

surplus earnings out of the industries of the country will have the effect of preventing those industries from putting back into them a sufficient sum from their surplus earnings, for replenishment and extension, and consequently for the gradual future increase of industrial operations. If those surplus earnings of industry are milked to too great an extent, a restriction is put on industry itself, which has its effect not only upon that industry but upon the industrial expansion and development and life of the whole Dominion, and thus prejudicially affects all activities of social and material development within the country.

Another source of revenue, and one which is very much resorted to by all finance ministers, is the liquor industry, which pays very heavy taxes, both in customs and in excise, and makes up a very large proportion of the yearly income of the Government. Now, there is an observation to be made on that line, which you would expect to come from me, but which I think might equally well come from the economist himself. If there is in our country an industry, large in development and widely distributed, which commences with the destruction of primary articles of food, and converts them into something which, in the most liberal interpretation, may contribute to the satisfaction of a certain proportion of our community, but which in its general effect is the inevitable and wide producer of inefficiency in production, you are gaining revenue from a source which results in inefficiency in production, and consequently bears heavily upon the real factors of national progress and development. Any country which takes a proportion of its revenue out of an industry which does not add to the efficiency, and strength, and power of production, but which tends very largely to diminish these qualities, is not the best kind of an industry, and we had better not base our prospects for the future too much upon revenues so derived. It has its reflex of destructive action which contributes nothing to production or to efficiency, but is a constant and uniform enemy to both.

These things we must take into consideration in a reasonable way, and we must base our views as to the permanence of the foundation of our revenue and of our expansion of trade in connection with the points that I have brought forward.

Now, let me for a moment come to another point, the allusion in the Speech to the sixty years of Canada's growth. I feel quite sure that mention of that event should appear, as it did, in the Speech from the Throne. To my mind it was a most notable event, and

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also a most opportune one. We had gone on too long with a general idea in Canada that we are here under certain circumstances, and had come into possession of certain resources; but I consider that we did not have a very strong feeling, and a proper spirit and understanding as to how we came by them. Four things have resulted from that Jubilee Celebration. The first is the general stock-taking by the whole community of Canada as to our resources and our present position. Here and now, and without shame, I make a confession and I think it is a confession that could be made by most of us. I think I have followed the history of this Dominion, and have been as nearly as possible au fait with its progress and its resources; but in two or three months in this Jubilee year I learned more of the resources of Canada, of its richness, of its promise, of its potential greatness, and received a deeper impression of them upon my mind than I ever had before. And if that confession may be made by one who follows things pretty closely, what they learned must have been a revelation to a very large proportion of the people of Canada. I have heard men and women, boys and girls, over and over again, say, after the subject had been brought to their attention and recapitulated, that it was a revelation to them. It is a fine thing that we had such a stock-taking. It has put energy and hope and confidence into millions of our people in a degree in which they never before possessed them. That is one thing it has done.

Another thing it has done is to operate, not only upon the grown-ups, but especially upon the little folks, the young people of the country. What the elders are talking about, takes the attention of a boy or girl. During this few weeks of the celebration everybody was talking about Canada, and its wonderful progress and its growth, its connections with the past, and the path by which it had travelled up to the present. Every boy and girl heard the conversations on that subject, they read of it in the newspapers and magazines everywhere, and what everybody is talking about the boys and girls are very anxious to know something about too. So, dating from that Jubilee celebration there has commenced an epoch of information and understanding, a vital interest in Canada as our country, and in its traditions and the great story of its wonderful progress. No pencil can calculate the good that has resulted, and I am absolutely in line with my honourable friend who spoke yesterday, in saying that that impetus should not be allowed to subside, and that every year we ought to have the day of our Confeder-