

The Dominion Illustrated.

\$4.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

G. E. DESBARATS & SON, Publishers,

73 St. James Street, Montreal.

GEORGE E. MACRAE, WESTERN AGENT,
36 King Street East, Toronto.

J. H. BROWNLEE, BRANDON,
Agent for Manitoba and the North West Provinces.

London (England) Agencies:

JOHN HADDON & CO.,

3 & 4 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

11th MAY, 1889.



In a recent lecture delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Frederick Young, for so many years the Institute's energetic secretary, after indicating the vast extent of still unsettled territory in the Dominion, went on to speak of the diversity of nationalities constituting our population. "The true Canadian," he added, "would be evolved out of the admixture of nationalities thus brought together, and their evolution would be best helped on by merging them as quickly as possible into one people." The remedy that Sir Frederick Young prescribes for the conflict of races in the Dominion is certainly very simple and very easily formulated. But we would like to know how he proposes to carry it out. The races of the United Kingdom have for over eight centuries been occupying the comparatively limited area of Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, and they are by no means homogeneous to-day. In Wales, the Scottish Highlands, the Isle of Man and the west and south of Ireland English speech has not yet asserted its unquestioned supremacy. "Pious variers from the Church" are not few and far between. If Cornwall has lost its mother tongue, it clings to its right of private judgment, and if a fresh attempt were made to enforce uniformity of doctrine and worship, forty thousand Cornishmen, more or less, would want to know the reason why. The welding of a nation into one is a process that cannot be hurried by legislation. All the plans devised by successive British Governments to do away with differences of origin and creed have failed. Traditions and prejudices of race have wonderful vitality, and, when they are strengthened by intense religious feeling, they form a stronghold against which the assaults even of time itself may be powerless.

It is, nevertheless, noteworthy that, if we except the aborigines and a few later accessions, such as the Hungarians, the Russian Mennonites, etc., the race elements in Canada prove, on analysis, to be almost identical with those of the United Kingdom. The bulk of the French immigration of the 17th century, which laid the foundation of the French-speaking section of our people, came from north of the Loire—from Normandy, Perche, Picardy, Brittany, Beauce, etc. Now this, with Flanders added, is just the range from which, according to Dr. Beddoe, the army of William the Conqueror was drawn. The names of places in Normandy are found almost unchanged in parts of England. So with the Celtic names in Brittany, they are, slightly modified, the place-names of Wales. Practically, of course, this kinship of the ancestors of French-Canadians with the ancestors of the later comers from the British Isles, does not bring the two communities any nearer together. It

is simply of interest from a racial point of view, and it would be well if some of those who have been criticizing the Province of Quebec would give some heed to its ethnology. One of our French-Canadian confrères, after careful study of it, reaches the conclusion that there was no conquest of Canada by England. The Normans conquered England; England's soldiers captured Canada; Canada is a Norman-French province. The subject of race as affected by our Canadian climate, is ably treated by Dr. Hingston, who compares the Canadian French, English, Irish, Scotch and Germans with each other and with their kinsfolk across the ocean.

In European diplomacy those nations that have an autocratic regime, like Russia or Germany, have a considerable advantage in dealing with a country like England in which the rule is that of responsible government. One ministry may make its voice heard with authority on questions in which England is concerned, but, an adverse vote, at a general election, may reduce it to silence and place in power a Cabinet of altogether different views. That the result has sometimes been the sacrifice of prestige and sometimes substantial loss in treasure or territory the history of recent years sufficiently proves. On this continent Canada occupies a somewhat similar position, and a question of which the solution would be welcome is how the benefits of ministerial responsibility may be combined with a policy at once definite, permanent and secure in treating (so far as we can treat) with foreign states. It would be well, indeed, if both in the mother country and the colonies all parties agreed to leave the attitude to be assumed in relation to international questions outside of the range of party politics. The taunt of jingoism would then lose its point and the temptation to forget the supreme duty of citizenship in order to gain a temporary party victory would no longer vex weak patriots.

