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ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1910.

Fifth Year, Number 10

HUMMING BIRD CO

The Stockholders Decide to Re-
commence Work at Once.

THERE IS ORE ON THE DUMPS

The Development of the Avon is Proceeding
With Satisfactory Results—Work on the
Hungryman Group—A New Ledge Found
on the I. X. L.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Humming Bird (B. C.) Gold Mines, limited, was held in the office of Mr. J. L. G. Abbott Tuesday. The stock of the company is held principally in Rossland and Spokane. Among the stockholders present were M. Wolff, S. Dilshamer, Thomas Denault, J. L. G. Abbott, S. Thornton Langley, Smith Curtis and F. H. Luce. The following directors were elected: Messrs. Abbott and Langley, of Rossland, and Messrs. Bolster, Wolff, Dilshamer, Webster and Bradley of Washington. The directors will meet in a few days in Spokane and elect officers. The sum of \$350 was subscribed at the meeting, and it was agreed to raise \$5,500 for the purpose of resuming work on the properties of the company, which consists of two claims, the Humming Bird and the O. K., situated on the west side of the north fork of the Kettle river, 12 miles north of Grand Forks and near the C. & W. railway. The property has been developed considerably by shaft, tunnels and open cuts to the extent of 700 feet. During the course of the development work about 600 tons of ore have been taken out. The intention is to send this to the smelter, as it goes about \$25 to the ton. The values are principally in gold with a little silver and copper. The company is in good financial condition, with 435,000 shares in the treasury. The trustees yesterday agreed to take 35,000 shares at 10 cents each.

Development of the Avon.
Mr. J. E. Sancier yesterday received a letter from Burnt Basin, written by Foreman St. Clair of the Avon. The letter states that they are prospecting one of the large veins on the property. The ore appears to be of a good grade. There are a number of veins on the Avon which range in width from 8 to 16 feet.

Work on Hungryman Group.
Mr. John Moore, who has been the foreman of the Hungryman group since work was commenced upon it by the New Deer Park Mining company, has resigned for the purpose of doing the assessment work on some claims in which he is interested. Mr. Alex. McFadene has succeeded Mr. Moore as foreman. The prospect which is being driven on the 61-foot level for the purpose of tapping the ledge, is now in a distance of 20 feet, and from the manner in which the formation is changing it is thought the lead cannot be far away.

Pontiac Group to Be Operated.
Mr. J. A. Darragh has gone to the Lardean for the purpose of beginning work on the Pontiac group. Mr. R. L. Edwards the engineer and vice-president of the property, is in Spokane and will join Mr. Darragh in about a week. The Pontiac group has been taken over by a strong Michigan syndicate, and the intention is to push the development with all possible speed. There will be no cessation of operations owing to the lack of funds, as there is plenty of money in the treasury. The properties of the company are located on Pool creek, and the ore is very high grade, the average of several assays running a little over \$300 to the ton. Great expectations are, therefore, held of the future of the company by those who own the shares.

A Strike Near Camp McKinney.
A correspondent writing from Camp McKinney says: James Opland, the owner of the Leroy, four miles southeast of here, in prospecting on this claim about 50 feet east of the main shaft, has run into ore like that met with on the Dayton. He had about 10 feet of it, and is not yet through it. I saw three pans of the oxidized gangue tried, and estimate that it will run between \$20 and \$40 to the ton. With this letter you will see the gold taken from one-half pan of the ore without crushing. With the free gold ore there is a large body of the ore that is characteristic of the Boundary pyrrhotite and copper. The theory that the placer gold in Rock creek is from natural erosion along the creek is fast being proven correct. I have seen pieces of black country rock with gold showing freely in them, washed up by placer miners. I, for one prospector, cannot understand how it is that men of knowledge will spend thousands of dollars trying to make a mine where there is nothing to start with, and let such a bet as this, between the north and south forks of Rock creek, lie idle. The Dayton and Leroy claims, with several others, are about 1,300 feet above the creek, the distance between which is a mile and a half. Owing to the country being somewhat contorted, I think that it would be unsafe to tackle it with a shoe string, still it will take comparatively small capital to make mines in that small belt. The ore is in small zones or "lees" of silicious schist, incased in granite or diorite.

