

United States. The miners of Canada last year sold 85 per cent. of their surplus products in the American market. The lumbermen last year sold sixty-seven per cent. of their surplus products in the United States. The manufacturers sell nearly one-half their surplus product in the United States.

Farmers and fishermen are the only two classes of producers who do not sell half or more of their products in the United States. The miners sell in that market 33½ millions out of a total export of 40 millions; in forest products, the exports to the United States are 32 millions out of 47½ millions; in manufactures, the proportion is 15 1-3 millions out of 31½ millions. In everything except the products of the sea and the farms, the exports to the United States are 81 millions out of 119 millions. But the fishermen send only a quarter of their product to the United States; and the farmers send there less than 19 millions out of a total of 144 1-3 millions.

None of these people who trade freely with the United States have suffered a loss of loyalty. Manufacturers buy and sell in the United States and are still loyal. Bankers invest in the United States, at high rates of interest, money which they borrow in Canada at low rates. Far from becoming disloyal, some of the bankers are able to take care of the farmers' loyalty as well as their own. If merchants, manufacturers and bankers can do business with the United States without becoming disloyal, why not farmers? Is there anything in the farmer's occupation that makes him peculiarly liable to be converted into an annexationist by trade?

Many years ago it was argued that if Canada were allowed to govern herself, she would be separated from the Empire. That fear was dispelled by experience. Even those who opposed responsible government for Canada were more reasonable than those who oppose freedom of trade for fear of annexation. For we are more likely to be politically influenced by political institutions than by sales of wheat and purchases of boots.

The teaching of the most loyal and eminent men in Canadian politics is against the opinion that trade with the United States is disloyal or tends toward disloyalty. Sir John Macdonald said in 1891 that he was negotiating for reci-