

came home to roost, and Canada through her press has boasted in the past of her snow and ice. It ill becomes a Canadian, certainly one of any pretence of culture, to take umbrage because one of the master versifiers of the age has chosen to refer to our country in the language we have used so freely ourselves. This is undoubtedly a practical and utilitarian age; but the powers forbid that we have reached that stage when we can see more beauty in the more or less fulsome paragraphs of the "professional ad. writer" than in the magnificent lines in which Kipling has sung of Canada.

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AUSTRALIA FALLING INTO LINE.	The problem which our Fathers of Confederation settled for Canada just thirty years
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ago is now confronting the statesmen of the Australian colonies. The Australians have begun to feel the disadvantage of raising barriers between themselves, and a convention of the leading statesmen of all the colonies, except Queensland, has been held to devise ways and means whereby a federated Australia may become an accomplished fact. This, to our minds, is not the least important event in the record year of the record reign. The convention has adjourned to meet again when the Australian representatives return from participating in the jubilee festivities in England. The questions on which a decision will have to be reached are much the same as those the settlement of which gave us our own federation. The most important in our opinion are, the election or selection of the members of the second chamber and the powers to be vested in the second chamber, that is, if it shall have only "the limited checking powers" of the House of Lords, or equal powers with the first chamber. The striking object lesson in the recklessness and irresponsibility which can characterise the acts of a second chamber not elected, afforded by the senate in the States, has not been without effect in the Antipodes, and there is practically a unanimous feeling that if Australian Confederation becomes a fact, the second chamber must be no less responsible to the people than the first chamber, by whatever name it may be called.

THE STATES It is but justice to the mass
FALLING OUT of the people in the United
OF LINE. States to believe that could they have passed upon the Arbitration Treaty, that treaty would now be enrolled on the senate books of England and the States, proclaiming to the world that the great Anglo-Saxon race, whether in monarchical Britain or in republican America, regards the maintenance of peace as the highest achievement of statesmanship. But alas for peace and alas for Anglo-Saxon prestige! One section of the family has shown that even peace and patriotism are of less account than party. We do not, however, wish to imply that even if the Australian second chamber were not elected they could be guilty of such conduct as that which has brought the American senate into contempt—the repudiation of the Behring Sea award, rejection of the Arbitration Treaty. Did the second chamber in any British country so stultify the nation, the people in very shame would bring the existence of such chamber to a speedy end. But in monarchical Britain, proved it has been time and again there exists greater union between those who are governed and those who govern than the republican United States.

It is not insular prejudice or national bigotry which causes us to say that a higher order of individual citizenship and individual responsibility exists in the monarchical sections of Anglo-Saxondom than in the big republic. This is illustrated in a most marked manner by comparison between the class of men who seek to guide the destinies of the respective countries. Is there a man to-day, prominent in politics in the United States, who has obtained to even a moderate degree of distinction in any other walk of life. With a discrimination that doubtless Englishmen appreciate, the United States seem to reserve the brightest of its prominent men for the Court of St. James. McKinley's cabinet, like that of Cleveland's, is a gathering of politicians, and politicians only. In England the present Premier, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Mr. Balfour and many others, perhaps in lesser degree, rank among the leading literary