

The Address—Mr. G. M. Murray

small start in our country, of course; and wherever there are dairy cows there is prosperity. There has to be, where the dairy industry flourishes. But we could multiply many times over our dairy industry, as also it could be multiplied in Saskatchewan. But this will have to be done by an intelligent and scientific management of the resources with which nature has blessed us.

I see by the press that the Prime Minister of Great Britain will visit Washington shortly, and that he is expected also to visit Ottawa. I hope our leaders here both in business and in politics will take up with Mr. Churchill the very thing I have been mentioning here today, that an arrangement should be worked out with the people of England and Scotland for the mass migration of people from those countries to the empty valleys in the northwest, and also to Saskatchewan. We should arrange with Mr. Churchill to provide us with British steel for the building of these new railroads up in that part of the country. We should arrange with him to build transformers, dynamos and power units of one kind or another to launch new industries there, and to speed up the industry already there. I remember in 1935 a delegation coming out to British Columbia from Great Britain with a proposal authorized by Neville Chamberlain to grant £1,000 per family for families to be brought out and put upon the land in certain parts of British Columbia. It was a noble gesture, piloted by Sir Henry Page Croft, a very distinguished man who has since died, and who before his death became Lord Croft. However, the government of British Columbia did not favour the proposal, and the immigration branch in Ottawa was too busy with something else to take it up. Our own railway colonization departments were not in favour of it, with the result that Lord Croft went back to England to report that his mission had been a failure. He was a very important man, and I mention his name because the other night the Minister of Agriculture said that when he got to England he was going to speak to Lord Woolton. Lord Croft was an associate of Lord Woolton, and very prominent in the councils of Britain at that time. In fact he was so prominent that when Winston Churchill's memoirs were written he stated that before accepting leadership in the national government which was formed at the beginning of the war he had to consult with two of the leading men in the Conservative party, namely Lord Woolton and Lord Croft.

We Canadians were so indifferent in 1935 that we turned down a proposal which would

have taken the pressure off in England to a very great extent. Also it would have assisted us in developing new villages, new settlements and new towns up through the northwest. The time is ripe today, when Mr. Churchill comes to Ottawa, to renew the proposal. We should approach him and try to bring as many Anglo-Saxons as we possibly can into northwestern Canada. We should settle them upon our fertile lands and make this a prosperous and flourishing country in which they can share, even as we have shared in it up to date. This policy is not new, and there is nothing very exciting about it. The French people who came here in the first place and settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence river made a good job of it. They built a nation along the St. Lawrence river. The highlanders who came to Nova Scotia, Upper Canada and even into this Ottawa valley, turned a wilderness into probably the most prosperous farming area there is. These things have happened in the past. The early days of this century saw the great migrations to the Red river and the Saskatchewan, and the development of that tremendously prosperous part of the country which is now the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Let us renew that movement today. Let us break up this stalemate in England by encouraging not individuals, not families, but whole communities to migrate to western Canada and share in the resources and opportunities which a kind Providence has placed there.

Mr. Hansell: Mr. Speaker, this is Wednesday night, and the clock has reached five minutes after six. We rather look forward to an evening off once in a while, and I would ask that we adjourn the debate.

On motion of Mr. Hansell the debate was adjourned.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Fournier (Hull) moved the adjournment of the house.

He said: Tomorrow we shall take up third reading of Bill No. 19, an act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act; then the resolution concerning financial matters; Bill No. 10, an act to approve the financial agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom; Bill No. 20, to implement the international convention for the regulation of whaling, and Bill No. 14, an act respecting the surveys of public lands of Canada.

Motion agreed to and the house adjourned at 6.05 p.m.