

thought of opposing it; but we forebore because we thought it would be an ungracious act to disapprove in the Senate of a treaty with a sister dominion following an understanding arrived at on a personal visit by a Minister of the Government of this country.

I realize, as we all do, that some manufacturers derive important advantages from the trade with New Zealand, but I do not think that the benefits received by this country are a quid pro quo for the gains accruing to New Zealand under the treaty. I am anxious that we should have friendly relations with the other dominions, but trade arrangements between us and any of them should be such as to give us an equivalent return for the concessions we make. Farmers along the boundary in Quebec and Ontario who are in the fresh milk business, the most profitable part of the dairy industry, and are shipping their produce to New York, know what we are suffering because of this treaty. The Saskatchewan Dairy Association at its meeting in the city of Moose Jaw—and I may say I did not attempt to influence the members—objected to the continuance of our treaty with New Zealand so far as butter is concerned. I have, in common with all other honourable members on this side of the House, the kindest feelings towards the other parts of the Empire, but when we make treaties the interest of our own people should come first, and this is quite consistent with a spirit of good-will. Let the representatives of other countries look after their own people. I venture to suggest to the Government that some different arrangement should be made with New Zealand. It is not for me to suggest what change should be made. In the three Prairie Provinces we have devoted considerable attention to the diversification of farming. Townspeople used to learnedly advise the farmers to cease growing only wheat, to diversify their products, but as soon as the dairy industry began to go ahead, it was made unprofitable because our tariff gates were thrown open to the world.

There has been great commercial and industrial activity in Canada for two or three years past, but apparently we are moving very rapidly on the down grade now. There was a period when the prices of stocks and commodities were highly inflated; now the water has been taken out of the stocks and the people of Canada will probably find that they lost more than they made from their speculations on the exchanges. Some individuals were fortunate enough to escape the catastrophe, but I fancy the man on the street has been a loser. The temporary profits that were received from stocks undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on

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general business conditions for a time, and perhaps some of the money so received was spent in the creation of new enterprises. The storekeeper whose speculations made profits for him overnight perhaps bought more goods the next morning, but, as I say, the period of moneymaking did not last long, and now that it is over the average Canadian is worse off because of those abnormal conditions. Honourable members would be surprised at the number of bucket shops, as they are called, in the Prairie Provinces. In Moose Jaw, a city with a population of from twenty to twenty-five thousand, we have five exchange houses, in Regina there is a larger number, and even in communities of five or six hundred people you will find one of these houses dealing in stocks. Well, we have the experience and they have the money.

I have spoken longer than I had intended, though I have not discussed other matters to which when listening to the Speech from the Throne, I thought I should refer.

Hon. R. DANDURAND: Honourable members, I join with the honourable leader on the other side in welcoming the first lady member of this House, not only for her personal qualities, but because she represents the better half of humanity as exemplified by our mothers, our wives and daughters. During the last six years I have had the great honour, with other Canadians, of representing Canada at the League of Nations. I have met there a number of women representatives from various countries. I have found them equal to their male colleagues in many a field, and I have no doubt that there are in all the provinces Canadian women who can be sent to the Canadian Parliament and will rank among the elite in brains, judgment and culture. It is our great privilege to have one among us. I congratulate her upon the speech that she delivered yesterday.

I desire also to congratulate the honourable mover of the Speech from the Throne, whom, I believe, we were hearing for the first time in this Chamber, and whom I hope we shall hear often.

I desire at the same time to join with my honourable friend opposite (Hon. Mr. Willoughby) in the welcome to the ex-Minister of Immigration (Hon. Mr. Forke), who now sits among us. He represents a large element in the West. My honourable friend knows that the new representative from Manitoba was elected by the Progressive Party, and has been the leader of that party in the other House. I notice that my honourable friend, the leader on the left, has been wondering how the principles of the Progressives could