

the deficiency in Great Britain? Is it not situated better than any other country to supply that deficiency? I think, within comparatively few years, it will be able to do so. I see no reason why Canada—there can be no reason why—located as eastern Canada is, at least one-third nearer to Great Britain than the principal ports of the United States, should not afford transportation, and Canada can produce the iron and steel as cheaply and as readily as any of the United States makers, and if so, we have reason to believe that the falling off in trade in Great Britain will, in the very near future, be entirely supplied by the enormous increase in this trade from Canada. Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to second the motion for the adoption of the address.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—I am quite sure that every one who has listened to the two speeches which have just been delivered by the mover and seconder of the address, will, with myself, congratulate the House upon the valuable acquisitions to it. I listened with a great deal of pleasure and interest to the speech made by the mover. It was terse, dignified, and generally, to the point. As an old Liberal, supporting a semi-protectionist government, the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Ellis) can be excused for a few of his utterances on this occasion. Without wishing to appear egotistical, permit me to congratulate the House on the fact of having another addition to it from the fourth estate, for whom personally, and otherwise, I have very great respect. The seconder of the address occupies a somewhat different position to that of the mover. He is what might be termed a representative of the manufacturing class of the community, a very important one, more particularly from the standpoint of the late government who introduced a protective policy into the country, and I presume I shall not be offensive if I designate him a Liberal of the old school, of free trade opinions, but of strong protectionist ideas. He seems to occupy a somewhat incongruous position, but still in this age, when some parties are obliged to accept when in power that which they opposed vehemently when in opposition, there is a gratification in knowing that the mind of man is so constituted that he can bring within its folds

Hon. Mr. JONES.

both sides of a political question on which they might differ, and do differ, in the study of political economy. However, be that as it may, I am sure, from the remarks which the seconder made, that he has a deep interest in the manufacturing interests of this country, and very properly so, because under that policy, which some of us had the honour and privilege of inaugurating in this country, the particular industry with which he is connected has flourished to a wonderful extent—to such an extent that that which barely existed in 1878 has now become one of the largest exporting branches of the trade of the country. I congratulate the present government on not having interfered with the protective policy of the old government, so as not materially to interfere with the progress and advancement of that particular industry as well as with others. I shall not at the present moment refer at any length to the first portion of the speech from the Throne, which speaks of the death of Her Majesty the Queen. That duty for a short time will devolve upon me no doubt when the Minister of Justice submits a motion of condolence to the Royal Family and of congratulation to His Majesty Edward VII., on his accession to the Throne. Hence, I do not deem it appropriate to say now, that which I propose to say when that question arises. It would be only a repetition of what I shall then have to say.

I am fully in accord with the reference made to the valour of the Canadians who were sent to South Africa. It is true that we were not the first, but the last of the colonies who offered that assistance. Be that as it may, the Canadian volunteers who went to South Africa have proved that the same blood which coursed through the veins of their forefathers courses in theirs, and that wherever they were sent to do battle with the foe, they did it with credit to themselves and to the country from which they came. It is a pleasant thought to all of us that at Paardeberg, one of the severest battles fought during the war, a battle fought on the anniversary of that blot on the escutcheon of British history, the surrender at Majuba Hill, they wiped out that blot on the history of our country and established for themselves a name in history that will never be forgotten. I congratulate