

difficult problem, the agricultural education of our people should be the main plank of our program; we should train our citizens to cooperate among themselves so as to develop their farms; the superiority of farm life compared with that of industry should be taught in schools, rural taxation reduced to its simplest form, every farmer's son not needed on the farm should at all times benefit by special transportation rates, in order that travelling expenses do not absorb the greatest part of his savings; a propaganda should be organized against this tendency for luxuries and easy life which is the first and perhaps the only reason for the emigration of our people; we must convince our people that this leads to poverty and the source of all evils. In a word, we must make the farmer happy and confident.

While on the subject, I think I should draw the attention of the government, and particularly the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Motherwell) to the methods used in establishing restricted areas throughout the provinces. All that has been done up to date is of a nature to discourage, ruin the farmer and force him to desert his farm. According to veterinary experts such as Mr. Hilton, the tuberculin test on cattle is not conclusive. That is why we should not follow the same course as in the past spreading error and destruction in the farmer's home, in a too positive and sometimes too arbitrary way. It is a crying injustice towards the farmer to have him winter his cattle, then come to him in June and condemn them with more or less a reason, or to keep them in quarantine part of the summer, having previously slaughtered a number of them, thus depriving the farmer of revenue during summer, when he is already poor, or to further oblige him to purchase more cattle coming out of winter quarters when prices are up, furthermore adding to all this considerable expenses for disinfection; and, all this trouble for a minimum assistance on the part of the government. The result of this innovation seems to me disastrous and we should proceed otherwise to avoid discouraging the farmer and inducing him to desert the farm.

Since 1881, and especially since 1910, the Canadian Pacific railway has spent \$70,000,000 in settling people and has taken care that these settlers were provided with a certain number of acres of land under culture, building them a house and barn and providing them with a good water supply in view of sparing them the hardships to which the pioneer is exposed, and thereby giving them the opportunity of starting work immediately.

[Mr. Deslauriers.]

I understand that the Canadian Pacific railway has made arrangements to settle in this manner, within three years, 1,000 families, according to an agreement concluded with the Empire Colonization Bureau. Indeed, that is a praiseworthy act on the part of that company, but what would still be more practical and patriotic on their part would be to grant this same privilege first to the native sons of Canada, thus cooperating with the Dominion and provincial governments.

If a private concern can do such praiseworthy acts, may we not inquire if our national associations, such as the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Artisans, Caisse Nationale d'Economie and l'Alliance Nationale could not take an interest in our problem with their large funds available each year and under the guarantee of the Dominion government as it was done in France, when the Credit Foncier was founded. Could not some sort of an experiment be carried out?

All citizens, whether Canadian born or naturalized must, as their first duty, work for the development of their native or adopted country as the case may be. We are aware, however, that money is every day sent out to foreign countries in order to provide for a brother or a sister. Such things are possible under our Immigration Act drawn up and enforced in such a manner as to allow this state of affairs. The Canadian naturalized citizen should have the privilege to gather around him in Canada the members of his family, a very humane thing since the natural law compels the children to look after their father, mother, brothers and sisters and such is the case in all civilized nations; thus, it is an anomaly of our Immigration Act to allow a brother to bring over his brother providing he is not married. Is not the aim of immigration to increase the population? This young man will in time found a home, become naturalized, yet the law denies him the right to bring over his future wife. This seems to me to have no sense. The fear that these young people will become a charge on the State does not seem to me admissible. It is clearly proven that the spirit, family education and the economic life of these people make this impossible—that these people become a charge on public charity—thrift among them seems to be a family virtue.

I had the opportunity to verify in my own riding, where five or six churches have been erected by these various nationalities, the strength of their respective organizations, their proverbial honesty, their punctuality to meet their obligations and this without exception. All this tends to prove that they have the true conception of the principles of