

power that is being exported from Canada under contracts made some time ago, from the quantity we are entitled to under the Treaty, I think you will find that Canada has been given all the power allotted to her by the Treaty. If we are exporting some of this power, that is not the fault of the United States.

Hon. Mr. REID: I wish to say that the Ontario Power Company, a private corporation, and two other companies were given the right to export power from year to year only, right from the start. But they made a contract for fifty years, depending on a yearly renewal of their permit. Now, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission or the Government of Ontario are making an application for the privilege of exporting that power. Of course they are. How can they do otherwise, when they are tied down to a contract for fifty years? The Ontario Commission is bound to carry out this contract unless the Dominion Government refuses to renew a permit in any year. The Commission wanted to stop the export of that power. Sir Adam Beck tried to have it cut off. But any move in that direction has always been met by the objection that the United States would regard it as an unfriendly act.

Right Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: Honourable gentlemen will remember that a few years ago a large deputation came to this House from Toronto, to oppose the development by the Federal Government of certain water powers, one of which was the Carillon. It was pointed out to them that the Hydro-Electric Commission was perhaps the largest exporter of power in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Maguire, one of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commissioners, explained that the Commission could not do otherwise than continue to export the power during the lifetime of the contracts assumed by the Commission in the taking over of a private company.

I wish to point out again that we have been getting the power to which we are entitled under the Treaty, but we have been exporting it back to the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I move that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate has adopted this resolution and request that House to unite with the Senate in the approval of the said Convention and Protocol.

The motion was agreed to.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH ADDRESS IN REPLY

The Senate resumed from yesterday consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech at the opening of the Session, and the motion of Hon. Mr. Logan for an Address in reply thereto.

Hon. Mr. LYNCH-STAUNTON: Honourable gentlemen, I waive my right to continue this discussion, in favour of any honourable gentleman who desires to speak.

Hon. J. P. B. CASGRAIN: Honourable gentlemen, following the time-honoured practice in this House, I desire to congratulate the proposer and the seconder of the Address. The proposer of the Address, the new Senator from Cumberland (Hon. Mr. Logan), is well known to Parliament. He has been in and out of Parliament for the last thirty-three years. We all know that when he was in his twenties he successfully contested an election against the then Minister of Justice, the Hon. Mr. Dickie, in 1896. That was a great victory for so young a man.

In 1917 I do not believe any other candidate, on either side, was so badly treated as he was. He had an absolute majority, a large majority, in his county, but a train from Seattle stopped in the county at a convenient station, and a whole trainload of votes was polled against him. Notwithstanding that, he still had a majority. Then the free votes of the Government—if you could call it a government—came in, box after box of ballots, and the honourable gentleman was counted out by the returning officer.

I welcome him to this House. He will be a valuable addition to our membership. He is a public spirited man, and if to-day we are doing a trade with the West Indies it is largely due to him. I had the pleasure of being in Bermuda not long ago, and was the first to tell him that he would be a Senator. It is something to win a senatorship—the blue ribbon of Canadian politics. I have been a Senator for thirty years, and I know from experience. It is all very well to be a lieutenant-governor; but even a lieutenant-governor is apt to find himself out of a job within five or ten years.

As for the seconder of the Address, the honourable gentleman from De la Durantaye (Hon. Mr. Tessier), I do not believe there is a better loved man in this House. Many of us have known him for more than half a century. For 43 consecutive years he has been a member of the Legislature of Quebec or of the Senate. It was in 1886, if my memory serves me rightly, that he was first elected