

is among any other people of the country or out of it. There are exceptions, of course; but these exceptions are not enough to condemn a whole class. I attended an agricultural fair last fall at which several Galicians had exhibits. And one of those exhibits was the finest hog I ever saw outside of Toronto fair. The Galicians took as many prizes as any other class in proportion to the number of their entries. The hon. member for Alberta says they will not assimilate, and he went on to say that they would block the establishment of school districts. That may have happened in Alberta, but it has not happened in my district. The Galicians have a thirst for knowledge, and they want schools established. There are many ranchers in that country, Canadians and others, who would do more to prevent the starting of school districts than these Galicians would. Now, I have a few words to say with regard to the Doukhobors. I have employed them. I have had a Doukhobor woman in my house for the last year, and she is a first-class servant; and I have had her husband working for me, and he is a first-class man. They have a boy of six or seven years old, and he is attending the public schools under the direction of his parents, and he speaks English as well as my own boy does. I do not share the fear of my hon. friend from Alberta that these people will not assimilate. Why, when the Mennonites were settled here twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, exactly the same things were said about them. I do not see much difference between the Doukhobors and the Mennonites so far as the objections that are raised are concerned. The Mennonites were placed on land in Manitoba that was not considered good for anything. But let hon. gentlemen opposite go to that country and see the perfect paradise that these people have made out of the district that they have settled, and I am sure they will not criticize this class of immigration as they have been doing. The older people among the Mennonites remain in Manitoba, but the young men are moving out. Hundreds of them are coming to my district. And these young people abandon the old customs of their fathers. At Rosthern we have several thousands of Mennonites, Germans and others. They have started public school districts all over. They have built two large roller mills, and they have established a town of several hundred population, and in the seven years since they started, they have exported about half a million bushels of grain. This goes to show that these people will develop and the second generation at any rate will be all right. I think that the money that has been spent by the department in the last three years has been well spent. We see the effect in the homestead entries. In the last year of the last government, the entries numbered about 1,500, and last year they have in-

creased to nearly 7,000. There is another class of immigration that we are receiving and concerning which very little has been said—people from the United States. The hon. member for Alberta said there were about a million Canadians in the United States, and that it was desirable to get them back. So it is. And since this government came into power these people are coming back—hundreds and thousands of them—not only into the North-west, but into Quebec and other parts of the Dominion. Those who come to the North-west are first-class settlers. The knowledge of a prairie country that they have gained in the United States fits them to do well in our country. We are getting from the United States also a great many Germans and other foreigners, many of whom have been in the United States for twenty-five or thirty years but who find that their holdings are too small for their large families of boys, and they are selling out their land where they get \$40 to \$50 an acre, and are moving into the North-west Territories. And they do not come empty-handed. Some of them are bringing \$10,000, some of them \$20,000 in hard cash to be spent in the North-west, besides all their stock and other things. We are getting thousands and thousands of these people. Hon. gentlemen opposite never give the government credit for anything of that kind; they can only howl against the Galicians and the Doukhobors. In one sense they must be glad these people have come in, for otherwise, so far as the west is concerned, hon. gentlemen opposite would have no policy. And hon. gentlemen can see by the majorities given to the Liberal candidates that the people of that country take very little stock in it all. It may have had some effect here in the east, but, so far as the North-west is concerned it had no effect. In my own district the development is something wonderful. There is an Indian reserve that had never been taken up by the Indians. It was opened up for settlement three years ago. This reserve is about ten miles square, and there is a lot of good country all around it. I passed over that track three years ago, and there was nothing there—it was a wilderness. Last fall at the time of the election I had occasion to go through it again, standing on a little hill I counted fourteen windmills on top of big bank barns. I saw houses there that were as good as any in the town in which I live. I went into one of them and found it furnished as well as a house in town. I saw ten and fifteen teams of horses working there. One man told me that he had brought in \$25,000 in cash, besides his implements, horses, cattle, &c. That gentleman has a section of land under cultivation this year and next year he will have two sections. That is an example of what is going on all over the North-west, and what has been going on since the present minister took over the office and