

on the growth of population in Europe. No such restraints exist in China, and their introduction is highly improbable. Is it a desirable thing that European races, the most advanced in civilization now of any in the world, and the most capable of making future progress, should be kept from spreading by the operation of uncalled for restrictions, while the still vacant portions of the earth's surface are being rapidly filled up with Chinese? Apparently the three great races, the Gothic, the Slavonic and the Mongolian, are destined to divide the habitable world between them. Hitherto the Slavonian extension has taken place almost entirely by land, and even now it is pressing in central Asia upon the borders of China. The Mongolian race has for centuries stood still in a land filled to overflowing, and including within comparatively narrow limits nearly one half of all the population of the globe. The Gothic race alone has been in modern times the great colonizer, as the Greeks and Phenicians were in the early centuries of history. Now all this is changing; the flood-gates, which had for ages restrained the pent-up population of the East, have fairly broken loose. The Pacific slope of this continent has received a large accession of Mongolians; they are finding their way east of the Rocky Mountains in rapidly increasing numbers; and they are likely ere long to form a large proportion of the population of Australia. Westward Ho! has been the cry of the European since the days of Columbus. Eastward Ho! will henceforth be the watchword of the Celestials. The wave and counter-wave have fairly met on the Pacific coast of America, and the cry of distress from the Caucasian labourers there shows the force of the collision. What the end of the struggle will be can scarcely be considered doubtful so long as the inferior race has a large proportion of the intelligence and all the wealth and political power of the superior one working in its favour. Without indulging in predictions, enough has perhaps been said to show that the movements of the nations and the warfare of races are not yet done, and that history as well as social statics has problems for the future to solve of greater import and magnitude than any that ever disturbed the minds of our forefathers, or even enter now into the thoughts of the mere dreamers who love to call themselves practical men, but whose highest boast is that they never deal with any question that will not rank in the category of the shallowest expediency.

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