

pany, having assets of nearly \$40,000,000, and yet the report shows that when there were \$5,000,000 for division among the stockholders, some of the gentlemen who occupied places on the board would not assent to the distribution of \$480,000 of that money among the common stockholders, believing it might imperil the interests of the company in the years to come. When a company with a \$5,000,000 surplus is timorous about handing out \$480,000 right on the eve of commencing a season's business, it shows that the business is not one in which they have too much faith. Unless we can build up the shipping industry and increase the business of our railways, we are not going to have what we should have—a large, well constituted manufacturing business. The business of manufacturing goes hand in hand with agriculture and cheap transportation.

I do not purpose saying anything with respect to manufacturing in Canada. The protective tariff is the faith that has been followed by both political parties in this country—you may call it the national policy or what you will—and the country has gone on and prospered under it. But to-day the Government of Canada must have a reconstruction policy based in the main upon inducing the factories of this country to produce five dollars of value where they before produced one. If that is done and transportation facilities are increased both by rail and by water, there need be no fear for the manufacturing industries of this country. Under a proper and sane tariff they will continue to prosper as they have done in the past.

There are many other matters mentioned in the address to which I might refer, but I have already trespassed too long upon the time of the House, and will therefore resume my seat expressing the hope that the Government of Canada will be backed up in the coming year by the Senate of Canada, as Governments have been in the main, on the principle that we, separated as we are from active politics, can do much to steady the ship, so to speak. There never was a time when there were so many troubles confronting us, but our interests are one and the same, the interests of pure Canadianism; and in this matter may we hope and trust that everything will be done to increase the prosperity of the country by at all times and on all occasions taking up what we believe is in the best interests of the country.

In conclusion, let me say that individual effort is what is going to make or break

Canada within the next few years. You may talk about paternalism. No government can bring up any country on paternalism. It must be the thrift, the industry, of the people; and in these days, when, according to the press, we have not only paternalism, but may have maternalism, I think we had better cry off and try to get the people to devote themselves to individual responsibility and individual advancement.

Hon. GEORGE H. BRADBURY (Selkirk): Honourable gentlemen, in rising to discharge the important duty which has devolved upon me to-day, I do so with considerable diffidence, and ask the indulgence of the House. Before proceeding to the Address proper I desire to thank the honourable the leader of this House for the compliment he has conferred upon me in asking me to second this important Address.

Honourable gentlemen, since Parliament was convened a year ago, a dark shadow has fallen across the Royal household, and I am sure that the hearts of His Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects go out in loving sympathy to the Royal family in their great sorrow caused by the death of Prince John. Canada has not escaped. We are assembled here to-day with a dark shadow hanging over this Chamber, hanging over Canada, due to the loss of the great Liberal chieftain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. By his death one of Canada's most prominent figures has been removed from our public life. His stately and picturesque figure and his genial salutation will be missed in the corridors of the Parliament for many days to come. He was a great political leader, an ideal party leader, possessed of a charming personality that won for him hundreds of personal and political friends. By his death Canada has lost one of her most famous and brilliant sons. Those who had the good fortune to come in contact with Sir Wilfrid realized the wonderful influence of his genial and happy manner. It might well be said that he touched the imagination of the Canadian people, more especially those of his own race, as no other man in the public life of Canada had ever done. Sir Wilfrid was intensely human, and the human touch reached the hearts of the masses of the people of Canada as they were never reached by any other man except Sir John A. Macdonald. These two great Canadians, outstanding figures in the public life of Canada, were wonderfully alike in many ways. Sir Wilfrid's life, like that of his great predecessor, passed out like a beautiful flower that had lived and