

left by our ancestors. In the fields of either intellectual, agricultural, or industrial activities, Quebec is leading the Confederation of which it has been in the past and will remain in the future one of the pillars. Statistics place in the limelight what progress has been achieved. Beneficial emulation prevails in all ranks of society. Labour is plentiful and secure, which is a great attraction to foreign capital.

The deep upheaval of the war has hardly scratched the surface of Canada when one takes into consideration what it has done elsewhere. Quebec has weathered the storm with a serenity that is coveted by sister provinces. Her prosperity is ever increasing and her future is of the brightest. In Quebec, trade, commerce, industry, hydro-electric development, and natural resources of all descriptions have unlimited possibilities. A vast field of activity is open to the energy and initiative of all. The people know that they owe their prosperity to a régime of well-measured protection maintained by all our Governments since 1878, and I would be more than surprised if they would allow themselves to be seduced by the mirage of a different policy which could lead only to disastrous ventures.

I cannot conclude these few remarks which I have intended as a tribute of friendship for the old city of Champlain and the French-Canadian race, without invoking the leniency of my honourable colleagues for the weakness of my effort. I trust they will believe in the fullness of my sincerity and devotion.

(Text.) Honourable gentlemen, in rising to move the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and again to pledge my allegiance to the Crown, in which respect I am confident I speak for every member of this Chamber, I have but few observations to make, and none of them of a novel character.

The words placed in the mouth of His Excellency by his advisers at the opening of Parliament have often been said to constitute a lean bill of fare, and it may be that the same remark will be applied by some to the Speech of this Session; but what would you have? There has been a change of men, not of methods, since we last met, to make the laws for the good government of Canada, according to our ideas. A new Chief Adviser has been selected by His Excellency, of whom I venture to say for myself no worthier can be found in Canada. We who sit in this

Chamber are presumed to have neither party politics nor party prejudices, and I believe there is not so intense a partisanship here as unavoidably exists in another chamber, and when I pay tribute to the Premier as a man of outstanding ability, of high character and good purpose, I am confident I voice the opinion of his political friends, and I would add of his political enemies but for the fact that he has none, though some may disagree with him on his measures.

And what shall I say of him who for so many years, and especially during those serious years of strife, led this country in prosperity and to victory? History will give to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden his proper place, and I will leave to others to eulogise and honour this worthy son of Canada of whom we are all proud.

His Excellency has referred to special measures to be taken to assist disabled soldiers.

I feel it is not necessary to further discuss any of the features of the late world conflict, which will go down into history as the "greatest world war." At the same time, one cannot pass over this tragedy without giving credit to our brave boys for their wonderful victories, and their great determination to "carry on" and to "win out" for the glory of Canada and the British Empire. Ever may it be our pride that we were in it from the first and to the last.

The war has cost us over 60,000 lives, and two billions in money. Canada was fortunate in having such strong and able political leaders, and in having them supported by a nation of such loyal and courageous citizens during those unfortunate years.

The work performed by the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment should receive our thanks and appreciation. The work undertaken for the care of the wounded, hospitals, vocational training, the assistance granted the returned soldiers, and our pension system, have all been carefully and well considered, and should work out to the best interests of the returned soldier. It is especially pleasing and important to notice that more care, help, and re-examination where necessary will be given to the disabled and partially disabled ex-soldier men.

The war has left its hand heavily upon our exchequer, and our debts must be met. Even though Germany may be forced to