Supply-Immigration

Mr. GOOD: Is there any provision in regard to passports or certificates being furnished to the immigrants on the other side, before they can get on board a ship to come over here?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Oh, yes, they must have them.

Mr. COOTE: I wish to assure the Minister of the Interior that he is, possibly, the last minister I would wish to criticize. I simply want to point out to this committee something that has not yet been stated. I have waited till the last, hoping someone else would mention it. I say that our immigration policy is rather lopsided. Our governments have always endeavoured to bring into this country agriculturists. At present, we are producing more on our farms than we can find a profitable market for. I want hon. members to think it over. Is it good business for us to bring more farmers here to raise more produce, when we cannot find a market for what we produce to-day? It is a fact that some of the farm produce that has been obtained by hard labour is left to rot in the field, or is thrown away. I am going to leave that matter with the Government to think over. I suggest to the minister that, if it is a fact that a great number of the unemployed people in this country are in the cities and will not go to the farms, he should use part of this \$300,000 to induce some manufacturers to come from Great Britain or some place where they are used to manufacturing without a protective tariff, and start factories in our cities, to provide employment for these unemployed.

Item agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Civil Service Commission-

Mr. CHEVRIER: Let me preface my remarks by saying that I hold no brief for the Civil Service Commission, nor do I hold any brief against them, nor against any members of the Civil Service. That commission is a creature of the statute, and if the members of the Civil Service Commission, or the commission themselves, when they exercise all the rights, duties and obligations cast upon them by statute, prejudicially affect the rights of any one, or the rights of the Civil Service, I say that they cannot as such be blamed, but

[Mr. E. J. Garland.]

that the blame must be placed upon those who are responsible for the creation of the commission. We are called upon to vote the sum of \$300,000 for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission during the coming year. There has been a lot of discussion about, and a great deal of dissatisfaction with, the Civil Service Commission, and I intend to treat the question more from a legal point of view; and, if the House will bear with me for a short while, I will endeavour to trace the legislation respecting the Civil Service Commission, and to point out the difficulties in the work of the commission, and, to the best of my ability, to show the remedy to be adopted for the existing state of affairs. The Civil Service Commission may be traced to the statute of 1882 with reference to the Civil Service, and that is embodied in section 3, Chapter IV of 45 Victoria.

At six o'clock the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the House took recess.

After Recess

The House resumed at eight o'clock. PRIVATE BILLS

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE—THIRD READINGS

Bill No. 126 (from the Senate), for the relief of James Hosie.—Mr. Clark.

Bill No. 127 (from the Senate), for the relief of Mary Ila Cameron.—Mr. Kay.

Bill No. 128 (from the Senate), for the relief of Frank Hamilton Bawden.—Mr. Clark.

Bill No. 129 (from the Senate), for the relief of Harry Alexander Smith.—Mr. Rankin.

Bill No. 130 (from the Senate), for the relief of Allen Richard Morgan.—Mr. Rankin.

Bill No. 131 (from the Senate), for the relief of Mildred Emma Blachford.—Mr. Rankin.

Bill No. 135 (from the Senate), for the relief of James Henry Boyd.—Mr. Boyce.

Bill No. 39 (from the Senate), for the relief of Georgina Gibbings.—Mr. Mac-Kelvie.

SECOND READINGS

Bill No. 134 (from the Senate), for the relief of Roy Wilbert Shaver.—Mr. Mc-Giverin.

Bill No. 138 (from the Senate), for the relief of Frank Clifford Gennery.—Mr. Rankin.