

horticulture and dairying, instruction in agriculture in rural schools, a very important undertaking, and the education of the farmers as to insect pests. That expenditure will have a great effect in assisting the agricultural development of this country. In Quebec the money was devoted to instruction in fruit culture, encouragement in the manufacture of bacon and smoked meats, a thing which is very much needed, for one of the items of our exports which has decreased a good deal of late years has been the export of bacon, hams and products of that kind. Money was also expended for instruction in poultry keeping. I shall not take up more time going into particulars, but the facts are interesting to those who would like to read them.

There is also a reference to cable rates and the Bank Act. The Bank Act naturally will have to be re-passed. I think we can all very well and safely congratulate the hon. the Postmaster General on the success he met with when he was in England in getting the cable rates reduced. Anything that can cheapen our modes of doing business is a help to business and an advance to the country.

Reference is also made in the speech to a measure to increase the representation of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan in this House. I am quite sure the hon. members of the Senate will be happy and willing and eager to receive with open arms the hon. gentlemen who may be appointed to fill those positions. It will be the first evidence that we have had here of the growth of this Dominion, since the passing of the Autonomy Bills, and I am satisfied that it is a matter which will receive sympathetic action on the part of the members of this Chamber.

The last paragraph to which I shall refer is the one which foreshadows legislation in connection with a contribution towards the imperial navy. The subject is one that cannot be fully discussed on this occasion, and can only be dealt with properly when the Contribution Bill is laid before us for our consideration. I shall therefore make very few remarks indeed, and those of a general nature, with regard to that matter.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL.

For many years past the press and public men of this country have given expression to the feelings of the people of Canada to the effect that, having enjoyed many privileges of nationhood under the aegis and protection of the British Empire and having also increased in population and wealth, we desire to take upon us some of the responsibilities incurred in the protection which alone made our nationhood possible. They felt it was due to our self-respect that some such action should be taken.

This is an age of large enterprises, great combinations and aggregations of capital, and great industries. What has happened and is happening in the commercial world and in the industrial world is also happening all over through the national life of the various countries of the world, and therefore the small nation, that has no power in itself, is practically really existing on the sufferance of those who are capable of putting it out of business, and who would put it out of business if occasion required it, and it suited the politics of the times. We belong to a big country, to the British Empire, the greatest empire the world has ever seen. The young nations which compose a large part of that empire as they increase in population and wealth must also increase in power and in influence, and if they are true to themselves, and true to the great destiny which lies before them, if they are willing to accept it, they will, by becoming an aggregation with the Motherland and with the other parts of the empire, and some four or five hundred millions of people, make themselves secure and stable in their own security, and, not only that, but they will also wield an immense influence in securing the peace of the world. As the Right Hon. Mr. Churchill stated in a speech he made in parliament last July, the unity of the British Empire means the safety of its component parts, and the safety of the British Empire probably carries with it the peace of the world. The Hon. Mr. Churchill is an eminent and prominent statesman. Those statements were made in parliament before the representatives of all the great nations of the world. Mr. Churchill is also the head of the British Admiralty, and having made that statement in such a solemn form, I think we