

that is the great need to make a country great, go over to China and Japan and look at the conditions prevailing there—four hundred and fifty millions of people, the great bulk of whom are living in a condition worse than that of the brute beasts of our country, humanity almost too low to be called humanity, conditions of life below the lowest that prevail in our own country. Is that what you want to make of Canada. Is there nothing else to be desired but an immense population? We must take into account how that population is employed, whether they are living in comfort, in contentment, whether they are educated. I say it is much better to be careful about the quality of our population; husband our broad acres for the overflow of our own country; be more careful about whom we allow to come in, and try to conduct the affairs of this country so that we may keep those who settle among us by affording them employment which will keep them happy and contented. In my judgment we need not incur a very heavy expenditure for immigration to-day, because we will get plenty of it whether we spend much or little. It is not the part of wisdom to send an army of immigration agents into foreign countries. We should be more careful to discriminate between those whom we allow to come into this country and those we keep out. Keep out those who are mentally and physically unsound and diseased. Above all things we should endeavour to keep that class of people out of our country. We have enough disease at home. The expenditure for immigration is entirely too large, in my judgment, and might be greatly cut down.

There is another thing to be regretted, and I have spoken of it before in this House. I have always regarded the custom of planting people in colonies as wrong. I think the immigrants should be mixed with our own people. We could teach them many things which it would be advantageous for them to know, but when you plant them in colonies they live according to the conditions of life at home, they are apt to keep all those habits which they brought with them from home and which might not be suitable for our country. We have not the opportunities of teaching them that we would have if they were mixed up with our own people. I believe there should be a fusion of races and population, and if we make a proper discrimination among those whom we allow to come here, the results cannot fail to be beneficial to Canada. We should never set apart so many townships for this colony and so many for that, so many for the Barr colony, or the Doukhobor colony, or the Galician colony, or the colony of Russian Jews. In my judgment that is wrong, and we will live to regret it. There is too much discrimination against our own Canadians. If we try to get people in from the United States, what do we do? In the first place, we pay an agent a commission

to bring them here. Suppose that agent goes over there and tries to bring in a family composed of ten individuals. There is a father and five sons. We pay him \$3 a piece as commission to bring them here. Then take the mother, we pay \$2 to bring her here; then take the three children and we pay \$1 each, that is \$23 to bring that family over here. We give them a ticket which enables them to get a reduction in transportation of at least \$10. That makes \$33 as the cost of bringing that family over here. Now take a family from Ontario, or Quebec, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island, how much do we pay them? There is nothing for commission to get them to come. They desire to come, because they think they can better their situation. What assistance do we give them? Not a dollar, but we give it to the foreigner. Therefore I say we are discriminating against our own people, who are the best people in the world that we could have to settle up that country. Again, we are sending out literature to all the world to induce immigrants to come here, but our maps are made over in Chicago. We have not intelligence and brains enough in Canada to make a map, and so the Minister of the Interior must go over to the United States and pay them Canadian money to make maps for us, which ought to be made at home. I do not care if we paid half as much more on a home-made map, so long as we spent our money at home. Let us keep our money and our labour in our own country, for our own people, and not spend it abroad. In these lines I think our immigration policy is deficient, and the people of Canada will condemn the Minister of the Interior and the department over which he presides for the way this immigration business is carried on. In my judgment it is wrong in many respects, and the government are entitled to censure for the system with which they are conducting the immigration business of our country to-day. It ought to be amended, it cannot be changed one hour too soon; otherwise, in the near future there will rise up a sentiment which no government can withstand, and which will oblige the government to change their system much more rapidly than they desire.

Mr. T. O. DAVIS (Saskatchewan). I am sorry to say that I did not have the pleasure of listening to all the remarks of the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Sproule), but I have heard enough of what he said, and of what has been said by other hon. gentleman on this question, to justify me in addressing the House for a few moments. The hon. gentleman has been discussing the question of the army of immigration agents that this government has employed at the present time in the United States. Now I want to say that from my knowledge of the army of immigration agents that have been employed in the United

Mr. SPROULE.