

which other countries do not have. The high American duties are against all the world. We, by this pact, have them remitted to us-- a distinct and very exceptional advantage in that great market, while we have no such advantage in the British market. Great Britain trades with foreign countries far more than she does with her Dominions, which is proven by the following table.

Great Britain's Imports for the last five years were:

From Canada, £15,000,000.00, or approximately \$75,000,000.00.

From United States, £63,000,000.00, or approximately \$315,000,000.00.

From Germany, £55,000,000.00, or approximately \$275,000,000.00.

Great Britain's Exports during the same period (five years) were:

To Canada, £12,500,000.00, or approximately \$62,500,000.00.

To United States, £23,500,000.00, or approximately \$117,500,000.00.

To Germany, £50,000,000.00, or approximately \$250,000,000.00.

Evidently there is no necessity in the Imperial interest that one part of the Empire should confine itself to trade with another part. There is no need of the Canadian Imperialist being more Imperial than the Centre of the Empire itself.

ANNEXATION

Then it is argued that greater trade with the United States under this Reciprocity pact will lead to annexation. The experience of history refutes this argument absolutely. In 1850 there was a strong agitation in Canada for annexation with the United States. Lord Elgin, the then Governor-General, reported to his Government at home that it was absolutely necessary to obtain opportunities for expansion of trade between Canada and the United States so as to check this movement for annexation. Lord Elgin was wise in his day and generation. The annexation movement was for purely economical reasons--that trade was necessary to the existence of the country and that the best way to get it was by joining the American Union. Lord Elgin succeeded in securing the Reciprocity Treaty of