

tions ago. Still more difficult is it to look forward one hundred and fifty years, or one-tenth of that time. Our forward range of vision is limited; we cannot draw the veil which conceals the future from us. We can, however, judge of the well being of the future by what the past teaches us, and herein lies the educational value of the movement which happily the Canadian Club of Halifax has made its own.

The more the purpose of our meeting here today is considered the more will the movement by this Club be appreciated. There are many Canadian Clubs in the various cities throughout the Dominion all doing useful, patriotic service and excellent educational work, but there is not another which has displayed higher and broader patriotic spirit than the Canadian Club of Halifax. Perhaps the fact is due to the unique position of the province and the city, for they stand alone, the one as the cradle the other as its constitutional birthplace of self-governing Greater Britain.

The Canadian Club of Halifax is to be highly commended in resolving to turn the circumstances which I have alluded to, to the best possible account. Since the suggestion was made public that steps should be taken to commemorate in some permanent and worthy manner the semi-tercentenary of the origin of parliamentary government within the limits of the Dominion, many communications have been received in favour of the proposal. These I would wish to read on the present occasion, but I must content myself by a brief reference to them.

His Honour has already read to you a telegram message received from His Excellency Earl Grey, and a cable from the King's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Crewe. Another has come from Lieutenant-Governor Dunsuir, of British Columbia. Many letters have come including one from Lord Strathcona, from premiers, ex-premiers and ministers, from universities and educational departments, from Canadian Clubs and various boards. The commendations are wide and general. The opinion is