

to note the extremely non-partisan way in which members on both sides of the House approach the questions that are presented to them in the different Committees, and work together, as I am bound to say, with only the primary idea of getting at the very best that is possible for the good of the country in the various measures which are placed before them. That same remark applies to the business in this Chamber after we come from Committees. Now and then a little of the old flames flares up in some of my honourable friends opposite—not in any on this of the House—and gives us a reminiscence of the days when the fight was brisker and the competition a little more keen than it is in this Chamber.

I desire also to associate myself with those who have made sympathetic reference to the death of the Queen Dowager. It just struck me, and I do not think had struck me in that way before, as really a wonderful thing that the life of two women has spread over a century of this Empire of ours: 1817, 1837, 1926 mark about a century during which the lives of two Queens have most intimately affected this whole British Empire. The influence of those two women has been wonderful indeed. Sometimes quite invisible, sometimes quite apparent, are the links and ties that bind a people to the Crown, and that bind the people under one Crown to each other. I challenge the thought as to whether there has been any influence in the British Empire within the last century which has gone down deeper into the homes of individual subjects and citizens of the Empire of Great Britain than the queenly, womanly and pure qualities of those two women whose lives span a century of our progress and a century of our best development.

As regards other references to the Speech before us, I have none to make except to join myself with the leader of the Opposition in congratulations to the leader of this House (Hon. Mr. Dandurand) on the honour which was conferred upon him, conferred upon this Senate, conferred on Canada, and conferred on the Empire as a whole, by the high position which was accorded him at Geneva. It is one thing, and rather a high thing, to take the presiding position of influence where there are 90 individuals whose tendencies, thoughts, prejudices, wishes and desires are to be consulted, more or less; but one gets away into quite another atmosphere, and a higher one, when one has to preside over an assembly of delegates from 55 countries of the world—old countries that have existed in their civilization and culture for thousands

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of years; young countries which, so to speak, are just in the making; and where there is an immense variety of creeds, languages, religions, and all that. An Assembly of that kind strikes one more forcibly than is possible in any other way as exhibiting what the brotherhood of humanity really means. My honourable friend enjoyed the distinction of being president of an assembly of that kind, unique in the history of the whole world. No man before him from our own Dominion ever enjoyed an opportunity of that kind, and I congratulate him not only on the honour thus accorded him, but on the ability with which he filled the position; for, though I was not present, I have corresponded with and have seen men who were there, and I know that my honourable friend was not a single whit behind any of the distinguished men who during the six years of that Assembly's life have had that honour conferred upon them. I hope, indeed I know, that though he was an ardent advocate of the League and its aims and purposes before that unique experience, he will be still more ardent and strong in advocacy of that great enginery of possible peace and possible immunity from war which has been reared into a superstructure of wonderful brilliancy and wonderful prestige within its short lifetime of six years.

The motion for the Address was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I desire to move, with the leave of the House, that when the Senate adjourns this afternoon it stands adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By tradition, this is what we generally do at the opening of the House when we know that no business will reach us before the date fixed for reassembling. Circumstances may be such that on our return here on that date we may find ourselves without any work; and, if the conditions warrant a second adjournment, I shall find a way to inform the honourable members of the Senate who are at a distance that we shall simply meet and again adjourn.

Hon. W. B. ROSS: And that will govern not only the sittings of the House, but also the sittings of committees, unless, like the Divorce Committee, they get special leave to proceed?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Yes. I was about to ask the Chairman of the Divorce Committee if he thought it would be necessary to have his Committee meet during the recess. If so, he might move for leave.