

bring a very valuable experience to the consideration of this subject, which members of the Government could not bring, and one which will be found, I think, very useful. Members of the Government are too apt, as they see things going on from day to day, and week to week, and year to year, to think nothing more can be done with the service. It is there and doing pretty well, and members of the Government see nothing outside of it. But those gentlemen come with fresh experience and different ideas, and bring experience which the members of the Government cannot have. The higher branches of the Civil Service are also represented. There are two or three deputy heads, and gentlemen who are subordinate officers. It seems to me that a commission, composed as this is, is probably the best tribunal to which you could submit such a question. Then, my hon. friend criticizes the examining of officers of the departments. That was done in a spirit of fairness. The junior officers of each Department have, of course, their views as to promotion, augmentation of salaries, hours of duty, their relative positions, and all that kind of thing, and the object in calling them was that those views and feelings and wishes might have fair representation. It is right and proper that it should be done. Of course, the Civil Service Commission, when they make their report, if that report should be adopted by the Government and sanctioned by Parliament, will govern the future of those young men, and regulate the steps by which they shall rise in the service and have their salaries increased, and it was but fair that they should have the opportunity of representing their views and wishes to the Commission. I was very glad to hear my hon. friend's remarks about the Indians. The increased distress among them is deplorable. Whether we shall be able to spread among them a knowledge of farming and a desire to till the soil, is doubtful, but every exertion is being made to accomplish that result, by men who are as likely to succeed as any we could choose. I cannot give any statement as to the progress that has been made. But these efforts are probably the only way the

*Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell.*

(Government can accomplish anything. There are some Indians who are more likely to endure the hardship of work, and more willing to work than others. The distances are so great in that country that one can hardly appreciate what is to be done unless one refers to them. The Indians it is proposed to deal with in this direction are some seven hundred miles from the work to be carried on. It is proposed to try an experiment with them, and to try to bring them to toil for their livelihood as white men do. We hope to succeed in that way. At all events, everything is being done that can be done. Into that vexed question, as to whom or to what cause the increased prosperity is due, I dislike to enter at length. It is like the money question which our former colleague, Mr. Wilmot, used to discuss—it is difficult to arrive at conclusions. My hon. friend (Mr. Scott) thinks that nothing is due to the National Policy. Neither the hon. gentleman who moved, nor the hon. gentleman who seconded, the Address, said that everything was due to the National Policy; they only said that it contributed to the returning prosperity of the country. I do not know how my hon. friend (Mr. Scott) gets over this fact, as pointed out by my hon. friend who moved the Address: There was a good harvest during the time of the late Government, they had not the National Policy, and prosperity did not return. These are three distinct positions which my hon. friend cannot controvert.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—There was no prosperity in the United States either.

Hon. Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—Still, it is quite reasonable to believe that a portion of it, at all events, (nobody says the whole of it) is due to the National Policy. The hon. gentleman says that some people may have benefitted to some extent who owned cotton mills and sugar refineries, but the general public has not. The advantage to the general public, it seems to me, is this: it has brought about prosperity to such an extent as to enable people to buy cotton and sugar; but there is not only that to be said, but in parts of the country where there are no cotton manufactories and no sugar refineries