

start Canada once more on the upward path of progress and prosperity. This may be also a fitting moment to congratulate those who survived the recent conflict and condole with those who have fallen. We "rejoice with those that do rejoice, and weep with those that weep."

Before parliament meets again the imperial conference and the imperial economic conference will have written their records upon the pages of history. May the deliberations of these imperial assemblies form yet another invisible link of empire and further cement the bonds of affection and of mutual interest which strongly unite the far-flung peoples who proudly declare their allegiance to our sovereign lord His Majesty the King.

It will be the privilege of the new government in the near future formally to deliver to the province of Saskatchewan almost upon its twenty-fifth birthday what remains of the great natural heritage of lands, mines and minerals withheld from that province since its formation in 1905. It is a matter of congratulation that the conflict of opinion which has existed with regard to this question is now at an end and that time has vindicated the stand taken by Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain and his followers during the twenty-five years which have elapsed since the formation of this province. In this connection I should like to suggest to the Minister of the Interior that he take up with the province the idea of establishing a small national park in the Moose mountain area in the south-eastern part of the province. The district is not particularly suitable for farming; it includes a lake, forest and hilly area which would be particularly adapted to a park. This also would be a very fine location for a big game preserve. The tourist trade of Canada has become a very great industry, but for various reasons Saskatchewan has not been receiving its proportion of that trade. This park would be close to the United States boundary, and with the aid of the good roads now being rapidly constructed in the province of Saskatchewan it would form a wonderful playground for our own people. In addition, these beautiful lakes and forests would attract a large volume of traffic from the south which, by means of the national highways, would reach the other beauty spots of Canada. The tourist traffic is of very great value because, in addition to the money which these tourists leave in the country as they pass through, it is a great influence for international good will and an unequalled advertisement of the greatness of the Dominion of Canada.

This session parliament has been especially summoned to deal with unemployment, and

[Mr. Turnbull.]

we address ourselves to that task with the knowledge that our people, being self-reliant and vigorous, desire an opportunity to work rather than the giving of charity. In my own province of Saskatchewan and in my own constituency, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the municipal and provincial authorities, these problems are very acute. The demand for harvest labour at the present time has afforded some temporary relief, but in the near future, with the approach of winter, the situation will become more difficult. Unfortunately seasonal unemployment in Saskatchewan has not been an extraordinary condition, due to the nature of the climate and also because of the preponderance of wheat growing in our agricultural industry, but this year, following some indications which arose last year, a special condition has been brought about and we found that a large portion of our people, through no fault of their own, were out of work during the summer months when their labour should have been in demand. This condition existed in spite of the fact that the provincial government expedited its program of public construction as far as possible under the circumstances. These people now find themselves confronted with the approach of winter and have nothing in reserve from their summer employment with which to provide food and clothing for their families.

The situation undoubtedly was sufficiently critical to warrant the calling of a session of parliament to deal with the measures necessary to afford these people a chance to secure employment. The farming population of Saskatchewan is not in the best of circumstances. The short crop of 1929, the partial failure of Canada to find a market for its surplus wheat, the increasing importation of certain farm products and the almost complete loss of export markets for agricultural products other than wheat all have had their repercussions on the farms of Saskatchewan, and there is no doubt that the diminished buying power of a large section of our people has had an adverse effect upon the prosperity of the whole country.

There is no occasion, however, for pessimism; difficulties only arouse a vigorous people to new heights of endeavour. We have credits on the other side of the ledger, not the least of which is the sterling quality of our people. It is true that we have lost markets, but others can and will be found. There is a great and growing market for Canadian goods in the orient. A very large portion of the population of the world lives in countries bordering the Pacific ocean, and these people are gradually acquiring a taste for Canadian goods. China annually imports, to the value of millions of dollars, goods of a kind which