

trated and is electric or steam, labour must of course concentrate in one place, and that is the reason for the great works that exist. But that calls for the labour of man and the irksome journey from his home to the works, sometimes several miles on a trolley car, and that in the end will seriously interfere with the partially disabled man in keeping his job. Now, there is at present a strong feeling of gratitude to the men, a strong feeling of loyalty to them, and also the fear that if they are discriminated against, such discrimination will be unpopular. But is it certain that this feeling will always prevail? Industry is a hard taskmistress and certain profits must be made. I have a fear that in a few years the man who has only one arm or one leg, while he is taken on at the factory now, will gradually be looked upon askance by the foreman who is expected to produce certain results and in the end some means will be found for letting him out when the war idea and the war gratitude are over. I wish to avoid that. I want to settle men in positions where they can make a good living for themselves personally without fear in the future of harshness or unreasonableness from the shop foreman.

Now that electrical energy is so widely diffused, there is no reason why men should not have at their own homes electrical power for lathes and other machinery for doing the work which they are accustomed to or which they have been taught by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. There are many of these things which could be done that would supplement a man's income to such an extent that he would have no fear for the future. I am told, although I have no personal knowledge upon the subject, that some of the best and most costly articles in Europe are made in the homes of people. I know there are some who dispute that fact and say that they are not equal to factory made goods but I am told otherwise\*and that owing to individual and personal care in the production of certain articles a value is imparted to them over and above that of any manufactured article. However that may be, I look to it that they will have the advantage of electrical energy from the city or the power works and that under these circumstances a worker will be placed hereafter in an absolutely independent position. I am convinced that this will so content him and his family that they will enter so into the idea that in the long run it will be greatly to the advantage of the country, and that the experiment will be speedily imitated by commercial concerns

[Mr. Mowat.]

and co-operative societies that do not require the assistance of the Government.

The trouble is that the returned man has no capital. We have recognized that in regard to farm employment. The man, I say, has no capital and there is no demand that he should be given capital in money. But, if you endow him with a house, well constructed, where he can do his daily work and manufacture the thing which comes best to his hand, you will be doing him a service of immense value. There are many things that can be done in the home and which do not require part work upon them. I have thought, in drawing this resolution, that it would be best to confine the idea to the manufacture of things that had formerly not been manufactured in Canada. I had in mind stationery, pencils, erasers, and a lot of things like that which are used in writing, which are sold in stationery shops, and which, before the war, we got from Austria. All this kind of work could be done by our men. There is also the industry of toy-making. I am told that this has become an immense industry in the United States and Canada. This industry, which was formerly monopolized by Germany has been taken up by the people of these two countries and there is no mechanical toy or contrivance attractive to children which cannot be turned out in Canada. These things can be done in the home as well as in the factory and a man could get the help of his family in connection with certain parts of the manufacture. All this will tend to make the man a happy, contented man. I am told that there is a great variety of things that can also be made in the homes, as they are in Germany, namely:

Mechanical toys, fans, paperknives, glass-cutting, diamond cutters, enamel jewellery, art metal work, brush and broom making, poultry, gardening, harness, bookbinding, lens grinding, novelty making, sewing machine work, pottery, basket (wicker), furniture, upholstering for motor cars, surgical shoemaking, bench carpentry, strawberry culture.

The idea of market gardens, especially to us who live in Toronto is a very important one on account of the extraordinary profits that have been made by those market gardeners who live near the city and who have added at least ten times to the value of their property. Twenty years ago you could get a market garden of ten acres for between \$1,000 and \$2,000, which at the present time you cannot buy for \$100,000, the profit from market gardening is so great.

The town should be laid out so that the man could do his market garden with every facility. My idea would be not to have the