

country in the Hudson's Bay district there is little reason to doubt. The members of the geological survey certified to this year ago and they also expressed an opinion in no measured way that in the future this region would be one of the greatest mining districts of the Dominion. Where the members of the geological survey, however, were unable to bring conviction to the people Earl Grey will succeed. And in this will consist the value of the work which he seeks to do and which without doubt he will accomplish. His assurance that the Hudson's Bay region is not only habitable but is one of the most desirable parts of Canada by reason of its latent resources will turn attention in that direction and will lead to exploration on a systematic scale and that exploration will in turn lead to the investment of capital for the development of the country.

Already of course the Ontario government has given impetus to discovery in the district about James Bay to which before long a railway will be running and once the boundaries of Manitoba have been extended, as they no doubt will be, to the shores of Hudson's Bay, encouragement will be lent to the enterprising people of the premier prairie province to see what there is to be secured from their new area. But with all that may be done by provincial governments or even by the federal administration in bringing this section before the attention of the world Earl Grey's good word will be of unequalled value. The world will accept what he has to say without hesitation and the association of his name with a report of the region's latent richness will be of the highest and most immediate advantage to it.

SCOTLAND AND FEDERATION.

The signing by 20 Scotch members of the British Parliament of a memorandum in favor of legislative and administrative independence for Scotland is worthy of notice, not only for itself, but also for the fact that it is a fresh and striking example of the tendency towards federalization of the British Isles, and of the empire, which is growing up in England.

There are three influences at work which are fostering this trend of opinion. First of these is a feeling of weariness with regard to Irish Home Rule, which is beginning to make itself felt in many Unionist hearts. There is perhaps little justification for this feeling, for there is no doubt that Ireland is becoming more and more prosperous every year under the new land laws, and there is good reason to hope that with increased prosperity will come increased political content. But however that may be, there is no doubt that some English Unionists without losing their beliefs are nevertheless weakening in their faith in their power to preserve the union, and are ready to seize on some general plan of Home Rule all round to cover their retirement from the position of strict unionism. Among Liberals of course Home Rule for Ireland has long been a leading clause in their political confession of faith, and to many of them federalization seems merely the logical extension of an accepted principle.

The second influence at work is a conviction that Parliament at present is asked to transact an excessive amount of business, and it is felt by many, that the time is near, if it has not already arrived, when a central Parliament will not be able to cope with the flood of matters, many of which are merely local interest, which are thrust upon it in ever increasing numbers. These persons see no other way out of the difficulty except by decentralization in some form or other. They would not perhaps go so far as the Scotch signatories of the memorandum in question, partly because they do not face the question so squarely

as with regard to this as to more local considerations.

HINDOO IMMIGRATION.

If the Bombay despatch that 400 Hindoo and Punjabi coolies are on their way to the United States as immigrants is confirmed, a question of some magnitude will be raised. The United States has no legislation prohibiting the immigration of Hindoo coolies. As the Bureau of Immigration reports, if they meet the regulations of United States immigration acts they must be admitted.

The Anglo-Indian Government has, however, for nearly sixty years prohibited any coolie emigration from India, unless the Indian Emigration Commission knows that arrangements have been made for employment, fair wages and freedom of return from their destination. The entire emigration of coolies from India is, therefore, on the contract basis. Every man is "indentured." He serves for a certain number of years at a fixed wage and at the end of that time he must be permitted to return.

This is contract labor, and can be excluded by American laws as such. Traders large and small, and Hindoo above the coolie class are, however, allowed to leave freely. If these or any large emigration from India to the United States is permitted it may be prohibited. It will be similar to Chinese immigration and is certain to work the same evils.

With all its population, 300,000,000, nearly equal to China, India has never sent abroad any large emigration. In the last ten years this has averaged 18,000 a year. In the decade before about 11,000 annually.

Small as this emigration is, it has caused trouble wherever it has met a white population. Nearly all these emigrants have gone to the tropics to work on sugar plantations. In Trinidad there are 85,000, in British Guiana 105,000 and in Jamaica 10,000. The last is the only colony in which this emigration has diminished. Coolies appeared in our own province of British Columbia in 1883, the local legislature excluding them, the act was thrown out by the courts as beyond the powers of a provincial legislature and the Dominion later secured the exclusion of all this immigration.

In Australia and New Zealand Hindoo, though by law citizens of the British Empire, are flatly excluded. In Fiji there are 17,000 of these immigrants. In Mauritius, out of 375,255 inhabitants, 261,191 are Hindoo immigrants, or of Hindoo descent. There the Hindoo coolie has found his best home.

The South African colonies are, one by one, excluding them. The Transvaal, when independent, tried to exclude them. Great Britain interfered, but when the Transvaal became a British colony more onerous laws were passed affecting Hindoos than had existed before, and 13,000 were deported and 2500 sent to jail. Coolies are all excluded and Hindoo merchants are under an irritating inspection. Natal, with 105,000 Hindoos, has taken the same course. These British colonies prohibit the Indians as they do-colored people, from even walking on the sidewalks. The conditions are so serious, that when, at the close of the Boer war, Lord Milner as head of the rule of the Transvaal, tried to get 10,000 coolies to rebuild railroads, they were refused by the Indian Government.

