

disturbance to industrial and economic conditions in certain portions of the Dominion.

Such an effective restriction of immigration is desirable, therefore, not less in the interests of the East Indians themselves, than in the interests of Canadians. Moreover, the whole subject of Oriental immigration is one of first concern to Canada, and affecting, as it does, the relations of the Dominion with foreign powers, and the relations of our people with British subjects of India, involves considerations of the highest importance, not only to Canada, but to the Empire. Then, it is desirable that on this important question there should be as complete an exchange of views between the authorities of India and the governments of Great Britain and Canada as may be possible.

The Hindu immigrant presents a complicated problem by the fact that immigrants from India are fellow-British subjects. Will Canada as a loyal colony injure the power of the mother country by offending the Hindu, and thus deepen their hatred for the British? Canada tried to solve this problem by providing that the Hindus could not enter Canada unless they came direct from India, there being no direct steamship line to bring them; but in 1914 a body of some 350 sikhs tried to meet the issue by sailing direct from India to Vancouver in the Japanese steamer "Komagata Maru," led by Gurdit Singh. They arrived on May 23, but were forbidden to land. For several weeks they lived in their ship in the harbor. They tried several schemes to land but these were abandoned. On July 13 the Court of Appeal decided that they could not enter Canada. But this is not expected to be the last of the Hindu efforts to enter the Dominion. However, recent legislative enactments and regulations in force have partly offset the difficulties. The authorities of India have issued warnings whereby the natives have become informed of the risks involved in emigrating to Canada, and the actual conditions in so far as it is desirable that such should be known to persons about to sever their connections with one country for the purpose of taking up residence in another.

#### Many Defectives Admitted

In spite of strict immigration laws, the Department of Immigration has been unsuccessful in prohibiting large numbers of defective immigrants from invading our Dominion. If you are familiar with the results of the investigation by C. K. Clarke, M.D., Medical Director Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, you will agree with me that the supply pipes should not have been allowed to tap streams reeking with insanity, crime and degeneracy. When an analysis was made of the criminality, prostitution, illegitimacy, poverty, etc., it was shown that if the defectives were carefully eliminated these problems would be so simplified that crime and vice could no longer exist. When making an analysis of the figures at hand it became apparent at once that the inspection at the ports of debarkation had been a failure and numbers of children whose defects would have been detected by a capable tyro in psychiatry, have passed the so-called tests with success, and consequently the country has been forced to assume the maintenance of large numbers of peoples to whom no obligation is due.

However, "there has been a radical change in Canadian immigration," states Hon. J. A. Calder, in the March issue of the "Courier." So successful have been the immigration officials in their efforts to protect Canada from undesirable immigrants that in 1919, 20,708 persons seeking admission into the Dominion were turned back.

Total immigration to Canada for 1919 totalled 117,633, an increase of 67,363 over 1918, or 134 per cent. Of this 57,251 were British, 52,064 Americans and 8,318 from other countries. These figures harmonize with the views of Canadian immigration schemes, that is, to have the bulk of our immigration from Great Britain and the United States. If we continue to pledge ourselves to such a policy, well might we look forward to the time when Canada will be, as Lord Grey predicted, "Canada the centre of the Empire; the leader of Britannic Nations."

#### SASKATCHEWAN WATER SUPPLY

Seven million dollars is the minimum cost at which the southern part of the province can be supplied with water from the South Saskatchewan River. This is the estimate of the Saskatchewan Water Supply Co., and is based on a wood stave pipe line being used. If a concrete pipe line is adopted the cost will be eleven million dollars. Should it be found necessary to adopt this type of construction to make the scheme a success, it would be financially impracticable at the present time, according to Major A. J. McPherson, chairman of the commission. A steel pipe line would cost thirteen million dollars.

#### SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS FINANCED

About five hundred Saskatchewan farmers, who, owing to crop failure, were unable last year to meet their notes given for lumber and agricultural implements, or to pay the interest or principal falling due on their real estate mortgages, were protected by the provincial government. The government interceded with their creditors and secured extension of credit for them. This was made public recently by Edward Oliver, secretary of the bureau of statistics, of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, who was designated by the government to handle this work.

#### TRUSTEES UNDER BANKRUPTCY ACT

The following have been appointed authorized trustees under the Bankruptcy Act: Nova Scotia, G. E. Faulkner, Halifax. Ontario, S. J. Fream, Toronto; J. M. Johnston, Cornwall; H. Rowlatt, Toronto; R. E. Burns, Kingston; P. W. Raymond, London; A. B. Lee, Woodstock. Quebec, J. O. Bonnier, Montreal; A. B. Brodie, Montreal; the Bankers' Trust Company, Montreal; A. Desmarreau, Montreal; T. Y. Foster, Montreal; H. M. Gardner, Montreal; F. R. Paquet, Montreal, and H. Bisson, Three Rivers. Saskatchewan, Executors and Administrators' Trust Company, Limited, Moose Jaw. Alberta, J. G. Edgar, Calgary. British Columbia, R. M. Ellis, Vancouver.

#### PLANS FOR BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Preparations are being made for an exhibition to be held in London in 1923, to celebrate the achievements of the British Empire in the war. The proposal to hold an inter-imperial Exhibition in London was initiated by Lord Strathcona about a year before the war, on the outbreak of which the matter fell into abeyance. Since the cessation of hostilities, however, the scheme has been revived, and at a meeting held at the British Empire Club, under the auspices of the British Empire League, on the 20th May, 1919, attended by Ministers, High Commissioners and Agents-General of the Overseas Dominions, a unanimous resolution was passed in favor of holding in London, in the summer of 1921, a great exhibition of the manufactures and products of the Empire.

Since that date a good deal of preliminary work has been done, but it is not anticipated that an exhibition on the scale contemplated can be held before 1923. The project has now received the warm support of the Imperial government, who have decided to introduce to parliament a special bill to enable them to participate in the guarantee fund. The site of the exhibition has not yet been definitely fixed, but the question of a suitable position is being carefully considered. The exhibition is not being organized for profit; any surplus which may be available at its close will be devoted to some public or charitable object. It will be financed by means of credits obtained from banks on the security of a guarantee fund to which H.M. government have agreed, subject to the sanction of parliament, to contribute £100,000.