

then engaged. The serious position of the country at that time required the experience of a Governor General who had strength of character, good common sense, and judgment, to help us to face the situation which confronted us. Since he has been among us His Excellency has set everyone an example of devotion to duty and attention to everything that affects the interests of the country.

Coming of a family so well known in the history of England for their devotion to the interests of their country and a recognition of their duty to do their best to assist in the work of that country, it is no surprise to us that whilst His Excellency has been among us he has done everything that could be expected of him in helping the development of the interests of Canada. He has worthily upheld the traditions of a great family to which he belongs. His experience and his interest in everything that enters into the welfare of Canada—his interest in art, in science, in sport, in everything that helps towards the development of the country—has been appreciated by the people from one end of Canada to the other. They look upon His Excellency as a friend who sympathizes with them and their purposes.

My honourable friend made one statement of which I think he possibly hardly realized the effect. He spoke of His Excellency as a wise administrator. I think His Excellency would be the first to take some exception to being considered as the administrator of the affairs of Canada. His appreciation of the Constitution of Canada and of the views and aims of democracy would make him the very first to regret that he should be looked upon by the people of this country as an administrator in the office which he has held with so much credit to himself, and so acceptably to the people of Canada, during the last five years.

We appreciate very much the gracious presence of Her Excellency as the consort of His Excellency in all the work he has undertaken, and we remember with very great pleasure that the early days of Her Excellency's life were spent in this country, and we realize that she has always had a very strong feeling of love towards Canada.

To both Their Excellencies and to their family we desire very heartily and fervently to express our earnest wishes for their future happiness and future prosperity in the life that is before them. We realize, as my honourable friend has said, that, wherever they may be, whatever their duties or their position in life may be, in

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the future Canada will always have very warm friends in Their Excellencies and in the members of their family; and we join very heartily in presenting this Address to them and wishing them every happiness and success in the future.

Hon. L. O. DAVID: Honourable gentlemen, as a French Canadian, I think it proper to say that we concur in everything that has been said of Their Excellencies by the two leaders of this House. His Excellency the Governor General has been a worthy successor of the best Governors who have preceded him in this country. He has given evidence of tact, wisdom, impartiality, and kindness to everyone, without national or religious distinction.

Hon. F. L. BEIQUE: The honourable gentleman would have been warranted in going a step further and saying that the words he has spoken are the expression of the feeling of all the French Canadians in this country.

The motion was agreed to.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED moved:

That His Honour the Speaker do sign the said Address on behalf of the Senate, and that a message be sent to the House of Commons accordingly.

The motion was agreed to.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT PROCEEDINGS BILL

SECOND READING

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED moved the second reading of Bill 219, An Act with regard to certain Proceedings under Part IV of the Canada Temperance Act.

He said: Honourable gentlemen, in moving the second reading of this Bill, I need scarcely remind this Chamber that during the war there was placed upon the statute book legislation making provision for the submission to the different provinces of Canada of a plebiscite which would permit of the will of the people being expressed on the question of prohibition. In the different provinces of Canada those plebiscites have been submitted in pursuance of the legislation which was then enacted. A question has recently arisen as to an alleged irregularity in a proclamation which was issued by this Government in connection therewith. The whole tendency of legislation in regard to technicalities, not only in questions of this kind, but also in judicial and other matters, has been in the direction of curing the technicalities by legislation, or of not giving recognition to