

would make them at least the fourth nation on the face of the globe" (*Ib.* p. 8). He preferred for the title of the new confederation "The Kingdom of Canada," and he desired an imperial alliance with the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the Crown as the sufficient bond of union (3 *Imp. Rev.* p. 416). At another time Sir John Macdonald said that the new constitution "was intended to be, as far as circumstances would permit, similar to that of the imperial government, and recognizing the Sovereign of Great Britain as its sole and only head" (Gray, p. 55).

In accordance with these ideas a draft of the Federation Bill spoke not of the "Dominion of Canada," but of the "Kingdom of Canada" (Pope, "Confederation Documents," p. 181), and Mr. Pope tells us that "Mr. Macdonald made every effort to retain the phrase," but it was changed (as Sir John himself wrote to a friend) "at the instance of Lord Derby, the Foreign Minister, who feared that the word 'kingdom' would wound the susceptibilities of the Yankees" ("Life of Sir John A. Macdonald," vol. I, p. 313). What a blessed thing it is that Providence in His infinite mercy so bountifully provides these English lords with grace and tact and liberality sufficient to keep our neighbors in such excellent good humor. I sometimes wonder if there is not a shade of contempt in the smiles with which our surrenders are accepted.

The founders of our federation, then, desired that Canada should be a "nation." They wished to be "subjects of a great British-American nation," styled "The Kingdom of Canada," with the British queen for their sovereign. Gentlemen, is not that what we still desire, and that which we must still diligently seek after?

And well, sir, might the patriotic aspirations of these great men rise to such a height. In population the provinces almost equalled that of the thirteen states when they declared