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I refer you on this point to the testimony of Mr. John McLennan, now agent at Birmingham, who wrote on March 31, 1911, from Aberdeen, where he was then stationed: 'Some of the large farmers and employers of labour are opposed to our work.'

The wish for, I should say the need of, property which cannot be better fulfilled than in the colonies, is perhaps the more noted feature of the French. In France as anywhere else, the imposition of burdens more and more heavy on the ratepayers, that is in short to all for the maintenance of civil and military institutions, induces, a great many to seeking elsewhere a political regime, more favourable to individual efforts. Finally, under a Government so strongly centralized and ruled by ideas, there will always be a portion of the population which will not put up with the social or religious theories of the men in power. Here are as many causes which might, by a free action, largely increase emigration. It is not to be wondered that the French people do not emigrate more to their own colonies. While in Canada, specially in central Canada, commonly called the Canadian West, the cultivation of lands gives profit the very first year, the possible cultures in Algeria or Morocco, not to speak of other countries where difficulties, though of other kinds are not less, only become profitable after several years, from which it follows that the first expenses are lower in our country. There are now two hundred thousand French in the Argentine Republic. They have settled there, because the Argentine, contrary to nearly all the French colonies, is a hospitable and generous land, to the poor settler and for the white settler, what the English in their admirable language call it 'a poor man's and a white man's country.' With natural resources, as abundant and more varied, and a French population ten times more considerable, Canada in spite of its colder climate, which nevertheless all the Europeans endure wonderfully well, should attract at least as much as the French emigrant. It is to be noted that, far from opposing emigration to Canada, the societies which private initiative has created in France these late years for French colonial or commercial expansion, have rather favoured it. Such is the case of the Dupleix Committee, as also of the Committee *France-Amérique*, a section of which existing at Montreal has just, after a few years of silence, set actively to work. The *Canadienne*, created at Paris ten years ago by French people, has no other object than to make known in France, by means of lectures and publications the advantages of farming colonization in our country.

There follows a statement of Belgian and French emigration from 1900-1901 inclusively to last year:—

Year.	Belgian.	French.
1900-1901.....	132	350
1901-1902.....	223	431
1902-1903.....	303	937
1903-1904.....	858	1,534
1904-1905.....	796	1,743
1905-1906.....	1,106	1,648
1906-1907*.....	650	1,314
1907-1908.....	1,214	2,671
1908-1909.....	828	1,830
1909-1910.....	910	1,727
1910-1911.....	1,563	2,041

*Nine months only.

In order to ascertain whether this double current could be increased it will, perhaps be useful to see to what extent the means employed by the Canadian Government in England are applied or could be applied in Belgium and France.