

measures should be taken to give instruction on naval matters in Canada is a very important one. Of course the different portions of the Empire are very differently situated. We all rejoice to see the magnificent manner in which the Cape has come forward and presented such a handsome Jubilee gift to the fleet of Her Majesty in the shape of a first-class battleship. It must not, however, be forgotten that Canada possesses some of the most valuable fisheries in the world, and no less than 10,000 miles of sea coast, which she is obliged to protect by the construction, maintenance, and support of a large number of steam cruisers. In addition to that our position is a very different one from that of the Cape or of Australasia, as you will at once see when I remind you of the fact that we lie with a boundary of some 3,000 miles in extent separating us from a foreign country of 65½ millions of people. Our position is therefore very different from that of the Cape or Australia, but I do think that advantage might be taken of acting on the suggestion of Mr. Small by having effective training given to Canadian seamen.

The CHAIRMAN : With respect to the food supply I should like to ask Colonel Denison and the deputation if they are able to throw any light on the statement which appeared in the press not very long ago that a powerful party in the United States were likely to advocate successfully the imposition of a bounty on the export of wheat. That would contract the question of the food supply considerably. On the one hand it might assure us that wheat would be cheaper, but, on the other hand, I have no doubt that what Colonel Denison would say is that it would tend still further to ruin our wheat production for the time, and make it unnecessary that we should try and develop our own sources of supply.

Colonel DENISON : I have heard that it may be quite possible if the United States think that they can ruin the