

at the same time look out that the older lands are not depleted of their population.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I regret that the Minister of Agriculture, who has charge of immigration matters, is not in his place just now, as he would most likely have entered somewhat fully into the discussion which has been carried on so ably by the various gentlemen who have spoken on the motion. There can be no objection in the world to the motion; any correspondence in existence on the subject will be at once brought down. The whole subject of immigration will, I have no doubt, be fully and profitably discussed during the present Session—especially when the Estimates are before the House—when it will be the duty of the hon. Minister of Agriculture to ask for a vote; and then, I have no doubt, there will be judicious pressure and all kinds of moral suasion from hon. members from the different Provinces that they should have a fair share of the grant for immigration. But, as a general rule, I believe, the Department of Agriculture has principally confined its efforts to assisting immigrants from the older countries to visit our shores. The immigrants coming from Europe generally make up their minds to what Province they are coming before leaving their native country. There are such things as assisted passages; information is given by the different agencies in England and one or two on the continent; and when immigrants arrive on our shores they generally shift for themselves. As regards information respecting the capabilities of the older Provinces the prime duty in that regard rests upon the Provincial Governments. They have the lands in the different Provinces. The lands of the older Provinces belong to the Provincial Governments and they can dispose of their lands as they please, under the authority received from their several Legislatures. They alone can know where population is required; they alone can offer inducements and show the inducements that the Provinces offer to settlers. The primary steps must be taken in all those Provinces by the Provinces themselves, and the resources of the Dominion Government and Dominion Treasury can only be called upon to aid the exertions made in the first place by those Provinces and their Governments. It is true there has been no specific vote—speaking generally from my recollection—to aid immigration to British Columbia. There have been, I know, a good many settlers who have gone to British Columbia within the last four years from Ontario and the other older Provinces. There has been a considerable immigration from the older Provinces to British Columbia, caused principally, I suppose, by the demand for labor on the Pacific Railway. I am not aware that the Government or the Legislature of British Columbia have taken any steps to promote immigration. I do not know whether they have ever voted any money or appointed any agents in Europe or in the United States for that purpose. The Government here, if it gets the sanction of Parliament, will aid any such efforts on the part of the Province. My hon. friend who sits behind me says the Dominion of Canada has voted a very considerable sum for the promotion of immigration into the Province of British Columbia. Something like 25,000,000 acres of land and \$25,000,000 have been appropriated for the purpose of constructing a railway direct to British Columbia. Until that road is built, we cannot hope, from its position, that there will be any very large immigration into that Province. The railway is being pushed with all zeal and earnestness, and I hope that in a few years the movement westward which has been spoken of will extend to British Columbia. Westward the star of empire holds its sway, and I have no doubt that that star will, in a few years, guide a large population to add to the present enterprising population of the Pacific Province. With regard to the Chinese question, that is a separate one, and I have no doubt my hon. friend from Victoria will press that question upon the consideration of Parliament before it is prorogued. It is a very serious question, one

whose importance cannot be over-rated, one that cannot be slurred over, but must be breasted. It is of great consequence to British Columbia, and is of subsequent consequence to the Eastern Provinces, and must be fairly considered, so that some principle may be laid down regarding it, and that principle carried out in practice.

Mr. KINNEY. The eloquent, patriotic and well-timed observations of the hon. member for King's induces me to add another to the maiden efforts of the day. I do not intend to say anything with reference to the Chinese or the question of immigration to British Columbia. I merely wish to say that while we must recognize the fact that the march of empire is westward, we should deplore the large exodus from the Provinces by the sea. I do not attach any blame to the Government, present or past, for that exodus; but I think we should do whatever can be done to prevent it. In one county of Nova Scotia there are 150 fine farms for sale. I am not going to assign a cause for this. One of the hon. members from Prince Edward Island has tried to convince this House that the National Policy has something to do with the price of oats and potatoes. I may say that the county I represent has increased its exports very largely during the past year. That was not due to the National Policy, but because we got more for our fish. It is a fact that a large number of persons are leaving the Province of Nova Scotia, and while many come back, many stay away. I am pleased to state that the bounty to fishermen has given to the fishery industry a healthy impetus, resulting in a large addition to our fishery fleet. This alone will keep at home four or five hundred workmen who heretofore were forced to seek a livelihood abroad. A society has recently been started for the purpose of bringing to the notice of persons coming into the country, the inducements to settle in Nova Scotia. The Provincial Government is rendering some assistance to that society, and I understand from the Secretary that it is intended to ask the Dominion Government also for aid. My purpose in rising at present is to express the hope that when the matter is brought to the attention of the Government, they will give it their full consideration, and help us in the Lower Provinces to keep our people at home, and to show to immigrants the facilities that exist for making money in the east. If the Government can see their way to granting this society some assistance, I for one will feel grateful to them.

Motion agreed to.

LOCATION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. BLAKE moved for a map or maps showing (1) the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway so far as approved or constructed; (2) its location so far as proposed to Government, but not yet approved; (3) the location of any branches constructed and of any now contemplated by the Company, so far as the Government is advised; (4) the lands set apart for the Company but not yet granted; (5) the lands granted; (6) the lands applied for but not yet set apart. He said: Up to this time we have had no official plan or map of the route of the railway. Last Session, amongst some papers brought down, were proposals from the Company, which gave some fragmentary information as to where the line lay; but nothing more. There are many maps which indicate the lay of the country through which construction is proceeding, upon which it would be very easy to lay down the correct location of the railway, so far as that is possible. Again, up to this time, although we know that many millions of acres have been awarded to the Company in respect of land subsidy, we have had nothing in the shape of a map to show where this land lies. One of the maps laid before the House last Session indicated certain sections as Pacific