

could be completely obliterated along the entire Northern border of the United States, by concessions on the part of Canada, entirely honorable and equitable; and that by a perfect and free exchange of the products of every climate on the continent, prosperity relatively as great as that which exists in the United States would follow this movement. How important this would be to England could have been easily pointed out from the increase of trade which has occurred between Great Britain and the two sections of the North American continent. In the fourteen years ending in 1889, the increase in the trade between Great Britain and the United States was 50 millions sterling, while between Canada and Great Britain, in the same time, it has only grown a paltry million and a half! Even proportionately to population the result is equally striking, for each loyal Canadian has increased his business with the mother-country in fourteen years to the extent of only six shillings, while each commercial enemy in the United States has increased it sixteen shillings! If the same relative development should come to Canada in the next fourteen years, as will come to the United States within that period, by a close relation and participation in the growth of that wonderful country, Great Britain would share in that prosperity to a degree far greater than she is likely to realize from existing conditions, intensified as time goes on by the commercial warfare that exists between the two countries, and the constant struggle against nature and geography, on the part of Canada.

Of course, while no chance was afforded for discussion of practical and exclusive free trade between Canada and the United States, which is entirely possible, no opportunity was afforded to demonstrate that the loss by discrimination against Great Britain, which such a policy would imply, would be trivial as compared with the loss