

from one hundred fold, and at the very least tenfold, more than they bring into this country in the raw state? Away with your Free Traders and away with your Protectionists. Let the question of Free Trade or Protection pass for the nonce as a mist in the morning, and let us as sensible men ask ourselves whether we cannot, by putting our heads together and by utilizing the unparalleled water-powers and other resources that we have, provide industries which shall give employment of a healthy kind to the surplus population and keep them and the inducements to family life within our own country.

Somehow or other there has grown up in my mind an impression of failure. I do not know whom to blame. I do not know whether the blame can be laid exactly at one point or at another. In view of the present co-operative arrangements and facilities for immigrants coming from Great Britain, which we did not have formerly, and under which the expense of bringing in immigrants and settling them in this country is divided about fifty-fifty, how is it that after two whole years have passed, after ample opportunity for consideration and meditation, and for the application of policy and the organization of method, so small a number of British immigrants are coming to Canada and such a comparatively large number going to other countries? There are rumours that the Salvation Army and the Government have been at sword points, that the Salvation Army has been turned down in the matter of bringing people into this country, British people particularly, that trouble has arisen between the Barnardo Boys system and the Government, and that altogether there has been an absence of that co-operative spirit and co-operative effort for which the British Government seemed to have made provision and which they were willing to implement, and that consequently we have not had the results that should have been obtained. I have no disposition to blame the officials of the Immigration Department. They do their duty under instructions and in accordance with the regulations which the Government frame. However, the impression which has been with me is widespread through the country, and I am glad to observe that in another Chamber a promise has been made that a full and thorough investigation into this matter will take place, so that we may get at the root of it. I leave the matter there. But I press for action on two counts. Let there be co-operation between the Dominion authorities and the provincial and municipal authorities in this matter, on the first count because all these are vitally interested. The Dominion gets the results of an added population, an

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enlargement of the basis of taxation and the increased production that comes from each new entrant into this country. The Provincial Government does its share and is vitally interested in getting as many as can possibly be well placed, and the municipalities thrive in proportion to their population. All three are interested. There should be the closest co-operation and consultation, and the closest intimacy of effort and direction between all. I am a very strong advocate of getting together. In the League of Nations this principle has brought about a wonderful revolution in the mentality and the tendency and the effort of the world. Even in so restricted a space as Canada the conference or consultation of the provincial authorities and the Dominion authorities which took place last year proved the benefit of getting together. I think that there is nothing which will unite the people of the provinces of Canada so closely as a well considered co-operative effort to increase her population; it will do more than anything else to increase her productivity and prosperity, and to raise her status.

I have been somewhat taken by the suggestion, made, I think, by a banker, that a great deal might be gained if those in authority, both in the Dominion and in the Provinces, were to call together as a consultative and advisory body citizens of repute and experience and knowledge from different parts of the country. Who, that lets his mind run back to the times just preceding and during the war, fails to understand what a mighty impetus was given to Canada's effort by men of no office, citizens versed in the knowledge of their sections and their activities, who spent their time and energy in making a constant and powerful contribution in support of war activities? Have such men all passed with the period of the war? Are there not to-day, in every part of Canada, citizens who would be willing to intimately associate themselves with the governments of the country as a consultative and contributory body to help in the greater-than-war effort, the peace effort, of settling up our broad domain, of increasing the unity of Canada and our national consciousness and pride, and in watching and working for its development along different lines?

Now, with these admonitions, which cost you nothing, and which are freely imposed upon you without any regard to your suffering