

had on examination found that 79,000 immigrants from the United States to the Northwest had carried with them out of the United States one hundred and ten million dollars of money to their new homes. Of course we sometimes feel a little uneasy because of this large American immigration. We sometimes feel that our democratic institutions may be tainted by an Americanism not of any advantage. I have no dread on that point myself. I think our atmosphere is too stimulating, and I think those who come to us from United States find the institutions in which they live too comfortable and the administration of law and order too perfect and complete to excite in their minds the slightest desire to leave their Canadian homes and return to the United States. In that respect a great responsibility rests upon the provinces of the Northwest, to see that the surroundings of these settlers are made so congenial that, with their millions of money and with their experience on prairie farms to the south, they may become such citizens as will adorn their adopted land, and contribute to the comfort and happiness of those with whom they may for the moment reside. I hope the present government will continue the wise policy of its predecessor, that the inspection of the immigrants on the other side, before they start for Canada, will be thorough. No physical or mental debility, no disease of body or mind, should be found in any immigrant landing in Canada, and if he comes with some means all the better, but let him at least bring with him a healthy body and sound mind, and when he comes here we can find plenty for him to do; and he will find that in this land he has as much liberty and perhaps more, than in the land which he left. I hope also that if we should find that surreptitiously or in any way an immigrant, whose moral character was not up to the standard required by the Criminal Code of Canada, came to our country, that he should be deported at once to the place from which he came, so that he may not become a burden upon the municipalities or provinces. We breed, I am sorry to say, a sufficient number of our own people of whom we must take care, without being

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burdened with those of immoral character from abroad.

The speech says that the labours of the husbandman have been blessed with an ample return. In this we rejoice, for after all the husbandman's contributions to the wealth of this country are the greatest of any vocation that I know of. The field products of Canada last year were estimated at \$568,000,000, our mines \$109,000,000. Our factories contributed their quota and the forests \$166,000,000, but out of our rich productive soil the man behind the plough has thrown into the market or to his own home the enormous sum of \$568,000,000. Can anything be done to increase his comfort and to increase his output? I think much can be done, and in the provinces much is being done, and any encouragement that may come from this quarter to that end is an encouragement which I think will reap an ample reward. The Experimental Farms all over Canada have been productive of much good, and I have no doubt it is possible and probable that the contributions of this government to the provinces for agricultural purposes will have an equally beneficial effect. From the farmers come that vigour of body and mind which keeps up the standard of physical strength among our people, and let us see to it that it receives full assistance in its important work. I have gone through briefly three or four clauses of the speech which are encouraging, because if we sow in doubt and fear we will reap sparingly. We can labour whether in the factory or in the farm, to develop our trade and commerce under an assurance that the foundation is there, and who is better qualified to lay that foundation than this young nation that is growing in prosperity and has all the vigour of a young giant refreshed with new wine. I come to clause four, which I will pass over with very little comment, and that is with regard to the trade with the West Indies. I visited the West Indies four or five years ago and found that agricultural and in fact everything that gave occupation to the people was at a very low ebb. Rejuvenation of the West Indies in some settled portions is necessary if they are going to perform that func-