

opportunities for emigrants from the Old Country and there were many evidences of a desire on the part of the Imperial authorities to co-operate with this country for the purpose of facilitating the entry into Canada of the proper type of immigrants. But Canada on its part must do something to take care of these people when they come. That was held to be imperative, and it was thought that possibly we had not been doing enough in that respect.

In this connection I might for a moment refer to Australia. In West Australia I heard something that appealed to me. There they have what is called an Ugly Men's Club. It was formed during the war, and its original purpose was to assist war widows and their families by building houses and letting them rent free. This club became a very powerful organization, with great resources and a large membership. Now that the war is over, this organization is taking hold of the immigrants as they come to West Australia, and is doing wonderful work in seeing that they are properly settled. I think we might well have an organization of that kind in this country to take care of the immigrants when they come here.

We made a short stop at Madeira. It was a very pleasant trip, and I found the Saxon, like the other British ships on which we travelled, did everything in the world to make the voyage pleasant. I did not look forward with any degree of pleasure to a seventeen days' trip on the sea, but I must say that I was sorry when the trip was over because it was indeed very pleasant all the way through.

We arrived at Cape Town on August 25. Cape Town is the seat of parliament, and they have another place, which is called the seat of government, at Pretoria, a thousand miles distant. The House was in session when we were at Cape Town. We were met by a large reception committee, including the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, and other representatives of the government, civic officials, and leading citizens. Our stay in Cape Town was very pleasant. We were tendered a luncheon by the Prime Minister in the parliament buildings. Later we had seats on the floor of the House. In that House the two languages, Dutch and English, are spoken, and the Dutch language is used there more frequently than French is used in this House. A speech is made in English and replied to in Dutch, a question is asked in Dutch and replied to in English; so it is very difficult to follow the proceedings. We were also entertained by the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, at a dinner and reception. There we met a number of parliamentarians,

including General Smuts. When I met General Smuts he asked me what part of Canada I came from, and when I told him British Columbia, he said, "You have an oriental problem there too, have you not?" "Yes", I said. "We have it in very acute form in this country," he said, "and we think they should be kept out. We agree with you that they should be kept out of Canada too." I found the same opinion expressed by all persons I met in South Africa. There are something like 165,000 orientals in the province of Natal alone.

We returned to the steamer and continued on our journey, reaching Port Elizabeth on the 27th of August, and East London on the 29th of August. At both these places addresses were presented, and we were accorded various courtesies. That trip along the coast is one that should not be taken by anyone who is subject to seasickness, because there is a very heavy swell all along the coast; in fact, it is so bad that at Port Elizabeth it is impossible for the ship to get into the dock and lighters have to be used. At East London it is impossible even to get on the lighters without the use of a huge basket which is swung out on the ship's crane. They told us that this operation was usually quite safe, but that sometimes the basket, with six or eight people in it, would drop into the sea, which I imagine would not be a very pleasant experience as those waters are infested with sharks. However, we negotiated the landing successfully.

There were more conferences on board ship, and I must say that it was a very splendid privilege for us to be able to converse at these conferences with the members from the Old Country on imperial problems. I might add that some regret was expressed that the Prime Minister of this country had refused

to attend an imperial conference, 9 p.m. and had also made some statements which were considered to be injudicious, to say the least. We were asked whether it was a fact that there was a tendency in Canada to break away from the empire, and we of course told them there was nothing in that whatever. At further conferences which were held on the trip between Cape Town and Durban, South African matters were discussed. We had with us certain South African representatives, and they discussed at length problems of their own in connection with the native races and with the orientals.

We arrived at Durban on 30th August and were met by another large reception committee, and an address of welcome was