Another Ledge on the I. X. L.
The surface prospecting on the I. X. L., recently inaugurated by Mr. Roy H. Clarke, the engineer, has uncovered a

ledge of ore 16 inches wide. The ledge is of quartz, carrying gold, copper and galena. The intention is to strip it for a considerable distance. The ore from the newly found ledge goes \$22 to the ton. The matter of obtaining the permission of the Midnight people to run a tunnel through a section of their ground is still being negotiated, the delay being caused by the fact that some of the owners live in other places and it, therefore, takes considerable time to communicate with them. A carload of ore will be sent from the I. X. L. this week.

MINING NOTES.

Mr. Merrill Has a Claim Which Carries Rich Nickel Ore.

Mr. L. R. Merrill has a claim which lies to the southeast of the I. X. L. On this there are some croppings, which Mr. Merrill says are 100 feet in length and 20 feet in width. A short time since Mr. Merrill broke off some of the croppings and sent several samples to the Smithsonian institute for assay. A few days since he received the results of the assays. These show that the ore carries from 4 to 28 per cent nickel and from \$4 to \$9 in gold and a small percentage of copper.

At the Ymir Gold Mines, Limited, a 10-drill duplex compressor is now being installed. It was furnished by the James Cooper Manufacturing company. The Jencks Machine company has sold a 30-horse power hoist, boiler, buckets, etc., to the Queen Bess company in the Nelson division. The same company has sold a 10-drill compressor plant to the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, Limited.

THE SLOAN.

Notes of Many Mines—The Shipments of the Year to Date.

There are 107 men on the payroll of the Sloan Star.
A crosscut is to be started on the Miller Creek in a few days.
The Wakefield is shipping its concentrates to the Trail smelter.
The force at the Payne, Sloan Star and Last Chance aggregates 300 men.
The Molly Gibson has ore showing in all four tunnels.
The snow is off the Springer road to the Arlington basin.

The Vancouver, Four-Mile, is to start up shortly with a large force of men.
W. E. Koch has a large force of men and horses on the Enterprise property.
Bruce White is talking of putting in an aerial tram at the Molly Gibson mine.
Small forces are now going to the hills from Sandon regularly on assessment work.
E. Rammelmeyer is having considerable work done on the Dutchman, his Ten-Mile property.
The Minnesota Silver company will build a concentrator near Sandon this summer.
Slight changes are being made in the Ruth concentrator with a view to better saving of ore.
Eighteen inches of ore have been struck on the Black Hinson group, Lemon creek.
The Sloan Star is to commence shipping this week. The mill is running at its full capacity.
The Hewitt has plenty of ore sacked at the mine, but cannot ship for lack of balloons or a wagon road.
Twenty men are working on the Molly Gibson, but there is ample room for 300.
Martin Isaacson and Henry Boie are developing the Standard group, close to the Republic.

The entire Get There Eli group, on Twelve-Mile, has been turned over to E. J. Deacon by Dr. Gomm of Sandon.
C. Murphy and D. Sloan have relinquished all claim to an interest in the Southern Chief to James Cross of Silverton.
W. E. Boie and partners will crown grant the Exchange on Dayton creek. Sir Charles Tupper was at one time interested in this property.
The Emily Edith and Vancouver, two well known properties not far from New Denver, will be in full operation next month, according to the latest reports.
A strike of some importance has been made on the Lizzie claim, a short distance to the east of McGuigan. It is owned by Mike Penrose. A number of inches of good galena have been found in the lead a few feet from the surface.
N. D. McMillan came in from Vancouver last week to do \$400 worth of work on the Noble Five group, adjoining the Mollie Hughes. A very promising ledge carrying high grade ore is shown upon the property, and considerable work has been put on it.

