

great problems that we have to face? What must we do to be saved financially? There is only one way in which wealth can be produced and that is by the application of labour to the natural resources direct or indirect. We must deal with our great resources as an individual would deal with his. We must assist in permitting the free development of these resources, and we can assist by providing markets. As Robert Ingersoll so beautifully said, "And prosperity, when it comes must come over the golden grain fields, past the flaming forges and the whirring wheels, greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil."

For the building up of our country, for the development of its resources, and in order that we may be prosperous and rich individually, we must bring to our country wealth-creating labour and capital. And I believe, Sir, that the time was never more suitable than at present—owing to the dislocated conditions of affairs in Europe consequent on the termination of the great world war—for the bringing to Canada the very cream of Europe's wealth-producing people. The same would hold, Sir, in connection with attracting settlers from the United States. The stage is all set for the resumption of our development from the point where it was temporarily stayed. Where should we have been, Mr. Speaker, had the trade arrangements that had been established, the wider markets that had been secured, been permitted to continue? Had war not intervened, with these resources where would we have been to-day? Who can tell? As I have already said, the stage is set, Sir. We have no creed problems and no racial problems in Canada such as they have in Europe. We have all the conditions necessary to enable us to forge ahead.

It is true, Sir, that we cannot offer people free homesteads such as have existed in the past, but we can offer them cheap lands—lands close to railroads, lands with all the conveniences of good roads, schools, and every other advantage attendant upon them. It was by a system of immigration that the United States grew up to be the great nation that she is to-day, the paragon of the world so far as wealth and increased population is concerned. And in past years wealth was produced with great rapidity in Canada. So able an observer as the late Viscount Bryce marvelled at the rapid creation of wealth in this country.

It is very interesting—and I will not detain the House long in this connection—to consider the growth of wealth in Canada under an active immigration policy. In

the year 1896 there were five millions of people in this country, in 1911 there were seven millions, an increase of forty per cent. In 1896 the exports and imports of Canada amounted to \$223,000,000, and in 1911 the figures had increased to \$798,000,000, or over 300 per cent. In 1900 the mineral products of Canada amounted to \$47,000,000; in 1910 they had increased to \$122,000,000, or a gain of 250 per cent in ten years. In 1900 the capital invested in manufactures in Canada was \$446,000,000; ten years later the amount had increased to \$1,247,000,000, or a gain of 275 per cent. The value of the manufactured products in 1900 was \$481,000,000, whereas in 1910 that value had increased to \$1,165,000,000 or 250 per cent. Those products in the last ten years, or in 1920, have more than doubled, and to-day amount to some three billions. In the growth of agriculture there has been the same marked increase. In 1900 there were some 16,000,000 acres of land under cultivation in Canada. In 1910 that area had increased to 30,000,000, a gain of 14,000,000—the area of cultivation practically doubled. In 1900 there were 338,000,000 bushels of grain produced, and in 1910 the figures had increased to 583,000,000, an increase of 250,000,000 bushels. In 1911, the number of horses, cattle, and swine had increased by one million each. In cultivated lands from 1910 to 1921, despite the war, there was an increase from 32,000,000 acres to 52,000,000 acres, a gain of 20,000,000 acres.

Now, Sir, to meet this situation what must we do? We must bring immigrants to Canada to fill the vacant spaces of the West and help develop the country's great resources. The call is for men, men, and yet more men. We must attract capital to Canada; we must provide conditions under which capital will come to this country and be safe in its investment here.

I was glad, Sir, to note in the Speech from the Throne that already steps had been taken by the Government to make provisions for obtaining wider markets. These markets must be found. We must consider the Orient, we must consider Mexico. Coupled with these measures we must bring science to our aid. We must prevent national waste, such as the terrible destruction of our forests by fire. By national thrift and saving—the replenishment of our seas, the refertilization of our fields, the replanting of our forest, by planting a tree wherever we cut one down—our future will be eventually assured.