

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 95

5th. Besides monographs of farming regions and other works of the same kind, which, however, should never have a useless repetition, stick to a limited number of publications which ought to be revised and corrected each year, an essential condition for a growing country so rapidly as Canada. Those publications would be:—

(a) After the model of the present atlas, a work of one hundred pages at the utmost about Canada, with a general map of the country and one of each province or territory.

(b) Under the same size, a pamphlet or thin book of not more than 50 pages, for each of the old provinces and of 50 to 75 pages for the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(c) A pocket guide for the use of the Belgian or French settler, and even for the Italian, Swiss or Spanish emigrant, as the case may be.

As an example of conciseness, exactness and propriety, I shall mention the publications of the emigration office of the English government.

The co-operation of the Federal Government with the provincial authorities, specially those of Quebec, in France and Belgium is a matter which has been frequently discussed in Canada. Such a policy could evidently be adopted by the mutual consent of both powers. The Antwerp agent declares that he has many a time offered to the Quebec Government to distribute its literature, but that it did not even, to say the truth, take the trouble to answer him. The only answer that the same Government has ever made to identical advances of Mr. Wiillard was the sending of Mr. Deslauriers as emigration and placing agent, with the result which we know of. It seems true that the provincial authorities of Quebec not making any emigration propaganda in the other countries of Europe, do not see the necessity of doing any more in the countries of the French language. The pretended attempts that they have made in that way, have nevertheless, in the absence of any exact information and of any placing system, given so pitiful results that it is very doubtful whether we must, in the present circumstances, deplore their inaction. It has been contended (this is specially Mr. Wiillard's opinion) that the immediate direction of your agency by the Commissioner. To my mind, we should rather see in that fact a guarantee of security for the Federal government, that functionary receiving also a salary from the province of Quebec. To my mind, we should rather see in that fact a guarantee of security for the federal Government, for should the province ever decide to energetic measures,—which unfortunately, or not, is not for the present to be foreseen,—those measures, subjected to the same direction and control, will necessarily have to harmonize with yours and conform also with the French law.

## THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Since it is specially concerned in this matter,—would further directly profit by the work of the federal Government if the latter would more practice, in the French centres, the system established in Ontario and the English districts of Quebec for the placing of emigrants.

The appointment of French Canadian placing agents would have as a first result to facilitate to the emigrants from France and Belgium their installation in Canada. To see that the emigrant be properly treated on the steamers and may be understood in his own language on his arrival, that is necessary, but not sufficient; it is also necessary that he should from the start, be directed to the place the most favourable for the use of his resources and the display of his energies. For many immigrants the transition from the old civilization of Europe to life in Central Canada is too severe; the customs, the language are different, and even more perhaps the economic conditions—a triple difference by which a Belgian or a Frenchman who considered himself well off