

munication that the internationalism which is so marked an accompaniment of recent advances in the arts and sciences became possible. To-day most of the things which count in life are international, and this very fact of the broadness of their foundation permits them to attain a perfection and a rapidity of growth impossible under the old restrictions of nationalism. Thus art, religion, medicine, literature, and the many applications of science are not confined to any one nation, but, as soon as they exist for one nation, of necessity and automatically they become part of the wealth of every nation. Finance, along with commerce, has become notoriously international, and even social aristocracies are to a certain extent becoming internationalised.

This extension of the chief interests and pursuits of mankind beyond national boundaries is perhaps the most valuable result of advancing civilisation, and in the course of time will do much to bring about a uniformity of the benefits of civilisation throughout the world. It will tend to create a uniformity of knowledge and understanding which as time goes on will make national boundaries of less and less importance. The ultimate limit of this development of internationalism will be when there is a universal and