

their leanings would draw them. But, though the Boer of South Africa may be carried a certain distance by his hates, he is not the man to continue to pay, in time of peace, dear for preference in any direction; he may be relied on, in spite of his prejudices, to go where he is best served, at least cost. So we think the threat of boycott need not greatly trouble us. Consul Stowe thinks United States commerce will greatly benefit by this feeling of the Boers; but the sympathy which drives the Boers towards Hollanders does not go out to the United States. The latter country will benefit, no doubt, by the result of the war, but the trade will, nevertheless, largely follow the flag, which will be British.

It has been authoritatively announced that next year Manchester ceases to be a free port, and the owners of vessels will have to pay a moderate sum for the privilege of the berths which their ships occupy. Financially, the Manchester ship canal has not been a success, and it is not surprising that those who made the sacrifice of their capital in the enterprise have come to the conclusion that those who enjoy the benefits should be willing to share the burden. The step announced is just as well as necessary; that is not saying that it will not be extensively unpopular. The proprietors should see that the rates are not put high enough to destroy the object of levying them.

The colored races intend to develop among them the art of association, on a plane that promises to rise above those on which they have stood in the past. Besides other conferences held by colored people, one at Pietermaritzburg and another at Indianapolis, the Pan-African conference held in London claims special attention. On this occasion black men from all parts of the world met to devise means to better the condition of a race which is spread over more than one-half of the surface of the globe. The unsatisfactory condition of the negroes among the Boers by whom they are regarded as merely beasts of burden, was set forth; in Rhodesia it was said they were obliged to labor without adequate wages; their condition in the West Indies was said to be not what it should be. A report was adopted providing for the establishment of a permanent Pan-African Association, with London for its headquarters, and branches in other parts of the world. In an address to the various governments, the hope was expressed that, when the war in South Africa is over, the natives will no longer be sacrificed to the greed for gold, their liberty taken away and their family life debauched. The address is aggressive towards the missionaries, in whom the blacks have generally found allies, as being not seldom willing to stand by and hold up a cloak to hide the economic exploitation and the moral destruction of the backward races; in this way extending the accusation beyond what was required for the protection of the black man. If the blacks assume an aggressive attitude in South Africa, where they outnumber the whites, many fold, the difficulties of governing that country may be increased indefinitely, especially if they insist unconditionally on enjoying the elective franchise, a calamity which cannot, however, be said to be distinctly foreshadowed.

MANITOBA CROPS.

The Department of Agriculture and Immigration has issued, under date 6th August, a bulletin summarizing the condition of the crops in Manitoba, and the probable yield per acre of the various kinds of grain. From this, it appears that the area of wheat in the province destroyed by drought or wind is 348,819 acres; of oats, 143,842 acres; and of barley, 23,414 acres. Deducting this acreage from that sown last spring, the area of wheat remaining good is 1,457,396 acres, with an average yield per acre of 7.5 bushels, or 10,938,613 bushels in all. This is an average of 6.05 bushels per acre on the original acreage sown. In oats, there remains an area of 429,108 acres, with a yield of 20.3 bushels, or 8,747,168 in all. Barley has 155,111 acres left, which, with an average yield of 17.3 bushels, makes a total yield of 2,682,815 bushels of that grain. Of flax, there is an area of 20,437 acres, which, at 10 bushels per acre, totals up to 204,370 bushels; of rye, there are 2,480 acres with a total yield of 24,800 bushels, whilst to peas only 780 acres are accredited, with a probable yield of 6,040 bushels. In addition to these, an area of 26,531 acres has been resown for fodder crop. Little hay has so far been cut. From hay lands, uncut in the past, it is expected that one to two tons per acre will be cut. Cultivated meadows are light, and will hardly yield more than one-half or three-quarters of a ton to the acre. Of the former class, there are 153,056 acres, and of the latter (summer-fallowing), 447,319 acres. It is, so far, satisfactory to have some authentic description of the Manitoba grain crop, disappointing though it is.

MODERATE LANGUAGE AND SUITABLE FACTS.

However well-intentioned the authorities of the Central Canada Chamber of Mines may have been, it is clear that their communications have not made a good impression on the other side of the Atlantic. It will be remembered by our readers that one point made against the Chamber was, as follows, in a cablegram to the Globe of 21st June: "The Chamber also sends out press extracts extolling the field exploited by the Chamber as the greatest in the world, but not giving one tittle of evidence in support of the assertion." Quoting this, and commenting upon it, on 29th July, The Monetary Times warned the Central Canada Chamber of Mines that the point was well taken, and that English people dislike the inflated and boastful style of writing that abounds in the literature of the Chamber. Our article concluded: "Canadians, especially Western Canadians, are accustomed to large [descriptive] adjectives and believe that their country deserves them. But it is well to observe moderation in communications to Old Country people."

It was urged by journals and correspondents in the Old Country that the Chamber need not be so lavish of pamphlets, which puffed the "enormous" and "fabulously rich" mineral deposits of Central Canada (meaning, thereby, we presume, mainly the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods country), but should forward samples of ore or ore crushings or at least well authenticated assays. Instead of so doing, however, the Chamber, it seems, sent out another circular, indignantly