

leges and universities to do honor to the highest ideals of university education, to discourage empiricism and superficiality in every department of instruction, and to fully equip our young men and women for the varied responsibilities of citizenship. If in this respect we emulate the example which is given us by the great universities of the United States—and in that list I include the university of which I am to-night the guest—you will not blame us, I hope, for copying methods so meritorious and so distinguished.

Now what is the significance of the various historical events which have entered into my narrative, assuming, of course, that I have stated them correctly? Do they not clearly indicate a tendency towards the segregation of British North America and the United States—a tendency not weaker but stronger in recent years? Are we warranted then on the facts submitted in making any forecast of the future? I admit that the Divinity that shapes the destinies of a nation works on such a gigantic plan that no one standing at any point in a nation's history can speak with confidence of its relation to other nations in summers far to come. Looking back but a few centuries, the history of the world is full of surprises. One hundred and fifty years ago France owned at least one-half of this continent; now she owns only a few islands on its eastern coast. A little over a hundred years ago Spain owned one-quarter of North America and nearly all of South America; now she does not own an acre. What seer at the middle of the eighteenth century could have predicted the expulsion of either France or Spain from the Western Hemisphere? The most sanguine believer in the virtues of a democracy could see no sign in the heavens of this great Republic with its wealth of material possessions and its greater wealth of men and energy and national virtue 150 years ago. Even within our own time, unlooked for and unexpected, the scattered fragments of the German fatherland were welded in "blood and iron" by the master hand of Bismarck; and Italy, the popular prey of internal factions, was consolidated by the statesmanship of Cavour. "Fold up the map of Europe," said the great Pitt, after he heard of Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz, but Napoleon passed away, and the forces which he attempted to stifle ranged themselves under other leaders and the map of Europe resumed its former coloring.

What shall be the coloring of the map of North America, even before this century closes, none of us can tell, nor need we vex the oracle for any Adelpic forecast. Sufficient for us to