

Raid, the Behring sea seizures are things of the past. A firm friendship between the several branches of the Anglo-Saxon race is worth striving for. We are told, Sir, that we are against the empire in propounding such a policy, but do you know that the greatest imperialist of modern times, Cecil Rhodes, devoted his life and his wealth after his death to the advancement of just such a policy of Anglo-Saxon solidarity. In his will he provides a sum of money to enable young men in each state of the Union to take a course at Oxford University, there to study British life and British ideals. His object was to spread throughout the world that love for liberty and justice and right which is begotten of British institutions and British law. At the end of this century of peace (the celebration of which will take place in 1912 on the wise suggestion of my colleague the Minister of Labour), this reciprocity agreement will be the crowning event of that century. We believe it will be a means of serving the empire and Canada; we believe it will prove a link between the mother country and the great republic. In the past our loyalty has borne its trials, even with the mother country. While we were still suffering from the effects of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, statesmen high in station in England gave us to understand that they would see us part from the old connection without regret, but we did not believe that those were the feelings of the people of England, and so we held on, and so we will still continue to hold on. We have fairly won our way into the British brotherhood, and we will not hear with patience that any trade arrangement, however favourable, will turn us from the course we have freely chosen for ourselves within the greatest empire that has been.

Progress reported.

On the motion of Mr. Fielding, House adjourned at 12.03 a.m. Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1911.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Two o'clock.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Mr. LEWIS moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 122) respecting sewage. He said: I do not think there is any one who will fail to recognize that the grievance which I propose to remove is one that causes severe

Mr. LEMIEUX.

injury in this country. The Bill I am about to introduce provides as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Sewage Act.
2. No person, corporation or municipality shall deposit or cause to be deposited any sewage or refuse of any kind whatsoever in any river or stream in Canada.

3. Any person who violates the provisions of section 2 of this Act shall be guilty of an indictable offence and may be condemned to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each day during which such violation continues; and any corporation or municipality that violates the provisions of the said section shall be guilty of an indictable offence and may be condemned to a fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000 for each day during which such violation continues.

4. This Act shall come into force by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

I do not see that there is any necessity for me to explain the great need which exists for legislation in this line. I introduce this Bill simply for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of the government; and I think that the need for legislation of this kind is so great that the right hon. the Prime Minister should have this measure sent to a joint committee of the House of Commons and Senate. I do not pretend for one moment that the Bill I am introducing, and which has been drawn at my request by one of the best legal men in Canada, covers the whole case; but when we reflect that in the great countries of France and England, with their large and congested population, such a disease as typhoid is almost unknown, I think it is time we should take immediate action.

Mr. SPROULE. I should dislike very much to allow the statement to go uncontradicted that typhoid fever is unknown in France and England. Our medical literature tells an entirely different story, so of course it is much less prevalent in these countries than in this. But what I wish particularly to point out is that this Bill is rather an interference with provincial rights, because the provinces have jurisdiction over all matters relating to health except quarantine, and they are now dealing with this very question of typhoid. Of course if we bring this matter under the Criminal Code, that may give us jurisdiction; but as the provinces are charged with the responsibility in matters affecting the public health and we have provincial statutes dealing with that subject, I am afraid that if we were to undertake to legislate in a similar line we would be interfering with their rights.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING.

Bill (No. 121) respecting the Globe Printing Company.—Mr. Harris.