

rapidly as possible, and experience has taught us that desirable and can best be obtained by the union of a vigorous immigration policy with a system of free homestead grants of 160 acres of land."

Now, I should judge that the experience that the gentleman was referring to may very possibly have been the experience of Manitoba and the Territories prior to organization, for the last number of years.

"I think it can hardly be denied that one of the strongest features of our immigration policy is the free homestead grant of 160 acres of land, and it is the part of our immigration policy which has the greatest attraction for the largest number of settlers. If the provinces were to take over these lands would the free homestead grant be done away with? Not necessarily. . . . But, Mr. Speaker, if the system of free homesteads is to be continued and these lands given away to the settlers, how would the provinces obtain the revenue necessary, not only to offset the amount which this Bill provides in lieu of lands, but also the amount necessary to cover the expense of administration."

At that time the gentleman evidently thought that it was inconceivable that people should ask for their lands back and also for the continuation of subsidies.

A. J. Adamson (Humboldt), April 28th:

"If the lands were handed over to the provinces they would have to be used immediately as a source of income. We would have to get revenue out of them. The present policy of the Dominion Government is to settle the lands and not to make them a revenue producing property. If the lands had been handed over to the new

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