

other struggle had ever done—(applause)—and Canada accepted it. We were never a 'greater Britain' in the sense we are now, and never would have been had not the colonial troops from Canada, Australia and elsewhere answered to the call and stood side by side with the best soldiers of the British service to defend the integrity of British Government and sovereignty. (Applause.) It may have cost a great deal, and it did, but I think that the result is worth all those expenses of blood and treasure. Whatever may be the ultimate issue—and there can be only one issue—whatever the expense, we feel that our contribution has reflected honor upon ourselves, and that in the opinion of those concerned in the direction of affairs in the mother country, Canada and the Canadians stand higher than ever before. (Applause.) We sent our best men, and they rendered the best service that men could give, and brought us lasting honor. (Applause.) If we can do anything to show our appreciation, to make their future brighter—and I do not mean the Government alone, for we are all-united on this—it is the least we can do for the toil, the long marches, the endurance, the risks they incurred and the sweat and blood they spent for the defence of Canadian honor and the great empire to which they belong. (Loud and long continued applause.)

The Empire's Greatest Era.

"It is not for me," Mr. Ross continued, "to refer to the address which his Honor delivered to us yesterday. I am only here to follow the course suggested by my hon. friend, and postpone any remarks I might make on one of the most important paragraphs in that address until the House meets next week to consider resolutions of condolence as well as congratulation. We have lost in her Majesty the greatest Monarch of this age, and one of the greatest Monarchs of any age. She represented the highest characteristic in her era, as well as the highest character and the noblest statesmanship and diplomatic skill. She represented in herself all that made Sovereignty lovable, and it may be long, very long, before Britain will be governed as it was governed under her administration, or before any other Sovereign may command the same affection and admiration she commanded. She not only assisted in making the empire great, she made an era for the world. England has only one that can compare with it in historical or literary development—the Elizabethan era. A long interval, three hundred years, intervened between that era and this. Whether such a long interval will intervene before such another era, equally significant, shall arise we cannot tell. It has been our honor and privilege to live in the greatest era of the empire, an era recognized by all the world as an era incomparable in the extension of human liberties and in the development of the highest qualities of human civilization. And if we had the oratorical power of the greatest of Roman or of British orators all concentrated within one of us, we would utterly fail to set forth the grandeur and glory of that era which is just closed." (Cheers.)

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The address in reply thanking his Honor for the gracious speech which he had presented to the House was then declared carried, and the House, on the motion of the Premier, adjourned until Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

Notices of Motion.

The following notices of motion were given:—

Mr. Joynt—On Tuesday next—A bill to amend the act respecting County Council elections. A bill to amend the assignment act, R. S. O., Chap. 147.

Mr. Barr—On Tuesday next—A bill to amend the municipal act. A bill to amend the act respecting the registration of manhood suffrage voters.

Mr. Barr—On Tuesday next—Order of the House for a return of copies of applications for admission into normal colleges for the year 1901, the date of such applications, the number and names of those admitted, the date on which the said applicants were notified of their admission, the number and names of those rejected, the date on which said applicants were notified of their rejection, the cause of the rejection of said applicants, the number of teachers in training the normal colleges can accommodate, and the number of teachers in training not actually in attendance at such normal colleges.

Mr. Matheson—On Wednesday next—Inquiry of Ministry: What amount was received during the year 1900 for bonus on timber sales? What amount was received during the year 1900 for dues on pulpwood?

The Attorney-General—On Tuesday next—Bill entitled an act to amend the County Courts act. Bill entitled an act to amend the judicature act. Bill entitled an act to amend the jurors act.

Beet Sugar Industry.

A large deputation representing the Ontario Beet Sugar Association and several Boards of Trades asked the Government yesterday to assist the beet sugar industry of the Province. The deputation was headed by President Parry of Dunnville, a constituent of Hon. Mr. Harcourt, who introduced him to the Premier and his confreres as the "Galahad of the beet sugar cause." Others present were Ald. Parnell, London; W. Cockshutt, Brantford; E. E. Miller, Warton; T. A. G. Gordon, Alvinston; W. K. Snider, Sombra; ex-Mayor Smith, Chatham; D. Marshall, Aylmer; Thos. Elliott, Chatham; N. B. Gash, Toronto, and D. H. Price, Aylmer. The latter, as Secretary of the association, read a resolution, passed at Tuesday's convention, in which it was stated that the consumption of sugar in Canada was about 300,000,000 pounds per annum, and was growing. Most of this was brought from foreign countries. The growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States had been stimulated by bounties. Recent experiments in Ontario had shown that the soil and climate of the Province were suitable for the production of high-grade sugar beet, and the resolution suggested that the Government of Ontario grant such assistance to the sugar beet industry as they felt able to give. Mr.