

port' if they desire to emigrate, it being important for young men to remain on their farm where they are more useful to their country, and also in view of the fact that they may be called upon to fulfil the obligations imposed by the law of enrolment.

In a British and free country, and in any other country, they do not exact passports from people who emigrate. We require pass-ports from immigrants, but in France they have a dual pass-port policy. They exact pass-ports from Frenchmen who wish to emigrate as well as from people coming into France. You see that the laws are very stringent. I do not admit that this government is not doing all it can to promote French immigration, but it is very much hampered in that work by the French authorities themselves. Here is a circular published in January, 1886, instructing police officers to warn emigrants against going to Canada. This circular says:

Emigration to Canada can be successful in only two cases. First, for those who are willing to be employed as agricultural labourers by others; and second, for those who have sufficient pecuniary means to establish themselves independently. All others are condemned to misery.

This is a circular which was published by the French government in 1886, and since then we have had in France immigration agents. We have Mr. Fabre in Paris, one of the most remarkable French Canadians, one of the most creditable men our race has ever produced on this continent; and besides Mr. Fabre, there are two agents, Mr. Wiillard and Mr. Foursin. My hon. friend said that Mr. Foursin was going about carrying crutches. I deny this. He wishes to ridicule Mr. Foursin, but I can state on my honour, knowing Mr. Foursin, and having been the cause of his appointment, that he does not carry crutches, and that he, more than any one else, has been instrumental in sending French immigrants to the territories. If in Alberta and Saskatchewan there are a few French settlements, that is due to the efforts of Mr. Foursin.

Mr. SPROULE. If it be the case that France will not allow her people to emigrate, and puts every obstacle in the way, and if they do not emigrate, does the hon. gentleman think it right to spend money keeping up immigration agencies there?

Mr. LEMIEUX. This is, Sir, the effect of such speeches as we have just heard. As was stated a minute ago by my hon. friend from Strathcona, as long as we have in this House, hon. members who have a political platform based on a postage stamp or a Dominion bill, the French Canadians may well expect that some day or other the majority in this country will say: Only one race, only one language, only one law—and the firebrands will have been the cause of it.

Mr. LEMIEUX.

It has been repeated over and again that this government has done nothing towards helping French immigration to Canada. I have stated under what special difficulties the Canadian immigration agents work in France. Yet, Sir, if we take 6,000 as the average number of Frenchmen emigrating every year we will find that Canada received her full quota of that immigration. The immigration to Canada during the past ten years from France, has been:

Year.	Number.	Percentage immigration from France.
1896..	382	6.36
1897..	370	6.16
1898..	267	4.45
1899..	332	5.53
1900..	180	3.00
1901..	360	6.00
1902..	431	7.18
1903..	937	15.62
1904..	1,534	22.22
1905..	1,743	28.9
1906..	1,648	27.3

Thus, you will see, that even with the small exodus of Frenchmen, Canada has received her full share of that immigration.

Will my hon. friend state that the government does not do its duty in helping Belgian immigration towards Canada? Some years ago I remember we had no agent in Belgium and I was one of those who went to the then Minister of the Interior (Mr. Sifton) to obtain the appointment of an agent. My hon. friend (Mr. Bourassa) and myself obtained the appointment of Monsieur Treau de Coell, a very good agent, whose name was suggested by my hon. friend, I believe he even was one of his electors in the county of Ottawa. My hon. friend will not deny those facts. In Belgium, I am told by Mr. Whelpley, who is a very good authority on the subject that:

The native emigration from Belgium is inconsiderable, but owing to the fact that Antwerp is one of the important points of embarkation for emigrants from other European countries, the treatment of emigration by the Belgian government becomes of considerable interest and importance.

Here are the hard facts. It is needless for me to draw on my imagination or on any fancies of the mind. I stand by the book and by the facts. My hon. friend has read a book probably the best book written on Canada and the Canadian question since the last 25 years. It is by M. André Siegfried, the son of the ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce of France. It is called 'Le Canada, Les Deux Races,' Canada and the two races. Here is a Frenchman who has travelled in our country, who knows our people and who has published chapters of intense interest which have created quite a sensation, because it was never thought that a Frenchman could grasp the Canadian question as well as he has done. In order to