

a small group of young men were trained for public school teachers. In 1936, I made a detailed survey of fully qualified teachers, in the three Western provinces and, at that time, the figure was 830. I have not compiled any more statistics since then but I feel certain that this figure could be doubled in 1946.

In the field of higher education the rate of progress is no less spectacular when we consider that in 1913 the first and only one Ukrainian graduated from the University of Manitoba. Ten years later, in 1923, there were already 25 university graduates from the three prairie universities. The last census I made was in 1934; it listed 167 university graduates. I have no figures since 1934, but during the academic year 1934-1935 alone, there were 198 university students registered in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This constant increase in higher education continued even through the depression years and up to the beginning of the second great war.

As may be expected, a large percentage of the university graduates followed specialized fields and professions such as medicine, law, agriculture and engineering. Several of these have won distinctions and have been appointed university professors, such as Mr. Pawlichenko, one of Canada's best authorities on weeds. The percentage employed in the civil service is relatively small, but there are already nine or ten agricultural representatives, six inspectors of schools and a number of smaller officials in the various departments.

Mr. Bodnar, fieldman of the Department of Agriculture stationed at Dauphin, Manitoba, writes about an Ogryzlo family that migrated to the Sifton district in 1897. One of the sons of that original family married in the community and had a family of six children, all of whom are graduates of the University of Manitoba.

The case of the Ogryzlo family is only one of many examples that could be cited in illustration of the economic and educational progress of our immigrants. They can be found in practically every community—the Potockis, the Kostashes, the Sirnyks, and so on. And in almost every case these families started life under the most adverse circumstances, with nothing but stout hearts, intelligent minds and willing hands to bank on. They were recruited from the poorest and most illiterate classes, who never owned more than two or three acres of land nor saw the inside of a school-room, and yet from this so-called lower strata of society a type of pioneer was chosen that has helped enrich this country beyond the fondest dreams of even those who first brought them in.

Back in the homeland the Ukrainians have always been distinctly agricultural people, and in Canada the majority of them live on the land. According to the 1941 statistics there were one third of a million of people of Ukrainian origin in Canada. Sixty-five per cent of them were Canadian born, 90 per cent of them were British Subjects, 48 per cent were gainfully employed on the farm—the average for Canada being 25 per cent—and 93 per cent were able to speak either French or English. The Ukrainian is a tiller of a soil from time immemorial and has taken to soil from genuine love of the land. There is no question but that he would gravitate towards this end if admitted to Canada. The similarity of the Ukrainian steppe to the Canadian prairies would make it quite easy for him to acclimatize himself to the conditions here, for the change would be one of place and not of method. To illustrate how well these people have taken to the soil, allow me to quote T. P. Devlin, assistant director of Colonization and Immigration of the Canadian National Railways, who sponsored the community progress in western Canada:—

The prize money awarded in these competitions has been put to good use in livestock and seed grain improvement work, in providing