

are prepared to grant me, in that respect, the privilege of taking care of the four or five employees who are away in that territory, and may have to move from one point to another, where oil may be discovered, or a rush for fying may take place. Outside of that, I have no very serious complaints to make. The practice to which the hon. member refers does not prevail to any extent. There may be three or four cases in the whole department where they employ several hundred people. With respect to the point raised by my hon. friend, there is constant friction. There are to-day, printers at the boundary line, who are desirous of coming to Montreal, and yet there are many printers in that city. I mention this to show the difficulties with which we are faced. These men are refusing to work. There is a strike on. As near as I can understand the situation, these men refused to work for certain establishments, not only in Montreal, but in other parts of Canada. I am not very familiar with the situation. We try to keep closely in touch with the labour situation throughout Canada. Let me say to my hon. friends, the Progressives from western Canada, that for a period of two weeks I placed an absolute prohibition on farm labourers coming from United States into Saskatchewan, and many farmers in Saskatchewan, who might have received assistance from the United States, had to go without farm labourers and do their own work, notwithstanding the fact that in British Columbia, in Winnipeg, and in Toronto, there are a large number of men out of employment. These men will not go on the land; they refuse that kind of employment. We are trying to work harmoniously with the Labour Department in this respect, and after a period of two weeks I was forced to take off the embargo, and let more men come in from the United States.

With respect to the falsity of the affidavit, I could not for a moment deny that such a thing might occur. It is said of a certain class of people that they will come in under almost any conditions, and I am being constantly criticized because these people are coming into the cities; but I do not agree with the statement of Mr. Moore, or any one else, that we should put up the bars in Canada, and say, "We are not going to let people into Canada, and will absolutely shut them out because conditions are such in Canada that they cannot receive employment." We are forced to-day to put our bars up against immigration to

Canada of a very splendid lot of artisans in Great Britain, who would make fine settlers in Canada, for we are constantly telling them that there is no place or employment for them, and we are trying to meet that situation. All you have to do, Mr. Chairman, is to look at the amount of immigration flowing into Canada at present. It is not nearly large enough. If immigration is to be one of the assisting factors in building up Canada, we have to get it on a larger scale, and I am convinced that in no respect is that stream of immigration going to affect the general situation in Canada. We are using every effort to bring people in who will go upon the land. My hon. friend says that conditions upon the land are not of such a character as to warrant our even bringing these in. There may be something to be said about that; but what we are trying to do is to encourage the farmer and the farm labourer to come into and settle in Canada. If there are men and women who are making false affidavits, I should like my hon. friend to go down to the port of entry at Quebec or Montreal or St. John—perhaps he has already done so—and he will see that we subject intending immigrants to the most rigid examination, medical and otherwise, and if such people as he speaks of get in, they get in without our knowledge. Some of them will undoubtedly get in; but I cannot agree that a very large number are passing in this way.

Mr. MANION: I had intended to make a few remarks on this subject and there were some other hon. members in this corner who intended to speak at a little length; but at this stage of the session, I do not wish to take up much of the time of the committee. I thank the minister for having advised me that he was bringing on his estimates. This subject is, perhaps, the most important one that we have in this country at the present time. We have the railway problem and the financial problem, and both of them, to my mind, can be ultimately solved, to a great extent, by a proper immigration policy. The railways need greater traffic, and the financial needs of this country make it imperative that we have more people to pay taxes.

I wish to draw to the attention of the minister a statement which appeared some time ago in the Winnipeg Free Press. In this statement, speeches by the Bishop of Birmingham and Mr. Rider Haggard, of England, were quoted. In those speeches, according to the press, both those gentle-