

they look at these matters, must be judged by an Order in Council that they passed a short time ago with regard to British Columbia. It was passed on the 8th December, 1913, and reads as follows:

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the provisions of subsection 3 of section 38 of the Immigration Act, 9-10 Edward VII., and in view of the present overcrowded condition of the labour market in the province of British Columbia, is pleased to make the following order from and after the date hereof, and until after the thirty-first day of March, 1914, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia hereinafter specified of any immigrant of any of the following classes of occupations, viz., artisans: Labourers, skilled or unskilled, shall be, and the same is hereby prohibited.

The following ports of entry in British Columbia are hereby designated as the ports of entry at which this order shall apply:

Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Anjox, Atlin, Bridesville, Chilliwack, Chopaka, Carson, Comox, Cascade Chemainus, Douglas, Gateway, Grand Forks, Huntingdon, Kamloops, Keremeos, Kingsgate, Ladner, Ladysmith, Myncaster, Midway, Mission Junction, Osoyoos, Port McNicoll, Ganges Harbour, Powell River, Faterson, Aldergrove, Rykerts, Rossland, Stewart, Union Bay, Upper Sumas, Pacific Highway, Waneta, White Rock, Steveston, Whales Island.

Nelson and Revelstoke are left out.

The very fact of the Government passing an Order in Council at that time last month, shows what they think of the condition of things in British Columbia to-day. Therefore, it is due to the country that the Government, if this statement in the Address is really as they say it is, should tell the people what they propose to do, and how they propose to provide for the employment, and to help these people who are coming to this country in greater numbers this year than they have come in the past. We do not want to see people coming to this country, sent out here by agents of the Government in other countries, or by other people who obtain from the Government a bonus of so much per head for bringing them here—we do not want to see them brought out to this country and left to drift down into the United States because they do not know where to go or where to look for work in Canada. The other day there was a quotation given from a book issued by the direction of the Hon. Mr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, entitled 'Immigration, Facts and Figures,' showing that in the year ending March 31, 1913, the immigration from the United States into Canada totalled 139,009, while the United States Immigration Commission at Montreal reports that in the year

ending June 30, 1913, the number of persons leaving Canada to reside in the United States was 140,515. This is the first year since 1909 that the balance of immigration to and from the United States has been against Canada. I think that the Government should pay some attention to this condition of things and should see that if those people are coming to this country they have some means of making a livelihood, or of finding employment, when they arrive here.

I have taken up the time of the House in making these few remarks. I appreciate very much the kind way in which hon. gentlemen have listened. In regard to the question that was raised by the hon. leader of the Government with reference to the work of this House, I should like to make one suggestion to him. He referred to the fact that Ministers of the Lower House like to take charge of their own measures, and introduce these themselves. I should like to suggest to the hon. leader of the Government that the question might be considered whether it is not possible to arrange with members of the Government, when they have legislation to bring down, that they may come here and introduce their measures in this Chamber in the same way that they do in the House of Commons. If the Government were to take this matter seriously into consideration, and discuss it with the members of this House, if necessary, I think that an arrangement could be made that would be a very great improvement and benefit to the work of this Chamber. It should result in bringing down for discussion legislation that could perhaps be discussed effectively in this Chamber, and do away with the difficulty we are under every session, of having nearly all the important legislation of the Government brought into this Chamber at the end of the session, when hon. gentlemen are more or less tired, and when they are thinking more perhaps of the winding up of the session than of the important work that is before them. I should like to state this here to the hon. leader of the Government, and I hope that the matter will be seriously taken into consideration by him and his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. BOLDUC—In rising to address this House on the Speech from the Throne, it is not my intention to tax the patience of hon. members by making long remarks. I wish, only, to refer, as briefly as possible, to a few paragraphs in the Address, and also offer a few remarks in answer to what has been said on two questions, which are not