

950,000 of English descent, 740,000 of Scotch descent, and 10,000 Welsh. We have, in addition, 300,000, or about 7 per cent., of a German population. The remaining 3 per cent., for my argument, need not be considered.

But you will say, this variety of race is our weakness. If we are to succeed we must be homogeneous. I answer not so as I read history. (Applause.) Where among all the nations of Europe will you find a greater variety of racial types than you will find in Great Britain?—so great that very few of us can tell whether the Saxon, the Norman, the Danish or the Celtic strain predominates in his own case. And yet who will dare question the virility of the British race or their title to the sovereignty of the world? On this continent, too, the most powerful nation is also the most varied racially, but, in spite of it all, the dominant force of the American Republic is the good old British stock, begotten of Puritanism and Anglo-Saxon independence—the same stock that fought the battles of the revolution and laid the foundations of the republic a little more than a century ago.

I like the Saxon word “brede,” which means to grow—to develop. Given a good stock, trained through generations in the habit of self-government, hardened, it may be, by centuries of struggle for existence, conscious of its ability to grapple with and overcome difficulties, self-reliant enough to assert its rights, and courageous enough to defend them if assailed, and you need no other guarantee as to the future of a nation. That is our position in Canada, and no nation has been and no nation can be a failure where its ruling forces are composed of such stalwart elements. The racial forces