

population, than the state governments do, and that, too, without a direct tax, while the state governments must levy a direct tax for everything, not only to pay themselves for their services, but for every other expenditure they make.

The constitution of the United States prohibits the expenditure of money on nearly all public works, save works connected with the mails and navigation. Congress expends no money on railways. If the Dominion government should not spend any more money on public works than the United States does, according to population, the bonded debt of Canada could be paid in twenty-five years. The debt of Canada, incurred mainly for the construction of public works, is less per capita than the debt of the United States at the close of the war; and the United States still owe over a thousand millions of dollars, notwithstanding their customs duties and other taxes are higher than they are in Canada.

It is admitted that the administration of justice is more efficient in Canada than in the States. Canada needs no secret organization to enforce law.

When the superiority of the Canadian government over the government of our southern neighbors is considered, methinks that any man, no matter what may be his partisan leanings, might in perfect fairness say that the Right Honorable Sir John Macdonald is the greatest statesman in America, since he has been the leader of the Canadian government for nearly fifty years. But it may be asked, if Canada has such a good government, why is it that the United States can boast of twelve times greater population? The answer to this question is easy and reasonable. It is mainly the climatic differences of the two countries, which is more favorable in the Southern and Middle States. If 100 years ago the climate of the adjoining countries could have been reversed, so that the climate of Canada, from her southern boundary northward, would have been similar to the climate of the United States, from their northern boundary southward, to the Gulf of Mexico, and the climate of the United States had been similar to the climate bordering on the Hudson's Bay and arctic ocean, then Canada would have had sixty millions of people. With this difference: they would

have been more noble and intelligent, for the superior educational facilities enjoyed by Canadians develop intelligence of mind and nobleness of heart. Canada, with such climatic conditions, would have had a greater mileage of railways than exists now in the States, for Canada with five millions of people has constructed a railway that spans the continent. The States had nearly forty millions of people before the citizens living in Atlantic cities could reach a city on the Pacific coast by railway.

Canada would have outstripped the world in her merchant marine, just as she now does exceed the United States, according to population, in this respect. She would have out-rivaled the world in manufactured products, just as her sons in the States excel all others in inventions.

For climatic reasons, the population of Canada is mainly located along her southern border, but a love of good government fosters the loyal spirit which makes the people cling to their native land; so that now with the aid government can give to railways, the people are stretching their settlements far to the north and northwest. Not without hope of prosperity, which is assured by abundant crops from rich soil, and the best horses and cattle and sheep, which is proved by the preference given to the sale of these animals in foreign markets. Settlers find that they can gain wealth in Canada from these sources; but there are rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal, etc., etc., in addition.

I have no antipathy to the people of the United States. My grand-parents, U. E. L., were born in what is now the State of New York. If the Americans could lay aside a large degree of prejudice and consider the matter fairly, and then accept an impartial Governor or Viceroy, instead of a partizan President—one who only represents the opinion of a moiety of the people—then the people of the States could have the co-operation of the best statesmen in the world in the making of their laws. Then the fear of anarchy would not trouble any of them either awake or in their dreams while sleeping,—but in a few years the English speaking people from the arctic circle to the Gulf of Mexico would feel proud that they formed part of the greatest, grandest and best empire on the face of the globe.