

letter, which for its foresight into the future was very remarkable, what the effect of a hostile attitude towards trade upon the part of the United States was likely to be in Canada. He said:—

"I am, moreover, firmly persuaded that should the Canadian trade be forced into other channels, as seems not improbable, it will then be estimated at its true value by the people of the United States."

Apart from President Lincoln, the most astute statesman, in my opinion, in the United States at the time was Mr. W. H. Seward, the Secretary of State. In 1857, he said,

"The policy of the United States is to propitiate and secure the alliance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But on the other hand, the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of spurning and rejecting vigorous, perennial and ever-growing Canada. I shall not live to see it, but the man is already born who will see the United States mourn over its stupendous folly."

These views were most prophetic, because immediately after the abrogation of the treaty we were compelled to seek new trade avenues. Our fortunes from this out were based upon trade routes east and west and the markets of Europe and of the Orient. We have spent vast sums of money in improving the harbours, the channel of the St. Lawrence, in building the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Pacific, and subsidizing and assisting the Canadian Northern Railway by Government guarantees. All in the endeavour to open out new areas of lands for settlement, for our manufacturers and to give to the farmers of the