

istrative details has been avoided, except where they seemed clearly to have a distinctly constructive value.

The report is based on the facts that the ultimate justification for a vast and seemingly endless inflow of capital to Canada must be a producing population on the soil, and that natural increase cannot keep pace with the opportunities that are being opened up. The need for the re-creation of parts of Eastern Canada, the steady diminution of free lands in the prairie provinces, and the cost of bringing British Columbia lands into cultivation, make it imperative that land settlement be undertaken more scientifically than heretofore, and, in special instances by an extension of the use of public credit, hitherto devoted almost entirely to railway building, to the actual processes of settlement. Several provinces, since the date of your commission have committed themselves, by legislation, to a policy of this character.

This means provincial service on more systematic lines than have yet been devised. For the attraction of people and capital, especially from the British Islands, the most effective use can be made of the people already settled in the different provinces, through provincial services, organized with as much thoroughness as a magazine organizes its subscription department, or a mail order business follows up its orders.

It is proposed to obtain a broad uniformity of policy and co-operation with the Dominion through a central board, whose chairman shall be the chief of the Immigration Department, and whose financial contribution to the provincial services shall be proportional to the ascertained value of the immigrant to the Dominion treasury, in his first years in Canada.

For the United Kingdom it is proposed to make the most of the extensive constituencies of public-spirited people who are interested in the emigration of British people to British countries, partly as a relief of the pressure of population which is only now being comprehensively studied, and which the report deals with at some length, and bearing in mind the fact that there are over a million children in British schools who, presumably, will in a comparatively few years come to Canada. It is proposed that the Canadian propaganda in Europe be under the direction of the central board, operating with a consultative board with the High Commissioner at its head; each province being provided for by the appointment of special representatives working in a rotation of special districts, and their work systematically followed up by the general organization.

The scheme would involve a partial reconstruction and an expansion of staff which is overdue, especially in view of the fact that Australia has established a competing propaganda in Britain which last year attracted sixty-five thousand immigrants against thirty-two thousand in the previous year. I have not thought it necessary to enter into details of expenditure, for, in comparison with results achieved, the Immigration Department has cost the country a mere nothing, and in view of the urgent requirements of the immediate future, the dominating consideration is the object to be achieved. If Canada were to spend per head of the existing population, as much for immigration as Australia is now doing, the appropriation for the Department