

who desire to go back to the land, and also to some continental Europeans. We have found that many of the latter are excellent settlers. The Scandinavians, for example, were the founders of the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin in the republic to the south. I have known men of this race in the west who are doing excellent work as dairymen. In one settlement in Alberta some 83 families were located, and only one family returned to the land of their birth. In that case the wife came from one of the higher families in Denmark and was not accustomed to conditions such as were encountered when the original settlement in Alberta was made.

After the people are placed on the land I am of the opinion they should not be left there to rustle for themselves. A good plan would be to have a supervisor locate on one of the new farms, whether it was a bush farm or on the prairie, and develop it himself, so that at all times he would be available to the new settlers for advice as to machinery, the sharpening of an axe, the setting of a saw, or numberless problems that face those who come from foreign countries and settle on our lands.

Another very good plan would be to teach these settlers from the very beginning, from the very inception of the scheme, the good old Canadian habit of making a living off the farm. We do not want any more "ranchers"—we prefer ranchers in this country, as many of the right class as we can properly get.

Such an immigration policy would solve two problems. In the first place it would solve the problem of farm labour, because these new settlers can be utilized in the harvest fields of the west. On account of their previous farm training they would soon learn and would readily acquire the necessary experience for the development of their own farm. One commendable feature of such a plan is that when the harvest season was over those men would not drift back to the cities to join the bread line or the parades of the unemployed; they would work on their own farms.

The opening up of our new lands would largely increase production in Canada, would tend to the greater development of the Dominion, and would add considerably to the general business of the country. Now, the position of the government in this matter, in my opinion, is to assist in the development of marketing to the greatest possible extent. That work is already being carried on in some degree. It is very excellent work, and it should be extended wherever possible so as to provide a market the very moment the

new settlers began to produce. There is no greater incentive to any man to produce, whether he is engaged in industry or in farming, than to feel that he can dispose of his goods at a profit when he has them ready to sell.

In a country like Canada, with its vast area, sparsely settled and with its great distance between towns, one of the most important things is to get freight rates, particularly on agricultural products, down to as low a rate as possible, and thus encourage the farmers to develop the country. In this connection I should not consider for a moment that the Canadian National railway is a white elephant; it would play a very important part in any such development as I have outlined—a development which should involve the settlement of vast stretches: two hundred miles in New Brunswick, three hundred miles in northern Quebec, six hundred miles in northern Ontario, the sparsely settled districts in the prairie provinces, and the great inland empire in northern British Columbia. Tremendous assistance would thus be given to the Canadian National railway in the furnishing of tonnage right along the line. In this respect we should invite each province to co-operate with us, so that local advantages might be extended which would constitute an inducement for colonization. Then I believe in getting settlers fairly close together, not scattered over large areas, so that they may enjoy social intercourse, co-operate in their marketing operations and help one another in the harvest season.

We have exercised a great deal of care to maintain the high character of our live stock herds. We have been particularly careful in the selection of live stock from other countries, subjecting them to various tests and to very careful examination, with the result that at the present moment Canada is in the proud position of having her herds freer from contagious disease than any other country in the world. By following along these lines in connection with our settlement; by exercising care to select only men and women of healthy types, we can build up our people into a strong, virile nation. We should take no chance along these lines, but be scrupulously careful in every respect. We should give the new-comers a generous, warm welcome on their arrival here, and at the earliest possible moment make them feel we are receiving them as future Canadians, and that we trust them in every possible way.

In Canada we have long neglected a matter which is most important, in my opinion, in regard to new settlers, and also in regard to the people who are living here already. I