

year to the British Isles, only one went from the maritime provinces, notwithstanding the fact that the maritime provinces represent slightly more than one-eighth of the total population of the whole Dominion. Now, I find in the annual statement of W. J. White, Inspector of United States agencies, a few lines which I wish to quote, indicating the nature of the work being performed by the agents of the Interior Department in the United States. This is one paragraph:

The settler of to-day is not the pioneer that his farmer neighbour was, but he may possibly take with him more capital; in fact this is necessary if he wishes to keep himself abreast of the advancement of the man who went to any of the provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta—A few years ago.

He defines the word 'provinces' to be Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In another place he says:

The farmer with means, the man who is able to dispose of his farm in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, or any of the western states is satisfied that western Canada has passed the experimental stage in the matter of agricultural existence.

Take the concluding paragraph of this report:

We have continued advertising in the same manner as before, which consists in the securing of space in the advertising columns of the farm and country weeklies and also placing notices from time to time. The work of the agents throughout the territory has been satisfactory in every way. Our literature deals with western Canada as a whole, including British Columbia. It is carefully revised every few months, and no old literature is allowed to be placed in the hands of the public.

That statement speaks more eloquently than any words of mine could do as to the nature of the propaganda which at present is being carried on in the United States. I find in the same report, for example, the annual statement of the Canadian immigration agent in Belgium:

I have this year added 376 schools to the number already large (3,900) in which the atlas of Canada is used in geography lessons. I take a special interest in keeping the winter night schools for adults well supplied with every kind of our literature, and the monthly edition of west Canada is regularly furnished to every teacher who applies for it, either in French or Flemish language.

The special literature which he refers to there is a magazine dealing entirely with western Canada. It points out more eloquently than I could the character of the advertising work of this government in its various publications. I have here a few leaves torn from several well known publications. The first is a leaf from the 'Canada Gazette,' of London, England,

Mr. RHODES.

published on December 14, 1911. It is a whole page, headed 'Canada.' The picture shown is a very large barrel headed 'The flour barrel of the world.' The background is a field of wheat, and on the hoops of this barrel appear the words, 'Two hundred million acres of wheat land free for settlement.' It is hardly necessary for me to add that this advertisement is one dealing with the prairie provinces of Canada. Here is another page taken from the magazine 'Canada,' published in Great Britain, issued December 9, 1911. This shows a large field of wheat in a prairie country, with a three horse reaper and binder, and a prosperous looking Canadian wearing a Stetson hat, pointing out to a prospective English settler the merits of this beautiful farm. The scene is one which is typically western. Take another page from the magazine 'Canada,' of February 20, 1909, 'Free land for all in Canada. 160 acres of government land free for farming,' and so on, dealing entirely with western land. I have also a page taken from the 'Standard of Empire,' of Friday, December 1, 1911. It says, 'The British farmer sees a good thing in Canada. For full information, free maps, and pamphlets, apply to J. Obed Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London.' What is the picture? A western prairie scene with elevators in the distance, wheat growing in the foreground, three or four reapers and binders gathering the harvest, a typical western scene. Take another page from the magazine 'Canada,' of January 29, 1910. It is headed 'Free land for all.' The advertising scheme is a barrel of flour, at one end of which appears the words 'Manitoba No. 1 Hard XXXX flour.' On the side of the barrel is a picture and map, showing the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, bounded on the east by Winnipeg, on the north by Prince Albert and Edmonton, on the west by Calgary, and on the south by Arcola. Below appear the words: 'The flour barrel of the world. Canada.' A man knowing very little about the geography of this country would suppose, from this government publication, that Canada was composed of the three provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. I hear some of our western friends saying, Hear, hear, to that statement. Here is one more page taken from the magazine 'Canada,' of December 5, 1908: 'Free land for all in Canada. Free farms in the golden west.' It goes on in a similar tenor.

Now, coming down to the question of expenditure for immigration, I find, upon examining the Auditor General's Report, for the year ending March 31, 1911, at page J-2, these figures: