Canada and Newfoundland sought new homes there. In future, our Immigration Department might add to their monthly statements a list of "emigrants" from this country. It would be interesting to know whether the United States or Canada is gaining in the annual movement to and fro. The movement from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec across the border is not yet checked, though there are Canadians complacent enough to believe otherwise.



ENLARGING WESTERN LEGISLATURES

A SHORT TIME ago the Saskatchewan Legislature was increased in size and now the Alberta Legislature is to be enlarged. The western provinces are expanding. Shortly they will have a larger representation at Ottawa. This is their growing time.

These provinces should learn from Ontario and the other older provinces that a provincial legislature may be easily enlarged, but that it cannot be easily decreased. Ontario could get along nicely with about one-third fewer members than it now sends to Toronto, and the Maritime Provinces are each in possession of top-heavy provincial governments. When a province is new, there is really more work to be done than when it gets older and has larger revenues. Nevertheless, Alberta and Saskatchewan should carefully consider the question of limiting the number of members sent to the Legislature in such a way that twenty-five years hence the size of the Legislature shall not be out of proportion to the provincial needs.

The new Alberta Distribution Bill provides for a House of thirty-eight members. No constituency is to have more than one member, except Edmonton and Calgary, which will have two each. The possible life of the Legislature is extended from four to five years, the Speaker's indemnity is fixed at \$1,500, and the travelling allowance of members is reduced from ten to five cents per mile.



ANOTHER BRILLIANT EXAMPLE

A NOTHER example of the need for further Civil Service Reform is furnished by the appointment of Mr. Edward Sears to the postmastership of the City of St. John. The old Civil Service Act and the new Civil Service Act both state that no man is to be appointed to the Service if he has passed the age of thirty-five. Yet Mr. Sears is over fifty-five, and Dr. McDonald, recently appointed to the postmastership of London, is seventy-three. Mr. Sears was once a fairly wealthy man, but bad management or misfortune has made him a beggar at the political patronage door. On three occasions he was mayor of St. John, showing him to be a gentleman of standing in a public sense. Last year he was the unsuccessful Liberal candidate in the provincial election in that city.

Thus we have the three most recent appointments to important postmasterships, Toronto, London and St. John, given to politicians. This is just the sort of political patronage which Civil Service Reform is designed to eliminate. These appointments should have gone to men skilled in post-office work, not to men who, however estimable personally, cannot be other than figure-heads. A service like the

post-office requires skilled direction, and this can only be secured by having in the chief positions men who know the work by long years of experience. Those who have to do with our larger post-offices know how defective is the work performed, compared with the degree of efficiency attained by the larger post-offices of the world. Canada is getting too big to have her public services manned by political pensioners. The commercial interests of the country are too important to continue the old practice of making the customs collectorships and the postmasterships a part of the political patronage of the ruling party.



TURNING THE TABLES ON THE C. M. A.

THE editor of the Edmonton *Daily Bulletin* tries to turn the tables on the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The organ of that body has been discussing the question of reciprocity in coal, since Nova Scotia coal is going into New England and Pennsylvania coal is the sole supply for Ontario. The Canadian coal pays a duty going into the United States and the United States coal pays a duty coming into Canada. The manufacturers say that they in Ontario "are being taxed to keep up the coal fields in Nova Scotia, when even with this protection no Nova Scotia coal finds its way into Ontario."

The editor of the *Bulletin* claims that this argument proves that the Ontario Manufacturers believe that they pay the duty on the coal which they use. He then points out that if such is the case, they must also admit that the Western farmer pays the duty on agricultural implements and other protected manufactures. He cannot see how men who object to paying \$2,000,000 a year in coal duties for the benefit of Nova Scotia, can ask the West to pay many million dollars a year on manufactured goods. He goes farther and claims that they have admitted that "protection does not protect."

Both sides to the controversy are pretty well muddled. In the first place, the duty on coal is only partially for protective purposes and partly for revenue purposes. It is just a question if the present Government does not regard it wholly as a revenue item. It is a part of our unscientific method of collecting taxes. If this be the true purpose of the duty on coal, then Ontario is not paying two million dollars to help Nova Scotia. She is paying only a much smaller amount or nothing whatever.

Again, the editor of the *Bulletin* is wide of the mark in saying that the case of agricultural implements is on all fours with coal. The people of the West get Canadian-made implements; the people of Ontario do not get Canadian coal. In the one case protection does protect; and in the other it does not. If the Ontario manufacturers were getting Nova Scotia coal they would have less ground for complaint; the Western farmers are getting Canadian implements, and they may or may not have ground for complaint. If these implements cost as much as they sell for in the United States with the full duty added, they have a reason for a protest. This is not the case, if our information is correct. Yet even if it were, their complaint must be of smaller proportions than that of the Ontario coal-consumer who is paying the full duty and not getting Canadian coal.

There is another point which cannot be argued now, but which is important. Coal is raw material; agricultural implements are manufactured products. Everyone admits that protection on raw materials is less defensible than protection on manufactured products.



SHOULD THEY EXPRESS OPINIONS?

SHOULD Canadian Clubs express opinions? is a question which has been much debated. The Toronto Club refuses to enjoy this privilege, claiming that it desires to instruct its members and make them better citizens, not to be a medium for sending forth resolutions