

is prophesied by Dr. Davichand, Vancouver as a sort of philanthropic for his fellow countrymen, and is negotiating with parties in India drawing the attention of that country opportunities which await the sober and in British Columbia.

ed-for development of Imperialism is of the \$500 poll-tax on immigrant governing people on the Pacific Coast whether their fellow subjects of the will presently become more trouble- Chinese were, and whether it would enter to endure the evil they had, than which may be more difficult to deal, afraid that it will be impossible to the incursion of the turbaned sub- as to which they are unmindful of mple of Australia, and of the recent against the admission of undesirables. Country.

are the beginnings of a situation and to increase in interest and diff- is go by. The Chinese headtax prac- e immigration of coolie labor. This o the white toiler of the West, but convenience of those who are so un- pend upon others for the smooth and nce of household and other duties. g people who used to get excellent or \$25 a month, cannot obtain equal or less than \$35; and they are in n increase in the cost of service.

n a similar rise in the cost of Chinese n ranches, and in mills, until only unusually agreeable circumstances, ury of celestial assistance. They the people who believe in placing the Chinaman in his competition exacting white.

nd of labor for restriction is clamant. policy of its own on the Pacific Coast. increases as rapidly as the China- will be raised for his exclusion, re- interests in the diadem of the King. askatchewan is in favor of Asiatic rk for the rapid upbuilding of the He thinks the coolie will do such an gladly leaves alone; and the sup- ill strike a working money-making perilous ground for a politician. situation is not likely to be acute me. It is as well to be ready for it, and to recognize primarily that it n British Columbia and other pro- rned, will settle for themselves.

s will be more or less illuminating s ripens for treatment—the pre- nd Australia. More than a gener- cultivation of sugar, tea, and pine- in Natal, Indian coolies were im- their superiority over the blacks; inability of the white man to work emi-tropical sun. They were in- of years, with the understanding deported to the place from whence fulfilled their contracts; but they o Asia. To-day there are probably e colony of Natal.

is a problem of increasing diffi- nment. Most people in that coun- ever, come. The Indians have al- he garden industry. You buy fruit avel by train. They keep store in er towns. They live on little, and, whites for the trade of the black ically win hands down, on account of living. They have overflowed

into the Transvaal, where, despite their partnership in the British Empire, they say they are treated no better than they were in Krugerian days.

"A white Australia" has become a political watch-word with the predominant parties of the Commonwealth beneath the Southern Cross. By the ingenious device of a test of literacy, the Australians have stopped the immigration of persons whose skin differs from that of the all-conquering Caucasian. A Japanese professor, touring the world, must prove that he can read and write English before he can set foot in Melbourne. The employment of Lascars on steamers carrying Imperial mails at Australian expense has been prohibited. Generally, the policy of exclusion has been carried out pretty thoroughly.

The problem that menaces Western Canada is of double difficulty. There is race prejudice, which influences everybody, except in missionary meetings; and is, in the main, independent of any human being's earning capacity. There is also the purely financial question involved in the fundamental differences in method of living.

Can you permit the payment of low, Oriental wages in an Occidental country, if the Oriental does the work of the Occidental, if the Occidental country has built tariff walls against the importation of cheaply-made goods?

The Hindoos came to Vancouver before there was a conscious demand for their services. Last spring, those who were in Vancouver besieged the city hall for work or relief. At the time there was a great scarcity of white labor in British Columbia. There came a request from up-country for men. The City Health Inspector collected as many Hindoos as possible, and sent them to the mills, where they were welcomed. Willing to learn, constant to obey, they soon became in request at other mills, with the result already indicated, plus a complaint that they have already competed a small proportion of white laborers out of house and home.

When the first batch was sent away from Vancouver, there was much gratification at the city hall. It was thought wise to convey to India, intimations that the emigration of Hindoos to British Columbia, was unwise. But the Hindoo has a way of being his own intelligence officer. He was able to earn in British Columbia much more money than he ever dreamed of acquiring in his native country. He sent word home that he had reached a land full of riches; and so became a missionary of prosperity.

