

ada. A good deal of their time, I think, is spent in inducing French Canadians to go from Quebec to the other provinces of this Dominion and plant colonies in other parts of the country; they are not merely engaged in getting French Canadians to return from the United States and re-settle in Canada. I put this to the minister in all fairness. He has seen fit—and I do not quarrel with this feature of his work—to appoint twenty-eight clerics of the Roman Catholic church to engage in immigration activities, while there are no Protestant ministers similarly engaged in Canada and the United States. These twenty-eight clergymen to whom I refer are under salary or under part salary and expenses, according to the minister's own report. Furthermore, there is in Great Britain only one cleric, of the same denomination, who is in receipt of a salary of \$1,800 and \$1,600 expenses. I do not think that anyone will quarrel with that salary; it is not exorbitant. And so far as Father MacDonnell is concerned, he has done efficient work in bringing Hebridians out to Canada. As I say, I have no fault to find with that. I want to point out to the minister, however, that there are twenty-eight clergymen of one denomination engaged in this work and no minister of any other denomination in either the United States or Canada. In immigration work in the old country there is only one cleric, of the same denomination as the twenty-eight, and no cleric of any other persuasion. Now having regard to these facts, and the further fact that there has been a disposition on the part of the department to deal generously, or at any rate not unfairly, with this particular denomination, I feel all the more strongly that the minister was wrong in imposing upon the Salvation Army such restrictions as he did. I do not say that his department is to be censured in regard to the twenty-eight or thirty clerics of one denomination about whom I have been speaking; but having shown that disposition towards that denomination the minister, it strikes me, might have been somewhat more generous and have given a little more latitude to the people of other denominations engaged in immigration work and who have proved in the past their ability to further immigration into Canada.

In a return tabled a few days ago I find that during the year ending December 31 last 135,984 persons came to Canada. In looking over the list I see that they represent fifty different nationalities in Europe. Forty-eight thousand of these immigrants were British while 20,000 came from the United States. I favour that kind of immigration

for the reason I have already stated: such people are easily assimilated and Canadianized because their institutions and language are the same as ours. Their ideas of government also are practically identical with ours. I find that from area No. 1 in Europe, that is to say, Germany and Scandinavia, which have always been favoured, and properly so, in our immigration arrangements, there came about 19,000. That leaves about 47,000 or 48,000 from other countries. Now I do not say anything against these various nationalities, but in my judgment it would have been far better had those 48,000 people who came from various countries in Europe been brought from Great Britain and the United States. If we are going to build up this country with a population who will appreciate the part Canada is going to play in the progress of the world in the years to come we shall be forced to give some consideration, if not exactly to adopt a quota system such as is in force in the United States, at least to some selective immigration policy. We must deliberately select people from those parts of the world where the ideas of governments are similar to our own. People coming from those countries are easily assimilated here and they fall in line readily with our customs and our institutions. In other words it is incumbent upon us to devote our energies in the years to come to bringing into Canada immigrants from England and other countries in Europe where conditions are much the same as they are in Canada. Such people will the more readily work hand in hand with native born Canadians to build up this Dominion. After all, the responsibility for Canada's future rests on the shoulders of her native born sons. The first and primary responsibility is theirs, and it is an important one. If we want assistance from outside let us therefore select our immigrants from among people who will most easily coöperate with us in our endeavour to develop Canada along the lines of true progress.

Mr. MacLAREN: Will the minister state definitely what arrangements his department has made with the government of New Brunswick in reference to coöperative immigration measures?

Mr. FORKE: I do not think I can fully answer that question. The problem is three-fold, but so far as the arrangement between the Department of Immigration and the government of New Brunswick is concerned it is settled.

Mr. MacLAREN: What arrangement has been made?