

drawing upon their army reserves and making a large expenditure in the preparation for war—which, God knows, we hope will not take place—I say it is a particularly happy occasion that we can find ourselves financially in a position to do our duty as one of the growing members of the great empire. We are delighted also to know that we are still attracting immigrants who come from the different parts of the world. We welcome, first of all, those of British stock, from the islands of Great Britain, and Ireland, from which so many of us come. We welcome them because they have our ideals and think as we do with regard to the destiny of this empire. They require no reformation and no preparation for true British citizenship in Canada. We also welcome those gentlemen who are coming from the United States who at last have, after many years, discovered that there is an opportunity of creating better homes and greater wealth for themselves on this side of the line than on the other. We welcome them because many of them have sprung from the same stock as the Canadian citizenship in its origin. Many of them are Canadians who left this country fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years ago, before we had opened our Great West, that great opportunity for the overflow of the Eastern provinces of Canada, for the provinces down by the sea and Ontario and Quebec. It is a splendid thing to see them return to their motherland and reorganize themselves by re-taking, as it were, the oath of allegiance to the land of their nativity. We welcome them all, but while we welcome them they must be made to distinctly understand that they are living in a British possession with British ideals, and that it is Canadian history we wish to perpetuate in this country and we welcome them in joining us in the effort to perpetuate that history, but not to disturb it. We welcome also the treaty with the West Indies. The government in seeking trade with the southern islands, which are diversified in their productions, which require many things we have to export, and are exporting many articles we require to buy, are acting wisely. It is a good thing to have an opportunity of reciprocal ar-

rangement with a nation of that sort. It is the natural direction in which to look for reciprocity if you desire reciprocal trade relations between this and other countries, because we can exchange products and we can create in that way a balance of trade in our favour rather than against it. Therefore I trust the government will continue their search in those southern islands and in other parts of the world which are opposite to us in order that our trade may be increased with them, in order that we may have an opportunity of developing beyond our own use the great industries of Canada, and intensify and extend the industrial life of Canada by the exportation of our products. Our northern sea is at last receiving that attention which the people of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta firmly believe it is entitled to. As has been said by the mover of the address we do not know enough, possibly, of the practicability of the navigation of that northern sea to warrant us to speak with that confidence upon this that we would like to speak, when referring to any portion of the Dominion of Canada. However, this is a northern country, and the great bulk of Canada lies to the north and not to the south, and the expenditure of public money in all directions on railroads and navigation to the north is bound to prove more profitable to Canada than any man would even dare to picture through any knowledge he may now possess. That statement has been ever true of the Dominion of Canada from its earliest period down to the present. There are men in this honourable body who little dreamed a few years ago that that northern country, called Prince Ruperts Land, would be the granary of the Dominion of Canada, and I might say of the world. No man ever thought twenty years ago that Peace River had a climate more conducive to the growth of vegetation of all sorts than possibly almost any other portion of Canada, save and except the Niagara Peninsula and British Columbia. But all these statements are coming true, and under these circumstances money spent in northern development, whether it be in the direction of Hudson bay or other dis-