The long crosscut at the Ivanhoe is now in 1,100 feet, and the lead will be struck in about 100 feet more, probably in about two weeks' time. One blind lead was encountered on the way containing some ore, on which drifting will be done later on. The rock all the way was very hard, and all things considered, it is said to have been the best work ever done in the district.
Paul Hank and J. Hory took several pack loads of supplies to the Bondholder for their contract, which was obtained from R. C. Campbell-Johnson, the main owner in the property. Last year's contract was done on this side of the divide and showed up a fine body of ore. The Bondholder could be made a shipping mine in a short time, as the showing on the Springer slope has never been developed, all the heavy work having been done on the Ten-Mile side. The contract will last a couple of months.
The shipment of ore from Sloan Lake points up to and including the present week, from January 1, 1910, was: From Bosum Landing—Bosum, 220 tons; From New Denver—Hartney, 20 tons; Capella, 7 tons; From Silverton—Emily Edith, 20 tons; Vancouver, 20 tons; Wakefield, (concentrates), 120 tons; From Enterprise Landing—Enterprise, 300 tons; Sloan City—Arlington, 300 tons; Black Prince, 60 tons.

Work Is Starting up on Several Properties The Kimberley Sale.
Good progress is being made on the Erin, the crosscut, has been driven through the supposed wall and has shown up another band of ore. This property is steadily coming to the front, and it has every promise of having an extensive ore body.
The shaft on the Truth is now down 65 feet. This property contains what is probably the largest ore body in the camp, the width being shown by surface crosscuts to be over 600 feet. The shaft is in excellent ore, which is being picked and sacked as it is brought to the surface, and will be shipped to the Trail smelter.
The new shaft on the Wheel Tamer is now down 25 feet, all in solid ore, of very uniform quality. The ore body appears to be between 40 and 60 feet wide, and is proved to run over a total length of two claims. Four men are employed and good progress is being made.
J. F. Wells and his staff are getting out some high grade ore on the Ten-Mile Creek property, which it is the intention to ship to the Trail smelter. A large amount of mine development is being done along the Nicola Valley, and should the railway go through that section, there will be a great boom in that district.

Good progress is being made at the Ray claim, west of the Pothook. Recently a band of white iron was gone through. The face has a rich showing of galena and chalcopyrite. The owners commenced work on a showing which was little more than a stringer, and now there is about 16 feet of ore in sight, with prospects of it being still wider.
Messrs. Delaney are working vigorously on the Delaney Fraction. The shaft is down 58 feet, and crosscutting was commenced at this depth about 10 days ago. The showing is similar to that of the Truth group, and in the opinion of the owners it is a continuation of the same ore body. At any rate the showing is an excellent one and work will be pushed vigorously.

The Kimberley deal, regarding which there has been so much speculation of late, was finally completed last week on very satisfactory terms to the original owners of the properties involved. The purchase price was \$48,500, of which a considerable portion was paid in cash. The purchasers are well known capitalists of Windsor, Ont., and Cleveland, Ohio, the deal having been negotiated in their behalf by Mr. C. E. Wood, M. E.

THE LARDEAU.

Big Strike on the Silver Cup—The Silver Belt Proves Very Rich.
Robert McCutcheon left last week to go with W. Schmoek and N. E. Lay to do assessment work on the Annie F. and Pioneer on Ten-Mile creek.
Supt. J. W. Westfall and A. Brown left last week for the Silver Leaf on the Duncan Slope via Circle City. Mr. Westfall will measure up the work already done and let a new contract to Messrs. Brown and Gordon. Additional supplies will be taken over as soon as possible.
Ed. M. Curruthers and W. H. Howard have finished the assessment work on this property. Mr. Curruthers returning to Revelstoke. They put in an open cut on the lead, but not enough work has been done as yet to determine its merits. The property is in good company, situated on Two-Mile creek on Nettie L. Mountain.

The Lade brothers will leave shortly for their property, the Lade group, to continue the crosscut tunnel, and hope to catch the big lead, from which such big smelter tests were obtained from ore taken off the surface, in a few weeks. The Lade group has proved the best gold proposition in the country so far for the depth attained.
Since the date of the engineer's report, April 14th, which was made previous to the recently completed contracts for tunneling and shafting, the Silver Belt has developed wonderful richness, and is now one of the show properties of the district. Some galena, 8 inches wide, struck in the

FROM OTHER CAMPS

The Sloan Mines Are Showing Much Activity.

STRIKES WITHIN THE LARDEAU

News From Points Within the Mining Districts—Kamloops, Lardeau, Cranbrook, Fort Steele, Ymir, Sloan, Grand Forks—Burnt Basin, Greenwood and Midway.

