

or seven nations speaking to the outside world in the name of one and the same King.

I remember that the Hon. Mr. Pearce, of Australia, passing through here from Washington, after the Washington Conference of 1921, said that there were seven Plenipotentiaries there—two from Great Britain, one from India, one from South Africa, one from Canada, one from Australia, and one from New Zealand—all selected by their respective Cabinets, and all having in their hands credentials from one and the same King. How illogical! "Yes," he added, "so it appeared, yet it worked." So will our development, as it proceeds regularly, bring about situations and solutions which we do not foresee to-day; but, as my honourable friend who faces me (Hon. W. B. Ross) has said, each problem will be solved in due course.

In London very many questions were studied by the various Committees relating to trade, defence, migration, communication, research, forestry, and other economic subjects. These matters will all come up for consideration when the resolutions are laid before Parliament, and we shall have occasion to examine into their work.

The honourable gentleman from Lethbridge (Hon. Mr. Buchanan) spoke of immigration, and said that unfortunately we cannot have many immigrants of British stock. Some two months ago Colonel Dennis, representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Immigration, returning from a tour of Europe, said that he did not hope that we could draw to a very great extent from Great Britain, because of the conditions there. Yet I think that the instruction that is being given through farm schools in Great Britain will help to solve its unemployment problem. There are hundreds of thousands of men in England who should become good Canadian immigrants and good farmers. If instead of continuing the dole, Great Britain applied itself to giving one or two years' training in farming to the generation that has left school and grown up since the war, we could get a good proportion of them, and could well take care of them. I had a conversation with some of the Ministers of the Crown in London in March last, and they felt that they should join in giving training and education in rural matters to hundreds of thousands of their young men, that they should select those who would agree to go permanently on farms, and these men should be offered to Canada or to the other Dominions. I stated in London that we should be most happy to receive as many of those boys and young men as showed any inclination for farming. Of course more

than a million men are dispersed in towns and cities, but surely the younger generation that is not yet twenty-five or twenty-six years of age should be redeemed from the slums of those large cities, made useful by suitable training, and sent over to Canada.

Allusion has been made to the present situation of our country. We all agree that matters are improving. An incident which took place in this Chamber will, I think, bring vividly to the minds of my honourable friends of the Senate how fast the wheel is turning. We all remember that in 1925 we felt that the situation was most involved and we should do something to find a solution for our railway deficits. We appointed a Committee; we heard men of substance in finance and in the railway field; and really there seemed to be despair in the faces of some of them. It was difficult for them to give us a clear solution; we were still groping in the dark. That was in May and June of last year. Here we are in December, 1926, and a robust optimism is now permeating the country. I think we are right in never losing our courage, or giving way to pessimism. Canada is a big country, rich in resources, with a hard-working population, as shown by its production in the field, the mines, the forest, the fisheries and in industry. I believe we have the admiration of the outside world, and yet we pass our time criticising each other and asking ourselves if there will be brighter days for Canada. I would point out that we have succeeded much faster than most countries of the world in re-establishing confidence in Canada, and with the help of Providence, good crops continuing, and the strong will of our people to go forward, our future is assured.

The motion for the Address was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 3 p.m.

THE SENATE

Wednesday, December 15, 1926.

The Senate met at 3 p.m., the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

APPROPRIATION BILL No. 1

FIRST READING

Bill 3, an Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum of money for the public service of the financial year ending 31st March, 1927.
—Hon. Mr. Dandurand.