

American Continent, and happily the northern part of it, for the northern races are the sturdiest and the strongest and in the past have generally dominated the more southern ones. Our merchant marine grows apace. Our prairies are limitless in extent, and produce better wheat than can be grown south of the boundary line. Our forests are bounded only by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and are the envy of two continents. Our fisheries, or rather those portions of which we have not been unjustly deprived, are rich and inexhaustible; and the vastness of our mineral wealth is only beginning to open the eyes and loose the purse strings of the capitalists of the world. With all this we can afford to become reconciled to the loss of our splendid territory in 1782 and all that we have since been deprived of, and forget and forgive the disingenuousness of some of the United States diplomats, the unfriendly treatment of Canada by that Government in trade and other interests, the baptisms of blood we have received by filibustering raids in 1775-6, 1812-14, 1837-38 and 1866, 1870, and 1871. None fostered, and all permitted, by the Government of the United States, as well as every other grievance or wrong of which we have had to complain, and for many of which our own mother country was largely to blame.

The growth of Imperial sentiment throughout the British dominions puts us in a very different position from what we have held in the past, and doubtless as the United States comes more and more into contact with other nations, and realizes that England is her best friend, a different tone will prevail among her people, so that we may, in the future, expect that Canada, as part of a great Empire, and not an isolated dependency, will receive that fair international treatment to which nations desiring to live on friendly terms with one another are entitled.

The inhabitants of every country should be instructed in their national history. With us, as with every people, full knowledge of the history of all incidents connected with international relationships cannot but be helpful and desirable as part of the national education. To these ends Mr. Hodgins has done excellent service, and his book will take a prominent place in our country's historical literature.

Obituary.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, SENATOR.

It is perhaps not known to many lawyers of the present day that the late Mr. Allan was a member of the legal profession. He was at the time of his death, on the 24th ult., in his eightieth year, having been born at York, now Toronto, Jan. 9, 1822, his father, Hon. William Allan, having been one of the pioneers of this country.

In Easter Term, 1839, Mr. Allan passed his examinations as a law