

will have to be assisted very materially, in justice to the maritime provinces, by this government. The criticism has sometimes been launched that the people of the maritime provinces were too much inclined to look to the government. One former Nova Scotian said to me on his return from the west: The people of the maritime provinces are too much inclined to look to the Lord and the government for prosperity. Whether there is any truth in that criticism or not, at all events for the past two or three years the maritime provinces have endeavoured to take themselves out of the rut. In St. John, New Brunswick, there was established by the local government, in 1909, an immigration bureau. But, I find that the sum at the disposal of the government of the province is very limited. In the fiscal year 1909 the total sum expended at the St. John office was \$2,231.14, and at their London, Eng., office, \$2,784.55, making a total for the province upon immigration work of \$5,015.69. The returns for the fiscal year 1910-11 were not obtainable by me in the library, but I have no doubt that they would show a comparatively small increase over the figures I have named.

The reason why more money is not expended by the maritime provinces is because their revenues are so very small that more cannot be allotted for this purpose, but there is a strong disposition on the part of the maritime provinces to carry on a propaganda which will bring increased population to them. Premier Fleming of New Brunswick has recently made a suggestion to form a reunion association along lines similar to that which has I believe worked so successfully in the city of Winnipeg. A number of philanthropists there have each guaranteed a certain amount, and a portion of the capital sum is advanced to worthy immigrants for the purpose of bringing out their wives and families from the mother country. In the province of Nova Scotia some immigration work has been accomplished and with regard to the expenditure of Nova Scotia on immigration the secretary of industries in that province writes me:

Since the inauguration of the department, the expenditures on immigration work both here and in Cape Breton by the provincial government, including the salaries and expenses of the officers of the agent general, which approximate yearly between seven and eight thousand dollars, were in 1908 twelve thousand dollars; 1909, seventeen thousand dollars; 1910, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars; and 1911, twenty-three thousand dollars, which sum includes all expenses for advertising.

The work in that province has been going on for some two or three years, but with that limited amount of money it must be patent to every hon. gentleman that very

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little can be accomplished. I believe that the facts as given this afternoon are sufficient to indicate that the maritime provinces have never received anything like a fair proportion of the money which has been expended on immigration in this country. It may be difficult to find out just how much should be allotted to the maritime provinces, but I throw this out by way of suggestion: the population of the maritime provinces as disclosed by the census of 1911, is 937,949; the total population of Canada is 7,202,122. That means that in the maritime provinces we have a little more than one-eighth of the total population of the Dominion of Canada, and that being the case it would appear to be just that one-eighth of the total amount of money expended for immigration in Canada should be expended to bring immigrants into the maritime provinces, and one-eighth of two million dollars, which I think is a low estimate of the immigration expenditure, would amount to the sum of \$250,000 per year. I am not so much concerned as to how this money should be applied; that is a question of important detail which can be dealt with better by those who are more familiar with it, and perhaps it may be that the only true method of finding out how it should be employed would be to have an investigation into the whole matter. In view of the fact that we have immigration machinery in two of these provinces at least, it would seem to me that the case could be met by this government appointing one immigration commissioner for each of the three provinces with an office in London, England; that these agents should be supplied with assistants all of whom should be men familiar with the needs of these various provinces, and that possibly the machinery existing in the provinces could, with some slight improvement, be sufficient to take care of that end of the immigration question.

Mr. EMMERSON. The hon. gentleman made a statement with respect to the expenditure by the Immigration Department in connection with the literature, and I understood him to say that within a certain period upwards of \$900,000 had been expended, and that of that sum the proportion relating to the maritime provinces was \$300,000.

Mr. RHODES. I said \$13,000, was the total sum expended on the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Now, Sir, the character of immigration advertising which has been sent out by this government is almost entirely concerned with the free farms in the west. It is true that in various publications issued by the Dominion government a description appears of all of the provinces of this Dominion, including Nova Sco-