

Galt was not founded by John Galt, the great Scottish colonizer and settler of western Ontario. It was settled, before John Galt came to Upper Canada, by Absalom Shade and was known as Shade's Mills when John Galt came to visit it—

Mr. MACKENZIE: That is correct. He cut down the first tree. There began the real development of Galt, Guelph and Goderich.

Mr. FLEMING: Absalom Shade named this settlement "Galt" in honour of the visit of his friend John Galt.

Mr. MACKENZIE: That is correct.

Mr. FLEMING: But we are far from the city of Galt at the moment. This city of Ottawa is one that no one can come to as a member of parliament does without being very proud of it. Prior to entering parliament, I had been a frequent visitor to the city of Ottawa, but I must confess that I never fully appreciated the beauty of this city and especially the majestic beauty of these buildings and of the hill on which they stand until I entered parliament. I think those who were responsible for selecting this site for the home of Canada's national parliament were men of great vision to whom we owe an inestimable debt of gratitude. This majestic and dignified building is worthy to house this nation's parliament, and this great hill on which it rests is undoubtedly one of the beauty spots of the nation. Any man who calls himself a Canadian need have nothing but pride in the location of these buildings. It is to be regretted that many of the other government buildings in this city are not in keeping with these majestic parliament buildings. I think we ought to take from them our inspiration in seeking to develop in this district sites worthy of the national capital.

I was glad to hear what the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Fournier) had to say to-night, because he gave expression to a thought that has impressed itself on my mind many a time as I have strolled around the rear of the parliament buildings and looked over the expanse of the Ottawa river to the lovely Gatineau hills beyond. Whoever was responsible for permitting the location just across the river, in sight of all who visit the parliament buildings, of a match factory from which every vagrant breeze blows sulphur fumes across these grounds and into this building was surely lacking in foresight. I hope that the Minister of Public Works and those charged with the responsibility for making plans for beautifying this capital area will see to it that provision is made for clear-

ing up that unsightly picture immediately on the other side of the river and eliminating those sulphur fumes.

I entirely endorse what the Minister of Public Works said to-night about the necessity of taking a broad view and making both sides of the Ottawa river contribute to the beauty of this district. I have always been an enthusiastic advocate of municipal planning and had something to do with efforts in that direction in the city of Toronto. One thing that can be said with certainty about municipal and community planning is that the longer it is deferred the more costly it becomes. To those who feel that the prospect before us now is one of substantial expenditure, may I say that if we leave it much longer, the cost will be so much greater. So, if we believe in planning, let us begin now and lose no more time.

I wish to make one reservation with reference to this bill and any support I give to the general idea of a national area which will be a credit to the nation. I draw attention particularly to it because of the explanatory note which appears in the bill. I read the first sentence.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the Federal District Commission Act, 1927, so as to enable the commission to discharge more readily the duties that will devolve upon it in connection with the development of the national capital area as a national war memorial.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that, as far as I am concerned, as one member of this house, the two thoughts are entirely separate and distinct. The development of this capital area ought to stand on its own feet, without reference to any national war memorial. It should be a national objective which has no reference to the war and no reference to the memorial. It should be a national objective because, being the kind of nation we are and hope to be, we ought to have here a capital that is worthy of the nation, regardless of war memorials. If we are to think in terms of war memorials, frankly, I can think of some types of memorial which would be much more in keeping with the conception of an adequate national war memorial than the development of this federal area.

Mr. ROBINSON (Simcoe East): Will the hon. member please name them?

Mr. FLEMING: I should be very glad to give a number of them.

Mr. ROBINSON (Simcoe East): Please do.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. FLEMING: To begin with, as the hon. member for Temiscouata (Mr. Pouliot) said,