

wisely and well. Strange, too, that it should have for so very long remained blind to the value of those splendid possessions. So late as 1880, an English M.P. wrote an article in the *Contemporary Review* on the future of Canada. He saw no uses in Colonies save as outlets for surplus population and markets for English manufactures; and, said he, the United States serve both these purposes better than all the Colonies put together. It mattered not to him that his countrymen should go to the States, become alien or hostile to the old land, and swear to fight the battles of the Republic against all princes and rulers, especially the Queen of England. He was blind, too, to the fact, so loudly proclaimed in London last year, that trade follows the flag. He was a manufacturer, but he took no account of the fact that every man settling in Canada consumes at least five times as much of British manufactures as he would did he settle to the south of the line. Now, so well do France and Germany understand the value of Colonies, that they have for some years been hunting the world over to find where to set their feet. We have seen Germany establish herself at Agra Pequana, a desolate spot on the west coast of Africa, destitute even of water, and supporting little life, animal or vegetable. German writers, too, have lately been telling England that her existence as a first-class power will henceforth depend upon her drawing her Colonies more closely around her. One of them even compares her to a rotten trunk, only kept from falling by the mighty saplings growing up about it. This comparison may be objected to, not only as being odious, but, because it is, in a general way, absolutely untrue. So far from being rotten, England is as sound as any country in the world, and sounder than most. The writer who makes the comparison only does so, indeed, in view of the condition to which she has been brought by the abuse of her free institutions under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone.

But whatever misconception may have existed in England as to the value of her Colonies, whatever may have been her indifference toward the communities of her own children growing up all over the world, she was never indifferent to India. The cases of the Colonies and India were, from the first, as utterly different as they could be. The Colonies had cost England little. They had been built up by the energies of her own children, at little trouble to herself. Her wars with France extended to this continent, but were not undertaken for its sake, and in turn her American colonists gave her willing and effectual aid. But