

take passengers and cargo to a Cuban port should be prevented from taking on the products of Cuba for Canada I am unable to understand, and should like to have explained.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—This is a contract in which the Mexican government are interested jointly with ourselves. The Mexican government are to supply half of the subsidy and we are to supply the other half. So far as the government of Canada is concerned my hon. friend is perfectly right in supposing that we would have preferred to allow cargo to be taken both ways—to and from Cuba. But the Mexican government insisted, for reasons of their own, dreading competition, I suppose, from Cuba, that on the northward trip no cargo should be taken from Cuba as a condition on which their granting a subsidy of equal amount to our own would depend. The hon. gentleman will understand that we ourselves would be loath—and I presume he would be loath as well as myself—to subsidize a line of steamers from Canada to Mexico which would have freedom to call at United States ports en route. That would be practically, to a considerable extent, subsidizing United States trade at our own expense, and the United States government, for similar considerations, although they yielded the point that we might call at Cuba on going to Mexico, declined to be a party to any contract unless we agreed that on the northward trip they should go from Mexico to some English or Canadian port, as the case might be. That is the reason why this clause was inserted.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—As I understand the contract, it does not make that provision. It permits the taking of a cargo and passengers at a Mexican port to Cuba, but it prevents the taking of a cargo at Cuba for Canada on its northern trip.

Hon. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Well, that was a provision insisted upon by the Mexican government. They declined to allow us to take up cargo at Cuba on the ground, I think, that they considered that Cuba was a competitor with them for the same class of trade that they designed to send to us. I think myself that they might as well have conceded the point, but as they

were joint subsidizers with ourselves—they pay \$50,000 and we pay \$50,000—I was not in a position to contest that point too far.

EXPORT OF ALUMINUM.

MOTION.

Hon. Mr. DOMVILLE moved:

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause a return to be laid before the Senate of aluminum exported for the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and to date, 1906, with values.

The motion was agreed to.

IMPORTS OF OXIDE OF ALUMINUM.

MOTION.

Hon. Mr. DOMVILLE moved:

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause a return to be laid before the Senate of imports of oxide of aluminum for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, and to date, 1906, with values.

The motion was agreed to.

NATURALIZATION ACT, AMENDMENT BILL.

FIRST READING.

Bill (A) An Act to amend the Naturalization Act was introduced and read the first time.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—It has been found desirable to pass an amendment to the law relating to naturalization. There are persons coming to the Northwest who have already been naturalized in other parts of the empire. It becomes necessary under the law that they shall be naturalized in Canada and the object of this amendment is to dispense with the three years residence, provided they have already had a residence of that number of years in other parts of the empire.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—Is my hon. friend at liberty to say what parts of the empire the parties referred to come from?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—No, I am not. The only thing I say about it is that in other parts of the empire they have passed a similar law, and it has been found desirable that we should also make such a provision. They have a similar law in New Zealand where the parties had been part of