

order to give his services to the present government, that he now ask the government of which he is a member to make a change of heart also and to adopt a policy whereby our people may have more work at a reasonable wage. If that is done our immigration problem would soon be solved.

When we stop to consider that more boys and girls are to-day leaving our shores than we are bringing in to replace them, we can appreciate the seriousness of the problem. Some of the members of the government shake their heads. I will go back some years and I somewhat agree with the hon. member for South Timiskaming (Mr. Lang). I will make this statement and I ask any member of the government to contradict it. If we go back some years it will be found that more of the Anglo-Saxon race and their descendants have gone to the United States to reside than we have in the whole Dominion of Canada, and I ask my hon. friends from Quebec if a similar situation does not exist in regard to the French-Canadians in their province. I am not giving all the credit for that misfortune to the present administration, but I say that that is the situation in this Dominion. The very best blood of our nation, the sons and daughters of the old homesteads, the labouring man and his family, the university graduate and his sweetheart have all gone to the United States where they can find employment. Only the other day I was speaking to a boy who graduated this year, and I asked him what he was going to do. He said that he was going to the other side, so I said: "Why not stay in Canada?" He said: "Fifty per cent of our year are going there and last year they all went there but one."

This is a serious problem and it is high time that the immigration department assumed more responsibility than merely endeavouring to assimilate the foreigners who settle in Canada. I do not mean to say for a moment that we do not need the foreign element to assimilate in this country, but we should give some attention to those boys and girls who are born under the British flag, and who do not need assimilating in order to become fine Canadian citizens. If a foreign settler is worth one thousand dollars to our nation before he becomes assimilated, how much more is one of our own boys or girls worth? It is high time that we inaugurated in the Department of Immigration a real immigration policy, and by the way I hope that, after this immigration investigation is completed, the immigration department will do what the old customs department did, namely, change its name to a more creditable

and better name, a name that will be more appropriate to the changed conditions. We could well change the name to Farm Settlement and Colonization department or any such name as the government might choose. But let the government change the system first and give us a policy whereby our own boys and girls as well as those who come from other countries will receive some assistance. When we change the name of this department, we should change it to one more pleasing to the newcomer and less embarrassing to our own boys and girls who, under the new system, might seek assistance from this department.

I know that my time is limited and forty minutes does not give sufficient time to do justice to the weakness of such an administration as this. No doubt the Minister of Finance has, as he has often glibly said, tried to serve all classes of this Dominion, and with all due respect and regard for the responsibility which is his, I wish to tell him that the farmers and dairymen realize that he was the founder of the Australian treaty, and they will see that he has done nothing to relieve them in regard to the out in the price of butter to the tune of from twelve to fourteen cents a pound and nothing to reduce their taxation. I am satisfied that the average citizen will look over this budget carefully and he will see that, while there have been some reductions in the income tax, they affect only 1.3 per cent of our population. He will also see that he is still paying a sales tax of three per cent, at which rate it stood when this government came into power, on every dollar's worth of the necessities of life that he buys. He will also note that it would be a good thing for this Dominion if we had more rich men because they have been well dealt with. If a man's annual income is \$100,000, his taxes will be reduced by \$2,000; if his income is \$200,000, the relief he will get by this budget is \$6,000, and if by any chance any person should be clever enough under this administration to make \$300,000 a year, this poor man's budget will reduce his burden of taxation to the tune of \$9,000. The labouring man will also note that the treaties which this government have made, have increased the cost of some of his foodstuffs by 35 per cent.

Let me say in conclusion, because I do not want to trespass on the rules of the house, that I thoroughly regret that the present government has given no relief to the labouring man in the way of decreased cost of living, nor any sign of more work and better wages. In this budget there is no encouragement for the agriculturist in his home market nor any reduction in his present taxation. There is