

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION.—The effect of the policy adopted by the Government in importing into Canada—particularly the Northwest—a foreign element to increase the population is condemned in the severest manner. This must be convincing to the Dominion that the policy is one calculated to work harm to the social and political future of the country. We quote a few references bearing upon this matter:

"A United States paper says that 20,000 Canadians have crossed over this spring to make their homes in the United States."

It would be better for the Canadian government to spend \$100 per head to keep them in their own country, than the \$5 now expended, or even \$1, on the hordes of undesirable foreigners now being brought here.—*Minnedosa Tribune, Manitoba.*

Last year no less than \$812,468 worth of household effects were from taken Canada to the States, this amount being slightly less than that of the first year of the Laurier-Tarte regime, when \$875,000 worth was transferred.

Now we have the following from a Bangor, Maine, paper further falsifying the assertion that the exodus has ceased under Grit rule:—

"This is the season for the annual migration of Canadians to the United States, and dozens of them pass through Bangor on every train from the east; within the last few days the second-class travel has been exceedingly heavy, but on Tuesday all records were broken, when 120 men, women and children, from all parts of the Lower Provinces, arrived here in two cars."

Still further evidence of the falsity of the statement put into the Governor-General's mouth is contained in the following statement clipped from the *Minerve*, of Montreal, to the effect "that the emigration of French-Canadians to the United States is very active just now, and that the record was broken a few days ago, when 120 second-class passengers, including men, women and children, arrived in Bangor from different sections of the Province of Quebec. The *Minerve* reproaches the Federal Government for promoting the immigration of foreigners and neglecting to keep our own people here."—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

The feeling is gaining ground that the policy of the Government is seriously effecting the welfare of the Northwest. We published a resolution, adopted by the Edmonton, Manitoba, Methodist district meeting which represents the sentiment not only of that Methodist body, but of Canadians, the Dominion over.

"That in the opinion of the district of Edmonton, the immigration of such a foreign element as represented by the Galicians is to be deplored. They are by no means a desirable class of settlers, and, coming in such numbers, they threaten our social, political and religious interests. We feel this the more strongly on account of the rapid development of the country by a much more desirable class; and be it resolved that conference be memorialized to bring this matter before the government as a strong protest against such immigration."

It is evident the Methodists of Edmonton district see in the government's immigration policy, so far as it concerns the settlement of Galicians in their country, a "threat" to "the social, political and religious interests" of the section. Believing this, they were not true citizens, not Christians, did they not protest and compel a hearing.

THE PREFERENCE BLUNDER, HOW IT ITS CANADIAN FARMERS.—Sir Wilfrid told the people of England that Canada did not want a preference, though he advocated it in Canada before the election.

Last year Great Britain imported 360,393,712 pounds of butter, valued at \$77,462,300.

Of that vast quantity Canada supplied only 12,253,000 pounds or \$2,164,000 worth.

The United States sent 5,000,000 pounds of butter more than Canada.

A moderate preference would give Canada the larger proportion of the trade.

It would place millions of dollars that now pass to the agriculturists of other countries in the hands of the farmers of Canada.

The British market, in the matter of butter alone, is worth more to us, and would cost less, than any United States reciprocity that can be got.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.—The popular vote just taken in New South Wales has yielded a large majority in favour of federation. Though the returns are not yet complete, the result is beyond question.

Regarding Australia geographically, and considering that in all its parts it has been colonized by English-speaking people, we might well declare that its manifest destiny is to form one great commonwealth.

The Australian colonies have individual histories, divergent interests, differing economic and fiscal policies, and, as a matter of course, intercolonial prejudices and rivalries. Again, the isolation of Australia and its remoteness from the disturbances of the old world has tended to mask the importance of unity. It is only in recent years that Australians have had to contemplate defence against external foes, and their new consciousness of the extension of naval activity on the part of European Powers has no doubt contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the federal idea. In New South Wales, although the result is so satisfactory, it has not been obtained without a struggle. The referendum campaign has been an exceedingly active one, and arguments of a very potent kind have been advanced against federation. Little Australians have been able to point in the best manner to Little Englanders, to increased financial burdens and to the alarming spectre of growing responsibility. When we consider the sparseness of population, the absorption of the majority of the people in peaceful pursuits, little calculated to foster great political conceptions, and the reluctance of the natural man everywhere to pay increased taxes for purposes of a remote kind, we may well be surprised that the Little Australians have been so handsomely beaten. They had very telling practical arguments to urge, and they urged them with great persistency, but they urged them in vain upon a people capable of sacrifices for an idea.

HOW JOHN BULL GOT HIS NAME.—Dr. John Bull was the first Gresham Professor of Music, organist of Hereford Cathedral and composer to Queen Elizabeth. John, like a true Englishman, travelled for improvement, and, having heard a famous musician at St. Omer, he placed himself under him as a novice; but a circumstance very soon convinced the master that he was inferior to the scholar. The musician showed John a song which he had composed in 40 parts!—telling him at the same time that he defied all the world to produce a person capable of adding another part to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone, and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink. In less than three hours he added 40 parts more to the song, upon which the Frenchman was so much surprised that he swore in great ecstasy he must be either the devil or John Bull, which has ever since been proverbial in England.

Over six hundred thousand pounds of tea are consumed in England daily.

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