

The Men that Canada Does Not Want

IT has been said that there is room in Canada for every kind of men but bad men. This should be supplemented by the exception also of men who lack pluck. The settler who gets discouraged will never add materially to the development of the country. For such men there is no room in Canada. We need men who will "stick to it."

Among the thousands who are coming, it were strange if there were not some whose courage is small. Instances of such a kind occasionally come to one's notice. A young Scotch farmer, who was on his way to Manitoba last winter, found, on his arrival at New York, that Winnipeg was still many hundreds of miles beyond, and was so disheartened at the magnitude of the country that he abandoned his plans and returned that by next steamer to his little Scotland. A family of English people reached Toronto last February, and were discouraged by the weather; they, too, decided to go no farther, and returned to England without waiting to test their first impressions. A still clearer hint of how this lack of pluck works against the country's interests, is given by a farmer in northern Ontario, who, a few weeks ago, wrote to the Department of Agriculture as follows: "We have a good farming country here if we had settlers who would not get discouraged so easily."

For the making of the new Canada we must have men who are willing not only to work, but to wait the necessary time for the results. All great enterprises take time, and the development of a nation cannot be accomplished in a day. Most of our new settlers recognize this, and accept the conditions courageously; but evidently there are some who will not wait and whose courage fails them in the face of pioneer conditions. It is as well that these should not stay; we are better without them. Canada wants men, but she wants men of pluck.

Our Militia and what it Costs

RECENT happenings in Canadian military circles have attracted considerable attention. The somewhat dramatic circumstances under which Lord Dun-

donald terminated his office as General Officer Commanding the Militia, have served to emphasize a great many things in connection with Canada's military affairs, if not quite as many as some of the Government's critics claim. Without choosing sides in this dispute, which has been a particularly acrimonious one, some plain facts about our military system will be of timely interest.

The efficiency of the service has been greatly increased during the past few years, the credit of which is due both to the Minister of Militia and to Lord Dundonald. The latter is, of course, right in claiming that a very great deal must yet be done before the service is as good as it might be, but it is a question whether the people of Canada are in the mood for a heavy expenditure on their military system. The great majority of commoners will persist in the belief that too elaborate a service will be an approach to an unnecessary militarism, such as Canada does not want; and so the more practicable course seems to be the gradual strengthening of the service at as moderate expense as possible.

There is, for example, under way at the present time a scheme of reorganization by which will be provided a force of 100,000 men, of whom 40,000 will be enlisted. The remaining 60,000 will be available in the rifle associations, which are now being conducted with much more system and efficiency than formerly. It is believed that the carrying out of this plan will give Canada, within the next five years or so, one of the best militia fighting organizations in the world.

The cost of our militia, including the expenses of reorganization now going on, is sixty-eight cents per capita of our population. The highest it has ever reached was ninety-two cents in the year of the North West Rebellion, and seventy cents in 1900, when the contingents were sent to South Africa. The estimated expenditure for this year, not including buildings, is \$3,900,000. This may not be as much as might with advantage be expended on the improvement of the system, and it is quite possible that we may be called on for an increase year by year, for at least seven or eight years; but it is, nevertheless, as much as a young nation,