Of special interest this week are the features found in the reports from the Kamloops, Lardeau, Sloan and Phoenix camps. From Kamloops comes the news that capital is being attracted into that district, as is evidenced by the recent sale of the Kimberley properties, stated to be one of the most important in that vicinity. From the Lardeau the report from the Silver Belt shows that that mine is proving unexpectedly rich, and as a show feature in that camp; and the strike upon the Silver Cup will by no means lessen the interest already taken in that section. From Sloan comes renewed testimonials of the worth of the properties there which are being worked in a manner that shows the labor troubles are becoming a thing of the past. From the Boundary comes the long expected news that the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides have begun to store their vast ore bodies, and there is no doubt that the ensuing shipment will not only rehabilitate those names upon the stock market, but will still further attract the investor to that portion of the country.

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Some good ore is now being taken from the tunnel of the Estella.
It is learned that the force at the Dupont will be largely increased in a short time, and that several men will be employed on the Big Chief.
At the Black Bear the work is going on with results which are satisfactory to the owners. In the face of the drift on the 30-foot level there is some excellent ore.
The Silver Queen, a well known Lost creek property, was recently surveyed for a crown grant. Some of the finest peacock copper yet found in the district has been taken from this claim.
The White Swan claim on Tracy creek is attracting considerable attention. The shaft has been run 44 feet, and the hanging wall is not yet reached. There are four feet of ore on the footwall which will average 800 per ton. In sinking the shaft the last 45 feet was all in ore. Mr. Beilenberg will go up shortly for the purpose of making an examination of the property.
Ore, ore, ore—everywhere. Fifteen men, not five as erroneously reported in Rossland, have been at work all winter on the Sullivan on development under the direction of Supt. Birdsell, a practical as well as a theoretical miner, who is apparently the right man in the right place. A long experience in the mines of the United States as well as other countries especially fitting him to cope with the somewhat unusual conditions prevailing in the Sullivan. In the north drift the miners are completely enveloped by clean, solid galena. At a distance of 65 feet in the drift on the No. 1 level it is still ore, 6x7 feet, and how much more is as yet undetermined. There is a back-stope of from 300 to 400 feet, solid ore to the apex; the width of this ore body has so far been demonstrated to be from 7 to 30 feet of clean galena, with but one wall encountered in a distance of 46 feet. In this distance there would remain from 16 to 39 feet of good concentrating ore. The clean ore in itself, however, is a body of mineral wealth equalled by but very few known to the mining world.

Ymir.
News of the Mines—Several Interesting Comparisons With Ymir Properties.
The following return is announced from the Granite mine: Clean-up from plates for say 25 days of March, 621 ounces of bullion, estimated value \$10,500.
Mr. Jens Olsen of the Kootenay-Tahoma (Last Chance) Gold Mining company has returned from Washington, and will do work on the Sunset claim, adjoining the Last Chance. The contract for sinking on the latter, which had to be abandoned last fall in consequence of the excess of water, will be completed this spring.
The force on the Enterprise has been increased.

East Kootenay.
Great News of the Sullivan and the Montana—Other Mines.
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THE JAP INVASION

Interesting Letter From Col. W. Collingridge Bing.

NO ADMISSION FOR ORIENTALS

The Character of the Japanese as Contrasted With the Celestial—The Chinaman a Better Man—Compares the Orientals to Barnacles and Teredos.

