

future of our country are by conservation and co-operation. As in the case of all nations that are both rich and young, general indifference to the protection and preservation of its natural resources has marked the history of the United States. Roosevelt, who was one of the greatest Americans, called a conference of governors in May, 1908, at the White House in Washington, to consider the condition of the natural resources of the United States. It was the first time a conference on this question was held in the United States. The conference, after deliberating for some days, adopted a resolution containing the following passage:

We agree that further action is advisable to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote the conservation of the same, and to that end we recommend the appointment by each state of a commission on the natural resources to co-operate with each other and with similar commissions of the federal government.

Hon. gentlemen will remember the controversy between Mr. Pinchot, the Chief Forester of the United States and Mr. Ballinger. It was a very important controversy upon the urgency of conserving the natural resources of the United States. And what was the result? The result was that Mr. Ballinger, who was secretary of one of the departments when Mr. Taft was President, failed to gain his point, and this is one reason why Mr. Taft was defeated when he sought election for a second term. Here in Canada we have followed the example of the United States in regard to conservation, and I insist upon a constructive policy of conservation, by wise use, without waste and without monopoly, of the valuable resources still in the hands of the public.

The other question to which I attach a great importance is co-operation. There are two sorts of co-operation—co-operation in trade and co-operation in thought. I have just observed in the Encyclopaedia Britannica something very important upon the question of co-operation in trade in Great Britain. Of 1,459 societies affiliated with the co-operative union in 1919 no less than 1,357 were consumers' societies and 95 producers' societies. The membership of the consumers' societies was 4,131,477, and their trade over £314,000,000, while in the producers societies the membership was 39,331 and the trade £7,000,000. I should like co-operation to be carried out to the greatest degree possible in this country; I think it would help the people and would contribute to a greater future for the country.

As for co-operation in thought, I think that we might use the words of the President of the United States, Mr. Coolidge, uttered lately in Washington when he said that he would be openly and candidly American. We must see to it that we shall be openly and candidly Canadian.

Let me say in conclusion that I shall do my best to be worthy of my great grandfather, my grandfather, and my father, who preceded me as representatives of Temiscouata in this House, and that I shall do my best to represent my constituents in the most acceptable manner.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey the debate was adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe the House adjourned at 12.55 a.m.

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END OF VOLUME II.