

one or two years, but with the resultant buoyancy of business and the enthusiasm and incentive that would be created in the breasts of every man to work harder, we would be very much better off in the long run.

I often hear young men saying, as we all do, "I have a very good salary but the greater portion of it goes to the government, and I am worried about my family and my old age." Ultimate security is what they are thinking about; and it is in the hands of the government now to see that this is provided for.

Someone may say, "Well, how are you going to make up the revenue?" Revenue can be made up by drastic cuts in the ordinary and general expenditures of the government. The people are very much perturbed about government expenditures. It has come to the ears of many of us, though probably not to those of the honourable leader, that this government is considered to be extravagant.

I am very glad that the ceiling on salaries for the white-collar man has been raised. I have no objection to or criticism of unions, so long as their demands are fair and just, but I think that in comparison with members of labour unions the white-collar men have been very unfairly treated. At the time when the controls were removed I was sorry to notice that the Minister of National Revenue stated that he was going to keep his eye on salaries, particularly on Christmas bonuses. He seemed to be loath to relinquish the extraordinary power that he exercised during the war and is trying to retain now, and to the poor white-collar people who have been underpaid for so many years he begrudges a few extra dollars in salary or in Christmas bonuses.

I thank you, honourable senators, for listening to me, as you have done, in such an attentive manner. I have lived quite a long time,—

Hon. Mr. DUFF: You are young yet.

Hon. Mr. BALLANTYNE:—longer than most people; but, as I say to my sons, I was born in a fortunate age, at a time when a man could by hard work and initiative make some money and accumulate it for his family and his old age.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. BALLANTYNE: But every door is shut against the young men and young women of today. No wonder they feel depressed. The young person today says: "After I pay my family expenses and my income tax I have nothing left. What is going to happen to me in my old age?"

I leave these thoughts, poorly expressed as they may have been, to the honourable leader of the government, and I hope he will do all he can to impress upon this government the fact that we are living in a difficult period. The war has been over now for two years. Let us get back to normalcy as quickly as possible.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD (King's): May I ask the honourable gentleman if he would indicate the things from which he would not at once remove the controls?

Hon. Mr. BALLANTYNE: I would not care to indicate those things at the moment, but I should be very glad to do so if I had as much information on the matter as must be possessed by my honourable friend, who is a member of the party in office. One thing we can all agree on is rentals. Beyond that I have not enough detailed information to answer my honourable friend, much as I should like to.

Hon. F. W. GERSHAW: Honourable senators, in all sincerity I desire to congratulate the mover and seconder of the address for the eloquent and clear manner in which they expressed some very fine thoughts.

For a short time this afternoon may I bring to the attention of this honourable house a few facts in connection with a subject that is of more or less local interest—the cattle ranching industry, more particularly as it applies to Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. All down through the ages the tending of flocks and herds has been one of the chief occupations of mankind, and the importance of the industry today lies in the fact that so many people are engaged in it and that its products are those protective foods which are of vital necessity for human growth and well being.

At one time the short-grass plains of Western Canada supported vast herds of buffalo. The records show that in the springtime, when new pastures were being sought, the ground would be covered with these shaggy animals as far as the eye could reach. The country at that time was well suited to their needs, with its nutritious native grass, sparkling streams and sheltered belts. Those animals, however, were needlessly and ruthlessly destroyed. The cattlemen were the first people to come in then and open new frontiers. They were the hardy pioneers. They brought in herds of cattle from the East and over the long, long trails from Texas through the Western States. The men and women who first ventured into that wild, unknown country were people of