

gration to Canada we must make provision to assist the families that come here and get them properly started when they reach this side.

Now let us look at the historical record of immigration to Canada, and where we received our population at the beginning. There has never been a great immigration movement to this country which resulted in actual land settlement in which the settlers did not receive assistance. The Canadian population came from two sources. In 1760 there were 60,000 French-Canadians in Canada; to-day they have increased to 3,000,000, and I want to congratulate them, for they make very excellent Canadian citizens. We got the remainder of our population as a result of three distinct waves. First, we had the United Empire Loyalists, some 50,000 people who established the province of New Brunswick, tripled the population of Nova Scotia, and determined the English speaking character of the province of Ontario. The second migration was that known as the post-Napoleonic, occurring right after the Napoleonic wars. This wave increased the population of Ontario to a very great extent.

The third wave which I wish particularly to bring to your attention, Mr. Speaker, is a very interesting one. This wave reached its peak about 1913-1914. At that time we had immigrants coming into this country at the rate of 1,000 per day. The United Empire Loyalists were state aided. They received free land, some rations; they had log buildings constructed for them and small clearings made, and were staked to implements and stock. In the post-Napoleonic wave, under Governor Colborne, the settlers were given ten-acre clearings, log buildings, rations for a year, and loans for implements and live stock. Nearly all of them were without any resources whatever. The third wave, as I said, is a very interesting one indeed. In this case, to only a few of the continentals was it necessary to give what is known as a grub stake. Advances were also made for live stock, but the chief assistance was secured from the business and industrial activity of the country at that time. Railways and public works were under construction, so it was an easy matter for these men to obtain work. Once they got their families located they secured employment and in that way obtained enough cash to carry on while establishing a home.

What is the condition to-day? We are attempting to settle people in this country without any colonization scheme and at the same time without all those advantages that were enjoyed by those settlers of earlier days—without free homesteads; without railway

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construction; without construction of public works. We have been attempting to bring these people in without any of the advantages that made immigration policies a success in years gone by. We cannot expect results unless we give some inducement to the people to stay here, and unless we extend assistance to them at the beginning to enable them to establish themselves thoroughly until such time as they can make a living. Any policy which depends entirely on advertising and propaganda never has and never will result in actual land settlement, and owing to the changed conditions in the world and to the ravages of the war it is more necessary to-day than ever to provide immigrants with assistance.

As I said a moment ago, we should be willing either to go the whole way in this matter of immigration schemes and provide colonization, or to scrap the Department of Immigration, save the money which its maintenance involves, and spend it in a better way. With an expansive and constructive land policy courageously carried out we should be able rapidly and steadily to increase the number of occupied farms and open up thousands of acres of new lands. Such a policy would be applicable to either the old provinces or the new ones, and would be as fair to one province as to another. What I have to suggest would apply from one end of Canada to the other and would have the effect of improving the conditions of farming. We will suppose for a moment that we have three thousand families, the full quota, coming out under the arrangement with the British government and being established on the land. They would immediately require 6,000 horses, from 6,000 to 9,000 cattle, about 3,000 sows, and 30,000 chickens. All this would create a demand immediately among the farmers who are already located here. The Empire Settlement Act of 1921 makes provision for immediate settlement. This can be taken advantage of at once. I understand the government is moving along those lines, and has already brought in some families. The system should be extended to the fullest possible extent. It should be extended to all the different provinces, but should be confined to areas of good land. I have no respect at all for those who will take the new settler, coming in with his wife and young family, deliberately place him on a piece of bad land, and expect him to make a living. These men should be given the very greatest care. They should be properly located and afforded an opportunity to make good. The same privileges should be extended to all qualified Canadians