

tariff of 1890 was a hard blow to the farmers in Canada who had been trading extensively with their neighbors. By it the duties on agricultural products entering the United States were made almost prohibitive. In 1897 came the Dingley Act, which was the final word in agricultural protective legislation. Canadian farmers now decided that they must find other markets for their products.

The various difficulties which caused friction in the late eighties were gradually cleared from the slate. The trouble over the seizure of the sealers was settled by plans arranged in the Treaty of Arbitration of February 29th, 1892. The Hay-Pannecote Treaty of October 20th, 1903 finally settled the Alaskan boundary and this shelved the question of boundary disputes between Canada and the United States. The last foot of international boundary was marked and controversy over this question, which had been causing continuous friction for over one hundred years, ceased.

Many reasons may be given for the gradual growth of good feeling which was so marked in the years leading up to the hundredth anniversary of peace.

Canada began to make rapid strides in her national development, the years following the opening of her great west bringing increased prosperity. Her great railroad systems running east and west expanded with the country's requirement and made communication with the remote parts of the Dominion comparatively easy. The completion of the Canadian Pacific in 1885 and the subsequent construction of a number of feeders for that system, the double tracking of the Grand Trunk in the early nineties and the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern have given to our country a railroad service that is unsurpassed. This development has encouraged Canadian manufacturing industries, which, protected by a high tariff, have been able to compete with outsiders for the domestic trade. These advances have caused Canadians to give more attention to their opportunities and look less enviously at their neighbors.

A tremendous exodus to the United States in the nineties, among whom were some of the country's brightest and best young men, created an international brotherhood which was bound to develop friendly relations. By the last census of the United States there was reported to be about one million two hundred thousand Canadians in that country—approximately one-sixth as many people as there were then in the whole of Canada. These ex-Canadians, although loyal to their adopted country, have a warm feeling for the motherland. They visit their old homes, in many cases bring their American wives and children with them and not infrequently have in their party