

main features of the trade of the Dominion of Canada with the United States and Great Britain through a series of years are correctly expressed in the above tables. * * * An examination of the above Canadian returns shows that the commerce between the two countries has not been materially disturbed by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, although the United States have received a large addition to their revenue from the duties paid into their treasury on Canadian productions. It discloses the additional fact that the Canadians now, as in times past, sell to us and buy of Great Britain."

Mr. Hatch is by no means so certain as he was in his previous reports that Canada had more to lose by the abrogation of the Treaty than the United States. In fact the tone of his report is apologetic and his efforts are chiefly confined to an attempt to explain away Mr. Brega's conclusions. He still has faith in his conclusion of the previous report, "that the essential and unchangeable characteristics of the trade between Canada and the United States are beyond the influences of temporary legislation and must be governed by those leading facts of geography, climate and configuration of the continent which were more particularly set forth in a previous report." He, however, concludes as follows: "Instructed by the lessons of the past and a knowledge of our financial requirements, a Treaty so much desired by Canada, might, no doubt, be made so comprehensive in all its details that neither party could be mistaken as to its results or be capable of evading its spirit or substance; or our future intercourse might be left where it now is, to reciprocal or independent legislation, to be changed from time to time as the varying interests of our domestic or international relations or the violation of reciprocal obligations might require."

HON. MR. ROSE.

In the same year, 1869, Honorable John Rose went on a mission to Washington. The nature of that mission may be inferred from the Ministerialist statement made in the Canadian Commons in the Session of 1879. Mr. Holton (Opposition) having charged that Mr. Rose went to Washington to propose that the manufactures of the United States should be admitted free into Canada, in reply Sir Francis Hincks said:—"He did not intend to follow the remarks of the honorable gentlemen in regard to negotiations with the United States; but with regard to Mr. Rose's mission to Washington, he could only say most distinctly, that the gentleman had been totally misinformed as to the scope of the memorandum presented by Mr. Rose."

Honorable Mr. Dorion asked if they were to understand that there was no document signed by Messrs. Rose and Fish, on the basis mentioned by the member for Shefford, including manufactures of both countries.

Honorable Sir Francis Hincks said; "most distinctly; the honorable gentleman had been totally misinformed. All communications that passed between Messrs. Thornton, Rose and Fish, were of a strictly confidential character, but not because it was so desired by the Government of this country. * * * * *

"After the failure of the first negotiations to renew reciprocity, it was wisely determined by the Canadian Government to take no steps to