

Atlantic line, has been proceeded against by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, charged with illegal practice of medicine.

Dr. Faber has been employed to care for those suffering from trachoma, &c., who have to be deported, during their stay here, instead of sending them to a hospital. The College of Physicians and Surgeons allege that he is not licensed to practice here, that he has no right to the title of doctor, and that he cannot receive remuneration for his services.

The doctor says that he is an American medical man in good standing, that he has not engaged in general practice and that he is acting as an expert on a salary. He is resisting the case and prominent legal counsel is employed on both sides.

I merely mention this point incidentally because I believe that this question of inspection, in view of the policy announced yesterday by my hon. friend, is a most important one. I had occasion to meet Dr. Byers, a few days ago in Montreal, and asked him if there were any changes in the conditions he had indicated in this article to which I have referred. He said there were not, that the disease was still existing, and that its importation had not been interrupted.

No doubt, under the system adopted by my hon. friend, there is a wholesale filling up of the North-west, and it is very difficult to get over the argument presented so carefully yesterday by my hon. friend from Lennox, who pointed out that many of these people whom we are bringing over at our own cost to a large extent, go to the United States, and that many others are not desirable. I have heard an immigration agent in the province of Quebec, a man of great experience, declare that in order to secure a proper immigrant, you must go and get him in the country of origin, make sure that he possesses all the necessary qualifications, physical, moral and mental, take him, upon his landing to this place of settlement, revisit him three or four or five times a year for three or four years, if you want to make a suitable settler out of him, such as we require in this country. And the experience of this gentleman, is corroborated by the experience of which we had a narration yesterday by my hon. friend from Alberta (Mr. Oliver). I listened with great attention to the speech of my hon. friend, who lives in the very place where many of these immigrants have settled, and everybody will admit that there is a great difference between the policy advocated by him and that followed by the department. My hon. friend from Alberta contends, judging by personal experience on the spot, that this system of crowding up the North-west with people from the old world in an indiscriminate fashion, is productive of social, political and economical problems of a very grave nature. My hon. friend from Alberta, who spoke advisedly, said that of course immigrants from the British isles, having all suitable qualifications, should be preferred, and that

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of course emigrants from this part of the country, Canadian settlers, filling up our North-west were the best we could desire. Emigrants from the United States were also very desirable.

Mr. LEMIEUX. And from France.

Mr. MONK. I am coming to that in a moment. What I wish to call attention to is this. There is a great distinction between what we call selected immigration and the system adopted by my hon. friend the Minister of the Interior; and when we are going to set aside \$800,000 for immigration purposes, it behooves us to consider whether it is not better for us to modify our course and follow the course adopted by the United States. It seems to me that it would be better to stop this system of paying so much per head. I find that my hon. friend paid last year in bonuses to agents for settlers from the United States \$7,903. What kind of people were these that were sent into the country? The earnings of these agents depend upon the number of settlers they send in—no matter what kind, whether they are affected with moral or political disease, if they are sent into the country, the agents get their commission. The hon. gentleman (Hon. Mr. Sifton) spoke of the North Atlantic Trading Company. We paid that company \$48,618 for 7,540 immigrants, on a basis, as my hon. friend stated yesterday—

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. I made an error; I was speaking from memory. The amount they are entitled to is £1 per head.

Mr. MONK. It matters very little, the question is the system, the policy. These agents are paid so much per head. I question very much whether it is not time for us, for the reasons mentioned by my hon. friend from Alberta (Mr. Oliver), and for reasons which apply also in the province of Quebec and in the province of Ontario, to put a stop to this excessive expenditure and change the system. Instead of paying so much per head, we should proceed with a system of bringing immigrants here such as that proposed yesterday by my hon. friend from Alberta, and which I mentioned to the committee here as being the system recommended by an experienced agent in the province of Quebec with whom I have spoken much on this subject. The objection will be made that it is difficult to carry on the work of immigration upon that plan, that if you have to follow the immigrant from the time he leaves the country of origin, receive him on his landing in this country, see that he meets with proper treatment where he settles, and then revisit him, it becomes a costly proceeding. But in the long run, it pays better, because the country acquires a better article, if I may use the expression, a better individual. And, as was pointed out to me, this settler, in turn, becomes himself an unpaid immi-