

some of the best securities in the United States. The growth of the money market has been taken advantage of by four new banking institutions, which have secured incorporation during the past session of parliament. These will be known as the Sovereign, the Metropolitan, the Securities and the Crown, the first-named having already commenced business.

A new loan of not more than \$15,000,000 will be raised to pay the floating debt and current expenditures.

The Canadian exhibit at the St. Louis exhibition in 1903 has been decided on as Dominion rather than provincial. The various exhibits will be amalgamated under a general classification.

Canada's agreement with Marconi, by which the inventor is given a cis-Atlantic base of operations in Cape Breton, is spoken of by the English press with warm commendation. The wireless telegraph system is held to be of great importance to the future of the Empire.

A contingent of Canadian soldiers will be organized and sent to England for the Coronation ceremonies. The appropriation is \$80,000.

It is thought that the trustees of Cecil Rhodes' great educational scheme will remedy the oversight by which so few scholarships were apportioned to Canada, and that provision will be made for all the provinces. As the will stands now, only Ontario and Quebec are mentioned.

The Labor Movement

A somewhat remarkable commotion in labor circles has been evident this spring in various parts of the Dominion. In Halifax nearly a thousand longshoremen were on strike for several weeks, and in the West there was reported dissatisfaction among the railway employees. The labor movement has had its centre, however, in Toronto and Montreal, where it assumed unusual proportions in some ten or twelve distinct trades. In Montreal the iron moulders, tinsmiths, plumbers, stonemasons, and electrical mechanics demanded increased wages and a new time schedule; in Toronto the same demand was made by the painters,

wood-workers, carriage-builders, lathers, bricklayers, printers, and street-car mechanics. In some cases these demands were met or compromised, and settlement of others is still pending. The workmen are claiming a fuller share of the general prosperity, and in some cases, under their new schedules, are receiving higher wages than have ever been paid before by Canadian employers. A parallel demand has been for the recognition of the labor unions, which have now become so fully organized that they are a force that must be reckoned with. So far as the railways are concerned, a measure was before the House to provide for compulsory settlement of strikes by arbitration.

The Tide of Immigration

It is expected that nearly 70,000 will be added to the population of Western Canada this year by immigration, an increase of 20,000 over last year. Some eight or ten steamers, already arrived or due at Halifax, will bring 10,000 from Europe. These include Galicians, Italians, Russians, and Germans, and thus far are a better-looking class of people than those of former years. While the chief distributing point is the North-West, a number of the Europeans have gone to Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie, having promise of employment in the great industries located there. A desire is being expressed among the French-Canadians now settled in the New England States to take up lands in the West, and a number have already gone to Prince Albert. Thousands more are said to be ready to follow, and some of the priests are at present inspecting the lands offered for sale, with a view to further repatriation of their French-Canadian parishioners. Still another source of new population is South Africa. The Colonial Office and the Government were said to have been in correspondence as to the disposal of the Boer prisoners, and these being considered a desirable class of settlers, the Government offers to give a homestead of 160 acres to every male over twenty-one and to admit to full civil liberty. While thus encouraging desirable immigrants, the Government will use increased vigilance in