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born, a British subject I will die.' Does that look like Conservative support of reciprocity? Is that my friend Quayle's idea of reciprocity? The trade question is a large one and I will not discuss it formally at present, but will take it up later at a meeting in Sherman's rink

In 1854 ... when there was only Upper Canada and Lower Canada outside of the Maritime Provinces, the Elgin-Marcy treaty was negotiated. We negotiated this treaty with great difficulty and by it excluded interprovincial trade. We eagerly extended our hand until we had given reciprocity. Now we are a contented and free people trying to build up a strong and thrifty nation. We had no reciprocity after 1867. We went to Washington and they said "No". We went up to 1891 and then we set up a National Policy, which would develop interprovincial trade and help manufacturers in all provinces to develop and protect the trade of the whole country. That was our policy and that was the issue.

The people said to Sir John A. Macdonald: "Go on with it; carry out your policy." This went on until 1891 when Erastus Wyman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright said: "Let us have reciprocity with the United States", and this was the question which the Canadian people were called upon to face. We answered as men, as free men, as Anglo-

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