

took the oath of allegiance to the King. A further miracle had happened—men who came under the British Flag, vowing that the Stars and Stripes would ever be the all and in all of their patriotism, found a new and larger patriotism where the Canadian-British method was at work.

The increase of agriculture and manufactures brought increase in the channels of trade—the blood which keeps communities in life and health. More railways were built and more were undertaken. Every citizen of the United States who came to see us marvelled at what he saw, and went and told others. At last those who had held Canada of no account understood that there was a new Power in the North. They coveted what they had before despised. "Why," they said "three hundred millions of capital has gone from the United States into Canadian factories, and hundreds of thousands of our people have gone to Canadian farms. A great trade is growing by leaps and bounds up there. We must get after it."

DEMAND FROM THE STATES.

There began a demand for exchange of products which Canada, when faith in her destiny was small, had tried vainly to secure, and had mercifully been preserved from obtaining. The indifference was on the other side of the line now. A President had lost ground in the Republic, and was beset by rebellion in his own household. He was minded to try on Canada—the Canada of 1910; the Canada which had become the most flourishing, the best-regarded partner in the peerless Empire—to try the commercial fixings that would have suited her infancy, but which offer nothing comely for her self-reliant prime.

A few Canadians thought of commercial union, but it was a long time ago. The sacrificial heroism of those who had gone through the long travail of the backwoods would not be denied. Capital came, people came, from across the seas, the East had become the West, and the West had become the East. Commercial independence was achieved and a distinct nationality had come to pass. It may rest with you and me, the British-born, more than with any other element in modern Canadianism, to decide whether that nationality has come to stay in face of the scarcely disguised aspiration of our neighbors that their Flag and not ours shall float above our heads.

LIKE GETTING TERRITORY.

For our neighbors have prospered and we are asked to accept a compact which reverses their former conduct towards us; which would destroy the artery through which East and West live a common, national life. We, who have grown independent of Reciprocity, are to become enamoured of the word and the thing we have outgrown.

Let me cite two out of innumerable evidences of their ultimate idea. Asked by the President to win their farmers to the scheme, the Secretary of Agriculture wrote, "These considerations lead me to the conclusion that the adoption of the Reci-