

uated in civil engineering, and it was while he was engaged at his profession in the Peace River country a few years ago that he decided to take up farming. This gentleman is not the only one who, lacking practical experience, has been able to make a success of farming. There is in the Province of Saskatchewan a gentleman named Mitchell, who came out from Great Britain, where I think he was engaged in an iron foundry, and who on a number of occasions won prizes at Chicago. In Alberta we have another distinguished farmer, Major Strange, who, I am informed, knew nothing about agriculture until after the war. All this goes to prove that we cannot draw the line too sharply and say that we will accept only men with experience. What we should desire more than anything else is to secure men, preferably Britishers, who are prepared to go upon a farm and work for a year or two, if necessary, in order to understand agriculture, before investing their money in land. It would be foolish to bring men here and encourage them to invest their money in farms in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, or the West, unless they were prepared to go on farms for a limited time, in order to gain experience. As I say, we need population more than anything else, and I do not think we should limit our source of supply to the British Isles. The bulk of the people of the British Isles who are seeking new homes are not agriculturists, and there are large numbers of people in certain sections of Europe who would make desirable settlers and be able to overcome the hardships that it would be necessary for them to face in this country.

I think it is a mistake to paint too glowing a picture of conditions here; I think it is better to tell the truth, to let the people know that we have hard winters and that if they come here they may have to put up with hardships. It is very undesirable that we should give them a wrong impression, because then they become ambassadors of gloom and send back reports that are anything but favourable to this country. Let us tell them the truth, so that they may be aware of the problems that will confront them here.

Entirely apart from agriculture, western Canada is making progress. Slowly and surely other industrial activities are extending over the western plains. The pulp industry has been established in the Province of Manitoba. In Alberta the beet sugar industry has only recently been started, and although an investment of over \$1,000,000 has already been made by an American company in plant in that Province, at the present time the industry is able to meet only a portion

Hon. Mr. BUCHANAN.

of the demand that exists in the Province of Alberta itself. From this you will see that there is room for considerable expansion and for the establishment of other factories, and all this development will tend to promote agricultural prosperity.

We hear a great deal of criticism of United States capital coming into this country. American capital seems to be more eager than Canadian capital to develop our resources. When we wanted to establish a beet sugar industry we could do so only by means of American capital; and when we want canning factories we apparently have to depend upon the canning industry of the United States rather than upon that of Canada. In my opinion that is a mistake. I think that our industries should have more confidence in this country, and should be willing to do everything possible to encourage mixed farming and manufacturing.

I desire to mention very briefly a development that is taking place in the Province of British Columbia, where last year the mineral wealth was estimated at \$68,000,000. At Kimberley, B.C., on the border of my own province, there exists to-day one of the greatest lead mines in the world. Those of you who are familiar with the stock markets have heard of the Sullivan Mine. That development has been gradual. Only recently have the people begun to realize what is taking place in East Kootenay. It is estimated that in that one small section of British Columbia there will be a production of 8,000 tons of lead ore per day, and it is likely that another smelter will be established to handle it.

I think it is only right that I should emphasize these facts relating to our prosperity and development. This is a season of good cheer, and if I can lay before honourable Senators and others who may read my remarks a cheerful story, I shall feel that I have rendered a service to the country.

I could touch upon other developments taking place in Western Canada, but as they are still in the initial stages, I am a little fearsome about mentioning them. Some of our eastern friends are skeptical about the petroleum resources of Alberta, but wells have already been brought in that are producing great wealth, and vast sums of money are being spent all over the province in the search for resources that undoubtedly exist. Right across the border from Alberta, in the State of Montana, oil derricks can be seen for miles and miles. Surely Providence did not cut off that great natural resource at the Canadian boundary; surely we have every right to believe that it will be found on our