

procuity with the United States, and that all the measures of reciprocity enjoyed by Canada had been obtained by Conservatives. He favored limited reciprocity, such as the Fielding agreement provides for. He was opposed to unrestricted reciprocity, because he believed it meant a common tariff with the United States, and discrimination against Great Britain. Edward Blake took the same position. In his famous West Durham letter, while he opposed unrestricted reciprocity, he declared that a revenue tariff, with liberal reciprocity arrangements, would be the best possible policy for Canada. George Brown, a Britisher of Britishers, negotiated an agreement with the United States, providing for reciprocity not only in farm products but in a large list of manufactures. His treaty was killed by the Senate of the United States.

Sir Oliver Mowat was a man of the strongest British sympathies. His staunch loyalty is vouched for by that most ardent of Imperialists, Col. Denison, in his book "The Struggle for Imperial Unity." It was Sir Oliver Mowat who dismissed a Crown Attorney for being an annexationist. Yet Sir Oliver Mowat was a champion of reciprocity; not only of reciprocity in natural products, but of unrestricted reciprocity, as it was proposed by the Liberals in 1891. He was the author of the resolution adopted by the Provincial Conference in 1887. This resolution declared that unrestricted reciprocity would be of advantage to all the Provinces of the Dominion, and that it would not lessen, but would strengthen, the sentiment in favor of British connection. Just before the election of 1891, Sir Oliver Mowat, addressing a Liberal meeting in Toronto, quoted this resolution and said, "That, I apprehend, is a sound idea. That, I apprehend, expresses the sentiment of the whole Liberal party of the country, and the sentiment, too—the secret if not the expressed sentiment—of a large section of the Conservative party." In the same speech he said: "It is a fallacy to assert that unrestricted reciprocity will have any injurious effect upon British connection." Again, he said: "Our opponents are afraid of being Yankeeified if they get unrestricted reciprocity. We are not afraid of being Yankeeified by any such thing. I am quite sure that the Reformers will not be Yankeeified by unrestricted reciprocity; and I hope Conservatives will not be Yankeeified by any such means."

Sir John Thompson, one of the most distinguished and