

King George would ere this have conferred upon the Canadian service the title of the Royal Canadian Navy, and that any references to the defence of Canada which British Admiralty reports might have contained would not have made this country dependent upon the Royal Australian Navy, but would have referred to the Royal Canadian Navy as a naval organization likely to be of service should the need ever arise in the defence of Australia and New Zealand.

The Present and Future Development of the Royal Australian Navy.

What progress has been made by the Australian government in the creation of its navy and how this progress is viewed by Great Britain will be apparent from the following quotation from an article entitled **the Australian Naval Progress**, which appears in the **London Times of August 14th, 1912:**

"Beyond doubt the most striking sign today of the national development of the overseas Dominions is the establishment of the Australian navy. When all criticisms, favourable or otherwise, are summed up **there remains the unalterable fact that Australia is launching her own fleet because she wants it.** The overseas Dominions, **outgrown the stage of colonies,** are fast acquiring a responsibility abroad which Britain at home could not prohibit even if she would, yet **nothing could be more loyal than their spirit toward the Mother country** and the manner in which they offered to share the Mother country's burden. . . . It is about as useless to question here in England whether Australia should be allowed to own a navy as whether Germany should. It is a matter over which England herself has humanly no control. **The establishment of its own fleet by the younger British nation arises from popular demand, which is to say, popular instinct.**"

After setting out the names and sizes of the several ships constructed the article continues:

"These ships here described. . . . one Dreadnought cruiser, three smaller cruisers, six Destroyers and three submarines. . . . compose what is known as **the Australian fleet unit as arranged at the Imperial Defence Conference of 1909.**"

The article at this point goes on to describe the considerably **larger plans of naval construction and equipment** which have been adopted since the Imperial Defence Conference of 1909 on the recommendation of Admiral Henderson and which contemplate **an expenditure of £22,500,000 spread over 22 years,** divided into four eras, the first of seven and the other three, of five years each, so that the fleet may grow in accordance with increase of personnel required.

How New Zealand has Carried out her Part of Agreement.

New Zealand under the Naval Subsidy Act of 1908 undertook to contribute annually the sum of £100,000. Under the Naval Defence Act of 1909, the Minister of Finance of New Zealand was