

## Land Settlement in Canada

(Continued from page 2)  
 surplus agricultural products for sale and export to be under Provincial Control in each province.

One blacksmith and wagon repair building, which could be utilized by the veterinary surgeon, and having accommodation for very sick animals.

One building for butter and cheese manufacture for sale and export.

Supply the settlers through the Government officials in charge, with all of their stock, implements, seed, feed, etc. at a minimum of cost taking care that profiteering would not have an opportunity of entering any of the settlements.

Settlers to build their own barns, and outbuildings, after their arrival.

Each province to have all oil, water power, timber and mineral rights on the areas settled.

Timber limits to be reserved, adjacent to the settlements and timber as required by the settlers up to certain sizes, obtained free on permits issued by the Government officials in charge.

Trees, fruit, ornamental and shade, (the latter planted this fall, where necessary by the work gangs) supplied free on permit by the Government agent in charge and obtained from the Government Forest Reserves, Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges and Institutes.

No settler to be allowed to mortgage or dispose of his farm, until he has held it, at least 2 years and then only on the written consent of the province in which he is residing.

A doctor and an adequate nursing staff to be provided with each equipped hospital.

The sums placed to the credit of the settlers would not be fully drawn upon, in the initial stages and would therefore render it unnecessary to have the entire sum required on hand and available at the commencement.

If it intended to put this, or any similar scheme into operation, say in the spring of 1926, use tractors or teams as considered necessary and available to break about 50 acres of each farm and allow it to winter follow, then immediately after arrival, the settlers could seed that portion, as well as grow sufficient vegetables to see them through until the following season, they would then be in the enviable position of reaping a harvest on the first year of their arrival and it would give them a splendid start.

Build one large general store to supply every article of domestic use, such as, meat, food, boots, clothes, hardware and furniture or if this is not built by the Government lease, or sell outright, the land to do so to the firm willing to locate and handle this business.

Erect one large building to accommodate the Agricultural Implement firms, which must be Canadian firms, who would be required to keep on hand at all times a full line of implements to meet the settlers' demands, if this building were not erected by the Government, lease or sell outright the land for these firms to do so.

All buildings mentioned in the foregoing except those marked (\*) to be built and owned by the various Provincial Governments until such time as they would be self-supporting.

Official figures given out at Ottawa (Evening Telegram, July 3rd, 1925) show that in 1924, Canadians to the number of 159,063 migrated to the United States.

In the same year, the Immigration Department at Ottawa, expended the huge sum of \$3,160,000 to bring out to Canada 111,362 immigrants.

This represents a loss to Canada of good Canadian dollars, derived through taxation in various ways, from the public, and as shown below was absolutely thrown away and wasted.

Immigrants to U.S.A., 1924, 159,063 @ \$8 Head Tax	\$1,272,504
Expended by Immigration Department at Ottawa to bring out 111,362 immigrants	3,160,000
Arrived from Europe and returned from U.S.A. 111,362 and \$3,775—155,137; Went to U.S.A., 159,063; 159,063—155,137—3,926 @ \$8 Head Tax	31,408

Canada's visible cash loss And 3,926 of our citizens.

This does not by any means represent the loss to Canada.

The returning Canadians do not figure largely in the above financially through non-existence at point of entry, here of a Head Tax, but they figure considerably in swelling the numbers of unemployed here.

Societies, clubs and all other organizations having the interest of Canada at heart PLEASE NOTE and act accordingly suspend for one year all the money now wasted on education and devote the sums saved to land settlement, then see how your railway debt will automatically be reduced, see also how your industries will thrive and boom with corresponding reduction in your taxes.

I would suggest that our governments open up land now lying idle, near and in possession of the railways and brought under this scheme this land being near the railways, the transportation of all agricultural products would be available without expending a cent to construct more lines, and would of course, produce profitable revenues where now little or no revenues are collected.

Make it, as a part of the policy of the scheme, that only goods made in Canada from raw materials, as far as possible of Canadian origin be supplied through the medium of the large general stores in each settlement, for

and for cheapness could all be of frame construction.

Maintain one efficient individual at least, in each settlement, able and capable of demonstrating and lecturing to the settlers for the first season at least, lectures to take place frequently in the large community hall for that purpose, on farming methods, care and raising of stock, etc.

I have no doubt there would be quite a number of people in the Dominion today, who would like to avail themselves of this opportunity, and I would say by all means let them do so, it would help to clear our congested cities of some of the unemployed there now, who can never be used in industrial pursuits.

If the foregoing, or any similar scheme were contemplated, I would suggest that it be got under way at an early date, for it would mean the solving of our great "Unemployment Problem," for the balance of the year, for large numbers of bricklayers and laborers, carpenters and joiners, as well as general laborers, part altogether from such help as extra bush and lumber and sawmill men, to work on new timber which would be required to replace stocks of building materials for the settlers homes and barns and outbuildings.

