

a very considerable emigration to the United States from a certain portion of old Canada, particularly from certain portions of Quebec. There is no doubt of this. There are two reasons for the movement. In the first, place there have been strikes in some of the manufacturing districts of the United States recently, and a large number of agents of manufacturing establishments have been going through the parishes inducing people to go to work in the place of the strikers. We see by the papers this morning that, in one place, there was danger of collision between the strikers and the French Canadians. Then I believe it will be found that this emigration is simply the order of spring emigration of Canadians, who are annually going to the United States to reside there temporarily, and that they will return. But in what way has the hon. gentleman (Mr. Casgrain) the right to complain that the Government does not induce these people to go to Manitoba, instead of the United States? What special advantages have they in the United States that they would not have in Manitoba? Those who wish to go to the manufacturing districts to obtain employment in the large factories will not go on land in either the Western States or Manitoba. And as to those who desire to take up land, there has been nothing advanced to prove that the condition of settlers is better in the United States than in the Canadian North-West. It is quite true, and, I think it is simply another illustration of what we have heard so much of this Session, that hon. gentlemen opposite, or some of them, are almost afraid that too high an opinion should obtain in connection with this country. They are alarmed that people may form too high an estimate of the country. The hon. gentleman from Perth (Mr. Trow) who, doubtless, knows a good deal of the North-West, made a statement, which I am bound to say, I was astonished to hear, that from the Touchwood hills to Battleford there was scarcely a foot of land fit for settlement.

MR. TROW : I said south of the railway.

MR. WHITE : Even that statement is hardly quite accurate. I happened to pass over the country last summer, between

Winnipeg and Carlton, and I found for 500 miles the quality of the land equal, on the average, to that of the country from Montreal to Sarnia. In some parts of that country, the land looked less fitted for settlement, when compared with the rich alluvial deposits of Manitoba. And yet near Duck Lake, where the land was precisely the same, we found large wheat fields, which I have since been told yielded, this year, thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. But what is there in these land regulations which render them inferior to those of the United States? If we refer to the right of people to obtain considerable areas of land, we know that in the United States people have the same privileges, and do obtain these large tracts. I venture to think, that nothing has tended more to attract emigration to Dakota, than has the large Darymple farm of 40,000 acres worked by one man, and the fame of which has passed to every part of this continent. Every man who visits the North-West visits that farm as one illustration of what can be accomplished. This man is practically an emigration agent, perhaps more so than any ordinary Government emigration agent can be. There is another fact in connection with the settlement of that country. The most efficient emigration agents are not those appointed by the Government, but those whom one meets on the train travelling towards the west, who are to be found on steamers coming to this country, in the English and European cities, on railway and steamboat lines, and who are the agents of private transportation companies and of those speculators whom we have heard denounced as being injurious to the country; but who, by means of their systematic emigration agency, are able to outstrip any Government in the work of bringing settlers into the country. Everyone knows that Government emigration agencies stand at a great disadvantage as compared with private organisations, and it is greatly owing to the greater activity of these private organisations to the fact that the United States have placed in the hands of individuals, or companies, large tracts of land, and have delegated to those persons the work of settling the country and of introducing emigration that so much success has been achieved. That is