

was the trend of events during, say, thirty years of that period. In the first Parliament, which sat after Confederation, Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Government, had occasion to use these words:

I hope to live to see the day, and, if I do not, that my son may be spared to see Canada the right arm of England, to see Canada a powerful auxiliary to the Empire, not as now a cause of anxiety and a source of danger.

The dawn of the day for which Sir John Macdonald longed, broke last year on the battlefields of France and Flanders, when Canada proved herself the right arm of the Empire. During those thirty years people in Canada, of all parties, felt that its economic and industrial development was largely dependent on our relations with the United States. Every ministry which held office in those thirty years tried, and tried with every power which they possessed, to improve those trade relations. Not one of those efforts was successful. Canada never in those thirty years ceased to regard her great neighbour as a Hercules, but it was only toward the end of the period that she found herself an Antæus gaining the strength of self-reliance from every downfall. Many things contributed to the result which was finally reached when Canada found herself and felt that she was no longer dependent. None of the causes was more potent in securing this result than the fact that the leaders of both parties of both races were in harmony about the one essential element in our national development. Howe, no less than Tupper, Geo. Brown and Sir John Macdonald, Dorion equally with Cartier, believed with absolute conviction in British connection and British traditions. I think all will unite in feeling that this half century which has passed should be marked in some appropriate way. In the circumstances through which we are at present passing, ceremonial or celebration, save of the soberest kind, would not be fitting. I would venture to suggest that nothing could be more fitting as a memorial which would be permanent and appropriate than that the new Parliament House, which, like our national life, is a new building on old foundations, should be dedicated to our splendid past, which has made possible a still more splendid future.

Hon. W. H. SHARPE: In rising to second the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, I desire to express my thanks for the honour conferred upon me. I wish also to join with all that has been said in regard to the departure of our for-

mer Governor General, and in extending a welcome to our new Governor General of Canada.

We have entered upon the third year of this great war. Canada, in my opinion, has done nobly. We have enlisted almost 400,000 men; we have sent overseas almost 300,000 men; we are keeping four divisions on the front line facing the Germans, and we are keeping these men properly equipped and properly recruited. These four divisions are holding eleven miles of the front line. I visited these four divisions last fall, and I want to tell you to-day, honourable gentlemen, that a better and finer class of men never took up arms in the history of the world—

Some hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. SHARPE: —and the feeling, the morale, the manhood, of these Canadians in France cannot be beaten any where. I had the honour also of visiting a large number of our wounded in the hospitals. Here I found the very best of feeling, and the only ambition those poor boys had was that they might soon get better and go and have another crack at the Germans. The Canadians in France have played an effective and glorious part in this great war: they have met and have defeated the Prussian Guards that the Germans are so proud of. Many of our boys have fallen in this conflict, and many of them will fall before it comes to a conclusion.

There is work for us all to do in this country at the present time. Britain is calling for more products of the land, and she needs more munitions of war. We need more men to fill up the vacancies that occur from time to time in our front ranks in France. We must provide the money for all this. This is work that every one in Canada can help in. We must have men to reinforce our boys at the front; in fact, in my opinion, every man in Canada should be a volunteer to go and work where he can do the most good.

In 1914, if any person had told us that Canada would have done as well as she has, we would not have believed it. Besides enlisting almost 400,000 men and equipping them, we have manufactured a billion dollars worth of munitions of war, and I am informed that more orders are coming to us, to the extent of almost five hundred millions of dollars. Truly, Canada has done wonderfully well.

Hon. Mr. McLENNAN.