

they think should be done in connection with this and other allied questions, it would probably be a little premature on our part to take hasty action. The wise course to pursue, so far as this whole problem is concerned, is to delay final action until we know what conclusions are reached by the Peace Conference. I just wish to assure the House that at a comparatively early date, a full opportunity will be given to discuss the whole question of our immigration policy for the future, as I expect to be able to bring the Bill down within the course of a few days.

Mr. CLEMENTS: I have no desire to bring this matter to a vote, but for the benefit of the House and the country, I desire to amend the statement I made as to the Dominion taking care of 375,000 immigrants each year, the riff-raff of the earth. It was my intention to say that a small proportion of this immigration was the riff-raff to which I referred.

The only other observation I desire to make is to commend the Government upon the policy which I understand they are about to pursue, namely, of distributing the Royal Northwest Mounted Police throughout the province of British Columbia. That is one of the best things the Government could possibly do. The presence of those men is very much needed in British Columbia. It is needless for me to say anything about them, except that they are the finest body of military police to be found in the world. Those men should not be placed in the centres of population. I trust the policy of the Government will be to distribute those red coats throughout the length and breadth of British Columbia, in the fishing centres and so on. If that is done, I feel sure that we shall have no trouble from agitators and others.

Motion withdrawn.

GARDEN VILLAGES FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. H. M. MOWAT (Parkdale) moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to assist disabled and other soldiers to meet the future with confidence, and with that end, that the Dominion should erect a village in the neighbourhood of a city, in each province, to afford them residences and workshops, where they may engage in the production of goods not hitherto made in Canada, as well as objects of art and literature, so as to afford a permanent source of income in addition to their pensions, and that such communities shall be self-supporting after the initial outlay and consist of homes, not barracks or hospitals; that the occupants shall have an option to purchase; that all buildings shall be architecturally sanitary and beautified, and supplied with electric power; and these homes be

also available for widows and orphans of soldiers commensurate with their pensions and means.

He said, Mr. Speaker, this motion brings to the attention of the House the very interesting and, one may fairly say, fascinating subject of the garden city or industrial centre, and the importance of Canada's not being behind the Mother Country or Australia or the United States in the advance that is being made in this great project. I first became interested in the question of garden cities or industrial areas at the time of the visit to Canada in 1910 of Mr. Henry Vivian, then a member of the British Parliament, and I dare say many other hon. members who met him could not have failed to take an immediate interest in the work in which he was then engaged and which has become so fruitful in the Mother Country. As yet, in Canada this project has not been approached from a governmental standpoint. There are, however, large industries which have erected, or are erecting, settlements for the comfort of their men. In Australia, near Sydney, there is the village of Daseyville, of 336 acres; in England, the village of Bourneville (Cadbury Bros.), and Port Sunlight (Lever Bros.), both of these latter being industrial sites. Then there is Letchworth, which has now 30,000 inhabitants; Hampstead; Well Hall near Woolwich; Eastriggs; and Gretna, which since its decline as a marriage centre has risen to be a very important place. In the United States, the Government has voted \$110,000,000 for assisting in the erection of industrial towns, and these are in the course of development at Yorkship and Bethlehem in New Jersey, and at Norfolk and Bridgeport in Connecticut. In Canada, at Hawkesbury, not far from here, and at Kipawa at the foot of Lake Timiskaming, the Riordans are laying out village settlements for their workmen, to which we look forward with great hope and confidence that they will improve conditions at those places; because, if there is one thing more than another which has impressed itself upon large employers of labour, it is that the contentment of the men and their efficiency depend very much upon good housing accommodation. At Brantford, there have also been erected within the last year a great many houses in connection with a housing scheme there.

There is this to be said about industrial villages erected by large manufacturing concerns: Some Labour union men object to them on the ground that they anchor men to a certain place and diminish their freedom to strike should a strike be deemed