The unjust man protects himself from the rain with a stolen umbrella, while the just man who lost it gets soaked.

Inspector Dew intimates that Canadian pressmen are not gentlemen and the journalists retort that gentlemen are not all inspectors.

At the burning of a Glasgow soap factory a current of tallow coursed

through the streets. This tabloid ablation apparatus will be popular with the dusty road pedestrians who have been in the habit of taking their "bub" in a tawdry nap.

An immense throng assembled at the Union Station, Toronto, to welcome the Grenadier Guards Band on their arrival from England. When the train arrived, the bandmen who were attired in civilian clothes, passed through the crowd unrecognized and were comfortably established at their hotel before the reception committee and the waiting procession knew they were in town.

The pause before the bright plate glass windows of the shops is not always due to the attractive wares displayed in the interior. The mirrored glass gives opportunity for reflection and contemplation. Disarranged coiffures can be detected, skirts adjusted and hats restored to their proper angle by a rapid process of utilization that escapes the observer, whose gaze is intently fixed on other objects.

Scientific farming is advancing by leaps and bounds but it remains for Mr. Dray, an English gardener of wide experience to exploit a hitherto unexplored field. It is well known that the ordinary despised hop toad is an effective destroyer of insect pests and Mr. Dray proposes to breed these gardeners' best friends on a large scale and sell them to the farmers and florists. The standard of market value has not yet been determined but will be a combination of their hopping powers and capacity for consuming the enemy. An army of trained bug devourers could easily be organized, and contracts for extermination taken at a fixed price per acre.

The new automatic postage stamp machines have been installed in Toronto and will be introduced in other large cities at an early date. The machine looks a weird deal like the penny-in-the-slot gum and candy machines seen on any street corner. On the top of the oak case, which is about 18 inches wide, 20 inches high, and 10 inches thick, is a plain band of iron with "Postage Stamp" moulded in large letters. Down the front are two long strips of steel set well into the case, and between them are directions for inserting the coins. At the top of each strip is a bright piece of steel, and through it a slot. Lower down, about half the length of the case, is a depression, and in it a horizontal slot, through which the stamp appears. Still lower down is an upright slot, where the coin of wrong denomination finds escape. By dropping a Canadian cent in the slot in the steel plate at the top the machine delivers a stamp of that denomination in the middle of a long strip of metal allowing just room to pick it out with the fingers. If a wrong coin is inserted it drops out through a slot in the bottom. For a two-cent stamp two cents are put in. Near the machine stands a skeleton-like affair with a roller. This is for winding up the stamps in a roll so that they may be put into the stamp cellar. Each charge is 1000 stamps, and the machine holds two charges, and as soon as the stamps give out the slot at the top closes and displays the word "empty". The stamps are in a long ribbon and unroll as they are sold. Before they can go outside the case they must pass over a roller on which are pins fitting into the perforations between the stamps. If this perforation breaks the machine closes.

Poor Old Married Man!
Mrs. Stubb (sweetly)—John, September is approaching. I'd like to have \$10 for a new fall hat.
Mr. Stubb—What? Ten dollars these hard times? Why don't you take your last year's hat to pieces

state in his domestic life. He is a military man, a German civilian, a cabinet officer, a room, William Imm floured and the m. Emperor. This dual shown in the fact frequently has a journal circle, all th ing the bar which journalist even to the most formal oc

There ever has mixture of autocr in the career of t before, and since throne. The remar his versatility is able to maintain h and superiority in cratic activities. I pottery factory and china ware store, an quite as much as projecting a plan of the supreme naval p

He is an indefat will appear in the f at Berlin at 8 o'clo and usurping the manager will rehel until after midnigh either himself or th opportunity for rest o has been known to after one of these without showing fa opera company in a collapse. It is sal singers dread his ar hearsal more than possibly can befall

He believes himse of merit and a com order, and of cours who dares to critic canvases or his sc he regarded as an patron of the arts, and other German with monuments to bad. His famous A in Berlin, lined wit Hohenzollern ancest critics but himself, majority of ordinary it consider it to be beautiful things in

He has cherished tion of a state chu church, united and by the ruling princ "summus episcopus," German church wh day will be a univers ting all dogmas const tianky, and enforc those essential to al only would be be pr He is always happy a sermon from the his churches.

But above and bey soldier bent upon co cal representative of line of conquering p and wormwood to l has not been able to territory to his cont The commander of t most efficient Prussia existed, the chief German navy ever over the wealthiest ally powerful German tory, he has been th plan of territorial his colonial experim Asia have been pract population of his em more rapidly than ti European country, an place where the over still remain under t German flag. These the reason why oth have regarded Willi nus war lord bent Europe in a general

The Kaiser always spects, and not with adhering to the doct Germanic finges v absorption of "Germ Switzerland and Denr poration in the empl Austria, the acquiesc the temperate zone may live and work, South America, South cific Asia. He is suspe to leave to his son an ling across Europe fro the Adriatic, from waters of the English

He has declared wil Germany attained to it ness by virtue of vict the field of battle, an to hold that augmen greatness must come fashion and by the es takes the substance s of his people to mai powerful army ever nation at peace, alth threatened from any s from time to time crushing burden of a to build a navy that s strong enough to

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