

trade line between the two countries, there will be no desire for a political union. Even if such should be the result, neither side need complain. The future may well be left to take care of itself in this respect, for meantime all the profits from a vastly increased trade, all the opportunities for growth and development essential to a better condition, either for subsequent union or an essential independence, will be equally shared by the American as by the Canadian. Serious questions threatening the peace of the two great English speaking nations of the world can be most readily adjusted, the transportation regulation problem solved, and a greatly improved relation established, by lifting up the customs line that now runs athwart the continent, and making it of uniform height, placing it, by mutual consent, right around the continent. Thus will come to the free trader, a welcome instalment of his desire for a larger market, and to the protectionist an extension of the principles which he claims are most adapted to develop the best interests of both countries. If in this latter extension he can include, without disturbing the equilibrium of taxation, an abundant supply of raw material, the duty on which is now the chief point of attack, and his weakest point of defense, a double purpose will be accomplished, in the maintenance of the tariff at its existing high rate, while permitting a free supply of raw material, furnished by consumers who would absorb a proportionate amount of the industrial products which it contributed to create.