

in every department of human activity, you will permit me to cite several instances in which you have directed the opinion of Canada, and I might add the world, and in which we have followed your example greatly to our own advantage.

(1) In commerce, we have accepted the terminology of your currency, as well as your standards for weights and measures. We have accepted your railway system both as to gauge and railway carriages. We have accepted your methods of surveying your territories and prairie lands. Our municipal system is very much like yours, but with less power to the head of the municipality than you have conceded. Our modes of assessing property and collecting taxes and the management of highways are based upon your methods *mutatis mutandis*. We hold elections less frequently than you do, but with a preference, as in your case, for a short parliamentary term. We have adopted your system of voting by ballot, and extended the franchise in nearly every province to persons twenty-one years of age, and as might be expected with two peoples bearing such a close resemblance to each other, we conduct our elections amid the vociferations of opposing parties and with such platform oratory and public discussion as circumstances require or party funds admit. Greater freedom than we enjoy in political matters, either in the criticism of our opponents or in the methods by which elections are conducted, would rather hinder than advance our political liberties.

It is perhaps in the work of education that we have most closely followed in your footsteps. We adopted your free school system very soon after it was declared to be indispensable by leaders of education in the evolution of citizenship. We adopted your Normal school system for the training of teachers of primary schools, and have pushed it further than you, for we extend it to our teachers of Grammar or Secondary schools. We have endowed our university from the public domain as you have done. We have agricultural colleges and kindergarten and technical schools at the expense of the public treasury and the taxpayer. The education for the learned professions, such as law and medicine and theology, are comprehensive and reasonably efficient. College courses of study are supposed to be adapted to the requirements of modern education, and although our endowments may not be as generous as yours, and although we may be wanting in the wealth of equipment in libraries and scientific apparatus which you possess, I think I can safely say, and with becoming modesty, that it is the ambition of our col-