

But the State must be prepared to go still further. The lack of organization and public control in industry has meant unemployment, poverty and crime. Labour bureaus and industrial insurance are but the first steps in a necessary programme of social legislation and reform.

Canada, which is essentially an agricultural country, must adopt a policy of land settlement which will enable our immigrants to settle and remain in the rural districts instead of crowding into the cities. In the case of European immigrants, at least, some form of the village system might with advantage replace the present checker-board system of one hundred and sixty acre homesteads. Such a scheme, which would involve the provision of financial assistance and expert advice, could be easily financed by a tax on the unused lands which now so seriously retard community development.

Along these lines the immigrant would be most effectively protected against the exploitation to which he is now subjected by employment agents, machine agents, real estate agents, and the scores of other parasites that batten on his ignorance of conditions in the new land.

Our schools must accept wider responsibilities. They must educate all prospective citizens—immigrant adults as well as Canadian-born children. They must adopt curricula which are closely related to the past, present and future life of the child. They must give a definite training in citizenship. They must extend their functions, providing, in the cities, for a wider social life and, in the rural districts, becoming centres for the entire life of the community.

Our universities ought to provide trained leadership. Opportunities should be given to every undergraduate to obtain an intelligent knowledge of our outstanding Canadian problems. Special courses should be offered that would give men and women a professional training for public service and social work.

The patriotic organizations must not attempt to make of the immigrants Canadians after our own pattern, but rather