

we reply that if they want to start another war just let them go ahead and try to do what they suggest. I say without fear of giving any offence that the Scottish people have never taken second place to any other race in the development of this great land—

Hon. Mr. Brunt: Except the Irish.

Hon. Mr. Reid:—because they have spread out from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: Are there any Reids in that list?

Hon. Mr. Reid: No, although some of my ancestors died on the Plains of Abraham, and that is going quite a way back. I am tempted to tell a good story, and I think I shall do so. When Scotsmen first came to this land there were no women, and having come here to settle and people the country, naturally they needed wives, and so married Indian women. When I first went to British Columbia the law of the land was that a man could not will his property to his wife, because so many men had married Indian women. I was relating to an Englishman at one time how Scotsmen had been obliged to marry Indian women, and he replied, "You would not find an Englishman doing that." I said, "No, the Indians had to draw the line somewhere!"

Sir James Douglas was the first Governor of Vancouver Island. When the great rush of gold seekers came from California, from San Francisco—some 22,000 at one time—there was no law, so Sir James stepped in and took charge without any authority from anyone, ultimately depending on Great Britain to send him the necessary authority. It was his will to take charge, because he knew that if he did not do so the country would be taken in the name of the United States. Then in 1858 the colony of British Columbia was founded, not far from where I live. I believe that Langley, where the colony was first founded, was the first place that ever exported fish abroad, but I may be wrong. In those days, they exported barrels of fish to the Hawaiian Islands. In 1870 we joined Confederation, so therefore we celebrate this year the centennial, 1858-1958; and the good Lord must be kind to his own people, because in British Columbia we have been enjoying the most wonderful weather, with not a speck of frost or snow.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: The rain falls on the just and the unjust!

Hon. Mr. Reid: I know, but I am speaking very much for the just in my own province.

Honourable senators, may I change the subject for a moment? I do not know how many honourable senators take an interest in stamp

collecting; I do in a small way. We are called philatelists. Canada used to have wonderful stamps until about ten years ago, but if you speak to any philatelist nowadays he will complain, as I am doing now, about the lack of colour and poor design of the present stamps. I would like to show honourable senators what comes from other countries, particularly from the British Commonwealth countries, and especially Great Britain herself. Now here is a Canadian 5-cent stamp commemorating the British Columbia centennial. A sourdough is supposed to be looking for gold. But it is all one colour—drab. I suggest to the Government that another committee be set up, because in the past five or ten years some of the stamps, in my opinion, have been just terrible.

Honourable senators, to continue on the subject of the centennial—and the invitation to each and every one of you to come and join in the celebration in British Columbia—we shall in the month of October, commencing about the 10th, have one of the greatest sights anyone will ever see, and which no river of any other province can duplicate. In the Adams River, running 22 miles or so past the town of Kamloops, we expect there will be 2 million sockeye salmon spawning on a five or six-mile stretch. That sight cannot be duplicated anywhere, because the Fraser River is the greatest river for salmon in the world.

This brings me to the subject I have particularly in mind, that is, the story of the sockeye salmon. In repeating part of the story for the benefit of honourable senators who may not have heard it before, I shall, before closing, draw attention to the great problem which faces the present Government and the Sockeye Commission. Five varieties of salmon frequent the Fraser river, and they are unlike the Atlantic salmon. Each of the five varieties has a different life cycle; one variety has a two-year life, another a three-year life, another a four-year life, and another a five-year. Differing again from the Atlantic salmon, when they come back, whether in the second, third, fourth or fifth year, depending on the species, they lay their eggs and then die; their life cycle is complete. The five varieties are chum, coho, spring, pink and sockeye. The sockeye is the best salmon in a can or tin, it has a beautiful rich red colour and therefore is in great demand. Spring salmon, I think, can equal the Gaspé salmon; it is one of the best. Yes, and I would like to challenge those who differ. It is a poor man that would not stick up for his own province, you know.