

that word there cannot be the slightest doubt. The Confederation debates and the Confederation Papers clearly show that Macdonald, Cartier, Brown, Galt, Tupper, McGee, in fact, all the founders of the Dominion were at one in maintaining as the very basis of Confederation absolute autonomy for the Dominion with the ultimate idea of Canada attaining complete national status, in friendly alliance of course with Great Britain and other countries.

The very inauguration of the new Dominion on July 1st, 1867, was significantly hailed by the then Governor-General, Lord Monck, as the beginning of — A NEW NATIONALITY. The representative of the Crown, of course, but voiced the sentiments of his responsible ministers, sentiments which had been freely expressed during all the negotiations leading up to Confederation. John A. Macdonald, for instance, never hesitated to express his opinion that the framers of Confederation were creating a NEW NATIONALITY, in fact founding a great NATION whose alliance would ultimately be worthy of being sought by the great nations of the earth. What more explicit could there be than Macdonald's solemn declaration during the Confederation debate "*Our progress during the next quarter of a century will be vastly greater. And when by means of this rapid increase we become a NATION of eight or nine millions of inhabitants our alliance will be worthy of being sought by the great nations of the earth. It will become year by year less a case of dependence on our part and of over ruling protection on the part of the Mother Country and more a case of Healthy AND CORDIAL ALLIANCE.*"

To John A. Macdonald, with his remarkable prescience, it was clear, as has been well said, that Canadians would not always be content to be *colonials*, and he fully realized that the establishment of Confederation must eventually entail a higher status for the people of the Dominion. The status that Macdonald intended for the new confederation was that of a "Kingdom" which was sim-