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admitted by England of late years in acknowledgment of the development of Canada and of her present position in the empire, and any departure now from so sound a doctrine would be a serious injury to the Imperial connexion and an insult to the ability of Canadians to take a part in the great councils of the world.

Canada then is no longer a mere Province, in the old Colonial sense of the term, but a Dominion possessing many of the attributes of a self-governing nation. Her past history is not that of a selfish people, but of one ever ready to make concessions for the sake of maintaining the most friendly relations between England and the United States. Every treaty that has been made with the United States has been more or less at the expense of some Canadian interest, but Canadians have yielded to the force of circumstances, and to reasons of national comity and good neighbourhood. Canada has been always ready to agree to any fair measure of reciprocal trade with her neighbours, but this paper has shown that all her efforts in that direction have been fruitless for years. The two political parties since 1867, the year of Confederation, have been avowedly in favour of reciprocity, and the differences of opinion that have grown up between them since 1879, when the present Government adopted a so-called National Policy or system of Protection, have been as to the extent to which a new treaty with the United States should go; whether it should be, generally speaking, on the basis of the Treaty of 1854, or a complete measure of unrestricted reciprocity, or, in other words, free trade in the manufactured as well as in the natural products of the two countries. This issue was formally raised at the general election which took place on the 5th of March last. At the very beginning of the contest the organs of the Government published an official communication, addressed by the Governor-General in December last to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which the desire is expressed for the opening up of negotiations with Washington for the purpose of arranging, if possible, a reciprocal measure of trade on the basis of 1854, 'with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries,' and with such 'extensions' as are assumed to be 'in the interests of Canada and the United States,' as well as in the hope of coming to satisfactory conclusions with respect to the fisheries, 'the coasting trade, wreckage, and the boundary between Alaska and the Dominion. The leader of the Government, Sir John A. Macdonald, also issued an address in which he emphatically set forth the reasons why he claimed a continuance of the support he had received from the country since