

A good book on colonial government (Reinsch, p. 16) defines a colony, on the other hand, as "an outlying possession of a national State, the administration of which is carried on under a system distinct from, but subordinate to, the government of the national territory." And that somewhat exactly describes our position.

We are a colony, then, but we do not like the word. We feel that it carries with it a flavor of inferiority. And so it does. Emigrants are principally of the proletariat class. Comparatively few of the bourgeoisie, and practically none of the wealthy or highly cultured, leave the old shores. Colony implies inferiority — inferiority in culture, inferiority in wealth, inferiority in government, inferiority in foreign relations, inferiority and subordination. "Colonization," as Reinsch (p. 14) has it, "implies the exertion of influence by a higher civilization upon one of a lower order." We recognize the implication, and therefore dislike the term.

*A Self-governing Colony?* — But we are, nevertheless, a colony; and the books would have it that we are a self-governing colony. Is that true? And, if not, to what extent are we under authority?

All the power which we have comes from a statute passed at Westminster. It does not depend in any way upon our own declaration. The authority of the Parliament of Great Britain, of France, Germany, Italy, the United States, and so on, is all self-asserted. Ours is a gift from a power outside of us, the gift of the Imperial Parliament.

And the Parliament which gave, can take away, or change, as it pleases. We are not sovereign. We are subordinate. We are not a nation, but a colony. Our Parliament is a legislative, but not a constituent, body (Bourinot, in Hodgins, "Dominion and Provincial Legislation," p. 1315).

*Constitutional Limitations.* — More important than the