

ica. Relations between the British Empire and the United States were by no means easy in the first half of the nineteenth century, and war was close on several occasions. During this whole period the Mother Country kept in the colonies that now compose Canada a regular garrison numerically equal to the whole army of the United States. For years she actually paid more in maintaining this garrison than the colonies raised in taxes for their own administration and development. In the decade from 1841 to 1851 the provincial revenue of old Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) ranged from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, and Great Britain was spending on the defence of the colony about \$2,500,000 a year. The Mother Country built the Rideau Canal; she built the first St. Lawrence canals; she constructed fortifications at Halifax, Quebec, St. John, Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Amherstburg, and other places, the present fortifications of Quebec alone having cost \$35,000,000. Altogether, the military expenditures alone of Great Britain upon British North America aggregate some four hundred million dollars. These expenditures were incurred to keep Canada a part of the British Empire and to enable the desire of Canadians to remain British to be fulfilled. As for naval expenditure, it has been estimated by the British Admiralty that from 1870 to 1890 Canada's proportionate share of the cost of the squadrons which gave her local defence was from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000.