

once founded, should give officers only to a Federal Army, at the call of the Federal Council or Government alone, and that no men, whether officers or privates, should be allowed, once a Federal force is established, to call themselves Provincial forces, but that they should all be Federal or Dominion troops. It was the reverse of this policy, it was the fear of offending the separate colony pride, that led America, when her Federal Constitution was first settled, to allow each State to enrol militia, that made the Great Civil War possible, and it will assuredly again breed trouble, unless altered by an amendment to the Constitution. Canada saw the fault, and has remedied it, and every militia man looks only to the Federal Government for orders. Whether the forces so created shall be called out for defence in time of Imperial War, whether Volunteers shall be encouraged for service outside of the Home Government jurisdiction, are questions for the future. If England is always to defend the colonies, as I hope she always will, the equivalent hope may be expressed that to the best of their power the Colonial Governments will assist her in her need in the same way. It is in this direction that in the future some understanding will be arrived at. It is the first and longest step in the consummation of a real federation. But the desire for these matters must be felt by the colonists, the need recognised, before England can properly urge more than discussion and consultation. If Australia manages to do that which the statesmen of America and Canada were able to do, and for which her statesmen should be equal, and found a Union, then another stumbling-block in the way of federation will be removed, for we shall have a representative of the Dominion of Australia, as we have a High Commissioner representing Canada. The High Commissioner has since the creation of the office been a statesman in the closest touch with the Federal Government. His value as a representative, placed on equal terms with the British Plenipotentiary when foreign treaties have to be adjusted, has been amply proved, and the united Australian States or Provinces will find that such a representative is necessary. His appointment would make the formation of an Imperial Council more easy. But in saying this, I speak only words I have heard from Australians competent to judge. There is no doubt that some participation in Imperial