

Poultry.  
Butter.  
Cheese.  
Lard.  
Tallow.  
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part.  
Fish oil.  
Gypsum, ground or unground.

In 1869 Hon. John Rose—later Sir John Rose—who was then Minister of Finance, was sent to Washington to open negotiations for a wide reciprocity treaty, and he succeeded in making an arrangement; but when it was presented to the Senate of the United States it was rejected. In 1870 Sir John A. Macdonald, while attending to the making of the Washington Treaty, made the same effort, but in vain. In 1874 the Mackenzie Government negotiated a reciprocity treaty with the United States through the Hon. George Brown, but the American Senate rejected the compact. In 1878 Sir John A. Macdonald, proposing his famous National Policy resolution, added to it the following clause, which is to be found at page 854 of the House of Commons Debates of 1878:

A National policy of protection will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develop an active interprovincial trade, and, moving as it ought to do, in the direction of reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbours so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country eventually reciprocity of trade.

That was the famous National Policy resolution of Sir John A. Macdonald of 1878. In September, 1878, he was returned to power, and in 1879 he brought down his new tariff. Again it contained a standing statutory offer of reciprocity in natural products with the United States. Clause 6 of chapter 15 reads as follows:

Any or all of the following articles,—that is to say: animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon Proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

This statutory enactment remained on the statute book until 1894, during the

whole Conservative regime, and I suppose my honourable friend (Hon. Sir James Lougheed) is referring to these statements and these actions of his own party when he says there has always been since 1866 a party clamour for reciprocity with the United States.

In 1887 the question of the fisheries raised considerable discussion between the United States and Canada and commissioners were appointed to endeavour to settle it. On the Anglo-Canadian side there were Ambassador Sir Lionel Sackville-West, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Tupper, and this is the report of the Privy Council of the 1st of February, 1887, giving a mandate to our commissioners in their dealings with the Americans:

The Government of Canada is not only ready to consent to the appointment of a commission to determine the limits of the territorial waters within which, subject to the treaty of 1818, the exclusive right of fishing belonged to Great Britain, but also to enter into such other arrangements as would extend the commercial relations existing between the two countries.

This proposition, when it was submitted to the American plenipotentiaries, was rejected by them. Mr. Bayard, the Secretary of State, and Sir Charles Tupper at that time exchanged correspondence wherein they agreed in saying that "the only way to attain a just and permanent settlement was a straightforward treatment on a liberal and statesmanlike plan of the entire commercial relations of the two countries." We have not been able to this day to learn exactly what was the offer of reciprocity that was made in 1887 by Sir Charles Tupper. It was declared, both in and out of Parliament, that he had offered unlimited reciprocity to the Americans. In the debate of 1899 Sir Wilfrid Laurier made this statement in the presence of Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles was the only Canadian, so far as he knew, who in negotiations with the Americans had offered to barter away certain privileges on the basis of unrestricted reciprocity. Sir Charles intervened to deny the affirmation. It was not, he said, an offer of unrestricted reciprocity he had made, but an unrestricted offer of reciprocity. And Sir Wilfrid Laurier countered by saying: "This means reciprocity without restriction."

We had in 1887 and 1888 a formidable agitation in Canada, more especially in Ontario, for greater trade facilities with the United States, mostly in natural products. A group of Canadians, among whom was an alien, that is, a Canadian who had