

elements of the two races united, from that day till now to develop out of that union this great Dominion to which we belong. He had brought also to that great event the representatives of all the nations of the world. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came to tell Britain and her colonies that there was somewhere, if they would only look on the map over on this continent of America, a young Dominion that might be honoured by having as its governor the heir apparent to the throne. He brought Old France there with her traditions and her romance in Canada, to remind her that once this land was hers, and although it had passed from her possession it was still a glorious land, perhaps as prosperous as it would have been under her administration. He brought the warships of the United States to tell them that at the back of Canada and at the back of these nations of the world there was France and Germany and others prepared to do honour to the new scion of the British nation, showing the United States that we were appreciated by these nations. That was to Canada a great boon, and gave us a status we would not otherwise have, and then the scenes of that great event, spectacular though they were, brought before us and those who were present, the history of Canada for three hundred years, in a way that this event shall not be forgotten.

I am sure His Excellency will not forget it, and no Canadian will forget it as long as he lives. Another word on the efforts of His Excellency has made to maintain cordial relations between Canada and the United States. We have no quarrel with them, and are not concerned particularly with their attitude towards us, and yet the example of British statesmen and British diplomacy and the example of His Majesty the King means that in a conciliatory spirit lies the greatest effort of a nation. Conciliation on his part as far as it went has done a great deal to sweeten the pleasant relations between Canada and that country. Our hope is—speaking for myself and those on the back benches of the Senate—that when he returns to England he will return as his predecessor did, impressed with the importance of this new Dominion. We will

Hon. Mr. ROSS (Middlesex).

have in him an able representative and an advocate at the seat of the Throne, and an advocate in the House of Lords, which he will, no doubt, enter upon his return, and like the Duke of Argyll, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne and his predecessor, he will be able to tell the people that they need have no fear for the loyalty of Canada or for the sturdy sons that left the old country years ago, who will build up on the western continent a country equal in wealth and perhaps greater in prosperity than the land they left, and perhaps the centre of the empire will not be the bank of the Thames as laid by the Romans two thousand years ago, but that the centre of the empire may gravitate to this side of the Atlantic.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned until 10.30 tomorrow.

THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1910.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 10.30 a.m.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

COST OF MILITARY FORTS AT BEAUMONT.

INQUIRY.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY inquired of the government:

1. How much have the works of construction of the military forts situated at Beaumont, near Quebec, cost up to this date?
2. Are the works in question finished?
3. If not, at how much is their completion valued?
4. What is the number of men actually employed on these works?
5. How much did the armament of these forts cost?
6. Are there any guardians appointed for the care of these forts?
7. Who are they and their annual salary?

Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—I am prepared to answer these questions; but I do not know whether my hon. friend will regard the answer as satisfactory.