The winter attractions of Canada have been sufficiently pressed upon the attention of strangers during the last five or six years; and the carnival movement is being succeeded by an agitation for the making known of our summer advantages and delights. The idea has taken hold of Winnipeg that something should be done to divert thither some portion of the usual pleasure travel during the coming season. We are glad to know that it is likely to take practical shape, and that the promoters of the scheme are wisely bent on uniting the useful with the agreeable in their suggested programme of entertainments. One point will not be lost sight of—the superiority of the prairie province and the embryo provinces beyond it as centres of wheat supply, of meat production, and of varied mineral wealth. The *Manitoba Sun* also proposes an historical exhibition, in connection with which we would suggest a portrait gallery of noted explorers, discoverers, organizers, pioneers and naturalists who have contributed to the opening up of the Northwest. The *Sun* is right in advising the committee to drop the word "carnival," which would be a misnomer, if applied to a summer gathering. Our contemporary would make the sports (which must be a feature of the undertaking) subordinate to the display of Northwestern products. "The present," concludes the *Sun*, "promises to be a favorable year for an effort of this kind, and, as there is to be no provincial exhibition, something of the character which we have indicated might well be promoted as an attraction for visitors from Ontario and elsewhere."

The bill, brought forward by Mr. Weldon, M.P., to enable Canadian authorities to return fugitives from

justice to the country in which the offence of which they may be accused was committed, and which is now the law of the land, is a step towards the establishment of an international *modus vivendi* that would make it impossible for any land, normally under the sway of law and order, to be a harbour of refuge for the scapegraces, boodlers and desperadoes of its neighbours. At present it is necessarily one-sided, but, as its author pointed out, the giver or restorer loses little by what he declares his readiness to part with. The necessary complement of the measure will, it is to be hoped, follow in time. Meanwhile Canada has the satisfaction of having done her duty to the world and to herself.

In spite of the protests that have been served against the tendency on the part of certain promoters of emigration in the British Isles to send us seekers of employment in excess of any known demand for them, there is one class of labour that is, throughout the Dominion, rarely, if ever, abundant enough to meet the requirements of the market. That is the class of domestic servants. On this subject there is urgent need of an improved understanding between societies in Great Britain and those in Canada. Some of these organizations have already done something to remove the discrepancy in local centres, but a comprehensive policy can alone succeed in producing any marked change for the better. Manitoba and the Northwest suffer much from this inconvenience.

It might seem, at first sight, that the extension of Indian railways so as to bring the system of the Indian Empire into line with the proposed system that is to develop the resources of interior China would be of slight, if any, interest to Canada. A little reflection, however, will convince any one who gives attention to the subject that to bring the seaports of China within a few days of Britain's Indian possessions must add materially to the prospects that our great Pacific highway may have of becoming England's chosen route to the hither as well as the farther east. Besides, in China alone there is scope for the extension of our own trade in directions hitherto hardly dreamed of. It is not, therefore, without some stirrings of not altogether unreasonable hope for a possibly not very distant future that we learn of a practical route for the construction of a railway between India and China being assured by Mr. R. S. Hallett, who has been engaged in investigating the question, to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hallett spoke most hopefully of the results that would arise from the opening up of railway connection between the two empires.

That the Chinese, notwithstanding their apparently stoical patience, where they have an end to gain, can feel and show resentment for unfair treatment in a practical and telling way was proved by the marked falling off in the imports of American cotton during the last nine months. The loss sustained by American exporters during that period—which they attribute to the harshness, both in tone and action, of the political exclusionists—amounted to a total of \$1,272,539.

The friends of higher education will ardently join with Sir William Dawson in hoping that the endowments to McGill University will increase, in a ratio corresponding to the trials of all kinds to which that great institution has been subjected for some time past. It would also be well if all those who are generously disposed would imitate the good sense of the munificent donors of the Victoria Hospital and so give that they may themselves see the fruits of their open-handedness. As Dr. Oliver