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THE IMMIGRATION OUTLOOK FOR 1893.

1893 promises to be a banner year for Canada in the matter of immigration. The outlook is very promising. The Dominion received a good shaking up on this question last year when the results of the census taking were made known, and it was found that in spite of a steady inpouring of people from other countries and the natural increase of population, there had been nothing like a satisfactory growth, and that many native Canadians, a class of people far superior to any immigrants we can get, were drifting away to other lands. In consequence of this shaking up, our Dominion and Provincial Governments are giving signs that special efforts will hereafter be made, not only to retain the people already in the country, but to secure also as many as possible of the most desirable of those emigrants who are leaving the older parts of the world to begin life afresh in some new and more congenial clime.

Never before have conditions in Canada itself been as favorable to the success of immigration work. The resources and capabilities of the country as a whole are much better known by our own people and they have now some conception of the position the Dominion would occupy as a part of the world if evenly populated and thoroughly developed; and the great prosperity of our agricultural classes in comparison with those of other lands as a result of the freedom from restraint and the unequalled fertility of the soil, and excellence of the climate has tended to give it the appearance of a promised land in the eyes of the overburdened and despairing European farmers.

The amount of agency work and advertising being done by the Government and private corporations of Canada in the old country helps greatly to give color to the immigration outlook for 1893. The Manitoba Government, the steadiest and most persistent worker in the field, has in addition to its agency in Liverpool, through which the whole of the United Kingdom is reached, a special agent in Wales making known the advantages of the province and arranging for parties of settlers; the British Columbia Government is looking after its scheme for securing the Crofter settlers and doing general advertising besides; and the C. P. R. is doing a great deal of very effective work. In Great Britain alone this company has twelve exhibits of Northwest products, which are moved about through the dif-

ferent parts of the country under the charge of competent and experienced men; while scattered throughout the different parts of the old world it has lecturers furnished with views and maps of Canada who address audiences and supply information. Besides the C. P. R. there are many smaller but equally earnest private corporations engaged in promoting settlement. It cannot be said that the Dominion Government have so far done anything like its share of this work, but there is a hope that a new order of things is shortly to be introduced, which will place it away ahead of the foremost of the present workers.

Another reason for the expectation that 1893 will see a large influx of settlers to Canada is in the fact that the United States government is taking action with a view to the complete shutting off of all European immigration to that country. Ostensibly this is being done to prevent the possibility of cholera getting into the country during the coming summer, but in reality the step is merely a preliminary to the greater one of the permanent exclusion of European emigrants from the United States. The effect of this shutting off of the stream of emigration to the States will be to divert a large share of it to Canada. Whether this will prove to us a blessing or a curse to us remains to be seen, but it will at least enlarge our opportunities and give us a chance to pick the best of what is going. If it is found that too many undesirables are being admitted it will be an easy matter to shut them out.

Taking all these factors into consideration we think that Canadians have good reasons for expecting that 1893 will see a large influx of good settlers to help to fill up the vacant lands of the west.

CANADA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Several of the leading British and colonial papers have lately spoken at length on the work and aims of the Imperial Institute of London, England. The remarks made were in connection with a notice of the annual general meeting of the Governors and Fellows, held in the new building, South Kensington, which was presided over by the Prince of Wales, and at which, as representatives of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir Henry Tyler, and several other prominent Canadians were present. This meeting was the first to be held in the new buildings which are so near completion as to permit of some parts being used.

The object of the Imperial Institute, with which some of our readers may not be familiar, is to provide a place where British subjects from all parts of the empire may meet and become acquainted with each other, and to establish a permanent exhibition of the arts, manufactures and natural products of the United Kingdom, and all the British colonies and dependencies. The new buildings are to be formally opened next May by the Queen, although it will be years yet before they are entirely completed.

From the published reports of the late annual meeting, we gather that the promoters of the scheme are not altogether pleased at the lack

of interest taken in the Institute by certain sections of the Empire, especially some of the Canadian provinces. With several of them no effort has yet been made to place suitable exhibits in the spaces allotted to them, and there is very little evidence that they contemplate such a move. The *Canadian Gazette*, in its report of the meeting, thus speaks of this matter;—

"It was easy, however, to gather from the remarks of the Prince of Wales, that while gratification might be felt at the number of Fellows already enrolled—3,500—there is ground for disappointment in the somewhat backward state of certain colonial sections. 'I wish,' said His Royal Highness, 'to say just one word with regard to my colonial friends. I have no reason to doubt for one moment that they take the warmest interest in the Imperial Institute, still, I hope that in the case of a certain few colonies we may see a little more activity displayed than has been the case hitherto, in completing their preparations for the installation of their collections, so that when the Queen opens the Institute, everything may be so arranged as to ensure that all the colonies will be then fully represented.' Some part, at least, of this implied reproach must be borne by the Canadian Provinces. The representatives of India, Ceylon, and other eastern possessions of Her Majesty, have devoted themselves with vigour to the preparation of their courts. The New South Wales, Ontario and British Columbia courts are also in a fairly advanced state, and it is the other sections—including, that is, the majority of the Canadian Provinces—that the President evidently had in mind.

In the Courts where the Maritime Provinces are to have their exhibits, practically nothing has yet been done. Mr. Fellows, the Agent-General for New Brunswick, is, we believe, only too anxious to proceed with the work on behalf of his Province as soon as he is enabled to do so by his Provincial Government. But at present, in the New Brunswick Court, as well as in the Courts of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories, there is little, if anything, beyond the packages of exhibits left over from the Colonial Exhibition to indicate an intention to take part in the final display. Most of these Provinces have already named their representatives, and it is not inopportune to remind them that if they desire, as we are sure they do, that their sections of the Dominion shall take a proper place in the whole Canadian display and be in readiness for the opening by her Majesty in May next, they must at once bestir themselves. The Dominion Parliament has voted £20,000 to the Institute, but the question of exhibits rests with the Provincial Governments, and it is to them that the people of the various Provinces must look for the advancement of their respective interests here through the medium of the Imperial Institute."

Ontario and British Columbia appear to be the only provinces which have put in exhibits. Ontario is displaying mineral and petroleum products, timber, terra cotta, specimens of granite and building stone, and agricultural products; while British Columbia has put in a handsome exhibit of Douglas pine, cedar and other woods, gold, coal, minerals, canned and natural fruits, grains and canned salmon.

It is to be regretted that Manitoba and the other Canadian provinces are not putting in exhibits as no doubt a vast amount of good advertising could be done in this way. Possibly, the failure is due to the fact that every energy is now being bent to get up good exhibits for the Chicago World's Fair and it has not been found possible to attend to the two at once, but still it seems too bad that such an unusual opportunity to reach the best classes of the British people should have to be neglected.