

ings of others, and come out with a distinctly Canadian policy.

The creation of that navy which will offer new openings to Canadian youths and further opportunities for the display of energy and ability by our Canadian workmen, will as we are assured, be Canadian-built, Canadian in its uses, and Canadian in its management. Let us hope further that it will lead to the establishment on Canadian soil of large shipyards wherein, to meet the pressing needs of the Canadian trade, merchantmen will be built either through a grant from the Dominion government or the imposition of a duty on ships built in foreign lands.

'There is no escape from destiny,' once said the victor of the world, on board the 'Northumberland.' So it is with nations as with individuals. It is then a task worthy of our leaders to make to-day preparations for the future, unflinchingly, though at the same time unostentatiously. To-morrow all adverse opinions, all criticisms, will give way to admiration at the enviable position our country will occupy, with greater liberty and independence.

Such are, Mr. Speaker, the proposals of the government. They one and all spring from the same inspiration, and it is one that makes for progress. Indeed the great mainspring of all government projects, which persists under a variety of forms, is a desire to do right, and whenever possible to do better still.

I am quite ready to acknowledge that youth is apt to be carried away by deceptive appearances, but there is no deception in believing that improvement is always within reach, providing there is proper guidance, there is no deception in hoping for one's country a constantly brighter and greater future. There is no deception possible for whoever follows that venerable and glorious leader, supported by his colleagues, sustained by the House, working hand in hand with the whole Canadian people, all united in one common expectation. Then, satisfied as to the necessity of developing unceasingly our powers, we will have the satisfaction of seeing Canada play a more important part, not only on the continent of America, but among the nations of the world in whose company it has just been admitted, conscious of its strength and justly proud of its youthful activity.

I have the honour to propose that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General in answer to the speech from the Throne.

Mr. G. W. KYTE (Richmond, N.S.). Mr. Speaker, we are living under parliamentary institutions, absolutely free from imperial interference, and it therefore appears desirable that we should from time to time be reminded of the source from which we have our being as a parliament-

Mr. ECREMENT.

ary body. And about the only material and substantial evidence of the tie that binds us to the motherland was presented to us on Thursday afternoon, as it is annually presented to us at the ceremony of the opening of parliament. According to ancient usage and custom, His Majesty's dutiful Commons, attended at the Senate Chamber and there learned from the speech of His Excellency the causes for which parliament was summoned. According to usage, equally ancient and respected, we are required to acknowledge this speech in a suitable reply. The honour and distinction of seconding the motion of my hon. friend from Berthier (Mr. Ecrement) that an humble address be presented to His Excellency has fallen upon me. I thank the right hon. the leader of the government for so honouring me, and I assure him that I have accepted the task, as I trust I shall accept every other serious duty in life, with a full sense of its responsibility. The mild and balmy weather we have enjoyed since our arrival at the capital and the lingering tints of autumn remind us that we have been invited to the discharge of our duties somewhat earlier than usual. Surely to begin earlier is to end earlier and my hope is that we shall have completed our labours before the melting winter's snows have overflowed the Chaudière; and I trust that diverse councils or overmuch speaking may not shame my expectation.

In His Excellency's speech he dealt with many important subjects, but it is my purpose to limit my observations to three or four. The first subject that appeals to me is that of immigration. I have always felt that Canada can never expect to achieve her destiny until her vast prairies and important stretches of land shall be peopled by a sufficient and contented population. Last year, I am happy to say, was a year unique in our history as respects the number of immigrants who landed on our shores. I am not going to inflict upon this House any statistics, and I trust the House will pardon me if I indulge one statistical quotation.

The number of immigrants arriving in Canada for the fiscal year, ending 31st March, 1909, was as follows:

IMMIGRATION FOR FISCAL YEAR, ENDED
MARCH 31, 1909.

Great Britain..	52,901
Continent..	34,175
United States....	59,832
	146,908
From Great Britain—	
England and Wales....	37,482
Scotland..	11,810
Ireland..	3,609

The following are the figures of immigration for the six months ending September