

tia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, giving the nature of the products, the population, the climate, and so on, but there is always the inducement held out to the immigrant that if he comes to this country he gets one hundred and sixty acres of land free and in order to avail himself of that opportunity, he must go to the west. The character of the publicity which should be given to the maritime provinces is entirely different. We have no free lands to give away in the maritime provinces; there is very very little Crown land, and for the purpose of settlement that is practically a negligible quantity. Any publicity with respect to these provinces must deal with our resources and be directed largely to the purpose of bringing in capital to develop our resources, to enlarge industries which already exist, to create new industries, possibly to take over our vacant farms or to help in the purchase of farms from farmers in the maritime provinces who are perhaps not farming on the very best lines.

I have no doubt that representatives of Ontario and Quebec will wonder why it is that when I proposed this resolution, I did not mention these provinces. I may say that in the first place, looking at the census returns, and seeing the magnificent growth of the population in these two provinces, that was evidence they were not being neglected. But, Sir, there is another reason: the province of Quebec and the province of Ontario are wealthy. We find that the revenues of the province of Ontario are sufficient to enable that province to open a magnificent immigration office in London which is described in 'Canada' for January 13, 1912, and I will read one paragraph from that article:—

With the New Year the Ontario government entered into full possession of its reconstructed headquarters in the United Kingdom, which occupy a commanding position at 163 Strand, near Somerset House, and of which the government now own the site until 1950. The building has been entirely reconstructed. Not only does it present an attractive exterior to the passer-by, but the interior space on its five floors has been so economically used that the building can welcome its oversea visitors in a well-appointed reading room, and can show the prospective British emigrant or investor fine samples of Ontario's production in agriculture, fruit growing, lumbering, mining, &c., and the attractions it offers to the sportsman and the tourist.

The article goes on to describe the great length and splendid equipment of this building. But I shall not weary the House with details. Let me mention, however, that in the year 1911 over 1,000,000 pamphlets, handbooks, &c., were sent away by mail and parcel post, describing the advantages of the province of Ontario. I am inclined to believe that the Ontario government in postage alone, for

the distribution of that literature, has expended more than the largest amount spent by the province of New Brunswick in any one year and, perhaps, nearly as large as that expended by the province of Nova Scotia in any year out of its sparse revenue. The province of Ontario has also opened an office in Belfast, Ireland, and has a representative there, besides special immigration agents whose duty it is to travel all through the British Isles describing the advantages and attractions of their province to prospective settlers.

I find that the wealthy province of Quebec has opened a splendid office in London. I find, also, from the last annual financial statement of that province, that it announces a surplus of something over \$900,000, and that, deducting extraordinary expenditure which was taken from the revenue of the whole year, there is an actual net surplus in cash of over \$600,000 in that province in one year alone. Contrast that with the condition of the maritime provinces where every one of the three local governments is struggling practically with a deficit every year.

As I stated at the opening of my remarks, I am not bringing forward this resolution in any factional spirit. I do not—and in this I believe I express the sentiment of the people of all the maritime provinces—object to any expenditure in any other province in this Dominion. We rejoice in the success of the other provinces and in the efforts made to increase their prosperity, and we do not ask that the expenditures in any one of them should be curtailed in any material degree. All we ask is that a fair proportion of the money expended by this Dominion to encourage immigration shall be expended in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. We do not ask this as a matter of favour but as a matter of justice. In this connection I would draw attention to an article which appeared in the Winnipeg 'Telegram' of October 30, last. In that article the writer says:

It will be quite in order for the Dominion government to study the situation of the maritime provinces and to devise, if possible, a more aggressive policy of immigration for the benefit of those highly favoured sections. Canada wants the maritime provinces to share in the general progress which is marking its history. There is no reason under the sun why they should not attract and hold their share of the stream of immigrants coming yearly to our shores.

The difficulty I have experienced, Mr. Speaker, is not in lack of material, but on the contrary in selecting out of the abundance of material at hand sufficient to con-