

neighbours, and is it forgotten that one hundred thousand United Empire Loyalists, the very best blood of the old American colonies, and a very large fraction of their total population, made great sacrifices in order to be once more in a British country? Finally, let any man examine himself, let him remember his conversations with friends, and it will be seen that patriotic considerations have been and are especially at the present time acting as a strong deterrent to emigration. Again, the British connection by increasing the security of investments, lowers, (does it not?) the rate at which capital can be obtained. There are minor advantages such as the commissions offered by the British army to our young men with the fighting instinct, but I will come at once to the major interest of the British-Canadian union, defence. Among sea-faring peoples Canada occupies the fifth place. Our ships go to all quarters of the globe. The Canadian Shipmaster, says Dr. Parkin, knows that at Malta or Melbourne, at the Cape or Auckland, he can claim the protection of the national flag, he has a right to apply to the British consul and can rely on the prestige of the British name. In the last few years Canadian trade with Japan and Australia has been quadrupled. What protection could the Canadian navy furnish in Oriental waters or even in our own inland waters? The fact is that we Canadians have enjoyed so long a period of peace that we have ceased to believe in the possibility of war. Lulling ourselves to rest in the consciousness of pacific intentions, we have come to consider Canada as exempt from danger. But, as Sir Charles Dilke has pointed out in his little volume on Imperial Defence,