The Miner has received the following interesting letter on the Chinese-Japanese question from Mr. W. Collingridge Bing, who has spent many years of his life in an official capacity at the court of Peking, and who, a frequent visitor to Japan, has intimately associated with those people. Thoroughly saturated with a knowledge of the language, customs, manners and religion of the people of the Far East, Mr. Collingridge Bing speaks with an authority on such matters that few Britons can pretend to possess. He says:
In the last few months the Pacific liners have landed thousands of needy, labor-seeking Japanese at the ports of British Columbia, and thousands more are reported to be on their way to this coast. Now, it is an axiom of the law of supply and demand that such an influx must have a seriously disturbing effect on the labor market, and one which, of necessity, will be entirely to the disadvantage of the white laborer. Thus far the powers that be have seen fit to disallow some recent public acts discriminating against Oriental labor. It matters but little whether this was done as a matter of international policy or through gross ignorance of the seriousness of the situation, but the fact remains that this commonwealth is threatened with a very grave danger, which, unless checked in its infancy, will surely lead to most serious complications. Our Australian cousins, in spite of Imperial opposition, have succeeded in warding off the Chinese evil by the levy of a virtually prohibitory poll-tax and a restriction in the number of Mongolians to be carried on each vessel. Such stringent measures would not have been adopted by the far distant colonies unless, through painful experience, they were found to be absolutely necessary. How much more, then, are they needed in our own country, so to speak, only a stone's throw from the Asiatic coast, which apparently is now ready to disgorge overwhelming numbers of her Chinese and Japanese paupers into our labor markets?
It has often been asserted that, as an immigrant, the Chinaman is undesirable, but that the Little Jap is strictly all right. This may seem so to the casual observer, but a comparison of the two nations from a social and moral standpoint will soon demonstrate that, as factors in the labor world of this province, of the two evils, the Mongolian is the lesser. We are far too prone to judge from external circumstances only. Thus we see the Chinaman, unobscured and unapproachable, mingling only with his countrymen; adhering with bulldog tenacity to the manners and customs of his own quaint country; plodding year in and year out to gather a modest competency, finally to return to his native land, there to end his remaining days at leisure, happy in the thought that his bones will rest beside those of his fathers.
On the other hand, the Japanese is of a more sociable disposition; always ready and even anxious to adopt foreign ways; and in his eagerness to learn, a "hail fellow well met" with everyone who can assist him in attaining his ultimate goal, to return to his native land as soon as possible.
The Chinaman's ambition is to amass wealth. He shines as a laundryman, is a success as a market gardener, does much toward solving the vexed servant question; but, at least, remains a resident for years until he has accumulated slowly what he considers sufficient. The Japanese, as a rule, comes here to learn. As a new recruit he invades any opening in the field of manual labor which presents itself. Like his Chinese confrere, he is able to subsist and toil on what, to even an Italian, would seem slow starvation, and consequently cuts and slashes any fair wage to obtain a living, while he studies foreign ways and methods. The moment his object is gained, he turns his berth over to another incompetent, returns home, applies the knowledge obtained at the expense of our native working classes and enters the markets of the world in competition with our own products. From the Asiatic standpoint, both are performing most laudable acts, but how do these appear from our own point of view? We may call it The White Man's Burden, but why should it be shouldered by British Columbia alone?
Is not nature's law of self-preservation inexorable? As our grand ships of state sail along over the ocean of time, the Chinaman is like unto the barnacles and sea grasses which cling to the bottom and impede her course. The Japanese is the teredo, which bores into the hull and threatens the whole craft with destruction. The mariner protects his vessel with metal sheathing. So should our white laboring classes be protected against the indiscriminate assaults of cheap Oriental labor. Neither Chinaman nor Japanese will ever become a true citizen. Their children even remain aliens, and just as much as it is impossible to mix oil with wine, so it is folly to imagine that the Asiatic will ever assimilate with the Caucasian.
The Chinese standard of mortality, low as compared with that of the civilized world, is yet far superior to the Japanese. As an individual he is honest, hard-working, temperate and docile, although an inveterate gambler. The governing class, however, is probably the most corrupt in the

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Interesting Letter From Col. W. Collingridge Bing.

NO ADMISSION FOR ORIENTALS

The Character of the Japanese as Contrasted With the Celestial—The Chinaman a Better Man—Compares the Orientals to Barnacles and Teredos.

