

the two sets of colonists have been completely separated, and they now find themselves perfectly distinct, without any social, commercial, or political intercourse.

There are those in Canada, and, I doubt not, there are those in Australasia, who have taken a somewhat enlarged view of the situation. They have seen that while the emigrant from England to New Zealand traversed 180° of longitude east, and the settler in Western Canada passed over 120° of longitude west, the two are nevertheless not separated by the sum of the two distances. By actual journey they are undoubtedly 300° of longitude from each other, but by actual fact they are only 60° asunder.

True, the sixty degrees of longitude which separates them, when it comes to be measured, is increased in mileage somewhat owing to another circumstance, but the application of science comes to our aid in connection with this question. If we resort to the agencies of steam and electricity, the people of Australasia and the people of Canada may, for all practical purposes, become neighbours. And why, it may be asked, should they not be neighbours as far as it is possible for art and science to make them? Are they not one in language, in laws, and in loyalty? Have they not substantially the same mission in the outer Empire, and would they not, as good neighbours, supporting each other, and with their energies directed to a common cause, be of great advantage to each other? Would they not, so united by friendly ties, add strength to the power to which they owe a common and willing allegiance?

If we have discovered ourselves in Canada to be much nearer our sister Colonies in Australasia than we ever before supposed, we have also awakened to the knowledge that there is no land