

gratulated. The Government should entertain a just but strict policy of immigration, a policy truly national. It will surely see to it that our country is not overflowed by foreigners unused to our customs and traditions.

"We must not forget says the economist Chandèze, that the consequences of immigration for the country receiving it depend on the fitness and the resources possessed by immigrants. Slightly trained to labour, inclined toward city life, turbulent, they are a disturbing factor rather than an element of prosperity. The only kind of immigrants we are at present in need of are those who are laborious and lean towards farming life,—they will have every chance to settle definitely and to assimilate themselves rapidly. But if they come in too great numbers, if they are not merged in the population of their adopted country, they may perhaps remain strangers."

Let us bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, that from a social and economical point of view, immigration has always had serious consequences, both to the immigrants themselves and to the countries to which they immigrate.

Chandèze further adds: "According as their education and other influences of their home surroundings have fitted or unfitted them for emigration, and that such surroundings are or are not fostered by ad hoc institutions, emigrants in their new settlement improve their condition or degenerate."

This view of immigration which I just pointed out seems correct. I rejoice that it is the reflex of the Liberal policy and well applied. It will lead our country to happy results. To chosen immigrants coming to our soil, colonization and agriculture offer a vast field of action. The Dominion and its multiple wealth suits them. There is still room in the nine confederated provinces for all commendable ambitions. The Dominion Government must be the best adviser of the provinces, and by frequent interprovincial conferences, the provinces, acting, as much as possible, along the same lines, will find that, through the impetus of a proper immigration policy, the limits of the colonization and settlement areas will recede.

These various undertakings, Mr. Speaker, which have for their object the production and circulation of wealth, go under the name of industry. At all times industry has existed in this country, and the different governments have aided in its expansion. We, of the Liberal party, know more than ever the part which industries, large or small, play in the activity and future of this country. This vital question should be considered most carefully so that the producer and the consumer may obtain satisfaction by means of a tariff

adapted to present needs and circumstances.

It is necessary that our commerce and our markets should attract the attention of purchasers and consumers, of whatever country, European or American, they may belong to. It is necessary that both find all commercial advantages desired on the Canadian market; and to reach this, progressive legislation should be enacted in favour of Canadian industry and commerce. Our commercial relations should be extended and revised if need be. We must find and send to foreign countries the best commercial agents so as to do justice to our manufactured products and provide markets for them under fair conditions. Why do industrial and commercial conditions seem to us more alarming than ever? Mr. Speaker, the problem is easily solved. It is because until these latter days, the best and sometimes the only clients in certain industries, were the governments. Times have changed. The normal industrial and commercial conditions are returning. The manufacturer and the merchant will in the future depend on the pre-war customer, the usual consumer. This great industrial and commercial prosperity was fictitious as regards its effect on the nation. Therefore industry must pick up and recover just like private individuals. The hour of national reconstruction with all its hopes has struck and as Sir Wilfrid Laurier so well predicted, the twentieth century belongs to Canada. Industry, in all its accepted forms, must be upheld, be it called extractive, manufacturing, commercial or transport, because they all depend on one another, have a common goal and in completing one another form an entire circle of economical activity.

Mr. Speaker, to industry and commerce the question of labour is intimately linked. I see by the Speech from the Throne that the Government wish to closely study this question and already a hymn of thanks arises from the heart of the Canadian workman. In this period of crisis and of upheaval, the capitalist and the toiler have need of uniting if they truly have in view Canadian unity. As soon as the toiler of this country will have met with the sympathy and attention which he well deserves, and it is my humble opinion, without touching on any of the disastrous doctrines of socialism, he will at all times rise to the height of the occasion. Through these in-