

govern its dominions as the United States with its thirty or forty States extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These are our hopes and aspirations. We have no desire to be behind our neighbours in enterprise, but to emulate to the fullest extent their virtues and eclipse them if possible in their enterprise. I am glad to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on the fact that the Royal Society, which I believe you were the principal instrument in establishing, is taking part in the great demonstration to be held in Canada during the coming year to celebrate its discovery four hundred years ago by Cabot. It must be a gratifying fact to you to know that the efforts you put forth in order to spread the advantages of science throughout the country have been so successful, and that the Royal Society is to take so important a part in the commemoration. Let us look forward to the time when we shall know no distinction between the British subject born in the Colony and one who is born upon the old sod. I know when in Australia three years ago, somebody said that they had no particular history to which they could look back with pride. My answer was that the history of England is as much their glory as it is yours—that you only live on another part of one grand estate owned by the Queen. I am glad to think that the feeling to which I refer is dying out, and that we are cultivating but one feeling, and that is a unity of the Empire and a unity of sentiment, and a desire to have but one people bound together in the strongest possible bonds of interest and affection.

Mr. J. CASTELL HOPKINS: I may perhaps be allowed to express the pleasure which a Canadian like myself on his first visit to London experiences at being able to be present at the meeting of a society of which he has so often heard, whose Imperial activity is so widely known, and whose work for the welfare and unity of the Empire he so much admires. I need not dilate on the ability of the paper. This much I will say as to the past history of this country, that we in Canada have also a history, a history abounding in important and romantic episodes, and which during the last hundred years records the efforts of the Canadian people to build up a British Colonial Empire by the side of the great republic of the West. It is a history recording a work which, I believe, the people of England are beginning to appreciate, and which I believe they can help us to extend in the direction of the further unity and greatness of the Empire. There are few of us who do not look upon the changed aspect of Colonial affairs and the changed views of British statesmen with intense pleasure, views like those expressed by such men as Mr. Chamberlain, and which have been