

Conservation and Technical Education

100 who came, 37 were from the British races—like ourselves in ancestry, aspiration and concepts of citizenship. And 41 were from the United States—like ourselves with the limitation that they have not yet had personal experience of the rights of self-government in such full measure as we have. They are facing that way, but they have not attained to the full stature of liberty and respect for law which Canadians enjoy. Then, 22 came from other countries. Of the whole stream of immigration, 57 out of 100 went west of the Great Lakes, and 43 remained on this side. When they go west of the Great Lakes and when they stay east they are not merely with us, but become of us. But, of those who came from countries other than Great Britain and the United States, 54 out of every 100 remained on this side of the Great Lakes and 46 went west. Of those that come from these other countries, the best go West. The Galicians, the Doukhobors, and others of the best workers go West. These are fine streams of blood worth having. Nothing gives us more reason to be proud of the enrichment of our blood than the stream that came with the Doukhobors. A good many of you do not believe that? Well, it is Saturday afternoon, and it may be worth while to follow that idea for a moment.

We have received about 12,000 Doukhobors. I saw 400 of them, the first winter they were in Canada. Women and children were living in a shed not much wider than this room. There were bunks on both sides, and a common table in the middle; there was no foulness or disorder—not the first evidence of anything like coarseness. The people had clean clothes and fine faces, and the women were women of modesty and good de-