

## Immigration After the War

The Hon. George W. Brown, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, says that we must look to the United States for our immigration after the war. We cannot look to Germany, Austria-Hungary, or the Balkans. Great Britain has no farmers to spare. Italy and Russia are, perhaps, the most promising fields, but both these countries will be inclined to discourage emigration, because they will require their men for defence.

The United States, more than any other country, can supply us with experienced farmers, familiar with the conditions of prairie life, and possessing some capital. This has an important bearing on our schemes for placing returned soldiers and others on the land. Many of these men will be inexperienced and without capital, and will require financial aid and special training. The farmers who have capital and experience will help to give both employment and training, and will thus bring aid to the Government and others who will promote the movement for going back to the land.

After the war the shortage of labor on the farms, which is now a difficulty, will help to solve the problem of unemployment. It will be a formidable problem. The manufacture of munitions, which now gives employment to so many men, will almost cease, and there will be few orders for soldiers' clothing. Many returned soldiers will be seeking work. All the present conditions will be reversed.

In these circumstances plans for immigration will have to be very carefully devised and worked out. Otherwise we may have our cities congested with unemployed men, and distress and dissatisfaction may result.

When we invite immigrants to Canada, we ought to have a clear idea as to what they will do when they arrive. It will not do to say that we have a country as large as Europe, with magnificent resources, capable of maintaining as large a population as Great Britain and France combined. That is true, but the mere statement of the fact will not solve the problem of employment. It is as necessary to mobilize and organize the forces of labor as it is to mobilize and organize the forces of war.