

United States, is another strong argument in support of the policy which has been laid down by my hon. friend the Minister of Public Works, speaking, I suppose, as a private member of parliament and not as a minister, when he told us that our industries must be maintained at all hazards. In the province of Nova Scotia the total increase of population was about 9,000. Now, Sir, in the county of Cape Breton alone, where great industrial establishments have been formed within the past five or six years, there has been an increase of population from 34,000 to 48,000, or 5,000 more than the entire actual increase of the whole province. This fact points to the conclusion, it seems to me, that whatever may be our policy with regard to the North-west, so far as the eastern provinces of Canada are concerned, you cannot look for a great expansion of the population in the future unless you have a policy which will maintain and develop our great industries, which will keep those factories going which are now at work, which will establish other factories, which will give ample room for the people of this country to get work at home, and which will tend to diminish, if not absolutely to obliterate, the emigration which has taken place in the past from these provinces to the United States. In saying this I do not wish to minimize the great value and importance of the agricultural, fishing, mining and other industries of this country; but I do say that the great manufacturing industries of this country seem to be a most important factor in keeping our surplus population at home, and in preventing them from crossing the line for the purpose of finding employment on the other side which they cannot find in Canada.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have taken more time in dealing with the motion than I intended to do. I may perhaps be permitted, in closing, to mention the names of three gentlemen who were members of this House when we last met, and who have since passed over to the great majority. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Dobell, a member of the government, without portfolio, was a gentleman whom I had not had the pleasure of knowing for a long time, but during the few years in which I did know him somewhat intimately, I learned to respect and esteem him very much; and, I believe, I can truthfully say that if there was one man who had not a single enemy in this House of Commons of Canada, it was Mr. Dobell. We all remember his kindly and cordial manner towards every member, not only on the other side, but on this side of the House. I wish also to mention my late friend, Mr. Clarke Wallace, who sat beside me during the past session, when I had entrusted to me the very arduous duty of attempting, as a new and untried man, to lead the Liberal-Conservative party in the House of Commons, and to act in that capacity beside men who possessed much greater experience than I did myself. I always received a hearty

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and generous support from Mr. Wallace. He was a man of great ability, an authority on many public questions, a man of strong convictions, a man of strong character, a man who always had the courage of his convictions. He gave the best possible proof of his sincerity that any man could give in this country or in any other country. I did not always see eye to eye with him although I belonged to the same political party, but I was always ready to recognize and did recognize the absolute sincerity of the opinions upon which he acted in this House and as a public man in this country.

I also desire to mention another friend of mine, a gentleman beside whom I sat for three sessions when first I had the honour of a seat in this parliament. I refer to Mr. John W. Bell, the late member for Addington, a shrewd, kind-hearted, observant man, whose voice was not often heard in this House, but who was thoroughly respected and esteemed by all those who knew him, and whose place in the public life in this country cannot easily be filled, a man who did not take a large part in the debates of this House, but a man who had a thorough and complete acquaintance with public life, and with the necessities and interests of the country.

Might I be permitted in closing, Mr. Speaker, to refer to the loss, which, not only the empire as a whole, but which Canada, herself, has sustained in the death of Lord Dufferin who gave five or six years of his life to Canada as her Governor General. He performed his duty as Governor General during a time when party passions and party strife were very greatly aroused, but whatever criticism may have been made upon his conduct at the time when that party strife and passion prevailed, I venture to think, when the strife had passed away, when the passion had become less, it was recognized that he had acted in every way according to what was right and proper and according to his just and honest convictions. A many-sided man, as statesman, diplomat, pro-consul, man of letters, he filled a great place in the empire and did for Canada much in this that from the first he was inspired with a supreme confidence in the future of this country, and what is more than that, he was possessed with the same supreme confidence that the absolute legislative independence of this country would tend to bring about closer ties between this country and the empire as a whole. Twenty-five years have passed since he made that great speech at Winnipeg, in which he pictured Canada as nestling at the feet of her majestic mother, dreaming her dream and foreboding her destiny. Some of that dream has been realized and some of that destiny has since been unfolded and we are all glad that he lived to see it. When the right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) goes across the water to attend the Coronation ceremonies, in which we all wish him