

were optimists, that is true. They could not at that time foresee the growth of the West. Prince Edward Island, I want to frankly admit, stands in the best position of all, and it can be shown, although I do not wish to trouble the House with any citations to-day, that there was a distinct agreement at the time Prince Edward Island entered Confederation that she should have a minimum representation of six members. That was not made a part of Section 149 of the British North America Act, but I submit to this House that population is not, and should not be, the sole guide in representation. Self-governing colonies must have adequate representation. In the minds of the men who represented New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, there was no thought of a loss in representation. It could not have been in the minds of those men, sublime optimists as they were, that there would grow up in this country a great western country that they knew little of in those days. They could not foresee that there would rise up from their own firesides in those provinces down by the sea their best blood to go out into Western Canada and to make that western country great. I say this in no narrow spirit. I am as proud as any man can be of the growth of these magnificent provinces, but I do say that we should devote our best efforts to enabling our young men and our young women to build up all our great and mighty provinces under one flag of empire, the empire we love. This country owes something of equity, something of justice, to the provinces which have suffered by the marvellous growth that we all delight in of the West. Just these words to-day in regard to the matter of re-distribution; I thought I ought to say something about it.

Representing a farming community as I do, I want to say one word and to bear my tribute, honestly borne, to the gentleman who occupies the position of Minister of Agriculture in this country. Since this Government has come into power, the farmers of my province, at all events, have known that there was a Department of Agriculture. In my province—and this applies to every province in the Dominion—agricultural schools have not only been made possible, but we already have one agricultural school at Sussex just about to be opened, and another in Woodstock that will be opened in a very short time. We have realized the goal of technical education for the farmer and the son of the farmer. And in these days, when un-

fortunately the city does attract the boys and when the scarcity of labour is the tremendous problem that the farmer has to solve; in these days when you have to make farm life attractive to keep the boys and girls on the farm, we have provided technical education not only in the agricultural schools but we have technical education expounded throughout the summer time on the farms themselves, so that it is brought right down close to the farmer and he and his son have opportunity to become real scientific farmers, to love their work, to stay on the farm. In this way it is to be hoped the problem will be solved of bringing the people back to the land.

We are passing through in this country—I suppose it is the history of the world—a period when the drift of population is away from the land, a most unhappy condition. Women's institutes, which the present Minister of Agriculture has assisted so much, are designed to remove what some people are pleased to call the humdrum of farm life, to make cheerful and pleasant the farmer's home life in the evenings, and to cause him to be contented with his surroundings. All this must be of great advantage to our country and its people, because Canada can only maintain its position as a wealthy and growing wealthier country if the people stay on the farm so that we may be a great producing nation.

While I have said that one word in regard to farming, may I be allowed to say just another word in regard to immigration? It is predicted in the Speech from the Throne that this year's immigration will be greater than ever in the history of the country, and we trust it may be so. But, modestly, may I suggest this, that the great lesson we must learn in Canada is not to have indiscriminate immigration but to keep the breed pure, and I believe the breed can be kept pure. The great majority of the immigrants which have come to our shores in recent years have been English, Scotch, French and Irish. I want the Northern races; I want them because they are adapted to this country. The French people come from a more southern clime, it is true, but the French people in the early days of our country's history came to Canada, and, in face of hardships almost unrecountable, they helped to make this country great. We want the races I have referred to, but we do not want such immigrants as came to us in days gone by, and especially do we not want such as those which helped to