It will not be much consolation to the Laborists of British Columbia to know that the Hindoo is a prospective displacer of the Mongol. Dr. Davichand believes in organization to such an extent that he would regimentalize his fellow-countrymen so as to drive the Chinese and Japanese away from British Columbia. He says the Hindoos are gradually supplanting the Japanese and Chinese because they are more skilled, and will give a great deal better service for a little more pay. Sawmill men at Vancouver have assured him, that they could employ a couple of thousand Hindoos as soon as they can be brought in. There is a demand for them. There is no existing machinery to exclude them. They will become politically, socially, industrially important. It will be a new experience for them. For us—

TRUTH ABOUT WESTERN CROPS.

"We do not look for a bumper crop by any means. If we succeed in securing a fair average we shall feel satisfied." This is from an unimpeachable private report upon the Western crop outlook. From the same source, last year, when predictions of an amazing aggregate were spread abroad, there came a conservative estimate, which the event fully justified. Reports from the prairie provinces are still as contradictory

as ever. There are to be bumper crops, rust-spoiled crops, average crops, and hail-smitten crops. The truth is, that owing the enormous size of the country, the yield of grain will vary more than in most years. If the Western reporters will not discriminate for the country generally, easterners must sort out the facts for themselves.

In some places there will be splendid crops, such as is on another page described by a Lethbridge correspondent. In southern Manitoba, there is undoubtedly considerable rust. In other parts heavy downpours have lodged the grain. In others, again, there has been insufficient moisture for heavy production. Dr. Saunders has been travelling in order to report to the Dominion Government. In central Saskatchewan, he says the damage from hail will not exceed more than a half of one per cent., and he found no sign of rust. At Hartney, wheat cutting begun on Tuesday, with an expected yield of fifteen bushels per acre. The 1905 record was much better. Around Arnaud everybody is said to be cutting barley, and the wheat harvest will be general next week. The report which announces this also states that the farmers claim they will reap the biggest crop in six years, and that it will be "simply a bumper."

The statements from Arnaud are self-contradictory. The correspondents who allow their affection for records to run away with their veracity, will presently learn that it is climatically impossible for Manitoba wheat to be ripe in the first week in August, unless there has been so much dry weather earlier in the season as to prevent a large yield. Wherever the harvest is exceptionally early the yield cannot be high.

The private informant already quoted, says:—"The climatic conditions in the West during the past week have not, in our opinion, been favorable to the growing crop. Many districts are suffering from lack of rain, others from too much rain, and there has been a great deal of damage over a large territory during the last week of July through heavy storms of rain, wind and hail." Other reports on which implicit reliance can be placed show that several districts are suffering from the dryness of the spring. Hail has wrought more havoc than in most years. Insurance against it is becoming more common. On the whole, then, the estimate of an average yield is well worthy of regard. Last year's gross production will probably be exceeded a little, owing to the greatly increased acreage. When every reasonable discount is made, there is nothing whatever to be discouraged about.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Those who fear that banking is in danger of losing some of its venerable dignity, will regret to hear of the establishment of the Bankers' Ad Association, of Pittsburgh, and will devoutly hope that nothing of the kind will ever be possible in this more reasonable country. The advertisement writer in the United States is doing so much trade and is coming to think so highly of himself, that he will presently imagine he is producing immortal literature, and is the chief bulwark of commerce in every shape. The Pittsburgh organization is so daring as to countenance the use of "ad" as a new word in the language, for it discards the period which at one time used to signify that it was a mere abbreviation. It may presently be given out that "ad" is even greater than %.

The High Commissioner of South Africa reported to the Australian Government the results of the last meeting of the Customs Union of South Africa. Lord Selborne intimates that preferential treatment of Australian products is contingent upon the granting by the Commonwealth of equivalent reciprocal privileges. The advantage to Australia of a preference is