This entire question resolves itself around the point of finance and I maintain, that if we could raise over \$500,000,000 in war bonds to win the war, that we could and should raise six times that amount to settle this our great Dominion, which is equal if not of far greater importance to us than winning the war.

We cannot possibly expect to get total strangers over here, to build up, develop and populate this our great country, without offering some inducements and the inducements offered under this scheme, amount simply to a loan, returnable in fixed annual or other prearranged periodical payments, with added interest and I may say, that it is utter selfishness for us to expect them, to come here and endure the hardships and deprivations incidental to pioneer life, shoulder all the losses, which are by no means rare as statistics prove, without giving them all the physical and financial support in our power to enable them to obtain success in enriching and building us up.

Treatment in my opinion of settlers in the past has been callous in the extreme they have been deluded into coming here to commit social and financial suicide.

I have had considerable experience and observation of farming methods in India, Africa and Canada and can write with confidence and authority on this subject, especially as regards the needs of the settler, and consequently have outlined his principal requirements which if adopted would lighten his burden very considerably, especially in the initial stages of the settlement on the land.

Appoint officials to take charge of the settlements in the interests of the various governments for at least the first year, extending settlements each year as considered desirable and beneficial to the country.

All newly settled areas, should be as far as possible near railways and transportation so as to eliminate the necessity of building more lines.

Our proximity to Europe will assure us of a constant and growing demand, for all the agricultural products we can produce, as well as take at least, some of our surplus manufactured articles.

I omitted to previously mention, that the following agricultural implements in sets, as follows, to the number of at least 200,000.

Plows, Harrows, disc and drag, seed drills, mowers, reapers and binders, wagons, hayrakes and double and single sets of harness.

I appeal to those investors of foreign stocks, shares and bonds to dispose of them, and reinvest the proceeds of the sale in this great national enterprise of progress and development and receive your share of the credit in developing your own country the land of my adoption.

Long term bonds of say, 20 years to cover the terms of repayment to finance this scheme, bonds of a denominational value of say \$50,100, 200,500 and greater amounts as required and offered to employees in all of our industrial concerns and to those in the employ of the various governments and municipalities on the easy purchase plan. \$10 or more on application and the balance payable in \$10 monthly instalments, issuing the bonds when fully paid up.

Have faith in your scheme, introduce initiative and organizing ability and pep, bark up the settlers, to make their efforts successful, and I bet sure you would be more than gratified with the results.

I addressed Premier Ferguson on this subject in April last he turned my correspondence over to the Hon. I. S. Martin, who informs me that he is deeply impressed with my scheme.

I also addressed Hon. Mr. Motherwell at Ottawa on this subject but have up to the present not received a reply.

I am yours truly,  
 C. J. FLECKINGTON.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**  
 SPADINA CRESCENT, TORONTO  
 Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister  
 Jas. H. H. Ballantyne  
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**THE STATIONARY & HOISTING ENGINEERS' BOARD**  
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**THE FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH**  
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following articles would be required by the settlers at least 200,000 each of the following:—hand lamps for interior household use, hurricane lamps for outdoor use, pumps and piping for wells for each farm and a long list of other articles too numerous to mention and not enumerated above.

There would also be enormous demands for the following to build the settlers' homes, barns and outbuildings.

Shingles, scantlings, joists, sills, board sheeting, clapboards, bricks, lime, cement, plaster, sand and gravel, glass, sashes, doors, posts, hinges, latches, locks, keys, bolts, bars, nails and screws, etc.

The whole of our industrial concerns from Montreal to Vancouver would be hard put to it working treble shifts to supply these necessary articles to meet all the needs of the settlers and it would completely reverse the views of those pessimists as to the future success of the Dominion.

There would also be a tremendous and increased demand for canned goods.

This would be equivalent to Canada obtaining the trade of a newly discovered country, with a population of 200,000 inhabitants, with no transportation problem to solve, with unrestricted trading privileges, and no competition, and as stated in a previous clause, we could safely invest several billions of dollars in the scheme, having the assurance that the settlers would pay back the sums loaned them, by means of the annual repayments, with added interest, it is very obvious that there would be some failures, but these would be more than offset by the success of the other.

Manufacturers, consider this whole scheme and see what it means to you, and formulate your plans for the future; we have now, more than sufficient people in the Dominion to fabricate the above mentioned articles to meet the demands of a new, incoming population next spring.

To the workers for at least one year the "short time" and "unemployment" problems would ravish like a dream, in the meantime, with a change in our Dominion Government. I have no doubt, that our tariffs to protect and suit our industries will be adjusted.

Our proximity to Europe will assure us of a constant and growing demand, for all the agricultural products we can produce, as well as take at least, some of our surplus manufactured articles.

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## Position for Labor Man

Montreal, Que.—Gus Franco, for two years President and the eighteen years Secretary of the Montreal

Trades and Labor Council, it is expected, will shortly be named President of the Minimum Wage Commission created at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, and will retire from organized labor.

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