



Types of Hindus.

tics" in Vancouver and Victoria are Chinamen and there are homes which would have no other. Most of the

labourers in the canneries are Chinese and they would have no other, while some of the leading merchants of both cities are Japanese.

The only trouble the police here have with the Chinaman is the one the law officers make for themselves in the ever ineffectual attempt to stop his gambling. But John is long past the possibility of that reform. When John's gambling fever goes, John goes.

The whole of Canada is interested in maintaining good relations with Japan and China, and Chinese and Japanese subjects must be treated with such generosity and fairness as will prevent any protest from across the Pacific. Canada does not desire to have more foreigners than she can readily accommodate and find places for, but her discrimination must be general and gentle. Any laws passed in the interest of one section must be carefully considered from the international point of view. Thinking people in British Columbia recognise this situation.

Adventurers in the North

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL NORTHWEST PASSAGE AND ALSO THE MOST NOTABLE DASH YET MADE FOR THE NORTH POLE.

TO the north of Canada lies Greenland and other districts, the ownership and character of which is more or less vague. Just north of the mainland there lie Banks' Land, Victoria Land, King William Land and Baffin Land. To these Canada undoubtedly has a good title. Farther north are the Parry Islands and a large island known by various names such as Grinnell Land, Ellesmere Land and Grant Land. It was from the latter that Peary made his latest rush for the North Pole.

During the past century there have been two distinct aims in the minds of explorers, to find a passage across the north from the Atlantic to the Pacific and to find the North Pole. Parry, Frankland and McClure represent the first aim, Peary the second. Amunsden had a less singular idea in his mind.

AMUNSDEN'S EXPEDITION.

Amunsden's expedition is described by General Greely in the February "Century." He sailed from Christiana, Norway, in June 1903, in the Gjoa. He passed through Davis Strait, Baffin Bay and Lancaster Sound without difficulty and then turned south through Peel Sound. In September he arrived in Gjoa Harbour on the coast of the inhabited King William Land and began scientific observations. His object was to locate the magnetic pole which had been located by Sir James Clark Ross, R.N., in 1831, in Boothia Felix Peninsula.

The winter was not very severe, the average temperature of February 1904 being forty-one degrees below zero, while the sea ice was only about five and a half feet in thickness. From this point, Amunsden sent letters south to Chesterfield Inlet, where his messengers found Major Moodie and the "Arctic." Later, letters were again sent, and this time the messengers found the "Arctic" under Captain Bernier.

King William Land was the scene of the starvation of Franklin's ill-fated expedition. Amunsden explored this pretty thoroughly. In August, 1905, the Gjoa started on her westward journey. She had come 770 miles from Baffin Bay, and only 760 remained to Cape Bathurst, where whaling vessels would be found and the Northwest passage completed. The journey was successfully

made but shortly afterward an accident happened to the propeller and they were obliged to winter at King Point. From here Amunsden took sledge and arrived at Eagle City, Alaska, December 12th, 1905. He returned to the Gjoa and afterwards brought her safely through to Behring Strait last year. Thus was the Northwest Passage first safely made.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

During the past eighteen months, Commander Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., has secured the record for "farthest north" formerly held by Abruzzi and Nansen. The story is being told by himself in "Harper's Magazine." On the 16th of July, 1905, Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, left New York on her northern voyage. At Sydney, Nova Scotia, she loaded with coal and twelve days later was through Davis Strait and Baffin Bay and at Cape York. From this point, impeded by Arctic ice, she pushed her way through Smith Sound, Kane Basin and Kennedy and Robeson Channels to the north of Grinnell Land or Grant Land. Here the Roosevelt was caught and fastened by the heavy ice.

Then Peary prepared for a sledge dash to the Pole. Musk-oxen and white arctic reindeer gave a plentiful supply of food. Eighty of the two hundred dogs were poisoned by the whale-meat taken along to feed them, and the whole supply had to be thrown overboard just as the long Arctic night came down on them in October. Fortunately the weather was not too severe and the dogs and men went inland and subsisted on the country.

In February they were again collected together and a start made along the coast northward. The first glimpse of the returning sun was obtained on March 6th.

Peary intended to divide his men into parties, each to work on a section of fifty miles of ice-road and when spread out to cover a distance of 300 miles northward. The plan was well conceived, but a six days' blow carried him and the advance party seventy miles eastward on the floating ice and broke his line of communication with the rear. There was nothing to do but retreat, or to make a dash with such provisions and men as he had with him. He chose the latter and