

age her own foreign policy as Denmark, Bulgaria or medieval Turkey. It is a remark of Sir George Lewis, made long since, that "if a country possesses a dependency from which it derives no public revenue, no military or naval strength, and no commercial advantages or facilities for emigration which it would not enjoy though the dependency were independent. \* \* \* Such a possession cannot justly be called glorious." This is exactly the position of Canada to-day, and precisely why we argue for independent life. Sir Henry Taylor, when under-secretary for the colonies in 1852, wrote to Lord Grey as follows:—"I do not suppose the provinces to be useless to us, but I regard any present uses not obtainable from them as independent nations as no more than dust in the balance compared with the evil contingencies." Mr. Parkin, however, contends that the relations of the empire have now been changed, and that steam and electricity have re-created the world. He tells us that under imperial federation the emigration from Great Britain will go to the colonies rather than to foreign countries, and thus weld together the bonds of imperial power. Admit that steam and electricity have re-created the world and you have not lessened the force of Sir Henry's statement one iota. We have shown that every moral and material advantage to England from colonial dominion can be just as well gained by separate nationalities, and he must read history upside down who does not know that with increased prosperity and command over the forces of nature, every energetic community slowly but surely tends to independent life. They will not be content to bear the train when they cannot wear the royal robe. Moreover, a comparison between the emigration to the United States and that to the colonies does not bear out Mr. Parkin's statement that under imperial unity emigration will flow to British countries, for from 1815 to 1889, a period of 74 years, the number of people who left Great Britain for the United States was nearly twice as large as that which left for the colonies and all other parts of the world. What the emigrant wants is bread, and the best way to entice him is to render your country a cheap place to live in, by giving industry and commerce their natural course, instead of crippling them with an imperial zollverein. In our judgment it would be much better sense for those Canadians who are dining and wining about imperial dreams, and who advocate more expenditures on foreign immigration, to devise some scheme by which the heart-rending exodus of their own fellow-countrymen may be at least partially arrested. Bright truly said that "the nation in every country lives in the cottage: and unless the light of your constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are impressed there on the feelings and conditions of the people, rely upon it you have yet to learn the duties of government."

To recapitulate, colonialism cannot live many years longer,