

adopted his present policy with reference to immigration. I am sorry to hear hon. members, particularly those from my own section, talk about cutting down the amount of money spent on immigration. Why, the country is large enough to sustain a population of 60,000,000, and you must spend money to populate it.

Put four or five millions of people in there: If you are getting into the public treasury something like \$50,000,000 out of the five or six millions of people that we have now, you will get \$80,000,000 or \$90,000,000 when you have increased the population by that number. What would the \$400,000 a year that we are spending on immigration amount to in comparison to that? Every good settler you put on the soil is worth thousands of dollars to the whole people of this country. The people of the east are interested in this question as well as we are, because, as the development of that country goes on, the development of the eastern part goes on. What supports the manufacturing industries of this country? The very people that consume the products that are manufactured, and we in the west are the greatest consumers in the whole Dominion of certain classes of products. Look at the amount of agricultural machinery we use in that country. We manufacture nothing, we produce grain; and I submit, with all due deference to the member for Alberta, that I do not care who it is that tears up the prairie and grows the grain, he is an accession to that country, although he may not be as cleanly as my hon. friend would have us think. With reference to the Doukhobors, there is no more cleanly people in the world, in their dress, and in their houses, or a more thrifty people. They have not been placed on the best land in the country. In my district they have been placed on the very worst portions of the land. There was a colony placed at the elbow of the Saskatchewan river, on land that no person else would take up. Even the Mennonites, the Germans, would not take it up. They have been there for two years, and they have good crops of grain. They have the finest gardens I ever saw. When I went into Battleford last fall I saw them with wagon loads of vegetables, peddling them in the town, they even had cucumbers. That town has been in existence for twenty-two years, and I do not think we ever saw a cucumber sold there until these Doukhobors came in. They are very thrifty and able-bodied men. They get work on the railroad and I want to say for the benefit of the representatives of the labour organizations in this House, that they do not cut wages, they will not work for low wages. They go and earn money, and the women and boys and the old men stay at home and do the farm work. When the men come back with their money in the fall they invest it in cattle, in sheep, in horses,

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horses for the purpose of breaking up the prairie and assisting in the development of the country. I say these people are getting along, and it is too bad that, for the sake of making a little cheap political capital out of this thing, it should be made a party question, and that these people should be abused as they have been abused in the party press of this country. That proclamation or manifesto that was published, and which the hon. member for Selkirk spoke about, is the work of only one crank. There are cranks amongst all classes.\* I venture to think you will find cranks in the city of Montreal, and other places, who will send out manifestos in favour of the Boers. That class exist all over the world, do you wonder that there is one amongst six or seven thousand Doukhobors? I know the Doukhobors well, I live pretty close to them, and I have seen them working, and I know they are satisfied and happy; they are pleased with the liberty that they have here. They are good citizens, not troublesome to any person, they earn their living and pay their debts, and any people who do that are a desirable class of people. I wish to say in conclusion, that if the Minister of the Interior has any more Galicians, and the hon. member for Alberta does not wish them sent into his district, I should be happy to see the minister send them into the district of the Saskatchewan, because I think they are going to make a very good class of people. They have already commenced to marry with other classes of people, and, I understand, that is one of the objections the hon. member for Alberta has to them. There is another class of people that I will mention, that were brought in when the hon. gentlemen were in power, that is, a class of people from France brought into Duck Lake, Saskatchewan. They came in without any money, practically, and to-day, taking them from the standpoint of Ontario and Quebec, these men would be considered wealthy. There is hardly one of them who has not fifty or sixty head of cattle all paid for, their implements paid for, raising 1,000 to 3,000 bushels of grain, owing nobody in the world. They are picking up our habits and our language. They are law-abiding citizens, and I think if the minister can promote more immigration of that kind from Normandy or Brittany, it will be a good thing for the North-west Territories. I would be pleased to welcome them, or any other hard-working man, who is willing to take off his coat and go to work.

Mr. N. CLARKE WALLACE (West York). I shall not waste much time in attempting to reply to the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Davis), or to the wishy-washy speech of the member for Winnipeg (Mr. Puttee), who tried to steer to every point of the compass, but without pronouncing a definite opinion in any respect. When I was listening to the member