

ed with the aspirations of the people. Any Governor General who can serve Canada well must do this. He not only impressed himself upon the people of Canada, which is a good thing, but he also enabled the people of Canada to impress themselves upon him, and while he, to a certain extent, reflects the qualities which he possesses, when he leaves us, I think he will reflect the qualities which we impressed upon him. He came to us as a Briton, the descendant of a distinguished statesman, and leaves us as much a Canadian as if born within the confines of the Dominion of Canada, and wherever he goes, to the last day, I think he can never forget the people who gave the respect which these people showed towards him, nor can he forget the great future which we have impressed upon him as the future which is in store for us. The hon. gentleman from Delorimier referred to one very interesting, and to my mind very gratifying feature of his career, and that was the close manner in which he identified himself with the best life of our people. There are spheres of usefulness, as Salisbury said in regard to the spheres of influence. There are other spheres. He seems to have chosen for himself those spheres which were, no doubt, genial to his own character, but which were beneficial to Canada. In the first place, he endeavoured to give us a higher idea of the value of human life by a close study of sanitary matters and by his attention and desire to develop hospital protection and relief for the people of Canada. The humane side of his career is one we cannot forget, and Her Excellency was also solicitous for our welfare in that regard. He also identified himself with the intellectual life of this country. There is not a university in Canada which has not been enlightened by his presence, and of the ten or fifteen thousand students, there are few who have not heard his voice. In that way, he has injected himself and the better qualities of his position into the young life of Canada, and if we are rising to a higher plane, as I think we are, we owe something to him and to his predecessors for inspiring us with higher ideals of character and with models of intellectual efficiency and literary pursuits, which is most important in a young country like this. We had his direct efforts to establish aids

for dramatic life, to cleanse the theatres from impurities which I think sometimes find their way there, to give us higher ideals as to those who, on the stage, play such an important part in inspiring us with the standard of excellency in drama and music which will exercise an important influence upon this department of human interest and human recreation. He has also identified himself, as the hon. gentleman from Delorimier said, with the Canadian clubs and with all those influences which go to cultivate a patriotic spirit. We cannot understand a Governor General that is not patriotic, and I do not know that we can appreciate to the full value the extent to which Earl Grey and some of his predecessors with him have enthused into us a higher degree of patriotism for our own land, and a higher degree of attachment to the land which he represented to a certain extent. These are qualities which we should not forget. My hon. friend referred to the endeavour which His Excellency made to establish cordial relations between the two dominant races in Canada. I sometimes dislike to speak of two races. I do not know whether we are two races or not. We have become so thoroughly united now and entirely fused the one into the other, that I sometimes think it is but one race, and that Canadian; but assuming for the moment that there are two races—there may have been two when His Excellency came, but I think there is but one or practically only one when His Excellency leaves. Of all the individual efforts which His Excellency has made to unite these two races and to have them enthused, the tercentenary of Quebec stands out as one of the great efforts in his career. Just notice for a moment what it implied. It implied that all Canada should remember that this country was founded by a Frenchman, Champlain, and that under the long career of the French regime there were being built up industries here and an interest in this country which perhaps at that time could not be cultivated in any other way, and we came to that climax in our history, the taking of Quebec in 1859, the transfer from the French regime to the British form of government, or the transfer in which the better