

Mounted Police in the far north. These Lunenburg fishermen are on the banks two or three months at a time earning their living, during which they have no means of communication with the people at home; so I would suggest that the same station, Lunenburg, broadcast, say every Saturday night, messages from relatives to members of the fleet, which could be picked up by the latter on their radio receiving sets. If this is done I can assure the government that it would bring an added sense of security to many homes in my constituency.

Before I sit down I want to draw the attention of hon. members on the other side of the House to the fact that so far as this report is concerned the people of Nova Scotia are in deadly earnest. They started six years ago to struggle for what they deemed their rights. They struggled to have their disabilities removed. The conditions in the Maritime provinces, despite all that has been said to the contrary, demand a remedy and demand a remedy at once, and the remedy that has been suggested and demanded has been placed in concrete form by the commission. The right hon. Prime Minister, while in the Maritimes, gave the impression that the recommendations and suggestions of the commission would be carried out to the letter. Speaking at Windsor, in the county of Hants, on the evening of Monday, August 30, 1926, he said, as reported in the Halifax Chronicle:

It was anticipated that the commission would make its report in the near future. Mr. King desired to say that when the report is made out the Liberal administration would see to it that its recommendations are sympathetically received. It will be observed that the commission had been directed to make specific recommendations. This was in order that the government might have concrete measures which it could present to Parliament. He had no hesitancy in saying that he felt sure that the Liberals of western Canada would join with the Liberals of the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario in seeking to give effect to any legislative proposals based upon the findings of the commission, as he knew it was the desire of the Liberal party in other parts of Canada to have the Maritime provinces feel that the rest of Canada appreciated their problems and was prepared to join in finding the satisfactory solution.

"In my opinion" said Mr. King, "the report of Sir Andrew Duncan's commission will afford a historical parallel to the late Lord Durham report which in the late thirties did so much by way of concrete recommendation and suggestion to remove the grievances of which Upper and Lower Canada were suffering at that time. Sir Andrew Duncan is a second Lord Durham and any recommendation from his pen will be sure to carry great weight in the parliament of Canada."

May I say to the right hon. Prime Minister that the people of Nova Scotia are looking

to him to make good that pledge in letter and in spirit. What they demand is the full measure outlined in the report of the Duncan commission. They desire legislation to carry it out in full, and not simply any part or parcel thereof. Nova Scotia to-day is in a precarious position, and I speak particularly for my own province because I know it better than the other provinces. Nova Scotia to-day is in the same position as an under-nourished man. She has been fed by the government on smelling salts so long that they are now useless for the purposes of nourishment and she must have something better. Unfortunately we have had cause for misgiving. We have had fears that the attitude assumed by the Prime Minister during the last election was as expressed by one of the finance ministers of this country some time ago, something on which to get into power. That impression has been strengthened somewhat by the fact that the speech from the throne is very vague indeed. As to the remedies the government proposes for the purposes of alleviating conditions in the maritime provinces and carrying out the recommendations of the Duncan commission, the speech simply states that certain legislation will be introduced. And may I say that the impression is not helped in any respect by the attitude the party of the Prime Minister took consistently up to the time the commission was actually functioning. Members from Nova Scotia stated in this House last year that there was nothing wrong with the province. I repeat that Nova Scotia demands the full measure of justice. I wish to say—and I do not make the statement as a threat, because there is no person more loyal to Canada than I am—that as an under-nourished man is susceptible to disease, so the province of Nova Scotia is susceptible to the germs of disease and there are within the party led by the right hon. the Prime Minister men who are trying to drive Nova Scotia from confederation, and we want him to help us to thwart them in their purpose. Only last election we had a man running in the county of Pictou who was an avowed secessionist and he was the official candidate of the Liberal party. One of the planks in his platform was secession. Furthermore, there is on the government side of the House a member representing a Nova Scotia constituency who six short years ago was an avowed secessionist, and the two chief Liberal organs of the province of Nova Scotia are owned by a man who is reputed to have as his purpose the breaking of the ties of confederation. We do not want anyone to succeed in any such purpose. We want to help Canada, because