IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

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fice something for, if necessary, it will be the aim and the interest of the Government to see that we shall prepare to attain without making the sacrifice unreasonable and not beyond due bounds. Perhaps it is as well that we should be thus called upon peaceably to do what other nations have had to do by means of wasting war." We are, however, far from having yet attained colonial manhood, and are quite unprepared at present to assume the responsibilities attending an independent existence, even if that existence presented any immediate advantages; but every year of progress is leading us one step onward in national thought, in self-confidence, and in command of resources. The present constitution has unquestionably given a stimulus to progress. Canada may not, however, be the first to definitely raise the question of its relations to the empire. When the country has largely increased in wealth and population, is it to be expected that the Home Government will continue to maintain diplomatic relations with foreign courts and to bear the burdens of defence, without calling on the wealthy colonies to contribute a share of the expense?

This political manhood, which must result in a change of our relations with the Empire, may be in the far distant or nearer future; but let us educate ourselves into that high standard of citizenship that when it does come we shall be found prepared, as a people, to assume all its responsibilities. There is great room for improvement in the internal machinery of the Dominion. We want the right development of the national character, and to this end we must have the infusion of a high-toned morale among the people, freedom of thought and action, and the spread of education. Not least among the characteristics of the people, we need the infusion of a national sentiment through the breadth of the land, which will find expression in a love of our country, in a healthy pride in its institutions, and an earnest endeavour to maintain and improve them. The internal economy of the Dominion and the fitting of ourselves for a higher national position, will for the present, furnish ample national interests to attend to. In the future before us there is work for every man to do. Each one will exercise some influence in giving shape to the course of that future and force to its current. We must not forget that we have a country to live for as well as a country to live in. There is here no long historic record from which to glean examples which we might emulate; but each man may