The Miner has received the following interesting letter on the Chinese-Japanese question from Mr. W. Collingridge Bing, who has spent many years of his life in an official capacity at the court of Peking, and who, a frequent visitor to Japan, has intimately associated with those people. Thoroughly saturated with a knowledge of the language, customs, manners and religion of the people of the Far East, Mr. Collingridge Bing speaks with an authority on such matters that few Britons can pretend to possess. He says:
In the last few months the Pacific liners have landed thousands of needy, labor-seeking Japanese at the ports of British Columbia, and thousands more are reported to be on their way to this coast. Now, it is an axiom of the law of supply and demand that such an influx must have a seriously disturbing effect on the labor market, and one which, of necessity, will be entirely to the disadvantage of the white laborer. Thus far the powers that be have seen fit to disallow some recent public acts discriminating against Oriental labor. It matters but little whether this was done as a matter of international policy or through gross ignorance of the seriousness of the situation, but the fact remains that this commonwealth is threatened with a very grave danger, which, unless checked in its infancy, will surely lead to most serious complications. Our Australian cousins, in spite of Imperial opposition, have succeeded in warding off the Chinese evil by the levy of a virtually prohibitory poll-tax and a restriction in the number of Mongolians to be carried on each vessel. Such stringent measures would not have been adopted by the far distant colonies unless, through painful experience, they were found to be absolutely necessary. How much more, then, are they needed in our own country, so to speak, only a stone's throw from the Asiatic coast, which apparently is now ready to disgorge overwhelming numbers of her Chinese and Japanese paupers into our labor markets?
It has often been asserted that, as an immigrant, the Chinaman is undesirable, but that the Little Jap is strictly all right. This may seem so to the casual observer, but a comparison of the two nations from a social and moral standpoint will soon demonstrate that, as factors in the labor world of this province, of the two evils, the Mongolian is the lesser. We are far too prone to judge from external circumstances only. Thus we see the Chinaman, unobscured and unapproachable, mingling only with his countrymen; adhering with bulldog tenacity to the manners and customs of his own quaint country; plodding year in and year out to gather a modest competency, finally to return to his native land, there to end his remaining days at leisure, happy in the thought that his bones will rest beside those of his fathers.
On the other hand, the Japanese is of a more sociable disposition; always ready and even anxious to adopt foreign ways; and in his eagerness to learn, a "hail fellow well met" with everyone who can assist him in attaining his ultimate goal, to return to his native land as soon as possible.
The Chinaman's ambition is to amass wealth. He shines as a laundryman, is a success as a market gardener, does much toward solving the vexed servant question; but, at least, remains a resident for years until he has accumulated slowly what he considers sufficient. The Japanese, as a rule, comes here to learn. As a new recruit he invades any opening in the field of manual labor which presents itself. Like his Chinese confrere, he is able to subsist and toil on what, to even an Italian, would seem slow starvation, and consequently cuts and slashes any fair wage to obtain a living, while he studies foreign ways and methods. The moment his object is gained, he turns his berth over to another incompetent, returns home, applies the knowledge obtained at the expense of our native working classes and enters the markets of the world in competition with our own products. From the Asiatic standpoint, both are performing most laudable acts, but how do these appear from our own point of view? We may call it The White Man's Burden, but why should it be shouldered by British Columbia alone?
Is not nature's law of self-preservation inexorable? As our grand ships of state sail along over the ocean of time, the Chinaman is like unto the barnacles and sea grasses which cling to the bottom and impede her course. The Japanese is the teredo, which bores into the hull and threatens the whole craft with destruction. The mariner protects his vessel with metal sheathing. So should our white laboring classes be protected against the indiscriminate assaults of cheap Oriental labor. Neither Chinaman nor Japanese will ever become a true citizen. Their children even remain aliens, and just as much as it is impossible to mix oil with wine, so it is folly to imagine that the Asiatic will ever assimilate with the Caucasian.
The Chinese standard of mortality, low as compared with that of the civilized world, is yet far superior to the Japanese. As an individual he is honest, hard-working, temperate and docile, although an inveterate gambler. The governing class, however, is probably the most corrupt in the

world. In Japan most of the above good qualities are conspicuous by their absence, and the governors and the governed are tarred with the same brush. It may, perhaps, be considered an exaggeration, but nevertheless it is the universal opinion of those intimately acquainted with the country, that Japan, one of nature's garden spots, is a land where:
"The flowers have no odour."
"The fruits have no taste."
"The men have no honor."
"And the women no virtue."
When transplanted to a foreign soil, both retain their individual Asiatic characteristics. The Chinaman remains in statu quo; the Japanese adopts a very thin coat of modern civilization and an amazing thick garment of all the additional vices he can assimilate. The Chinaman keeps sober; the Jap drinks and gets quarrelsome. The one desires to be let alone; the other becomes aggressive, and, if possible, domineering, while both alike despise the foreigner, in spite of his superior knowledge. The first takes no pains to hide this feeling; the latter conceals his grim derision behind a smiling mask. And both alike invade our shores, not with the object of becoming useful citizens, of building up homes or of rearing a family of sturdy young Canadians, but like le