

made by the hon. member for Cariboo and some of the other hon. members when they emphasized the danger existing from these wild-cat schemes. I feared that some of the hon. members of this House, and some people outside of the House, might be led to infer that the danger lay within the province, whereas it really lies outside. I would humbly suggest that if there is any information in any of the departments with regard to these mines or any other mines, immediate steps be taken to distribute that information, and that the method followed by the province of British Columbia be adopted, of getting out a report and having it sent to various centres and to all who may be interested in the mining development of that province. I would again refer to the report of Mr. Carlyle, the provincial mineralogist of British Columbia; and I think it would repay every member of this House, and any person who has any idea of investing in British Columbia or removing there, to read that report. The information contained in it is most reliable, compiled as it is by one who has absolutely no selfish ulterior interests to serve in its compilation.

Mr. BOSTOCK. After the assurance of the hon. leader of the Government, I would, with the permission of the House, withdraw the motion.

Motion withdrawn.

VOLUNTEERS OF 1837-38.

Mr. BRODER moved :

That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that some suitable recognition should be made by the Government to the volunteers of 1837-1838 for the valuable services they rendered in defence of their country at that time.

He said: I am quite aware that this matter has been brought to the attention of the House on different occasions, but as nothing has yet been done, I must ask the indulgence of the House while I attempt to say something which may lead the House to make some suitable recognition of the services rendered by the volunteers of 1837-38. I wish to say, at the outset, that there is no desire on my part to say anything which may bring up unpleasant recollections of the past. Whatever may be said, on either side, as to the merits or demerits of the contending parties in 1837-38, we can say this, that the men who went out to defend their country in those days should have some recognition at the hands of the people. If these men had halted at the threshold of our country's needs to discuss whether or not they were wrong or whether or not those opposed to them were in the wrong, this country would not be a British colony to-day. We have to recognize this fact, that those who were actively engaged in the aggressive movement against the constituted authorities of this country, at that time, did afterwards,

in their older and more mature years, give strong expression to the sentiment that their success would have been a calamity to Canada. I am glad to be able to acknowledge that many of the men who were then in the aggressive movement afterwards filled high positions in our official life and did good service for their country, as has been recognized not only by those who sympathized with them in their early days, but also by those who opposed their views. And the value of their services in these later days was not only recognized by the Canadian people but by the home authorities as well. But while I am willing to give them all the credit they deserve, as regards their integrity and devotion to the interests of this country subsequently, I think that we ought not to lose sight of those men who left their homes and families and took their lives into their hands to defend our country. These men, too, are certainly entitled to some recognition at our hands. It is the duty of every man, not only to stand at the door of his home and defend his family, but when duty calls, to stand at the gate of his country and defend it against the invader. I feel that this country has been derelict in the discharge of its duty towards the men who filled the breach in these days of danger to our existence as a portion of the British Empire. Many of these men are still living and feel, as they go down the vale of life, more and more keenly the neglect of their country. I wish to say that many of the descendants of these men are to-day fighting the battle of life, sustaining their parents in their old age, who fought their country's battles. I am glad to say that there are not many of them in indigent circumstances, because they were made of the kind of stuff that will succeed anywhere. I do not put their claim on this ground. I put it on the higher ground that every man who stands up in the defence of his country has a right to some recognition. That is the principle which was acted on by this country in the near past, and on which England and the United States and all civilized countries are accustomed to act. I am quite aware that there are men in this House who express themselves as favourable to those in rebellion on the ground that by their agitation they precipitated the bringing about of responsible government; but that was not the object these men had in view. Their object was to sever this country from England and make it a republic. And in that object they do not deserve the credit which some people give them. In the life of the late Lyon Mackenzie, written by his own son-in-law, Mr. Lindsay, I find a letter written by Mr. Mackenzie to his son on the 5th March, after he had been in exile.

The PRIME MINISTER (Mr. Laurier). What year?

Mr. BRODER. The year is not given, but it was about nine years after he had been