

in this House and it may, perhaps, be a little premature for me to say very much upon that subject. There are, however, a few comments and a few impressions which I wish to make. I am one of those who do not think that we should allow free entrance into this country of every Scotchman, Irishman, Englishman or American who, perchance, wishes to come to our shores. I am not one of those either who say that we should turn away from our shores every Austrian, German, or inhabitant of one of the southern or central parts of Europe who wishes to come here. If

English immigrants, Scotch immigrants, Irish immigrants, American immigrants are good, let them in; and if we do get a fairly good type of immigrants from the central part of Europe who will develop into virile Canadians, as such immigrants have done, let them in under the same conditions as the people of Anglo-Saxon countries. Much has been said regarding the advertising and publicity work which a government must do in order to induce people to come to our shores. I am afraid that in the past the mistake that was made by both governments in this country was that there was too much advertising and too much publicity of the wrong nature. I believe it is a mistake for government agents to go to any country and paint conditions in Canada as blessed. I believe that facts and not fiction should be told the intending immigrant. I fear that in very many cases the imagination of our publicity agents in foreign countries runs away with their better judgment, and that they paint the conditions of this country in too glowing colours. It is unfortunate that in the earlier days people were enticed to this country under false information. While I say that, Mr. Speaker, I also say that it is a mistake on the part of Canadians to spread broadcast the impression that conditions to-day are so bad with us and the tide running so low that we should not have any immigration at all. The type of immigrant that the government would rather have to-day, I presume, is he who will settle on our vacant lands or who will hire himself out to a farmer.

Some time ago I happened to see a resolution which was passed by the East Edmonton District Association of the United Farmers of Alberta. With the resolution itself I have little fault to find, because I do not know the conditions of the Edmonton district sufficiently well to criticise their action. However, I shall read the resolution:

Whereas, we believe that the occupation of our vacant land by prosperous settlers is most desirable, the prosperous settler being the best immigration agent, and,

Whereas the economic and financial burdens on this, the basic industry, are such that it is impossible for farmers to continue to carry on under existing conditions,

We therefore wish to point out the folly of any immigration project until the aforesaid burdens be removed, because; first, any large influx of settlers would but tend to intensify for those already on the land the conditions now existing; and, second, we consider it a gross injustice to those who may be induced to come.

That resolution on its face seems to me to be all right, provided the conditions are as painted. But, Mr. Speaker, that resolution was sent to the *Weekly Scotsman*, a newspaper published in Edinburgh, Scotland, with this letter attached from a gentleman in the city of Edmonton, but I do not know his name. The letter reads, in part:

I should like to bring to your attention the following resolution of the East Edmonton District Association of the United Farmers of Alberta, as it may serve as a reliable guide to anyone thinking of coming to western Canada in the spring.

Speaking as a farmer myself, I advise all to stay away, as farmers are producing everything at a loss and are only staying on the land because they are too poor to move elsewhere. The reports in the papers of great crops, etc., are only put there in the interests of the grain speculators.

I do not think I am going too far, Sir, when I brand that letter as a gross libel on western Canada in particular and on Canada as a whole. The farmers of western Canada are not raising everything at a loss, and they would not all move out if they had the means of doing so. There are thousands and thousands of farmers in the West who are comfortably situated—as comfortably situated as is the capitalist in Montreal or Toronto. Therefore, I have no hesitation in branding such propaganda as a gross libel upon the fair name and status of Canada.

Mr. KELLNER: Will the hon. gentleman permit a question? I should like to ask him what line of farming is paying a profit in Canada to-day, and also where those prosperous farmers are located.

Mr. CARROLL: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I know enough of western Canada to tell my hon. friend where there are prosperous farmers. I can tell him that in a twenty-five mile circle around Winnipeg he will find the most comfortably situated farmers in the world; I can tell him that stretching from the international boundary line to the city of Regina and from Regina to ten miles north of Saskatoon he will find the same class of farmers. I am not so well acquainted with farming conditions in the great province of Alberta, but I can tell him that there, too, he will find comfortably situated farmers. Surely in a country where every twelfth man owns a