

money have been thrown away in Great Britain just for want of geological knowledge; therefore I consider it is of great importance that the geological survey should be made a branch of the public service. I see no direct mention has been made in the speech as to the depression which unhappily prevailed when we last met, and we may presume from that that the worst of the commercial depression has passed. No doubt some branches of trade and commerce have suffered severely, and we cannot but sympathise with those who have succumbed through the pressure. But we have to congratulate ourselves upon the establishment of new branches of industry and commerce which have been commenced under favorable auspices with great Britain. It would have been considered a wonderful thing a few years ago to propose to transport cattle alive from this country to Great Britain for food, and yet this has actually been done the past year over and over again, not only with advantage to Canada, but also to Great Britain. I hope that this new branch of business will continue to be a remunerative one, as it will tend to stimulate our agricultural interests much more than the producing and export of grain. In all parts of Canada the lands at first possessed extraordinary fertility, which, after years of tillage, became exhausted, and it required large expenditure of money to renew it. The demand in Europe for our cattle for food, and our horses for military purposes, will stimulate this branch of industry to the advantage of the soil. It is, perhaps, neither the proper time nor place to enquire into the causes of the depression which was noted last year. I assume, from the fact that it has received no special attention from the Government, that it is much modified at present. No person can travel through the length and breadth of the Dominion without seeing signs of prosperity. I have seen progress in the public works, and I have seen in our own Province an experiment carried out with comparative success that may work a revolution in those parts of the Dominion where there are ice bound harbors. It has been an immense advantage in our Province to have a winter steamer cross the Straits of Northumberland with a moderate amount of success. I hope and trust that the prosperity of Canada will continue, and that our course will be onward and upward, with as few checks as can be reasonably expected in the history of the Dominion.

Hon. MR. CAMPBELL—I am sure that we have all listened with great interest and pleasure to the remarks which have fallen

from the hon. gentleman who moved and seconded the resolution for this address. The hon. gentleman from Prince Edward Island we have had the happiness of meeting for some years in this House; his presence and language are familiar to us, but we meet for the first time the hon. gentleman who moved the address. I think I may say for this side of the House, we are glad to welcome him and to listen to his remarks. It would be impossible for all of us to concur in the views which have been expressed by either of the honorable gentlemen who have spoken. They are the views, no doubt, most pleasant to the ears of the Government, but not those, we believe, which are held by the people of Canada. We are not quite so sanguine as they have expressed themselves to be. His Excellency's visit to British Columbia must have been one attended with great interest to himself, and one which the people of the Dominion, in whose esteem he holds a justly high place, will be glad he had an opportunity of paying. It completes the circle, I believe (with the exception of Manitoba) of His Excellency's visit to the various provinces of the Dominion, and I fancy there are very few people in Canada who have seen more of it or who know more about its affairs than the Governor-General. What passed on that side of the continent we are not informed in any way that we can take notice of in this House. Had His Excellency been accompanied by any Minister and had anything been done there which could properly come before Parliament, no doubt it would have been brought before us. The Pacific Railway surveys, we are told, have been prosecuted with the utmost vigor, but the long delays which have taken place remain still, I fear, unexplained. We find very little work has been done, although the difficulties of location extend over but a small portion, comparatively, of the whole route. My honorable friend from British Columbia will be able to speak on that subject with more certainty than I can. The delay is more probably the result of an inability to cope with the difficult task which is before the government of this country or of determined disposition to defer action as long as possible. I am afraid British Columbia will consider it. From remarks made by members of the Government at different times and places, they have reason to apprehend that there is a disposition to put off the construction of that work as long as possible. The paragraphs relating to the Treaty of Washington and the Extradition Treaty do not seem to require special mention. The negotiation of the latter, to