

is announced, more than £500,000 change hands. The banks are closed, trade is suspended, and the whole colony is breathless with feverish impatience, until the name of the winner of the cup is published throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is a national event, only to be compared, for widespread intensity, to the Presidential election in America. When I was there, in spite of the pouring rain, there were nearly a hundred thousand

therefore, in area, the proportions of an empire or kingdom, and far exceeds in size the States of the American Union, or the provinces of Canada. Each has a sea frontage of its own, and is thus independent of all others for external communication. These divisions, again, have grown up under a system of what may be called State socialism. The Government of each colony takes the chief part in developing its resources, by the construction of



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people on the grounds, that is to say, one-tenth of the entire population of the colony. Here were people who had come a five days' sea voyage from New Zealand, others who had taken long journeys over land, others who had come from Tasmania.

The problem of federating Australia, says Dr. Parkin, presents some features different from those met with in the United States and Canada. The whole territory of a vast continent is divided among five colonies, each of which has

railways, irrigation systems, and other public works, involving the creation of large public debts.

The population is, and will continue to be, more purely British, than any countries yet occupied by Anglo-Saxon people. Ninety-five per cent. is British—either born in the colonies, or in the mother land. There is here nothing to parallel the elimination of the Anglo-Saxon element which is taking place so rapidly in the United States. There is no French province, with its in-