

Much that was said then is as true and as pertinent now. The United States of that period had a population of twenty-three millions. The movement was killed by the Reciprocity treaty of 1854, which let in a flood of prosperity. When the treaty was abrogated in 1866, Confederation was on the boards and great things were expected of it. The huge expenditure since has given the country the appearance of prosperity, but we have reached the end of our tether as large borrowers, and Political Union is once more a burning question. Sir Oliver Mowat congratulated himself and his followers the other day on the fact that the present movement had not attracted any notable politicians in this province. Hitherto he and his fellow-reactionaries at Ottawa have contrived by dismissals, by onslaughts in their party newspapers and otherwise to terrorize the politicians known to favor Political Union. To quote a phrase from J. S. Mill's essay on Liberty, which Sir Oliver might read with profit, there exists in Ontario "a state of things in which a large portion of the most active and inquiring intellects find it advisable to keep the general principles and grounds of their convictions within their own breasts, and attempt, in what they address to the public, to fit as much as they can of their own conclusions to premises which they have internally renounced." But that is passing away. Public men in Quebec are no longer afraid to speak their minds, and those in Ontario are taking heart. Everyone knows that the people are more advanced than the politicians.

The Reciprocity of 1854.

Under the Reciprocity treaty of 1854-66 the free exchange of the following articles was allowed:—

Grain, flour and other breadstuffs.	Fish and fish products.
Animals of all kinds.	Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
Eggs and poultry.	Fruits, dried and undried.
Stone and marble unwrought.	Hides and furs.
Slate.	Butter, cheese and tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.	Ores of all kinds.
Coal.	Turpentine, ashes, pitch, tar.
Timber and lumber, unmanufactured.	Firewood.
Wool and pelts.	Gypsum, dye-stuffs.
Rice, broom-corn, bark.	Flax, hemp and tow.
Grindstones.	Rags.
Seeds and vegetables.	Unmanufactured tobacco.
	Cotton Wool.

The trade of Upper and Lower Canada, then united under one government, with the United States rose from \$24,000,000 in 1854 to \$41,000,000 in 1856. There was a slight decline after that, but in 1863 the trade came to \$43,000,000 and in 1866, the last year of the treaty, to \$55,000,000. The trade of the other provinces with the States

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