

behind him he went on to St. Thomas, and in 1902 became managing editor of the *St. Thomas Journal*.

As with thousands of others, the lure of the West at the turn of the century beckoned the late senator, where he found new challenges in both private and public life. In 1905 he arrived at Lethbridge. The town had only 2,000 inhabitants, and by comparison with busy Calgary, 126 miles to the north, did not indicate great promise. However, neither in Calgary, nor in Edmonton, to which he went later, was he successful in setting up a newspaper. He returned, therefore, to Lethbridge, where he shortly became sole owner of the *Weekly Herald*.

Having established himself in private business, he soon turned his attention to public affairs, and in 1909, only four years after his arrival in the West, he was elected as Liberal member to the legislature of Alberta. His ability was soon recognized, and Mr. Rutherford, the Premier of that province, made him a minister without portfolio in his cabinet. Certain difficulties arose in connection with a railway scandal, and his sense of loyalty and fairness to those he represented overcame political ambitions in the provincial government of that day, so three months after his appointment he retired.

Honourable members will recall what was known as the "Reciprocity Election". Turning from the provincial to the federal field, in 1911 he ran as a liberal candidate in support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was elected for the constituency of Medicine Hat, and in 1917 he became the first federal member in the new constituency of Lethbridge, which he represented in the House of Commons until 1921. He then retired from federal politics, and was appointed to the Senate in 1925.

During his many years in parliament, Senator Buchanan performed yeomen service, not only in both chambers but on committees. Although champion of the West, he disapproved of sectionalism, and never allowed sentiment to becloud his conviction that legislation should be in the interests of Canada as a whole and not of one section of the country only. His outlook was always "Canada first." Truly, he was a great Canadian. As a member of virtually all the important committees of this house, and latterly as chairman of the Tourist Traffic Committee, he earned the respect of everyone in this chamber.

Admirers of the late senator—and we all were admirers of him—often thought that had it not been for his physical disability he might have risen to higher prominence in our land. Certainly it prevented him from

accepting the leadership of the Liberal party in Alberta, a position which was offered to him at one time. His disability, however, did not reduce in any way his magnificent contribution to fellow journalists and citizens of Canada. Truly both they and we are beneficiaries of a career dedicated to the betterment of his country and mankind.

To his wife and his two sons who survive I express deep gratitude for the unselfish service of a great man, and my sincere sympathy in their grievous loss.

On August 27 of last year we lost another dearly beloved and highly respected member of this house. I refer to the late Honourable Elie Beaugard.

Here again in one man was combined a variety of the most important elements that have brought many Canadians to eminence: a knowledge of the law, a keen interest in industry and vision in politics. These in themselves are enough for greatness, but in addition the late Senator Beaugard possessed the highest qualities of heart and mind, and a gentleness of manner which endeared him to everyone in this chamber.

I first became acquainted with Senator Beaugard when, in 1949, I was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. At that time Senator Beaugard had been appointed Speaker of this chamber. During my term of office it was frequently necessary for us to confer on matters of mutual interest. I found him to be a man of deep understanding and sympathy; and we had no problems which we could not solve amicably. When I came to this house he greeted me as a friend, and I frequently turned to him for advice. His passing is a great loss to me personally.

The late Elie Beaugard was born on July 8, 1884, at La Patrie, Compton County, Quebec, the son of Henri Beaugard and Helene Ducharme. His formal education was received at St. Hyacinthe Seminary, Montreal College and Laval University, where he pursued the study of law.

After having been admitted to the Bar of the province of Quebec in 1909, Senator Beaugard opened a law practice in Montreal. He soon gained eminence, and in 1919 was created a King's Counsel. In 1941 he was elected President of the Montreal Bar Association.

But the late senator's activities went far beyond the practice of law. He was a leader in the business life of the community as well. He held, among others, the offices of Chairman of the Provincial Bank of Canada, Vice-President of General Security Insurance Company and President of H. Corby Distillery, Limited.