

more fully elucidated in the Sermon on the Mount, to be an enduring guidance to all human progress.

(3) I believe the "flag of my country" to be the emblem of that country's constitutional rule and its national prestige among the peoples of the earth, and have no desire to see it substituted by any other.

(4) I believe in doing my duty towards Canada as a loyal British subject, striving to uphold the rights of freedom within it as a commonwealth of provinces safe-guarded by its own national unity and hereditary courage.

(5) I believe in an administration of public affairs—federal, provincial, and municipal—that makes for an equality of respect towards a rectitude of administrative rule.

(6) I believe my vote as a citizen to be my own individual birthright, which, when I come to use it, no candidate for public office, high or humble, may rob me of, by any act of bribery direct or indirect.

(7) I believe in a national good-will that makes for a national unity of action, while the peace and prosperity of the State is being promoted.

(8) I believe in an individual patriotism that is prepared to stand by a communal patriotism for the protection of the rights of the Empire to which we Canadians constitutionally belong, against any outside assailant of it in whole or in part.

(9) I believe in the justice that protects and perpetuates the liberty of the subject as a sacred thing within the domain of law-and-order, in the State and its various subdivisions.

(10) I believe in the civic co-operation that tends to advance the progress of my province as an intrinsic part of my confederated homeland, which shares in the prestige of the British Empire to which it is constitutionally attached.

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The formulating of a "Creed of Patriotism" can hardly expect to escape the animadversion of the lower grade of professional politicians, whom Mr. Henry George refers to in his "Progress and Poverty" as having generically lost nearly all moral principle in their oversight and direction of public affairs. Their "Creed of Patriotism" never seemed in his opinion, to get beyond an unwholesome self-seeking. But it is now over thirty years since Mr. George's book saw the light of day, and possibly things have so changed for the better, that a "Creed of Patriotism and Public Service" may meet with a less voluble deerying than it met with in these earlier days. Yet the very ordinary politicians, even of this later date, may feel their