

May I permitted at the same time to say that the Chamber is greatly indebted to my honourable friend for directing our attention to the very important subject on which he has so eloquently spoken. While the Dominion Government has given considerable attention to the cultivation and development of our Experimental Farms, and the country has invested a great deal of money in them, yet I am not one of those who believe that everything has been done that the Government can do in connection with public undertakings of this kind. No matter to what extent the Government of the day may devote its attention to developing and perfecting, so far as we possibly can, any system, agricultural or otherwise, that can be greatly assisted by the intelligent consideration of the subject, not only by members of Parliament, but by the public generally. It is therefore something to be appreciated when gentlemen, particularly those occupying public positions, identify themselves with important subjects of this kind for the purpose of improving the systems which we are utilizing. There is no question in my mind as to the Experimental Farm system, adopted by the Government of Canada and pursued so successfully for many years, being one of our great public undertakings, and one of which we may well be proud. Yet it has always been impressed upon my mind that we might make our Experimental Farms very much more practical. There is no good reason, it seems to me, why those farms should not be used in connection with the very important work outlined by my honourable friend from Alma (Hon. Mr. Foster). The war has undoubtedly thrown very great problems upon our hands, problems which will demand our most serious and very best attention for many years to come, problems which revolutionize our preconceived ideas upon many questions affecting public interests. The people of Canada will have to adapt themselves to that general and national readjustment which must necessarily take place after the cessation of the war. It would be of great national interest to the people of Canada if the Experimental Farms, the long list of which I have placed upon the Table to-day in answer to my honourable friend's question, could be utilized for the very important purposes which he has so very well described. If by the use of these farms we can create a love for farming, even an interest on the part of our people to settle upon the land and become engaged in the very important work of agriculture,

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED.

and to recognize the importance of this not only to themselves but also to the Dominion of Canada, by reason of the increased production, we shall accomplish one of the most important public duties upon which we can enter.

It is a matter of much gratification to this honourable House that so much interest has been taken in the subject of agriculture, not only during the present session, but also during the last session of Parliament. My honourable friend from De Salaberry (Hon. Mr. Béique) made a very important move in this direction last session in moving for the appointment of a committee to deal with the many questions which enter into the subject of agriculture. I am satisfied that the investigation which has been made into that important subject will be of great national benefit and will reflect the deep interest taken by the Senate of Canada in the promotion of agriculture. I am very glad to see my honourable friend from Alma (Hon. Mr. Foster) interesting himself in this specific subject. It seems to me that, by concentrating upon some specific subject, by taking up a particular problem and bringing an intelligent interest and attention to bear upon it, we are likely to be more effective than we can be by dealing with subjects generally. My honourable friend has taken hold of a problem which may be worked out with great advantage to the best interests, not only of the returned soldier, but of the people of Canada.

I need not say, what I have said on other occasions, that the Government have fully recognized the seriousness of the questions with which they are called upon to deal in connection with the return of the soldiers after the cessation of the war. Up to the present time they have given serious attention to many questions involved in the solution of this particular problem of dealing with the returned soldiers. The Government are to-day engaged in carrying on vocational training on a very large scale from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They have on their hands approximately 10,000 returned soldiers, all of whom are more or less compelled to take up the question of vocational training. Not only are many of the men applying themselves closely to the new vocations or occupations in which they are interested and which for the balance of their lives they will follow, but their application to a particular branch of study or of industry is giving to many of them the inspiration as to their future in life which, owing to the