

house and got hold of a good bottle of Canadian rye. Then I went into the shed and tried to turn the sheep over on its back to give it the rye. It started to struggle and we wrestled around but I eventually got it down on its back, forced its mouth open and stuck the neck of the bottle into it. It gurgled and gurgled away and finally half the bottle of rye was gone. Then the sheep started to throw its weight around and tossed me off. It jumped up and ran all around the barn and I said, "Ha! I have found the solution to all this nonsense." I returned to the house and went to bed, and next morning the sheep was as dead as a door nail. So, honourable senators, I know all about unsuccessful farming. When you have ten successful farmers in the Senate you have men of great ability. I can assure you of that.

**Some Hon. Senators:** Hear, hear.

**Hon. Mr. Davies:** There are six doctors in the Senate. Doctors are able men. One doctor here has five sons who are doctors, four daughters who are registered nurses, and one who is a laboratory technician. Honourable senators, if this member has not outstanding ability, I should like to know who has. I refer to the honourable senator from Montague (Hon. Mr. Grant).

**Some Hon. Senators:** Hear, hear.

**Hon. Mr. Davies:** We also have eight newspaper men and one newspaper woman. I will say nothing further about them, because, as we all know, newspaper men and women are modest people. We have six educationists, all well informed, and all very able. We have 25 business men, interested in fishing, lumbering, shipbuilding, and other enterprises. We have a machinist, a printer and a dentist. We have three men financially interested in radio and television stations. We have 33 financiers, by which I mean men who are thought to be able enough, when elected to directorates, to deal with money which people have invested in various enterprises in this country. I point this out to show the kind of people we have in the Senate.

In religion we have a very wide representation, including 33 Roman Catholics, 18 United Church members, 10 Anglicans, 5 Baptists, 10 Presbyterians (I bow low), one Lutheran, one Hebrew, and one Church of Christ Disciples. I think that is a pretty good representation. I do not think any religious minority is going to suffer with that religious representation in the Senate.

There is another important point. Many senators have qualifications other than their regular professions or trades. Nine men have been federal cabinet ministers. Were we ever told that they were not fit to sit in

the cabinet? Not at all. Thirteen were provincial cabinet ministers; there are four members of hospital boards; 34 have university degrees which they have earned—not degrees of the kind I have; 21 have had municipal experience, which is most valuable; seven have been mayors of their cities or towns; one is a member of the Royal Society, which is indeed a great honour; 28 have sat in the House of Commons; 19 have sat in provincial legislatures; 10 have had overseas military experience. The Leader of the Government in the Senate (Hon. Mr. Haig) is an expert on curling; he is past president of the Dominion Curling Association, and vice-president of the Royal Curling Club of Scotland. The honourable senator from Shelbourne (Hon. Mr. Robertson), formerly Speaker of this House, is the honorary president of the Clan Donnachaidh of Scotland. Honourable senators, my mother was a Robertson and a member of that clan. For my sins I had to wear a kilt as a small boy in Wales. That might have been all right in Scotland, but they did not favour the kilt in Wales, particularly at the school I went to.

Honourable senators, I have spoken far too long. However, I felt very strongly that something should be said to counteract the constant criticisms of the Senate and what it is doing. I do not know whether the present criticisms are made to embarrass the new Prime Minister, or the Senate. I have no objection to criticism if it is intelligent and constructive.

As we all know, the Senate has changed in some ways since 1867. In 1934 there was a long debate here on what could be done to increase the work of this house. Contributors to the debate included the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, who at that time was leading the Government forces in the Senate, the Honourable Charles Murphy, former Postmaster General in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Right Honourable Raoul Dandurand, who had been leading the Liberal forces in the Senate for some years. In the course of the addresses of these distinguished men there was no fault found with the appointments to the Senate; the fault was found with the other place for not sending more business to the Senate. Senator Dandurand said that there had been some changes in the form, or shall we say the order, of proceedings in this chamber since 1867. For instance, he stated that when he was appointed, in 1898, instead of the Speaker reading the prayers, as is now done, long prayers were said at the table by an Anglican bishop in his robes, prayers which often took up as much as 20 minutes. Senator Dandurand added that whenever possible the members would adjourn, as they might as well pray at home as pray in the Senate. When the